

**“AIN’T GONNA LET NOBODY
TURN ME AROUND”**

**PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA
RECOVERY OF SITE 9DU286
ALBANY MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION CENTER**



New South Associates, Inc.

“Ain’t Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around”: Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Site 9DU286, Albany Multimodal Transportation Center

City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia

HP #140619-001

Report submitted to

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ABSTRACT

The City of Albany, Georgia intends to develop a transit center in Downtown Albany. Archaeological site 9DU286 will be adversely affected by the proposed development. This site is within the historic Harlem neighborhood. This neighborhood is an important location for African American history in Albany and the surrounding region. Further, Site 9DU286 is as a contributing resource to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible Albany Freedom Historic District. In advance of the proposed construction, New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted an archaeological data recovery of the site.

This project is funded in part by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and FTA is the lead federal agency. Additionally, Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) serves as the FTA direct grant recipient and review agency for this undertaking. Niles Bolton Associates (NBA) contracted New South to conduct data recovery excavations at Site 9DU286 pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. This investigation was conducted in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the FTA, GDOT, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the City of Albany that was ratified on December 10, 2018.

New South completed a Phase I Survey for this planned undertaking in 2015 followed by a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and a Phase II Evaluation of Site 9DU286 in 2017 (Botwick et al. 2015, 2017). Site 9DU286 was recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D based on the results of the Phase II Evaluation. In 2017, New South prepared a research design outlining research questions and field methods for the archaeological data recovery (Botwick and Joseph 2017).

Data recovery excavations at 9DU286 included two mechanically stripped areas covering 443 square meters to expose cultural features. This was followed by excavation of features and artifact recovery. The goal was to locate and identify late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century cultural deposits that could address research questions regarding African American consumerism, industrial/commercial activities in the Harlem neighborhood, and urban African American lifeways in Albany in general. The fieldwork also entailed archaeological monitoring of the demolition of buildings in the project site. The data recovery fieldwork and monitoring took place in July 2020. In addition to fieldwork, New South conducted oral history interviews with current and former residents of the historic Harlem neighborhood. Oral history interviews consisted of conversations with 10 subjects on life in the Harlem neighborhood during the historic period.

Report Summary Table

EPM date/version	Chapter V.3/2012
USGS 7.5' quad	Albany West, GA
Square Meters (of Mitigation Area)	443
No. of previously recorded sites	1
No. of new sites	0
Isolates	0
No. of eligible sites	1
Date of plans	December 10, 2018
Person-hours (field)	442

Keywords: 9DU286; Dougherty County; Multimodal Transportation Center; Phase III Data Recovery; stripped areas; feature excavation; historic Harlem neighborhood; Albany Freedom Historic District; African American; commercial; residential.

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Employees of New South Associates were integral to the successful completion of the fieldwork, analysis, and report production. In the field, J.T. Patton, Ryan Donnelly, Kris Holsen, Hunter Saunders, and Elizabeth Raeside served as Archaeological Technicians. Amy Irons supervised the laboratory work, and David Amrine completed the analysis. Matt Evans prepared the artifact photographs used in this report, while Bruce Young, Erika Carpenter, and Erin Smith rendered the graphics. Anna Wiman produced video content for the public outreach component of this project and David Diener maintained the social media page used to share our findings with the public.

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I. INTRODUCTION

By M. Anne Dorland

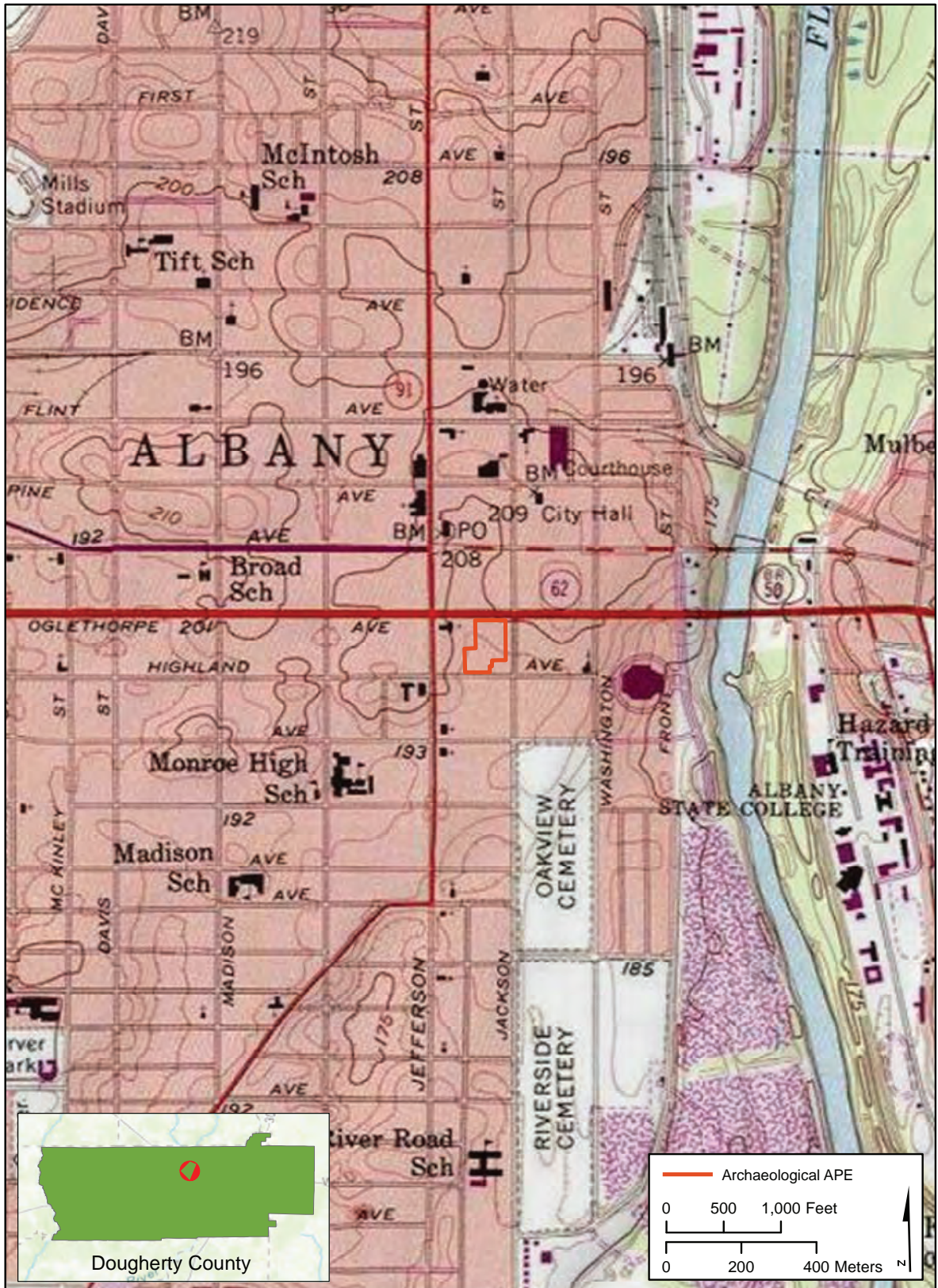
New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted an archaeological data recovery and monitored demolition activities at Site 9DU286 in the City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia (Figure 1.1). Site 9DU286 was identified and evaluated by New South between 2015 and 2017. The site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and will be adversely affected by the development of a proposed transit center.

This project is funded in part by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and FTA is the lead federal agency. Additionally, Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) serves as the FTA direct grant recipient and review agency for this undertaking. Niles Bolton Associates (NBA) contracted New South to conduct data recovery excavations at Site 9DU286 pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. This investigation was conducted in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the FTA, GDOT, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the City of Albany that was ratified on December 10, 2018.

The project site is in Downtown Albany and consists of a roughly 3.0-acre (1.2-ha) parcel east of South Jackson Street and between West Oglethorpe and West Highland avenues (Figure 1.2). Historically, the project site contained residential houses along with commercial properties and light industry. Development and occupation of the project site began by the late nineteenth century. Historical research indicated the presence of African American–owned houses in the mitigation area, most of which faced Highland Avenue.

New South completed a Phase I Survey for this planned undertaking in 2015, followed by a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and a Phase II Evaluation of Site 9DU286 in 2017 (Botwick et al. 2015, 2017). The Phase I Survey involved appraising archaeological resource potential, documenting conditions in the APE, and shovel testing in an unpaved lot in the APE's southwestern portion. The GPR survey was conducted to further assess the archaeological character and potential of the APE. The shovel testing and GPR survey indicated 9DU286 contained cultural deposits and potential features associated with nineteenth- to early twentieth-century African American domestic occupations as well as commercial and industrial activities.

Figure 1.1
Project Location



Source: Albany West, USGS 7.5' Quad

Figure 1.2
View South of Site 9DU286 Facing Highland Avenue



Based on these investigations, the site was considered potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for its archaeological data related to African American residents, possible earlier occupations by other ethnic groups, and commercial/industrial activities.

The Phase II Evaluation involved the excavation of test units in the unpaved portion of 9DU286 to investigate GPR anomalies and provide definitive recommendations regarding the site's NRHP eligibility. The testing was designed to investigate specific anomalies and locations, such as rear house yards, that were considered to have a high potential for archaeological features. The test units indicated that although the site had been disturbed by demolition of former houses, it contained historic features and possible intact stratigraphy in some areas. Site 9DU286 was therefore recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. A precontact component was identified during the test unit excavations but was recommended as having a poor data potential. In 2017, New South prepared a research design outlining research questions and field methods for the archaeological data recovery (Botwick and Joseph 2017).

Data recovery excavations at 9DU286 included two mechanically stripped areas covering 443 square meters to expose cultural features. This was followed by feature excavations and artifact recovery. The fieldwork also entailed archaeological monitoring of the demolition of buildings in the project site (Figure 1.3). The data recovery fieldwork and monitoring took place in July 2020.

This report describes the research goals and the results of the historical and archaeological fieldwork and analysis. It comprises eight chapters, including this introduction. Chapter II describes the project's research topics and the methodology employed to address specific research questions. Chapter III contains an environmental context for the Upper Coastal Plain of Georgia. Chapter IV provides a cultural context for the Albany Freedom Historic District and the historic Harlem neighborhood, including data collected during oral history interviews. Chapter V presents the results of the archaeological fieldwork and laboratory analysis. The research topics are revisited with respect to the results of the study in Chapter VI, and Chapter VII contains the conclusions of the data recovery. References cited can be found immediately after the conclusions. Appendices A, B and C contain the methods and results of the faunal analysis, pollen/parasite/phytolith/starch analyses, and archaeobotanical analysis, respectively. The specimen catalog for the assemblage is in Appendix D, the city directory and census data showing occupations of Site 9DU286 inhabitants is in Appendix E, and the updated site form for 9DU286 is in Appendix F.

Figure 1.3
Building Demolition at Site 9DU286



A. View Northeast of the Greyhound Bus Station Demolition



B. View East of the Red Fox Club Demolition

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II. RESEARCH DESIGN

By M. Anne Dorland

Site 9DU286 is within the historic Harlem neighborhood of Downtown Albany. Archival research shows that at the time of the site's occupation (ca. 1880–1950), the Harlem neighborhood consisted of an African American community populated by the freed people from area plantations and their descendants. The area remains a predominantly African American community today. Lines of historical inquiry were designed to contextualize the archaeology and incorporate community members' experiences. This research is intended to contribute to the awareness, education, and understanding of urban African American historic communities in Georgia.

As stated in *Historical Archaeology in Georgia*, studies of urban sites should make comparisons with other contemporaneous sites in Georgia. When feasible, data sets should be used to compare sites in terms of changes in land use, households, material culture, general lifeways, and other topics. Comparisons should be made with African American occupations identified in other cities, such as Augusta and Columbus, as well as occupations identified in rural areas (Joseph et al. 2004:137–138, 143–145). For the time period projected here (ca. 1880–1950), the comparison would be between urban residents, who likely moved to Albany in pursuit of industrial and commercial employment, and their contemporary rural tenant farm counterparts. A review of research on prominent urban and rural African American sites in Georgia is presented below to provide context for comparisons.

REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON URBAN AFRICAN AMERICAN SITES IN GEORGIA

Archaeological research on African American communities in Georgia has mostly focused on rural plantation slavery and tenant farming. Several urban archaeological projects have dealt with communities comparable to the one in Albany. Research topics such as land use, consumerism, socioeconomic status, ethnic identity, and foodways were examined for these projects, with faunal and ceramic assemblages offering some of the best data sets for making inferences on historic African American lifeways.

COLUMBUS

9th Street

A data recovery investigation of the 9th Street Block in Columbus, the planned location of a Public Safety Complex, conducted by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. identified deposits and features related to African American tenants. The site was initially occupied in circa 1840 by middle class white residents but by the early twentieth century the occupation was predominantly African American. Because the majority of features were dated from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, research for this project was focused on that period of occupation. Analyses of cultural materials, primarily ceramics and faunal remains, informed on socioeconomic status, ethnic foodways, and settlement patterns (Ledbetter et al. 1997).

Artifact analysis and historical sources were used to make interpretations regarding the socioeconomic status of site inhabitants. The artifacts and archival evidence both reflected households of moderate income throughout the site occupation. Miller's Economic Analysis was employed to calculate status based on the value of ceramics (Miller 1980; 1991). This analysis indicated that the status of the 9th Street inhabitants fell within the median range when compared to other contemporary urban residents (Ledbetter et al. 1997:123). A variety of quality in meat cuts with an emphasis on lower quality cuts was interpreted as middle status consumer behavior (Ledbetter et al. 1997:384). The lack of matching tableware sets, interpreted as being indicative of lower status households, was a notable outlier in the identification of middle status occupants (Ledbetter et al. 1997:326).

This study examined changes in foodways over time and ethnic preferences through faunal analysis. A reliance on domestic species, common for urban nineteenth-century occupations, was noted. The assemblage contained 38 domestic mammal individuals, consisting of pigs, cows, sheep/goats, dogs, and a rat. Two rabbits, one opossum, 24 domestic and wild birds, 10 fresh and saltwater fish, and 58 dozen oysters were also present. In contrast to other similar sites, the consumption of wild species increased from circa 1890 to 1915. This is interpreted as a possible reflection of personal or ethnic preferences among the tenant population at the 9th Street Block, which expanded during that period. The additional funds brought on by the influx of tenants living in the boarding houses on 9th Street may have also contributed to the increase in consumption of wild species (Ledbetter et al. 1997:364–391).

Analyses of archaeological remains and historic sources were used to trace the evolution of Columbus from a frontier town to an urban community and from a white to a Black neighborhood. Historic sources demonstrate that the initial site occupation (ca. 1840) was dominated by white families. Over time, the site became predominantly occupied by Black families. Prior to the Civil

War, white and Black residences commonly existed in close proximity. The formation of distinct white and Black neighborhoods, which originated during the Jim Crow era, was evident in settlement patterns at 9th Street. Initially, African American houses were situated on block interiors with white houses facing the street. As time progressed and racially divided neighborhoods were formed, middle class Black families moved into the white street-facing houses (Ledbetter et al. 1997).

2nd Avenue

The 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project, which also took place in Columbus, was conducted by Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc. This project encompassed 10 city blocks in Downtown Columbus on the north side of town. Industrial, commercial, public, and residential sites were all present within the project area. Research was focused on occupations dating from 1828 to 1869 and included interpretations of African American lifeways. The most conclusive evidence of African American habitation within the 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project area was found in an 1830s to 1860s slave quarter. Like the Public Safety Complex Project, research of African American life on 2nd Avenue was hinged on faunal analysis. Research topics specific to African American lifeways included ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and foodways (Elliott 2005).

African American foodways were examined by analyzing the faunal assemblage from the 1830s to 1860s slave quarter. Faunal remains representing a variety of domestic and wild animals were recovered from this context. In this case, African American foodways were difficult to distinguish due to the fact that the enslaved Black inhabitants prepared food for the white inhabitants. Elliot (2005) inferred that Black inhabitants probably gathered and processed animal products on site by butchering livestock and collecting eggs. Additionally, Black residents likely procured and consumed wild animals found on site, such as ducks, quail, turkey, and local fish. Evidence of the consumption of domestic rodent species such as opossum, squirrel, and rabbit was also attributed to Black foodways. Nonlocal, exotic animals were probably consumed solely by the white residents.

The intersection of ethnicity and socioeconomic status was examined through the analysis of meat cuts. Lyman's (1987) meat yield rank was employed to analyze beef cuts to identify the most cost-efficient cuts. In contrast to previous studies that associated the cheapest cuts of meat with lower status site inhabitants, Elliot associated those inhabitants with meat cuts that yielded the most meat for the lowest cost. Elliot applied this approach to the slave quarter faunal assemblage to find that enslaved African Americans purchased expensive but high-yielding meat cuts as opposed to cheap low-yielding meat cuts (Elliott 2005:414–415).

AUGUSTA

Riverfront Augusta Site

In Augusta, excavations for the Riverfront Augusta site identified pre- and post-Civil War deposits associated with the free African American community of Springfield. Joseph (1993) examined status, consumerism, and ethnicity through analyses of general artifact patterns, faunal remains, and ceramics from the Riverfront site. The intersection of ethnicity, status, and settlement patterns were explored by analyzing historic maps and other archival evidence. Historic sources indicated that settlement patterns were evident topographically across the landscape. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, white upper class residents lived in areas with the highest elevations, while lower and middle class Black residents lived along sloped areas. Joseph also examined the symbolic meaning of artifacts; a molded tobacco pipe modeled on archaeological finds from Nineveh suggests the expression of hope for the end of slavery.

This study employed seven different measures of economic scale to inform of the status of site inhabitants. Economic scaling was examined at the Riverfront site "...to illustrate the ways in which the rich, the middle class, and the poor displayed their status and the choices which they made in their consumption of material things (Joseph 1993:390)." Consumer choices of ceramics, meat cuts, and luxury items were examined as reflections of status. Upper class residents consistently purchased expensive products and lower class residents consistently purchased cheap products, but middle class residents demonstrated variability in their consumer choices. Some middle class residents chose to spend their extra funds on expensive tableware while others spent their additional funds on high quality meat cuts or other luxury items. Notably, Joseph found that white upper class residents lived near Black middle and lower class residents.

Faunal analysis was employed to inform on foodways of the Springfield community. Like the Columbus faunal assemblages, a variety of domestic and wild animals were represented among the remains recovered from the Riverfront Augusta site. Domestic mammals and birds were the most prevalent categories among the faunal remains. Wild animals were recovered in smaller amounts with bird species being the most common wild animals. The presence of other wild species, including mammals, turtles, fish, and shellfish, were minimal. These remains, which dated from the 1830s to the early 1900s, were recovered from contexts representing both Black and white occupants. Inferences regarding the status and ethnic identity of residents were made based on species diversity and the representation of secondary meat cuts. The presence of local wild resources was interpreted as a marker of lower status inhabitants. The types of secondary pork and beef cuts present were interpreted as reflecting middle status consumer choices. Analysis of remains was conducted according to contexts within discrete features, allowing for interpretations regarding the status and ethnic identity of residents associated with specific households to be made.

Evidence suggested that households ranged from low to medium socioeconomic status, and the only ethnic indicators pointed to African American habitation. Markers of African American foodways gleaned from the faunal analysis included the use of local species with a particular reliance on turtle, the prevalence of pork jowls and feet in the assemblage, and the large amount of burned bone (Joseph 1993).

St. Sebastian Way

In 2010, a data recovery was conducted for the St. Sebastian Way in Augusta. Archaeological deposits associated with the Springfield community were anticipated but not encountered. Researchers examined the cultural landscape of the project area to expand on the intersection of settlement patterns and ethnicity explored by Joseph (1993) in his study of the Riverfront site. Botwick and Richey noted the elevational differences in settlement patterns among white and Black residents as mentioned by Joseph in the Riverfront site report. They also examined variation in architecture and lot sizes among Black and white residential areas. Black houses contained one story while white houses contained two; Black lots were 17 meters (55 ft.) in length while white lots were 38 meters (125 ft.) in length. These analyses demonstrated that residential development in the city was arranged to reinforce the prevailing racial relations at the turn of the twentieth century (Botwick and Richey 2010).

SAVANNAH

Telfair Site

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (UTC) conducted a study of the Telfair Site in 1983. Located centrally in Downtown Savannah, the Telfair Site is a contributing resource to the Savannah National Historic Landmark District dating from the eighteenth through the twentieth century. The Telfair Site, representing over 200 years of urban occupation, was inhabited by Black and white residents until the turn of the twentieth century when it became dominated by lower to middle class whites. This study examined elements of urbanization in Savannah. Specific research topics explored by this study included land use patterns, foodways, and patterns in eighteenth- to nineteenth-century material culture.

Land use at the site was primarily domestic until circa 1825 when economic growth in Savannah sparked commercialization. By 1884 commercial development grew considerably in the site area. Settlement patterns at the Telfair Site indicated that poor Black and white site inhabitants occupied marginalized areas, living along alleys within block interiors. Researchers also found that refuse disposal occurred in the middle and rear sections of lots.

Faunal analysis suggested a reliance on domestic species, primarily cattle, along with freshwater fish and domestic birds. Pork species were only marginally present, an unusual finding for an urban site in the South. Only 11 percent of the faunal assemblage contained wild species. Butcher marks indicated that cutting and hacking were more common than sawing (Honerkamp et al. 1983).

Benjamin Van Clark Park Neighborhood

TRC conducted a data recovery of two sites within the Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood of Savannah in 2006. Both sites contained cultural materials dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and archival research indicated that working-class African Americans occupied the sites. Evidence of three structures was found on the sites, reflecting both commercial and residential usage. Two of the structures were stores and one was a house. Despite good preservation on the sites, only architectural features were identified. A rich assemblage of domestic artifacts was recovered from across the site. Many of the artifacts recovered were consumer goods such as medicine, soda, and alcohol bottles, reflecting both the commercial and residential components of the sites.

Research topics examined in this study include land use, consumerism, and foodways. A lack of intact nonarchitectural features limited the discussion of these topics. Land use was examined in terms of site chronology (ca. 1850–1950). It was noted that the site represented the periphery of the city and that the site inhabitants would have had access to market goods. Consumerism is discussed in relation to the artifact patterning. Glass containers depicted a cross section of consumer choices in the Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood. Medicines (33%), alcohol (20%), nonalcoholic beverages (16%), and personal hygiene products (13%), condiments/food (6%), and tableware (5%) represent all of the identifiable glass containers.

Faunal remains are utilized to discuss African American foodways. This assemblage, dominated by domestic mammals, indicates a preference for beef with pig, sheep/goat, turkey, and chicken also present. Mid-grade cuts of meat are prevalent among the remains. This assemblage is interpreted as reflecting lower to middle class subsistence practices. The types and frequencies of artifacts suggest that these sites served as important locations within the Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood for community socializing (Thomas et al. 2006).

SUMMARY

Topics examined by studies of urban historic African American communities in Georgia include status, consumerism, foodways, ethnic identity, settlement patterns, and land use. Ledbetter et al. (1997) examined status utilizing artifacts and archival evidence. Ceramic values and quality of meat cuts were interpreted as reflections of middle status consumer behavior. In a notable outlier,

the lack of matching tableware sets was found to be indicative of lower status consumer behavior. Other researchers offered alternative interpretations for a lack of matching tableware sets. Paul Mullins (1999a) suggested that unmatching sets may not be indicative of poor consumer behavior because some families choose to purchase tableware pieces in small amounts rather than in complete sets or keep various pieces of tableware as heirlooms. Diana Wall (1999) argued that mismatched sets could be intentionally purchased to create and reinforce individuality within household members.

Joseph (1993) examined status and consumerism in his study on the free African American community of Springfield in August through analyses of general artifact patterns, faunal remains, and ceramics from the Riverfront site. Consumer choices of ceramics, meat cuts, and luxury items were examined as reflections of status. Joseph found wide variation in the status of site inhabitants with upper, middle, and lower class residents living in close proximity. The lens through which Joseph viewed consumer choices allowed the material culture to go beyond categorizing site inhabitants into these three classes. By examining artifacts as displays of status, Joseph was able to inform on the aspirations and expressions of the community.

Elliott (2005:414–415) examined the intersection of ethnicity and socioeconomic status through the analysis of meat cuts in her Downtown Columbus study. Elliott applied Lyman's (1987) meat yield to a faunal assemblage to find that enslaved African Americans purchased expensive but high-yielding meat cuts as opposed to cheap low-yielding meat cuts. This work demonstrates the importance of making nuanced interpretations of the interplay between consumer choices and status. Researchers commonly associate lower status citizens with cheap commodities. This work by Rita Elliott shows that the connection between commodities and status is complex.

Consumerism has not been explored by many researchers of urban African American sites in Georgia. Thomas et al. (2006) analyzed consumerism in conjunction with subsistence studies to examine patterns in behavior of the African American Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood in Savannah. Their analyses indicated that the neighborhood served as a socialization center for the community. Using consumerism to explore community-level lifeways is a valuable tool that, when feasible, should be utilized by researchers of urban African American sites.

Foodways is by far the most heavily explored topic among researchers of urban African American sites in Georgia. This is likely due to the prevalence of faunal remains and tablewares at urban historic sites. The examination of foodways facilitates inferences regarding the diet, class, and ethnic identity of site inhabitants. Ledbetter et al. (1997:364–391) explored ethnic foodways of late nineteenth- to late twentieth- century African American tenants in Columbus through faunal analysis. They determined that the community relied heavily on domestic species, although the

consumption of wild species increased from circa 1890 to 1915. This later reliance on wild species is atypical for late historic urban communities. Ledbetter et al. interpreted the trend toward wild species as a possible reflection of personal or ethnic preferences among the tenant population and/or an increase in funds brought on by an influx of tenants living in the boarding houses at the 9th Street Block. Examinations of the distribution of domestic versus wild animals in faunal assemblages has been a focus for other researchers as well.

Joseph (1993) explored foodways of the free African American community of Springfield through analysis of faunal remains from the Riverfront site in Augusta. The intersection of ethnicity, status, and diet were examined in this study. Like Ledbetter et al., Joseph made interpretations regarding the distribution of domestic versus wild species in the faunal assemblage. The presence of local wild resources was interpreted as a marker of lower status inhabitants, while secondary pork and beef cuts were interpreted as reflecting middle status consumer choices. Ethnic indicators identified among the faunal remains were suggestive of African American habitation. Markers of African American foodways identified from the faunal analysis include the use of local species with a particular reliance on turtle, the prevalence of pork jowls and feet in the assemblage, and the large amount of burned bone.

Elliott (2005) made interpretations regarding African American foodways in Columbus focusing on the presence of domestic versus wild animals at 2nd Avenue. Elliott inferred that Black residents likely procured and consumed wild animals found on site, such as ducks, quail, turkey, and local fish. Elliott also attributed the consumption of opossum, squirrel, and rabbit to Black foodways, while the nonlocal, exotic animals were thought to be consumed solely by the white residents. Frequencies of domestic and wild species were also the focus of faunal analysis for the Telfair Site in Savannah (Honerkamp et al. 1983). Results were indicative of a reliance on domestic species, primarily cattle, along with freshwater fish and domestic birds. Subsistence patterns at the Telfair Site pointed to middle class consumer behavior. Cattle was also the preferred meat of the Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood in Savannah. The presence of mid-grade meat cuts and the types of species present at the site were interpreted as reflecting lower to middle class subsistence practices (Thomas et al. 2006).

Settlement patterns and land use were often analyzed as drivers and reinforcers of race relations. Research conducted by UTC at the Telfair Site explored land use and settlement patterns in Savannah. Researchers examined settlement patterns among Black and white residents, noting that Black site inhabitants commonly occupied marginalized areas (Honerkamp et al. 1983). In Joseph's (1993) study of the free African American community of Springfield in Augusta, racially driven settlement patterns were evident topographically across the landscape. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, white upper class residents lived in areas with the highest elevations, while

lower and middle class Black residents lived on sloped sections of the landscape. A later study of Springfield in Augusta explored residential development as a means to reinforce the prevailing racial relations at the turn of the twentieth century (Botwick and Richey 2010).

REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON RURAL AFRICAN AMERICAN TENANT SITES IN GEORGIA

Archaeological research on rural African American sites in Georgia contemporaneous with Site 9DU286 is centered on tenancy. Tenant farming was practiced in southwest Georgia from circa 1880 through 1950. Tenancy operated on the basis that white and Black tenant farmers would provide the labor previously conducted by enslaved Black people. The most common form of tenancy was share cropping. As the name suggests, crops were split between the laborers and the landowner. Other types of tenancy, such as share renting and cash renting, involved various arrangements where laborers paid in cash or crops for their rent or provided their own tools to receive a larger percentage of the crop (Prunty 1955). Like their urban counterparts, research topics include land use, status, ethnic identity, foodways, and consumerism. This allows for meaningful comparisons between contemporaneous rural and urban African American communities. Further, an emphasis on oral history as a tool for the interpretation of the tenant settlement system is at the forefront of tenancy research (Joseph et al. 2004:90–91). Oral histories from contemporaneous urban and rural studies serve as invaluable data sets for future research on African American history.

MILLWOOD PLANTATION

An early study of tenancy in Georgia was conducted at the Millwood Plantation (ca. 1834–1925) in Elberton County. This study examined ways in which material culture reflect social relations established by wage-labor systems. Orser (1988) took a holistic approach to analysis by contextualizing the material culture rather than interpreting it as an isolated data set detached from the history of the region. To facilitate this approach, Orser organized cultural material into the following functional groups: Clothing, Household/Structural, Personal, Labor, and Foodways. In contrast to South's (1977) claim that variation in socioeconomic status among people results from culture process, Orser argued that such variation results from an uneven power and wealth distribution. Status was examined through the analysis of settlement patterns at the plantation. The size and layout of the owner's house and the tenants' houses shed light on the organization of labor and uneven distribution of wealth.

In alignment with Joseph's (1993) approach toward the symbolic interpretation of artifacts, Orser contended that artifacts should be examined to deduce their emblematic meaning. In this study, Orser compared artifacts associated with different classes of site inhabitants to shed light on

historical perspectives and experiences. In comparing material culture from the plantation owner's house and the tenants' houses, Orser informs on the different views held by the two classes of site residents. The plantation owner expressed a focus on business through the presence of work equipment and impersonal household items, while the tenants expressed an emphasis on home and family through the presence of sentimental and personal items (Orser 1988).

FREE CABIN SITE

Adams et al. (2005) conducted a study at the Free Cabin site in Richmond County, Georgia. This tenant farm site (ca. 1870–1960) contained two African American tenant houses. Topics addressed in this study include socioeconomic status, self-sufficiency, consumption, and land use patterns. Analyses of features and artifacts indicated that the site inhabitants had a low socioeconomic status and relied heavily on practices of self-sufficiency. These findings were informed by archaeological evidence suggestive of consumption practices involving livestock, homegrown produce, and wild plants.

Landscape interpretations indicated that tenant's yards, which served as extensions of their homes, were utilized for kitchen activities. The back yards were bare, swept spaces but ornamental plants were present in the front yards. While the back yards showed the most evidence of activity, features representing various activities were identified in the side yards as well. These findings align with Richard Westmacott's (1992) observations of African American gardens and yards in the modern-day rural south.

L.E. GAY PLANTATION

The 2011 study of the L.E. Gay Plantation (ca. 1880–1950) in Randolph County, Georgia involved the examination of an African American farm community. A cluster of five tenant houses was investigated to inform on land use, consumerism, socioeconomic status, diet, and ethnic identity. A combination of micro- and macro-analysis was employed by investigating the houses as individual entities and by examining the plantation as one component of a larger landscape. Findings related to land use indicated that agricultural features like cellars and hearths dominated the tenant house yards. Some tenants planted ornamental flowers such as daffodils and morning glories, while others focused only on food-bearing plants.

Consumer choice and status were difficult to discern because all the site inhabitants were African American. It was therefore not possible to make distinctions based on race. Analysis of refuse disposal patterns suggested that the African American practice of yard sweeping occurred; no evidence of trash pits was found. Foodways are best represented by glass and ceramic artifacts, which lend to self-sufficiency practices of canning homegrown plants and hunting wild animals.

The faunal and ethnobotanical assemblages are small but indicated a reliance on domestic and wild species. Ethnic identity was not apparent through the site architecture. Variation among buildings was more closely related to economic than ethnic differences in site inhabitants. Oral histories, geographical analysis, and historical research provided context for the archaeological interpretations of the L.E. Gay Plantation (Reed et al. 2011).

SUMMARY

Topics examined by studies of rural African American tenant farms in Georgia include status, consumerism, foodways, ethnic identity, and land use. Orser (1988) examined status as a product of unequal power and wealth distribution at the Millwood Plantation. Orser also categorized artifacts into functional groups to analyze status, among other research topics, more effectively at postbellum sites. These groups, which consist of Clothing, Household/Structural, Personal, Labor, and Foodways, have become the standard analysis groups used for postbellum sites. The Housing/Structural group reflected status among site inhabitants of the Millwood Plantation with the owner residing in the largest house and the tenants in smaller houses. Analysis of the Personal and Labor groups also reflected status among inhabitants, revealing symbolism expressed by occupants of differing status. This nuanced, emblematic approach to artifact analysis is lauded as a fruitful tactic for examining race and class (Brandon 2009:12).

Adams et al. (2005) examined status as a reflection of consumer choices at the Free Cabin site. Archaeological evidence of consumption practices involving livestock, homegrown produce, and wild plants indicated that the site inhabitants had a low socioeconomic status and relied heavily on practices of self-sufficiency. Reed et al. (2011) also examined status and consumerism at the L.E. Gay Plantation. Self-sufficiency practices were evident in commodities present at the site but the lack of racial diversity among site inhabitants made it difficult to discern the status of African American occupants. By analyzing the interplay of two related topics such as status and consumerism, rather than attempting to isolate a topic, valuable insights on past lifeways can be illuminated (Brandon 2009:3).

Reed et al. (2011) examined African American foodways at the L.E. Gay Plantation. Foodways at this plantation were best represented by glass and ceramic artifacts, which were suggestive of self-sufficiency practices such as canning homegrown plants and hunting wild animals. The faunal and ethnobotanical assemblages were small but indicated a reliance on domestic and wild species. Per Honerkamp (1983), a heavier reliance on domestic species is an attribute of urban historic occupations; a more even usage of domestic and wild species is found at rural historic occupations.

This is likely related to access to markets in cities, as well as access to more wild food sources in rural settings. In that vein, a heavier reliance on wild food sources lends to a higher prevalence of self-sufficiency practices among rural site inhabitants.

Orser (1988) informed on status by employing settlement pattern analysis at the Millwood Plantation. The size and layout of the owner's house and the tenants' houses reflected the organization of labor and uneven distribution of wealth. Adams et al. (2005) also explored settlement patterns at the Free Cabin site. Tenants' yards served as extensions of their homes and were utilized for primarily for kitchen activities. Activities were best represented in the back yards but the side yards also showed evidence of activity areas. The African American practice of yard sweeping was noted; the back yards were swept bare, but the front yards contained ornamental plants. Reed et al. (2011) conducted land use analysis at the L.E. Gay Plantation with similar findings. Evidence of ornamental plants and yard sweeping was discussed in relation to the tenant yards, and similar features were investigated in the yard areas. These findings align with Richard Westmacott's (1992) observations of African American gardens and yards in the modern-day rural south.

RESEARCH TOPICS

This section is an adaptation of the Data Recovery Plan submitted by New South, which was approved by the FTA and GDOT prior to excavation (Botwick and Joseph 2017). During the course of fieldwork and analysis, it became evident that there were insufficient data to address some of the topics discussed in the Data Recovery Plan. Furthermore, additional research topics not presented in the Data Recovery Plan emerged with analysis and interpretation.

Because 9DU286 represents historic African American households and industrial/commercial structures, research topics discussed in the Data Recovery Plan focused on residential and workplace activities. Historic maps show houses within the site lining both Highland Avenue and Highland Alley. The earliest map indicating the presence of these residences is from 1885. By the mid-twentieth century, industrial/commercial activities dominated the area surrounding the site. The industrial and commercial activities at 9DU286 included the cotton warehouse at the corner of West Oglethorpe and South Jackson, which was in place by 1885, and a cotton gin located on South Jackson Street. However, no intact deposits or features representing the industrial/commercial components of the site were identified during the data recovery investigation. Research topics for this project are therefore centered on the residential occupation of Site 9DU286.

Research presented for the project explores aspects of African American life in Albany and Georgia cities in general during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Urban archaeology in Georgia has covered a range of topics from individual households to the development of cities. These topics have addressed questions related to status, consumer choice, diet, land use within city lots, and how these changed over time as urbanization increased (Joseph et al. 2004). These subjects have been identified as relevant to Georgia urban archaeology and the exploration of them has led to meaningful interpretations of historic lifeways (Joseph et al. 2004:145–146).

ETHNIC FOODWAYS

To facilitate a discussion of ethnic foodways, a distinction between ethnicity and race is provided here. Rothschild and Wall (2014:104–110) examined the intersection of ethnicity and race to disarticulate the two overlapping topics. They describes race as a subjective cultural construct used to compartmentalize people based mostly on outward appearances. Ethnicity, also a cultural construct, differs from race in that it is typically based on geographic origins more so than other shared attributes. Ethnicity is also different from race because people choose their ethnic identity but are forced into racial categories (Brandon 2009:5; Orser 2004). Further, ethnic identifiers are typically cultural while racial identifiers are usually physical (Orser 2004). This point lends to the value in exploring the intersection of ethnicity and foodways.

Foodways are the interconnected “system of food conceptualization, procurement, distribution, preservation, and consumption shared by all members of a particular group” (Deetz 1977:73). Foodways serve as an expression of ethnic identity. In his *Soul Food Cook Book*, Bob Jeffries (1969) explains that southern African American, or “soul,” food embodies “the persistent presence of an African worldview in customs, beliefs and practices.” Soul food reflects African culinary practices that evolved in America from slavery to the modern period. During the postbellum era, Black foodways diverged into two basic camps: African-based traditions centered on pork and corn that over time became known as soul food, and Euro-centric foodways that emerged as a result of Blacks preparing and serving food to white elites (2011:162). Identifiers of African foodways in the archaeological record include a reliance on local wild species, and turtle in particular, the usage of pork jowls and feet, and open-fire cooking evidenced by a preponderance of burnt bone (Joseph 2000).

Historic urban sites in general typically depict a heavy reliance on domestic fauna with a supplemental usage of local wild animals. Cattle, pigs, and chicken are commonly found in urban historic faunal assemblages with cattle dominating the assemblages. The presence of fish has been interpreted as a marker of higher-class consumption practices. A diverse assemblage is also

commonly viewed as an indicator of high-class households. In general, urban sites contain less diverse assemblages with less wild species than their rural counterparts (Honerkamp et al. 1983:228).

Research questions related to ethnic foodways for this study include the following:

- Urban historic African American sites in Georgia often contain faunal assemblages with both domestic and wild species present. Domestic species typically dominate the assemblages. Does this pattern hold true for the Albany assemblage? If so, what are the implications?
- Are markers of African American foodways evident from the analyses of cultural material, faunal, and/or plant remains recovered during this study? In what ways did the inhabitants of Site 9DU286 express ethnic identity through foodways?
- What types of cultural expressions or aspirations are evident in the ways that inhabitants of 9DU286 interacted with food?

RACE AND URBAN LANDSCAPES

Landscapes operate “as a set of relationships between people and places which provide the context for everyday conduct” (Thomas 2001:181). Urban landscapes are particularly complex settings that are constantly in flux, shifting in response to changes in social relations (Rothschild and Wall 2014:39). Per Joseph et al. (2004:145), “...the interpretation and analysis of urban sites should address the landscape of the urban lot... Understanding the development and evolution of urban landscapes is critical to understanding the history of a site and to predicting the locations of deposits elsewhere in the city.”

Racism is a method for establishing and reinforcing the social inequity upon which America is founded (Orser 1998). Orser (2004) discusses racialization as a process which serves to define and categorize people based on physical attributes, cultural traditions, religious affiliations, and other characteristics. Racialization translates to the organization of space in cities. In the same vein, space is a cultural construct that translates to racialization. People actively use spaces to shape perception and reflect social relations (Rothschild and Wall 2014:107).

During the antebellum era, African Americans resided in peripheral, liminal, or marginalized parts of the landscape. Such spaces include the outskirts of cities, areas where ownership was unknown or questionable, sloped areas, or block interiors. The practice of compressing Black residences into block interiors continued into the postbellum era (Joseph 2000:111–113). Despite these trends,

“...the reality of Southern cities was one of considerable racial residential integration” (Joseph 2000:113). The Jim Crow era establishment of Black and white neighborhoods was more evident in Northern cities. An emphasis is therefore placed on Black communities in Southern cities rather than neighborhoods (Joseph 2000:114).

Research questions regarding race and urban landscapes for this study include the following:

- Is racial residential integration present at Site 9DU286 and Downtown Albany in general? Alternatively, was the practice of racial residential segregation as established during the Jim Crow era evident?
- The historic Harlem neighborhood of Albany is known as Black community. Were other racial or ethnic groups present within this neighborhood during the residential occupation of Site 9DU286 (ca. 1880–1950)? How was the Black community of Albany spatially organized to reflect racial segregation established during the Jim Crow era?
- Is historic racial inequity evident in the organization of space within and surrounding Site 9DU286?

RACE, CLASS, AND CONSUMERISM

In Orser’s (2004:37), *Race and Practice in Archaeological Interpretation*, he claims that the intersection of culture, race, and poverty are “necessarily complex and historically situated.” Race and class have coevolved in American history; analyzing them as separate topics has proven ineffective (Brandon 2009:12). Further, Rothschild and Wall (2014:112) claim that “the intersection of race and class created differences within African American consumption patterns as well as between black and white cultural practice.” Black experiences, reflected by consumer choices, have historically been varied. Rothschild and Wall (2014:113) state that African American consumerism is both a political and economic act. This is born of the notion that African American purchasing decisions are historically made to “define a comfortable existence and to circumvent racism.” In contrast to popular belief that African Americans sought to imitate higher class white Americans, it is more often the case that they wanted the power to purchase according to their own ideals and aspirations (Mullins 1999a).

Socioeconomic status is commonly used as an analytical tool in urban archaeology. While status is an important topic to explore, the related topic of class remains a gap in the research of urban African American communities in Georgia. In fact, class analysis has been largely avoided by historic archaeologists (Wurst 1999:7). Status and class, although often conflated, are two different forms of social stratification. Socioeconomic status is “a structure of relations of perceived, and in

some degree accepted, social superiority, equality, and inferiority among individuals (Chan and Goldthorpe 2007:514).” Status is commonly viewed as a subjective concept involving notions of prestige and honor. Class, defined as a ranked social position determined by the wealth or occupation of an individual, is often used as an objective concept. When class analysis has been conducted by historic archaeologists, it has been examined as “an objective, unproblematic, and ‘real’ category” (Wurst 1999:8). The relational aspects of class are often overlooked. Wurst claims that “the relational aspects of the class concept are one of the most important theoretical and analytical tools an historical archaeologist can use (1999:8).”

To examine the relational aspects of class, historic archaeologists have employed a theory of internal relations. “A theory of internal relations is based on the concept of the dialectic, where the web of social relations makes up the whole, and the appearance of these relations are taken to be its parts” (Ollman 1993:35; Wurst 1999:8). In utilizing a theory of internal relations, class becomes a historically constituted and constantly shifting set of social relations. Forcing a community to conform to fixed categories such as upper, middle, or lower class is a very limiting approach. Class analysis benefits from a more nuanced method that allows a community to inform class categories. In turn, these categories can be used to interpret the complex web of social relations that make up that fabric of their society (Wurst 1999). For this study, class is examined in conjunction with consumerism to shed light on social relations in the historic African American community of Albany.

Consumerism can be defined simply as the purchase of goods produced for market (Crockett 2011:6). The practice of consumerism became integral to American culture during the period of 1880 to 1930. In this period, everyday life became saturated with commodities that defined and reinforced expectations for standards of living. Crockett (2011:8) stated that “by the early twentieth century, commodities had become the vehicle to modernity.” Praetzellis and Praetzellis (2004:49) describe consumerism “...as a process created in a particular era out of identifiable social conditions... it is not a natural and timeless feature of human existence but a creation of our modern economic system and modern sensibilities.”

Class analysis examines the ways that people use commodities symbolically to define and maintain social relations. Studying consumer choices at Site 9DU286 may shed light on ways that the historic African American community in Albany mitigated social inequalities and conveyed social aspirations. Mullins (1999b, 1999c) has discussed the relationship between consumption and race during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. African Americans avidly participated in the emerging consumer cultures of the late nineteenth century, viewing consumption as aspirational of social desires and important symbols of citizenry (Arjona 2017; Mullins 1999b, 1999c). There were “explicit and implied civil privileges of consumption” and at the same time,

being a consumer had the potential to undermine “racist inequalities in political, labor, and consumer space” (Mullins 1999c:169). Purchasing mass-produced and marketed retail commodities was common in both urban and rural settings and may have had implications for expressing class differences within African American communities (Mullins 1999b; Steen 2011).

Research questions related to race, class, and consumerism for this study include the following:

- Are Victorian ideologies reflected by matching tableware or evidence of attempting to accumulate complementary sets? Is individualization and self-expression reflected by the presence of unique nonmatching tableware as suggested by Diana Wall (1999:114)?
- Is there evidence of material culture that can indicate inhabitants of 9DU286 tried to push back against racial discourses with consumer behavior (indicative of aspirational rights as citizens), education, or other actions?
- What categories of class are evident through archival and archaeological evidence? Is there variation in class between contemporaneous households? Was there significant disparity between classes? Do classes present at Site 9DU286 change over time? Do the classes of site inhabitants shed light on social relations in the historic Albany community?

METHODOLOGY

To address the research questions posed above, New South employed the following approaches to collect historical and archaeological data. The cultural context, archaeological data, and analysis was designed to create a synthesized data set that would be best suited for studying the site’s past occupants and the historic Harlem neighborhood as a whole. The methodology presented below facilitates a data recovery broad enough in scope to uncover patterns of human behavior within the project area, yet specific enough to shed light on the stories of individuals and families who occupied the site. Archival research on the site had been completed during previous stages and was not undertaken at this time, however, the archival efforts were supplemented with oral history interviews.

ORAL HISTORY

As part of our engagement with the Albany community, New South reached out to the public for oral history interviews. Press releases included New South contact information for persons desiring to participate. Additionally, New South’s historian called and sent emails to churches and other institutions in the project area.

New South received a list of community stakeholders possibly interested in being interviewed. Community activists and local historians also identified persons. One interviewee contacted New South historian upon reading about the project in the Albany Herald.

Ten individuals were interviewed. Interviewees ranged in age from mid 60s to 101 years old. Individuals were knowledgeable of the project area; however, as most African Americans in Albany in the later twentieth century lived south of Highland Avenue, none lived in the project area. Respondents shared information about Harlem, the African American business district bordered by South Jackson Street on the east and Highland Avenue on the south. Interviewees were keenly aware of and in some cases were active in the Albany Movement (1961–1962) and the protest for desegregation of the former Trailways Bus station, site of the forthcoming Albany Transportation Center.

Due to COVID 19 restrictions, New South conducted and recorded interviews via telephone. Participants gave oral, recorded permission to be interviewed and received release forms via mail to sign and return. Interviewees received a flash drive containing the audio of the interview. They also received two typed copies of the transcript: one on which to make corrections (i.e. name spellings, filling in inaudible sections) and to return to New South and the other to keep for their reference. Digital recordings and a copy of the original and corrected transcript are kept on New South's server to be submitted as part of the final report.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Field methods were designed to identify artifact deposits and cultural features associated with the historic African American dwellings in the southwestern site area. The data recovery fieldwork involved the mechanical stripping of two areas using a mini-excavator to expose deposits and features. Features were trowel cleaned, photographed, and drawn to scale (Figure 2.1 a). In several instances, trowel cleaning indicated that an anomaly represented a natural feature. In such instances no further documentation was conducted. Features were misted with water prior to photographing to enhance visibility. At least two photographs were taken of features in plan and profile, one with a scale only and one with both a scale and a menu board. Feature fill and matrix soil readings were conducted with moistened soils.

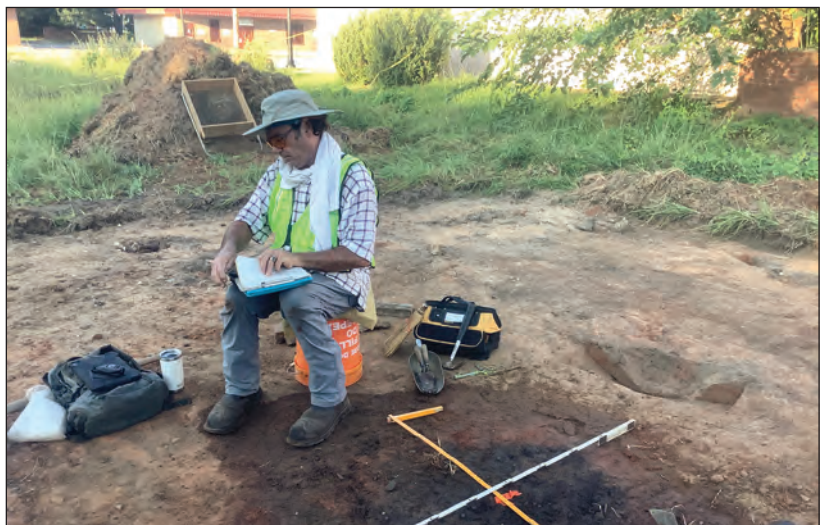
All field data were recorded on iPad 5th/6th Generation and iPad Air tablet computers using a custom FileMaker Pro 16 database. The database was designed to capture spatially related data, including stripped area and feature contexts as well as individual level data. Photographs taken through the database are instantly linked with the associated context. Database fields are optimized to reduce human error and designed to standardize terminology. Data are easily exportable into

Figure 2.1
Mapping, Excavating, and Screening Features at Site 9DU286

A. Ryan Donnelly Excavating
Feature 43



B. J.T. Patton Plan Mapping
Feature 41



C. Kris Holsen Screening for
Artifacts



different file formats, and all data were synced to secure cloud storage with offsite backups nightly. Observations, metrics, and descriptions about each context were entered by field crew as they excavated and were automatically populated into digital field forms for reporting and curation of the project documents.

Archaeological features and the stripped areas were mapped using an Emlid RS2 receiver system employing real-time kinematic (RTK) positioning. This type of positioning is a satellite navigation technique used to enhance the precision of position data derived from satellite-based positioning systems (global navigation satellite systems, GNSS) such as GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, NavIC and BeiDou. Two receivers are used in RTK, referred to as the base and rover. The base's mission is to stay stationary at a known point and send corrections to a moving receiver. The rover uses that data to achieve centimeter-precise positioning.

Archaeological feature excavation techniques were based on the type of feature. Pit features were bisected or quartered. Pit features with dimensions smaller than 1x1 meter were bisected, and those larger than that were quartered. Pit features were excavated in 10-centimeter levels within strata (Figure 2.1 B). Therefore some levels were smaller or larger than 10 centimeters to encompass the entire depositional episode. Feature fill was dry screened for artifacts using 0.25-inch hardware mesh (Figure 2.1 C). Upon exposing the cross-section of each pit, the profiles were photographed and drawn to scale. The second half was collected for various analyses, depending on the characteristics, contents, and associations of the feature. When feasible, 10-liter soil samples were collected for macrobotanical analysis and 0.5-liter samples were collected for pollen, phytolith, starch and/or parasite analysis. Tools were cleaned with distilled water prior to collecting the 0.5-liter samples. If feature fill remained after the collection of samples, it was screened in the field. In cases where severe disturbance was identified in a pit, the second half was not excavated due to contamination issues but profiles were photographed and mapped.

Structural features such as post holes/molds were sampled. Of the 56 structural features, 31 were excavated. Three of those were fully excavated and the remaining were partially excavated due to schedules and limited data potential and artifact recovery. In these cases, the feature was bisected to reveal a profile and the excavated half was screened to recover artifacts. All structural features that underwent excavation were photographed and mapped in profile. Decisions on which structural features to investigate focused on sampling a variety of shapes, sizes, and fill characteristics in an effort to determine the origins and functions of the different types. This strategy was applied across the excavation area to determine the nature of structural features in different sections of the site. Soil samples were not collected from structural stains but, when present, wood samples were collected.

Anomalies with less distinct boundaries that were considered likely natural features were bisected and if determined to be natural, were photographed in profile but were not drawn to scale. In some instances it became apparent upon trowel cleaning that the anomaly represented a natural low spot or vegetative stain. Such anomalies were not excavated.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION

Recovered artifacts were transported to New South's laboratory facilities in Stone Mountain, Georgia. All materials were cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed. Laboratory tasks included cleaning, identifying, cataloging, and preparing for permanent curation. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type and assigned a catalog number.

Artifact Analysis

Historic artifacts were cataloged using a database created by New South using 4th Dimension software and incorporating South's (1977) and Orser's (1988) functional typologies for historic artifacts. New South's system divides historic artifacts into functional groups (such as clothing, personal, etc.), then classifies them by raw material. Artifacts were next coded by type (such as stoneware or whiteware) and subtype (such as hand painted or alkaline glazed). The database program presents artifacts in tabular form, so that they can be calculated for artifact patterning. It also has a number of dating formulas built in, including the mean ceramic date (MCD) formula, pipestem dating, window glass dating, and Terminus Post Quem (TPQ; date after which) dating, based on the beginning date of manufacture for numerous artifacts.

In general, housewares made of ceramics, glass, and other materials were analyzed to address the research topics discussed above. Certain materials that were not directly applicable, such as bulk building materials, were inventoried and described. The resulting artifact inventories were quantified to provide basic descriptive information. The results of the analyses, as well as the site-specific research and field investigations, are presented in the following chapters.

Faunal specimens and botanical samples were processed and analyzed separately from historic artifacts. The procedures and results of these analyses are found in Appendix A and B.

Curation

All artifacts and paperwork collections are currently housed at New South but will be prepared for curation at the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory at the University of West Georgia in Carrollton, Georgia. Artifacts were placed in separate virgin polyethylene bags by artifact form. Acid-free identification tags were generated and the artifact bags were labeled with the appropriate catalog number, artifact identification, and number of artifacts present. Artifact bags were then

placed in prelabeled and tagged bags containing all other materials recovered from the same provenience. All provenience bags were sorted by provenience number and placed in a larger container with all other materials from the site. Once documentation is completed for the project (including the final report), the assembled collection will be submitted to the curation facility for future research.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

By M. Anne Dorland

The City of Albany lies in the Georgia's Coastal Plain physiographic province. More specifically, Albany, along with most of Dougherty County, is in the Upper Coastal Plain (Kirkman 2004) or what Clark and Zisa (1976) termed the "East Gulf Coastal Plain Section" of the coastal plain. The more general label "Upper Coastal Plain" refers to the majority of the state's southeastern portions between the Piedmont and a line between Echols and Screven counties (Kirkman 2004), which are characterized by relatively level terrain and surface features formed by marine and shoreline processes. Clark and Zisa's (1976) classification divides the coastal plain into western and eastern sections. The western East Gulf Coastal Plain Section lies to the west and is further divided into two distinct districts: the Dougherty Plain and Tifton Upland. Albany lies entirely within the Dougherty Plain District in the southwestern corner of the state. This geographic region consists of a northeast-trending, wedge-shaped, level to rolling lowland that pinches out where the Tifton Upland intersects the Fall Line Hills. The region slopes southwest with elevations ranging from 100 meters (300 ft.) above sea level (asl) in the northeast to 23 meters (77 ft.) near Lake Seminole at the Florida-Georgia-Alabama border. The surface of the Dougherty Plain District reflects the effects of karst topography and numerous sinkholes interrupt the terrain (Clark and Zisa 1976). The project area exhibits the characteristics of terrain and elevation, being in a generally level upland. The project area elevation is about 60 meters (190 ft.) asl.

Except for older materials along the Chattahoochee River, Coastal Plain geologic strata in Georgia date to the Paleocene, Eocene, and Oligocene epochs. In the western part of the state, these rocks reflect deeper-water marine sediments as well as the effects of repeated sea level fluctuations (Frazier 2007). Upper Eocene deposits consisting of sand, clay, sandy clay, marl, and limestone of early Tertiary age lie beneath the Albany area. Additionally, Quarternary alluvium composed of unconsolidated sand and gravel on flood plains is found along the Flint River, immediately east of the project area. The underlying geology of the project region relates to the Ocala and Suwannee limestones of Eocene and Oligocene age (Lawton 1977). These rocks formed in shallow seas, with limestone deposition taking place in conjunction with a fluctuating marine channel that once connected the Gulf of the Mexico and Atlantic Ocean until about 25 million years ago. Much of the Coastal Plain overlies a limestone formation (Kirkman 2004). Of particular note for this project

is the Claiborne Group, a Middle Eocene layer composed of sediments deposited in river systems, shallow marine conditions, and open-marine continental shelf conditions. The Late Eocene Ocala Limestone was formed in calm, open waters of the continental shelf (Frazier 2007).

Both the Lisbon Formation of the Claiborne Group and the Ocala Limestone produce high-quality chert that was used by American Indians in the Precontact period for chipped stone tool industries. Quantities of chert occur in the Claiborne group, predominantly as large nodules or blocks. This material can be red, yellow, cream, blue, mottled, and striped. Ocala Limestone is found embedded in a limestone matrix or as secondary nodules and blocks along rivers, streams, and bluffs of the Flint River. Colors range from black or tan to red, yellow, cream, and white. Aboriginal populations throughout the region used these cherts (Goad 1979:21–23), and several sites located on the Flint River including sites in Albany have been characterized as workshops and/or quarries (Elliott and Dean 2006:6).

Soils of the Coastal Plain are variable, ranging from excessively drained to poorly drained, and reflect several different processes, including erosion from the Piedmont to the northwest, shoreline and marine processes, and alluvial and eolian activity. Most parent materials are sand and clay (Kirkman 2004). The U.S. Department of Agriculture mapped soils in the project area as Orangeburg loamy sand, consisting of well drained material that formed in loamy and clayey marine sediments. It is typically found on level to strongly sloping uplands. Typical profiles for the Orangeburg series include an Ap horizon (0–18 cm) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand above a BA horizon (18–30 cm) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam. The Bt horizon (30–137 cm) is yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam and the Bt2 horizon (137–182 cm) is yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam (Soil Survey Staff 2009; 2013).

Surface water of the Coastal Plain includes a moderate density of small to medium sized perennial streams and associated rivers, most of which flow at low velocities. Dendritic drainage patterns are most common, owing to the limited bedrock structural control (McNab and Avers 1994). The project area lies in the Flint River watershed, which drains nearly 22,010 square kilometers (8,500 sq. mi.). The Flint is a major tributary to the Chattahoochee, which it enters near the Florida-Georgia border. Among the larger streams that feed the Flint are Kinchafoonee and Muckalee, which meet the Flint just north of Albany. The Flint River comprises the principal source of surface water in the project vicinity, and lies about 500 meters (1,640 ft.) east of the project area. The project area, along with most of southern Georgia, also overlies the Floridan aquifer, one of the largest and most productive aquifers in the world (Miller 1990).

The climate of the Coastal Plain is typified by generally warm conditions and moderate rainfall. High temperatures annually average over 77 degrees Fahrenheit while cold temperatures average around 54 degrees. Moreover, Albany experiences about 97 days each year during which temperatures are over 90 degrees. Winters are mild and temperatures usually do not drop below freezing. Annual precipitation averages about 115 centimeters (45 in.), most rainfall coming in late winter and summer. Fall is typically the driest season (Georgia State Climate Office 1998).

The potential natural climax vegetation of the Coastal Plain includes oak-hickory-pine forest. The predominant vegetation is evergreen, needle-leaved forest with cold-deciduous broad-leaved trees. Loblolly and shortleaf pine dominate while hardwoods include sweetgum, flowering dogwood, elm, red cedar, southern red oak, and hickories (McNab and Avers 1994). Hickory species provided important sources of food for aboriginal populations in the region while the extensive pine forests of the Coastal Plain provided a basis for historic naval stores and lumber industries.

The forests also provided habitats for animals with economic significance for past human populations. Important species include white-tailed deer, black bear, bobcat, gray fox, raccoon, gray squirrel, muskrat, rabbit, turkey, ruffed grouse, bobwhite, dove, and migratory waterfowl. Reptiles include box turtle, common garter snake, and timber rattlesnake (McNab and Avers 1994). The Flint River contains abundant fish, shellfish, amphibians, and reptiles.

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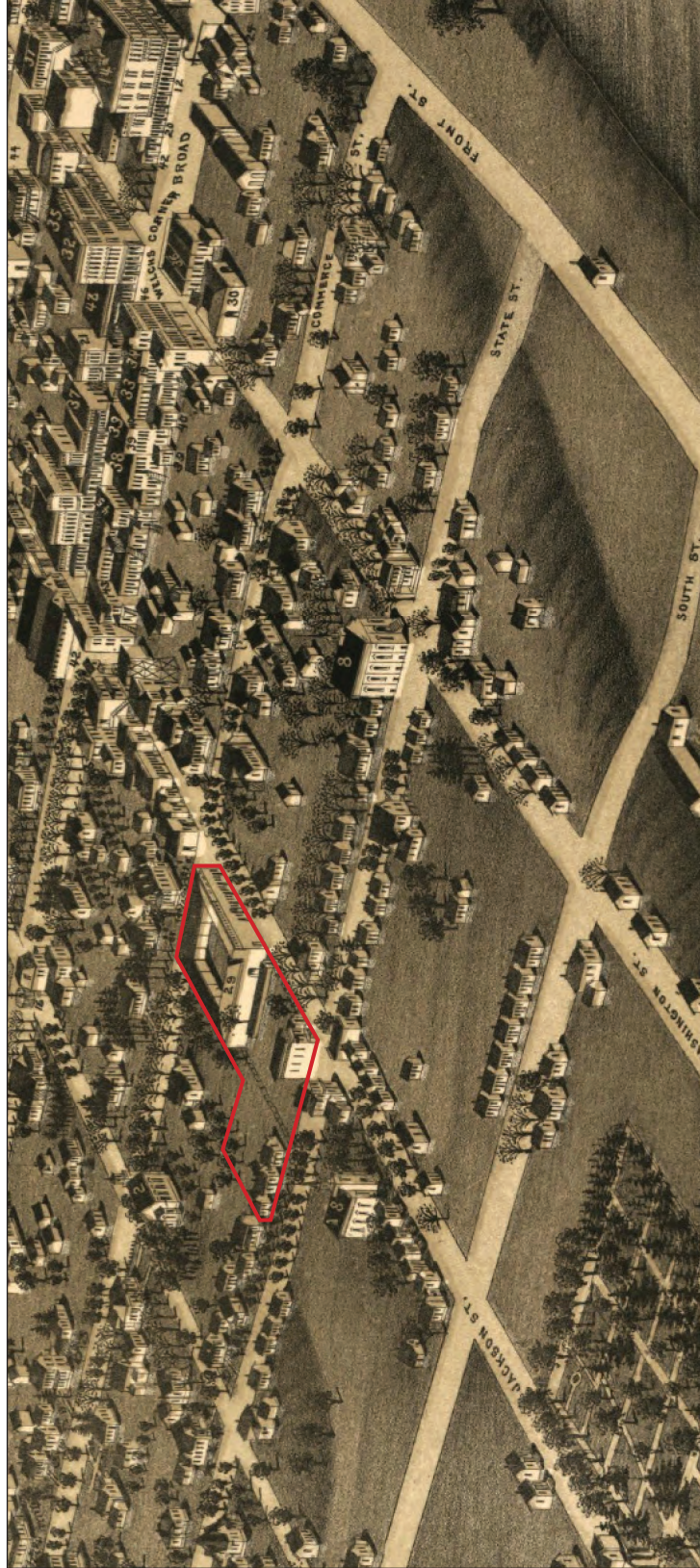
IV. HISTORY OF 9DU286 AND THE HARLEM NEIGHBORHOOD

By Velma Thomas Fann

In this study, the scope of the data recovery is limited to the occupation of 9DU286 within the setting of the historic Harlem neighborhood; therefore, this historical context chapter focuses on Emancipation through present day. Historical data from the Emancipation are only referred to when historical actions, events, or trends affected the neighborhood's residents, past and present. For a general overview of Albany's history, refer to Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Albany Multimodal Transportation Center (Botwick et al. 2017). A limited assemblage of precontact lithic artifacts was recovered during the data recovery of 9DU286. A precontact context is therefore not included in this report. Refer to the 2017 report mentioned above for a precontact context for the site.

Site 9DU286 is bordered by Oglethorpe Avenue to the north, S. Jefferson Street to the west, Highland Avenue to the south, and S. Jackson Street to the east with Highland Alley bisecting the site east to west. Over the decades, street names bordering the site changed. Oglethorpe Avenue was formerly Commerce and Highland Avenue was formerly State (Figure 4.1). This chapter uses the appropriate name for each time period. The study area includes addresses on the south side of Commerce/Oglethorpe Avenue (even address numbers), the east side of S. Jefferson Street (even address numbers), the north side of South/Highland Avenue (odd address numbers), and the west side of S. Jackson Street (odd address numbers). To give a better sense of place, this chapter at times examines both sides of each street and informs about residential community south of Highland Avenue that supported the commercial area of S. Jackson Street.

To assess changes to the area over time, New South examined online data, including the U.S. Federal Population Censuses, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and early city directories. New South also conducted oral histories with persons who grew up in or near the area, commonly referred to as the Trailways Bus Station or Harlem, the once thriving African American business section on S. Jackson Street and Highland Avenue. This section reviews the African American experience in Albany with specific emphasis on community life in the site area from Emancipation to modern day.



Source: Library of Congress

Figure 4.1

1885 View of Site 9DU286, Bordered by S. Jackson Street, State Street, Commerce Street and S. Jefferson Street

EMANCIPATION TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In 1865, enslaved African Americans emerged from Dougherty County as freedmen and women, seeking family members and opportunities once denied. Between 1867 and 1868, more than 2,000 African American men in Albany and Dougherty registered and exercised their right to vote, and over the next 15 years elected three African Americans to the Georgia State Senate (Formwalt 2014a). White citizens were reluctant to accept formerly enslaved individuals as free people guaranteed the same rights and privileges that they enjoyed. In 1867, the New York–based American Missionary Society sent six members to Albany to establish a school for African Americans. Shunned by whites in the community, the society members boarded with local African American families. Even those who supported education for Black children resented the intrusion of Yankee teachers.

Trouble brewed in Albany in November 1874, when news spread that a white man had shot and killed a Black man for reasons never clearly reported. Black men quickly assembled a militia and surrounded the house where the shooting took place, keeping the white shooter from escaping (Albany News 1874:3). The *Albany News* also reported that some of Albany’s Black residents wanted Dougherty County to be placed under military rule, to which the editor responded, “It shall be done this instant.”

December 2 of that year, the *Southern Watchman* published in Athens, Georgia reported that, according to the Albany News, “...negroes of that section, as here, are being persuaded to emigrate to an imaginary El Dorado somewhere ‘out west’ where fabulous prices are paid for light labor and rations found ‘lying around loose.’” The editor referred to the growing interests of Black men and women to leave the South to find a more hospitable climate on land they could own—free of former slaveholders’ malice. The editor criticized “negro brokers” who earned \$25 for every Black person recruited. Commenting on the benefits to the broker and to freed people willing to go, the editor noted, “it costs very little trouble to persuade a negro ‘or any other man’ to go where he believes he can better his condition” (Southern Watchman 1874:2).

The climate of racism, violence, and Jim Crow laws limiting access and opportunities for a better life seeped into the twentieth century. W.E.B. Du Bois wrote in *Souls of Black Folk* (1903) of the punitive social and economic conditions African Americans faced in the deep South. He concluded:

...nearly all the more serious race disturbances of the last decade have arisen from disputes in the count between master and man, —as, for instance, the Sam Hose affair. As a result of such a situation, there arose, first, the Black Belt; and, second, the Migration to Town. The Black Belt

was not, as many assumed, a movement toward fields of labor under more genial climatic conditions; it was primarily a huddling for self-protection,—a massing of the Black population for mutual defence [sic.] in order to secure the peace and tranquillity [sic.] necessary to economic advance. This movement took place between Emancipation and 1880, and only partially accomplished the desired results. The rush to town since 1880 is the counter-movement of men disappointed in the economic opportunities of the Black Belt.

In Dougherty County, Georgia, one can see easily the results of this experiment in huddling for protection. Only ten per cent of the adult population was born in the county, and yet the Blacks outnumber the whites four or five to one. There is undoubtedly a security to the Blacks in their very numbers, —a personal freedom from arbitrary treatment, which makes hundreds of laborers cling to Dougherty in spite of low wages and economic distress. But a change is coming, and slowly but surely even here the agricultural laborers are drifting to town and leaving the broad acres behind (DuBois 1903a).

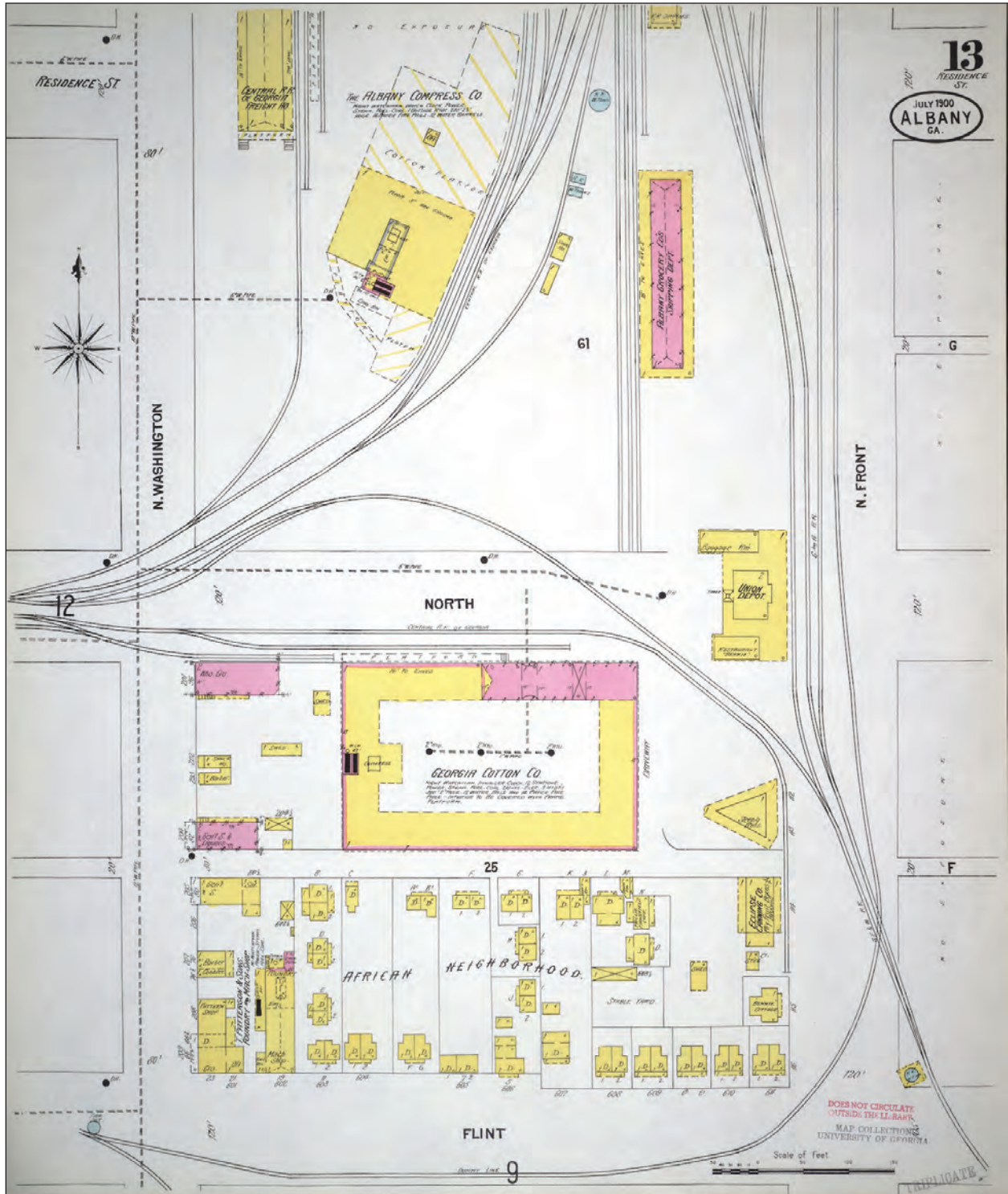
EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY: THE MAKING OF BLACK COMMUNITIES

Believing that change was coming, African Americans in and near Dougherty migrated to Albany, the county seat, finding safety in numbers. They settled in the southern portion of the city between Front and Washington streets in an area labeled “African Neighborhood” on the 1900 Sanborn map (Figure 4.2). Du Bois made the following observations in 1903:

Albany is to-day a wide-streeted, placid, Southern town, with...whites usually to the north, and blacks to the south. Six days in the week the town looks decidedly too small for itself, and takes frequent and prolonged naps. But on Saturday suddenly the whole county disgorges itself upon the place, and a perfect flood of black peasantry pours through the streets, fills the stores, blocks the sidewalks, chokes the thoroughfares, and takes full possession of the town (DuBois 1903a).

By 1900, the African American population in Dougherty numbered 11,228 as compared to the white population of 2,451 (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). In Albany, African Americans began moving west of Washington Street but remained south of Broad Avenue and later of Commerce Avenue as the population and housing needs expanded. By 1900, African American communities

Figure 4.2
"African Neighborhood" Shown on 1900 Sanborn map, Albany Georgia



Source: Digital Library of Georgia

had emerged on State, Whitney, Monroe, and Mercer. A smaller segment of the Black population lived on S. Jackson and S. Jefferson streets, between Commerce and Highland avenues, with a higher concentration residing south of Highland Avenue.

The 1895 and 1900 Sanborn maps depict early commercial and residential changes in the community. In 1895 Gannaway (also spelled Ganaway) and Sterne Cotton Warehouse at Commerce and S. Jackson Street, a feed yard at S. Jackson and State streets, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (white) at 3509 Commerce Avenue near S. Jefferson Street anchored the community. Several residential dwellings were located on State Street, between S. Jefferson and S. Jackson streets. By 1900, the F.G. Edwards Cotton Ginnery had replaced the feed yard, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church had relocated to N. Jefferson Street. Albany's Jewish community built the Temple B'Nai Israel at Commerce Avenue and S. Jefferson Street in 1896. It remained at that location until 1992. The building was sold to a bank in 1995 and a new synagogue was dedicated on Gillionville Road in 1999 (Jaben-Eilon 2019).

A review of the 1900 census showed Black and white residents lived in segregated clusters along Commerce Avenue. White individuals held professional jobs as salesmen, law officers, bookkeepers, insurance agents, photographers, lawyers, and as engineers with the railroad. White women rarely worked outside the home. Two women reported being employed as a teacher and librarian. A small number of African Americans lived in the white section of Commerce Avenue. Among them were a minister and his daughter, Joseph and Daisy Roberts. Daisy was employed as a music teacher. African Americans dwelled primarily on Commerce Avenue to the south of Broad Avenue Alley. Men worked as day laborers, farmhands, bricklayers, carpenters, tailors, porters, and railroad hands. Women listed occupations of washerwoman, servants, dressmakers, and cooks.

A section of Commerce Avenue was predominately African American, however, without house numbers or names of cross streets it is difficult to pinpoint exact locations of the homes. If development continued along the segregated pattern it may be safe to report that a greater number of African Americans resided near Front Street two blocks east of S. Jackson Street. Men in this community held occupations of brick men, carpenters, tailors, porters, farmhands, and railroad hands. Women worked as washerwomen, servants, dressmakers, and cooks. African American men and women on S. Jefferson Street held service jobs as day laborers, washerwomen, and cooks. White residents enjoyed professional occupations as bookkeepers, merchants, salesmen, and well distillers.

State Street was home to African Americans. Black men were employed primarily as blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, barbers, plumbers, housepainters, and as day laborers on farms. African American women worked as cooks, washer women, and dressmakers. The broader State Street

community boasted ministers Robert Oliver, Charles Matherson, and Louis Winkfield; teachers Patti Lofton and Solomon Oliver; and physician Richard Grier (1865–1909) who practiced at 111 1/2 Broad (Find A Grave.com 2016). His sister, Eliza Grier, M.D. (1865–1902), was the first African American female licensed to practice medicine in Georgia. She moved to Albany in 1901 after practicing in Atlanta and Greenville, South Carolina (Diaz 2007). Occupations for white and Black residents on S. Jackson Street were similar to those on neighboring streets with African Americans finding work in service jobs and white individuals in professional fields as hotel clerks, merchants, and salesmen.

1910 CENSUS

Housing and occupation patterns remained similar to those prior to the 1910 census. Commerce at Washington avenues experienced a growing African American population. Women found work as cooks or servants in private homes or managed a boarding house. Several men held positions as skilled and unskilled laborers with the railroad, cotton mills, and the Coca Cola bottling plant. Others were employed as porters and butlers, waiters, gardeners, or worked independently as barbers, bricklayers, and store merchants.

The archaeological investigation for this project targeted the backyards of two residences (309 and 311) along State St. (Highland Ave.) listed in the 1910 census. Both were occupied by African Americans. Maggie and Henry Saunders lived in the house at 309 State St. Henry worked as a bartender at a local poolroom and Maggie worked as washerwoman from their home. Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw lived in the house at 311 State St. Gary was a laborer at a railroad yard and Dorothy was a teacher at a public school.

White residents on Commerce Avenue near S. Jefferson Street continued to secure employment in growing industries working as lineman with the telephone company, conductors and train masters for the railroad, law enforcers for city and county, as well machinists, cotton buyers, and clerks. Women living on this block of Commerce Avenue did not work outside the home.

Few persons lived in the 200 block of S. Jefferson Street, which remained home to white residents. Grocer L.M. Jarred and family lived at 214 S. Jefferson Street. Merchant N. H. Kittner and family lived at address 206. Mrs. G. M Byrne, along with her daughter Mary Byrne, nephew, and niece resided at 208 S. Jefferson Street. The house remained in the ownership of the family and extended family until 1968. Since 1980, it has housed several businesses including an insurance company, real estate agency, physician's office, printing company, and barbershop.

African American men on State Street continued to work as laborers with the railroad, brickyard, and cemetery. They also worked as porters and bartenders. Women took in laundry and worked from home. A few Black occupants on State Street held professional jobs. For instance, Tom McKinney served as a preacher. The 200 block of S. Jackson Street was home to C.H. McCarty, an African American merchant, his wife Katie, a teacher, and their adopted son. C.A. Mack, a white merchant, and family resided at 206 S. Jackson Street.

The 1911 Sanborn map labeled a warehouse on S. Jackson as “formerly Enterprise Warehouse.” The warehouse extended from Commerce Avenue to Court Street, one block south of Commerce. It housed operations of farm machinery, a wood yard, storage facilities, grocery and meat store, and furniture storage. F.G. Cotton Gin was known as Georgia Cotton Oil Company (Dougherty Co. Gin Co.). A lodge occupied a structure at the intersection of State street and S. Jackson.

The 1912 city directory revealed similar housing patterns, with the population in the project area growing. Residents on Commerce Avenue, S. Jackson Street, and S. Jefferson Street were predominately white. African Americans lived on State between S. Jefferson and S. Jackson where they had begun building community institutions. The lodge on the 1911 Sanborn map was identified as the Supreme Circle of Benevolence of the U.S., an African American fraternal organization. It was located at 301 State Street with Supreme Circle Halls at 410 South and 517 1st streets.

1920 CENSUS

Little had changed by the 1920 census. The 300 block of Commerce Avenue remained racially segregated with white residents. Men reported occupations of farmer, machinist at a garage, engineer at with the railroad, brick mason, owner of a taxicab, and stockkeeper or salesman at a dry goods store or Ten Cent Store. Two women worked outside the home as salesladies in a dry goods store and Ten Cent Store. Eleven persons roomed at a boarding house at 305 Commerce Avenue.

S. Jefferson Street listed two families, both white, in the 200 block. The Middleton family resided at 214 where the head of household was a druggist and his sister a nurse. The Barrett family occupied 208. M. Bryne lived there with her daughter, son-in-law, and his family. Alva Barrett, head of house, was a farmer. His sister was a nurse serving a private family.

Highland Avenue remained predominately African American. Thirteen families lived in the 300 block with eight on the north side. Four families lived on Highland Avenue Alley. African Americans found employment as cooks, housemaids, laundress dishwashers, janitors, chauffeurs, bellhops, barbers, porters, bootblacks, and firemen at the railroad. African Americans also served

as laborers in a freight depot, lumberyard, and bottling plant. Andrew Hazel, a gas plumber employed by the city, was likely one of the few African Americans employed by the municipality. Clara Evans was nurse in a private home (Figure 4.3.).

The archaeological investigation for this project targeted the backyards of three residences listed in the 1920 census: 309 State Street, 311 State Street, and 308 Highland Alley. Florence, Lee, and Jimmie Jesup lived in the duplex at 309 State Street. Florence was a laundress who worked from home, Lee was a laborer for a fertilizer plant, and Jimmie was a bellboy for a hotel. Beatrice and Gary Span lived in the duplex at 311 State Street. Like Florence, Beatrice cleaned laundry from home. Gary worked as a fireman for the railroad. Clara Turner, Charlie Turner, and Willie Ponce lived together in the house at 308 Highland Avenue. Clara worked as a laundress at home like Florence and Beatrice. Charlie painted houses and Willie was a laborer.

One family lived in the 200 block of S. Jackson Street. The house was occupied by an African American family. Head of household Sam Harris worked as a packer at a dry good company.

The 1920 Sanborn map shows Ganaway Warehouse flanked by grocery stores, an auto repair shop, office, and a storage facility. The Union Seed and Fertilizer and the Dougherty Cotton Gin Company anchored S. Jackson Street between Commerce and Highland avenues. Temple B’Nai Israel remained active at Commerce and Highland avenues. A new business, Cedora Cigar company, was listed on S. Jackson Street in the 1922 city directory.

1930 CENSUS

The city’s white and African American population grew exponentially with south-central Albany emerging as the African American commercial district. Oglethorpe Avenue (formerly Commerce) remained home to white residents on the north side of the avenue during the 1930s. No addresses were recorded for the south side of Oglethorpe Avenue. S. Jefferson Street remained sparsely populated. A third white family moved onto the block at 214 S. Jefferson Street.

African Americans on the 300 block of Highland Avenue lived in single-family houses and in apartment buildings. Men listed their occupations as porters in grocery stores, janitors at city hall and a theatre, a brakeman for the railroad company, laborers at the fertilizer company, and workers at odd jobs. Trades included painter, barber, baker, and carpenter. The majority of women worked; many were employed as maids and laundresses and cooks at a boarding house, home, or private home. Alonzo Bragg was owner of a pressing club. Mr. J. W. Washington was the proprietor of a café. His wife, Nannie Washington, was an agent for an insurance company. She may have been employed with Atlanta Life Insurance Company. This was one of the first Black insurance companies in Albany.



Source: Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives, University System of Georgia

Figure 4.3

African Americans Employed as Letter Carriers, a Highly Professional Occupation

The census did not list residents on the east side of S. Jackson Street, which remained primarily commercial. Three families, all African American, resided across the street from the business section. Jack Washington repaired railroad cars. Martha Hayes, head of household, owned a boarding house. Joseph Golden, head of house, owned a shoe shop.

Albany online city directories and the 1930 Sanborn map provided a broader overview of the commercial side of S. Jackson Street. The commercial district, surrounded by a supportive African American community, began to flourish on S. Jackson Street near Highland Avenue. The district, extending roughly from Flint Avenue on the east, Cotton Avenue on the south and Monroe Street on the west, became known as Harlem. Two cafes were in business on Highland Avenue. Enterprises on S. Jackson Street that were owned by or catered to African Americans included restaurants, a funeral home (possibly Lee Funeral Home), a print shop, an ice cream parlor, and the Ritz Theatre. The Ritz was the first theatre in southwest Georgia where African Americans could go in the front door, purchase a ticket, and sit where they chose (Byrd and Harper 2020:2).

1940S: FROM DEVASTATION TO PROSPERITY

On February 11, 1940, at 4:30 a.m., terrifying winds of a violent tornado jolted Albany residents from their sleep. Downtown Albany was hardest hit. An Atlanta Constitution reporter covering the destruction wrote that the tornado pounced "...first upon the old broad-porched, many gabled homes along Oglethorpe Avenue and Highland, Jackson, Jefferson and Monroe streets..." killing scores. The reporter noted by name the death of the resident at 309 Oglethorpe Avenue and the injured resident of 311 S. Jefferson Street. Ten other persons were hurt when the tornado damaged homes at 305 Oglethorpe Avenue (Cope 1940:18). The force demolished the Georgia Stages bus barn (listed at 201 S. Jackson Street in the 1946 city directory) and badly damaged the Jewish synagogue (Figure 4.4).

With help from the federal government and donations from across the nation, Albany took steps to rebuild. In April 1940 enumerators began collecting information for the population census. The 300 block of Oglethorpe Avenue, once moderately populated by residents, held only one residential dwelling in the 1940 census. Two white families shared the house at 312 Oglethorpe Avenue. This may have been the only house on that street to withstand the tornado. One of the male heads of household was employed as a carpenter with a construction company. The other was a salesman in a retail grocery store. Three women were listed in the house. One woman was employed as a waitress in a café.

Figure 4.4
Jewish Synagogue at Jefferson and Commerce Damaged by 1940 Tornado



Source: Vanishing Georgia, Georgia Archives, University System of Georgia

The Barrett (Bryne) family and Bell families resided on the 200 block of S. Jefferson Street. Alva Barrett, farmer manager, his wife Mary Lee (Lou), farmer, and son Gelbert remained at 208 S. Jefferson Street. Carl Bell, a collector at a retail store, his wife Lethe, a seamstress, an extended family member, and a lodger resided at 206 S. Jefferson Street. African American women were employed primarily as maids and washerwomen on the 300 block of Highland Avenue. Mattie

Mae Burch was a teacher at a rural school. At 303 Highland Avenue, Charley Brown, one of the male heads of household in the neighborhood, worked as a truck driver. The 1941 city directory listed additional names with persons at every address.

Businesses were located on the east side of the 200 block of S. Jackson Street. Primrose Café, Harlem Barber Shop, and Lee's Funeral Home were noted but the enumerator did not record odd number addresses. The dwelling at 220 S. Jackson Street was listed as a vacant storehouse in the 1937 city directory. By 1940 the store and the adjoining building had become the National Youth Administration (NYA) School of Applied Home Economics and dormitory for a supervisor and 59 young African American women ranging in ages 18 to 23. The enumerator noted that "...these persons will be permanent residents of Albany upon completion of NYA project and when they find jobs in the city" (U.S. Census Bureau 1940). The NYA project, established in 1935 under the New Deal National Emergency Relief Act, provided training for unemployed youth and part-time work for needy students. Albany welcomed the NYA as it assisted youth in finding jobs to help their families affected by the tornado (Atlanta Constitution 1940:2).

National preparation for World War II ushered in significant growth to Albany and a change in the demographics. Turner Army Airfield Base opened in 1941 on the present site of the Miller Brewing Company. With it came an influx of new white individuals and families to the city. For the first time since 1870 Albany's white population outnumbered its Black citizens. The Army Airfield brought jobs to the area and resulted in a stronger and predominately white middle class.

Albany leaders touted the city's progress. The 1949 directory listed recreational facilities such as Radium Springs, five hotels, one hospital, schools, clubs, organizations, and more. It listed two newspapers, *Albany Herald* and the *Albany Journal*, but failed to list *Southwest Georgian*, the African American newspaper established in 1938. The city directory boasted Albany's ranking as a premiere trading center:

Albany is the trade center of Southwest Georgia...Total 1947 retail sales in Albany amounted to \$36,938,000. The retail sales in the 20 counties of the Southwest Georgia area amounted to \$173, 275,000.

During the first six months of 1948, Forbes magazine has listed Albany five times as one of the ten cities in all the United States to show the greatest gain in business over the same period in the preceding year, the average gain being 12%. ...The Southwest Georgia area was also classified by Forbes as one in which continued improvement in general had been outstanding in the same period. It revealed that only eight other sections of the nation were entitled to the same rating (Ancestry.com 1949:10).

Housing patterns in the 1940s remained the same on Oglethorpe Avenue and S. Jefferson Street. The two white families lived on the east side S. Jefferson Street. White individuals on the west side of the street resided at the Reeves Apartment, at a rooming house, and in their individual houses.

African Americans continued to reside on Highland Avenue, a residential and commercial section of Harlem. The avenue was populated with homes and small businesses including the South Grand Terrace Café, a billiards and sports room, beauty shops, the Harlem barber shop, and a photography studio. Dougherty County operated a child and maternal clinic on Highland Avenue at S. Jefferson Street. It was indicated as “for colored” in the 1946 city directory.

S. Jackson Street remained a main business street in the Harlem commercial district. Georgia Stages general office, which was rebuilt after the 1940 tornado, and the Trailways Bus Station were located at the intersection of S. Jackson Street and Oglethorpe Avenue. African Americans owned cab companies, taverns, printers, and an entertainment hall. Professionals such as members of the Black-owned North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and Edward D. Hamilton, an African American dentist who would be prominent in the Albany Movement, leased office space above Lee Funeral Home and other establishments due to the limited availability of real estate.

Harlem Business District flourished in the 1950s and 1960s. Terminals for Trailways Bus Station and Tamiami Trail Tours, package stores, markets, restaurants, an ice cream parlor, the Lee Funeral Home, Ritz Theatre, Ritz Jewelry and Loan, Ritz Barber Shop, a laundromat, Jimmie’s Hotdogs, and various entertainment venues lined S. Jackson Street (Figure 4.5). Attorney Chevene (C.B.) King, a key lawyer in the Albany Movement, joined other Black professionals who leased office space in Lee Funeral Home on Jackson and the nearby Chatmon building. Formerly owned by Thomas Chatmon, a successful distributor of hair care products, and his father, the Chatmon building is a contributing property to the Albany Historic District.

Figure 4.5
Ritz Theatre Today in Harlem Community, Albany, Georgia



The area's residential patterns exhibited only minor changes. Additional single-family houses and an apartment building with four tenants were located on Oglethorpe Avenue; this avenue still served as a racial dividing line for housing. The Modern Coach Corp, later consolidated into Tamiami Trail Tours, had its office at 305 Oglethorpe Avenue. The white-owned Mother Goose Nursery opened on S. Jefferson Street and the Temple B'Nai Israel purchased the dwelling at 206 S. Jefferson Street for its religious school for children. Highland Avenue remained both residential and commercial, adding a record shop, shoe shop, supermarket, and dry cleaners, as well as moving and storage facilities. In July 1962 Dr. Martin Luther King enjoyed a game at Dick Gay's Cue room on Highland Avenue and S. Jackson Street and spoke with young people (WSB-TV Newsfilm Collection 1962).

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT

The second half of the twentieth century in Albany was marked by a resurgence to end Jim Crow laws and Black voter repression. Prior to 1940 Albany's population had been predominately African American, however, political power rested in the hands of the white minority. To achieve justice, Black citizens engaged in efforts to increase voter registration drives and to revitalize the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Albany residents and students at Albany State College were ready for change. In the fall of 1961, members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) arrived to encourage students at the local high school and at Albany State College to challenge segregated public facilities. On November 1, 1961, students decided to test an Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) ruling that made it illegal for a bus facility, bus, or driver to deny access based on race. According to one report, members of the Black community poured out from pool halls, lunchrooms, and establishments that day to witness as nine students entered the bus station peacefully walking past members of Georgia State Police carrying clubs and firearms. As planned, when ordered out by the police, the students left the station without being arrested and then filed an immediate complaint with the ICC under the new ruling (SNCC Legacy Project and Duke University 2020).

Albany activist Slater King wrote of the growing discontent and the founding of the Albany Movement:

The catalytic agents who helped to channel this discontent were two student field directors from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta Office; these were Charles Sherrod and Cordell Reagon. They held mass meetings with the youth and finally some of this feeling of great discontent under the repressive system channeled over into the older people.

The Albany Movement was founded because of the rivalry between some of the existing civil rights organizations, and it was a feeling that if all of the activities were put under the aegis of one head then the program could be carried on much more effectively. Therefore, on November 17, 1961, The Albany Movement was founded. Dr. W.G. Anderson was elected president, M.S. Paige, secretary, and I, Slater King, vice president.

The aim of the organization is to totally desegregate all city facilities and secure equal educational and economic opportunities for every citizen. In an attempt to effect the aims of the organization, the Albany Movement has petitioned, attempted to negotiate and protested (King 1964).

Three days after the Movement formed, five students from Albany State College were arrested for sitting at the Trailways terminal and were charged with disturbing the peace. Two students were arrested days later for trying to purchase bus tickets at the segregated ticket counter.

In mid-December 1961, local leaders invited Dr. Martin Luther King to Albany to further energize the community. On December 15, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. addressed overflowing crowds at Shiloh Baptist Church and Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The next day he led protestors on a march through Downtown Albany. Hundreds of demonstrators including Dr. King were arrested. By the end of the summer of 1962, more than 1,000 people had been jailed in Albany and surrounding counties (Formwalt 2014b). Black residents engaged in additional protests including a boycott of Albany's bus system and white-owned downtown businesses (Figure 4.6; McKee 1962:9).

Despite what Black leaders believed were good faith negotiations, Albany officials failed to keep their verbal agreement to desegregate the bus and train station and to "consider" a biracial committee to hear the concerns of Black residents. Although not all demands were met during the height of the Albany Movement, increasing numbers of Black residents registered to vote. In 1963, the city council struck down Albany's Jim Crow laws. Yet, whites continued to control local politics through citywide elections for the commissioner seats. In 1975, as a result of a federal court order, district elections for the city commission were held and two African Americans, Mary Young and Robert Montgomery, were elected to office (Formwalt 2014a).

ECONOMIC DOWNTURN TO DOWNTOWN PRESERVATION

An economic downturn in Albany during the 1970s had a near crippling effect. White flight to neighboring suburban counties, the opening of Albany Mall that pulled customers from downtown businesses, the closing of Naval Air Station at Turner Field in 1974, and the closing of the

14 THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1962
★

GEORGIA NEWS ROUNDUP

Winning Boycott, Negroes Assert

ALBANY—Negro leaders said Tuesday that a bus boycott called to back up integration demands has proved 90 per cent effective in this south Georgia industrial city.

Walton E. Sweeting, superintendent of operations for Cities Transit of Georgia Inc., refused to comment on reports the boycott would force the bus line to shut down.

A spot check Tuesday showed only two buses running on routes normally serviced by six vehicles. There were no Negroes on either of the buses.

Albany was the scene of repeated mass racial demonstrations last month.

At the height of the disorders, more than 700 Negroes had been arrested following a series of marches around the city courthouse.

Negro requests for an end to segregated lunch counters, libraries and other facilities have been denied.

Attempts to desegregate bus seating and the ensuing boycott are an outgrowth of the six-week-long racial unrest here.

served as chairman of the Georgia March of Dimes for several years.

Petition for Is Voted by

A bill that would require date to get up a separate petition of the voters sailed through Tuesday.

The bill doesn't actually use the name "Republican" but it does affect them.

State GOP leaders had hoped that more than one candidate's name could appear on each petition. It would facilitate getting the required signatures.

The bill also clarifies a ruling by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook whereby the 5 per cent of the voters have to be in the area or district in which the candidate is running.

The House-approved bill also contains three other items ap-

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in 1985 all contributed to high unemployment and loss of revenue. In 1978, the city passed an ordinance establishing the Historic Area Commission, ensuring provisions for the preservation of buildings, sites, and areas of historic value. In the late 1980s, Albany set out to reopen its Municipal Auditorium on N. Jackson Street. At the same time, local efforts to improve the Harlem district and the surrounding neighborhood gained momentum. That movement resulted in the renovation of Harlem's Ritz Theater and the adjacent Ritz Cultural Center. Both closed in the early 1970s. The cultural center reopened in 1991 to provide programs for Albany's underserved youth until closing again in 2006 (Byrd and Harper 2020:2).

Disaster struck in July 1994 as torrential rain caused the Flint River to crest 13 feet above sea level and engulf low lying, predominately Black neighborhoods near the downtown area. The flood forced 23,000 residents to evacuate. Afterwards, the city placed renewed emphasis and dollars on revitalizing downtown (Albany-Dougherty Development Commission 2010:5). Inadequate housing along the flood plain was replaced and Albany State University, whose campus was heavily damaged, received extensive renovations. Construction began on the Flint River Sidewalk to highlight the city's natural asset and to draw individuals back to the downtown area. An added attraction, the Flint RiverQuarium with an exhibit hall and a 3-D theatre, opened in 2004.

In 1998, the Albany Civil Rights Institute opened to commemorate the movement. The Albany Historic Freedom District was subsequently recommended to the National Register of Historic Places as part of a Section 106 project review. The State Historic Preservation Office concurred with this finding in 2009. In 2000, Albany named the new federal courthouse on Broad Avenue and Washington Street the C.B. King United States Courthouse in honor of the pioneering civil rights attorney. In 2020, as development continued along S. Jackson, Albany residents successfully rallied to save the Ritz Cultural Center building in Harlem from demolition.

VOICES OF THE COMMUNITY

Longtime residents shared their memories of family, social, and political life in the project area. Their stories capture the struggles, triumphs, and pride of Albany's African American community. Topics discussed in the Data Recovery Plan were incorporated into the interview questions. Below is a sample of responses from interviewees.

HOME LIFE AND FOODWAYS

Delores Spears: Now, we lived further out on the other side of Albany State, near the Radium Springs area... We would come to town all the time, you know, for different things. But I believe they did have gardens. I believe some people raised chickens, although you were not supposed to raise them in the city, city vicinity. But I do remember seeing chickens and small gardens.

Jeralyn Hunter-Scott: And, at that time we had farmers. Mostly white farmers would come to town with their produce and the Black women would—let's say a handful of peas would cost a quarter. Well, six or seven people could not even have a quarter, they would put their nickels and dimes together and sit together and everybody got equal portions with it, regardless of what they contributed in order to purchase it.

TORNADO 1940

Homer Hunter: But I slept through all the storm, when I woke up the telephone was down, the ambulance was running, people—they had blood all over their clothes while they're carrying folks to the hospital—things, like that. I was young then...

HARLEM

Sandra Cheevers, M.D.: Jackson Street was a major business and social hub. From the Trailways Bus Station down to Whitney Avenue, this hub was known as "Harlem." The businesses included doctors and dental offices, insurance companies, a funeral home, pool room, cafes, liquor stores, night spot/dance halls, beauty supply store, barber shops, cab lines, a newspaper office and a burial society. Harlem was the "place to be" on a Saturday night and for many, during the week after work.... This is where the neighborhood news (the grapevine) was discussed and spread, the numbers were played, where friends and associates congregated.

Nick Louketis: In what they had in Harlem, they have everything you wanted to get in Harlem. You could get anything you wanted in Harlem. They had doctors, lawyers, movie theaters, barber shops, funeral homes.

THE ELDERS REMEMBER

Homer Hunter: As long as whites was there you wouldn't get waited on. I haven't been to the bus station in so long. Until the white come and what I come from, I asked him to buy it for me. He said, "Well, I'll do it, I don't mind but why you won't buy it?" I said, "Long as another

white person is here they won't—they refuse to wait on a Black." Yeah, they had two different windows. The Black window they never would serve as long as a white come, you stood there until they didn't have nobody.

Deacon J.D. Armstrong: There was the Liberty Theatre on Broad. Blacks and whites, but we had to go upstairs, you know, yeah. And also there was another theater on—Clair Theatre, and the Albany Theatre too. There were three theaters around during that time. The Albany Theatre was right there on Jackson. Just up a ways from the Liberty Theatre, which was on Broad, and the other theater was right almost at an angle on Jackson from the Ritz Theatre... So, we, had the opportunity to go to both, but you always had to upstairs on all of them, all but the Ritz.

ALBANY MOVEMENT

Delores Spears: ...but the mass meeting was just, it was just so much energy. And at 12 and 13, I'm just sitting there staring. I'm just in awe.... And I looked forward to the mass meetings. And I remember when Dr. King came. I believe I shook his hand. But I do remember when he came. I don't remember him coming but, like, one or two times. Albany had already gotten everything together. We were already marching when he came. You know, I believe his spirit encouraged us from afar... I'm just very proud of what, what happened in Albany. I'm very grieved about the history. It was just not true that the movement failed.

Rutha Harris: I had a wonderful time in jail. Everybody asks, why do you say wonderful? Because I hadn't done anything wrong. And, of course, we sang and we prayed, while we were in jail. And we had prayer meetings. The living quarters were not good. But we got three meals a day. And, of course, when my mom came to get me out, I wasn't ready to get out. She said, well, you at least need to come out and take a shower or bath. So I did that, and then I went back two more times.

Nick Louketis: Well, there were so many of us in there, they... It, it, it was a horrifying experience because I had never been to jail before. And the, the facilities... the facilities were not sanitary.

AFTER THE MOVEMENT

Rutha Harris: So I would make them [school children] listen to me, because they were, 'Oh man, why you still, why you still doing this? Blah, blah, blah. Why you still singing those same old songs?''* I would tell them why. If I hadn't been singing those same old same songs, you wouldn't be sitting where you are sitting; you wouldn't be able to enjoy the, the necessities of life

that you are enjoying. And just remember, brother, you're still Black. And don't you ever, as long as you live, tell me you wouldn't do what I did... Yeah, our Black children, they're going—they're going to be all right...

*Rutha Harris is a Freedom Singer and during her interview she performed "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around," a song adopted by the Albany Movement.

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

By M. Anne Dorland

Earlier archaeological investigations at Site 9DU286 consisted of shovel testing and GPR surveys followed by NRHP evaluation testing. New South completed the Phase I Survey in 2015, followed by a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey and a Phase II Evaluation in 2017 (Botwick et al. 2015; 2017). The shovel testing and GPR surveys indicated that Site 9DU286 had a potential for cultural deposits and features associated with nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic occupations, as well as commercial and light industrial activities, but they did not provide sufficient data for making a definitive recommendation concerning the site's archaeological significance. Consequently, GDOT requested the excavation of test units to ground-truth potential archaeological features and more fully assess the site's content and integrity. The evaluation involved the excavation of three 1x2-meter (3.3x6.6-ft.) test units in the southwest part of the site where hand excavation was possible.

Test units were placed at locations where GPR survey suggested a potential for structural features. Test Unit 1, located south of the data recovery stripped areas and directly west of the former Red Fox Club building, contained the only features identified during the NRHP evaluation testing. Six anomalies were investigated but only one, a brick pier, was definitively identified as a cultural feature. One of the anomalies was identified as a metal cannister and was therefore interpreted as an artifact rather than a feature. Two of the anomalies could not be conclusively identified as cultural but may have been structural stains. One anomaly was a natural low spot in the soil stratigraphy. Another was identified as bedding material for a service road.

Although the test units did not offer clear evidence of data-rich historic cultural features, they showed that disturbance at the site was moderate and extended to a depth of roughly 30 centimeters (1.0 ft.) below surface. Given the historical use of this site, it was concluded that cultural features such as privy vaults, cisterns, and house cellars that often contain data useful for archaeological research were likely present. Botwick (2017) suggested that there was also a potential for landscape features (e.g., posts, walkways, plantings) that can provide information about past land use and organization of domestic space. He further indicated that the locations with the highest potential for such features correspond to the rear yards of houses, especially locations around the margins of historic property lines.

Data recovery fieldwork for the current study focused on the rear yards of houses where the potential for data-rich features was highest. New South mechanically stripped two areas for feature excavation during the data recovery fieldwork. Primary goals of fieldwork were to identify, record, and excavate cultural deposits and features dating to the nineteenth- and twentieth-century occupation of the historic Harlem neighborhood.

Stripped Area A covered 53 square meters (570 sq. ft.) and Stripped Area B covered 390 square meters (4,198 sq. ft.; Figure 5.1). Modifications were made to the size of the stripped areas as originally proposed in response to visible disturbance and utilities in the location of Stripped Area A as well as other constraints. While the proposal had specified that 493 square meters (0.12 ac.) would be stripped with 13 pits and 12 structural features anticipated, mechanical stripping exposed a total of 84 features. Given the high density of features and the degree of disturbance in Area A, which limited the research value of this location, the decision was made to focus efforts on the excavation of a greater number of features than proposed, as opposed to opening an additional 50 square meters (538 sq. ft.) to meet the proposed area. Of the 84 features exposed in Stripped Areas A and B, 56 were structural, 14 were pits, eight represented bulldozer disturbances, four were vegetation related, and two represented natural low areas.

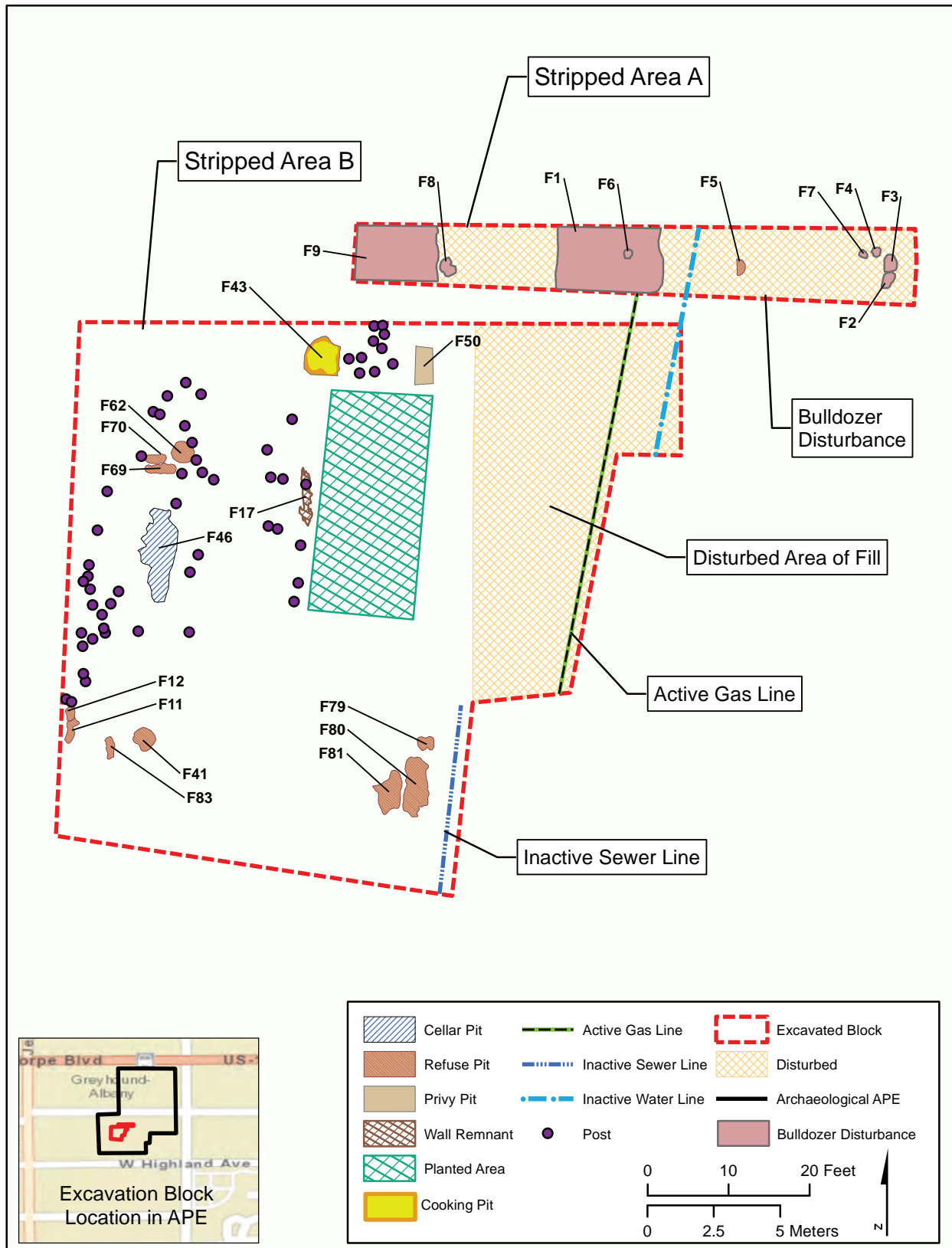
STRIPPED AREA A

Stripped Area A was a narrow, elongated area covering 53 square meters (570 sq. ft.; Figure 5.2). This area was situated 15 meters (49 ft.) south of Highland Alley, 18 meters (59 ft.) west of the Ritz Cultural Center, and 17 meters (56 ft.) north of the Red Fox Club. Stripped Area A was directly northeast of Stripped Area B with a one-meter gap between the two areas.

The earliest Sanborn maps (1885, 1890) of the area show a long wooden building labeled “Cattle Sheds” and several associated structures located 15 meters (49 ft.) northeast of Stripped Area A. The houses lining State Street (Highland Ave.) to the south are indicated only by a note in the center of the block which reads “Scattered Fr. Dwellings Beyond.” By 1895, the Sanborn map shows the houses along State Street and that the “Cattle Sheds” were renamed “Horse Shed” with the area to the south labeled as “Feed Yard” (Figure 5.3). All the houses are shown facing State Street.

Stripped Area A was located within the rear yards of 3410–11 and 3412 State Street. Only the 3410–11 lot contained houses in 1895, both in the 3410–11 lot. The Stripped Area A location was 30 meters (98.4 ft.) north of the 3410 residence and 40 meters (131 ft.) north of the 3411 residence. The 3410 house was larger and square in shape, extending nine by nine meters (30x30 ft.), while

Figure 5.1
Stripped Areas A and B Showing Feature Locations

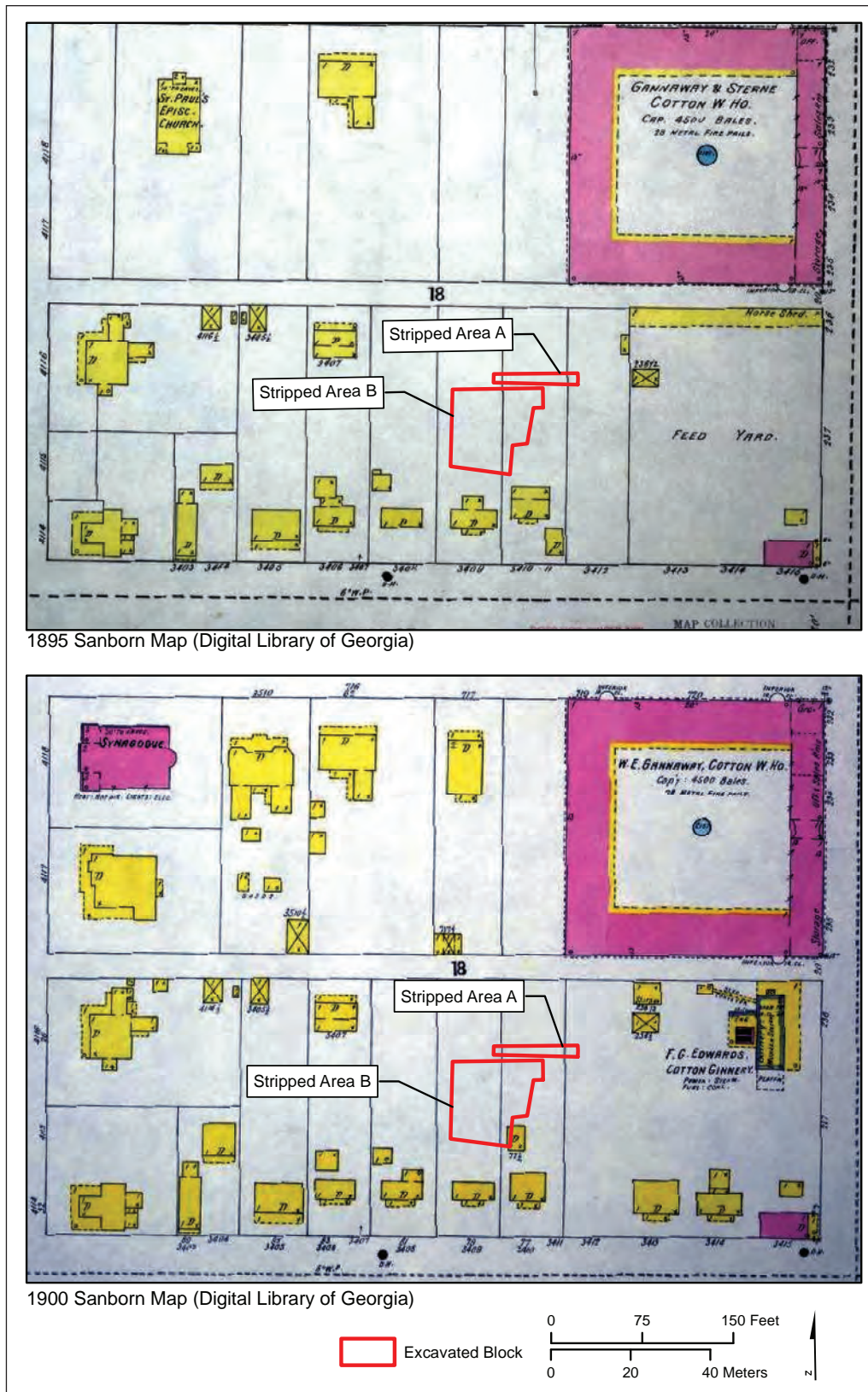


Source: Esri Resource Data (2020)

Figure 5.2
View West of Mechanical Stripping of Stripped Area A



Figure 5.3
Stripped Areas A and B Projected on the 1895 and 1900 Maps



1895 Sanborn Map (Digital Library of Georgia)

1900 Sanborn Map (Digital Library of Georgia)

the 3411 house was smaller and rectangular in shape, measuring seven meters (23 ft.) north to south and 4.5 meters (14.8 ft.) east to west. The 3411 house was situated in the southeastern corner of the lot with the 3410 house three meters to the northwest.

The 1900 Sanborn map indicates that the horse shed and feed yard were replaced by the F. G. Edwards Cotton Ginnery. The houses at 3410–11 Highland Avenue appear in different locations on the 1900 map. The 3411 house is no longer present, but an additional residence northwest of the 3410 house is present. This house, labeled as 77 Highland Avenue, is similar in size and shape to the 3411 residence. It is located 20 meters (65.6 ft.) south of Stripped Area A. The house at 3410 is slightly shifted to the south but otherwise appears the same as it does on the 1895 map. The only visible change in the vicinity of Stripped Area A between 1900 and 1905 was the removal of the house at 77 Highland Avenue.

The 1911 Sanborn map shows additional lot lines and residences in the vicinity of the Stripped Area A location, which no longer fell within the rear yards of 3410–11 and 3412 Highland Avenue. By 1911, the Stripped Area A location was almost entirely within the backyard of a small house at 308 Highland Alley (Figure 5.4). This house, which faced the alley, measured eight meters (26.2 ft.) north to south and five meters (16.4 ft.) east to west. Stripped Area A was placed 2.5 meters (8.2 ft.) south of the house location. In addition, the Cotton Ginnery was replaced with Georgia Cotton Oil Company. The 1920 Sanborn map shows that the Union Seed and Fertilizer Company took the place of the Georgia Cotton Oil Company (Figure 5.4). Additionally, the house at 308 Highland Alley was depicted with a larger footprint. The residence measured nine meters (29.5 ft.) north to south and six meters (19.7 ft.) east to west with a front porch addition. Houses were still present in 1938 according to aerial photographs taken that year, but the later Albany West Topographic Quadrangle map indicates that houses were no longer present in the site area by 1956.

Based on the previous investigations of Site 9DU286, it was expected that cultural deposits and features would be found in shallow contexts. Soils appeared highly disturbed at the depth where deposits and features were anticipated in Stripped Area A. Large areas of dark soil with structural artifacts such as bricks and mortar were observed throughout the central and western portions of the area. No distinctive features were identified, and soil probing indicated that the stains were shallow with an inconsistent profile shape. This irregular, expansive dark stain was determined to be the result of a bulldozing or structural razing event. Due to the possibility of deeper deposits and features, a deep test extending to 119 centimeters below surface (cmbs; 47 in.) was conducted near the center of the stripped area (Figure 5.5). Feature 5 was identified in the east profile of the deep test. The highest point of the feature measured to 50 cmbs (20 in.) and it extended to 80 cmbs (31 in.). Based on the occurrence of Feature 5, a partially intact pit, stripping was conducted to 50

Figure 5.4
Stripped Areas A and B Projected on the 1911 and 1920 Maps

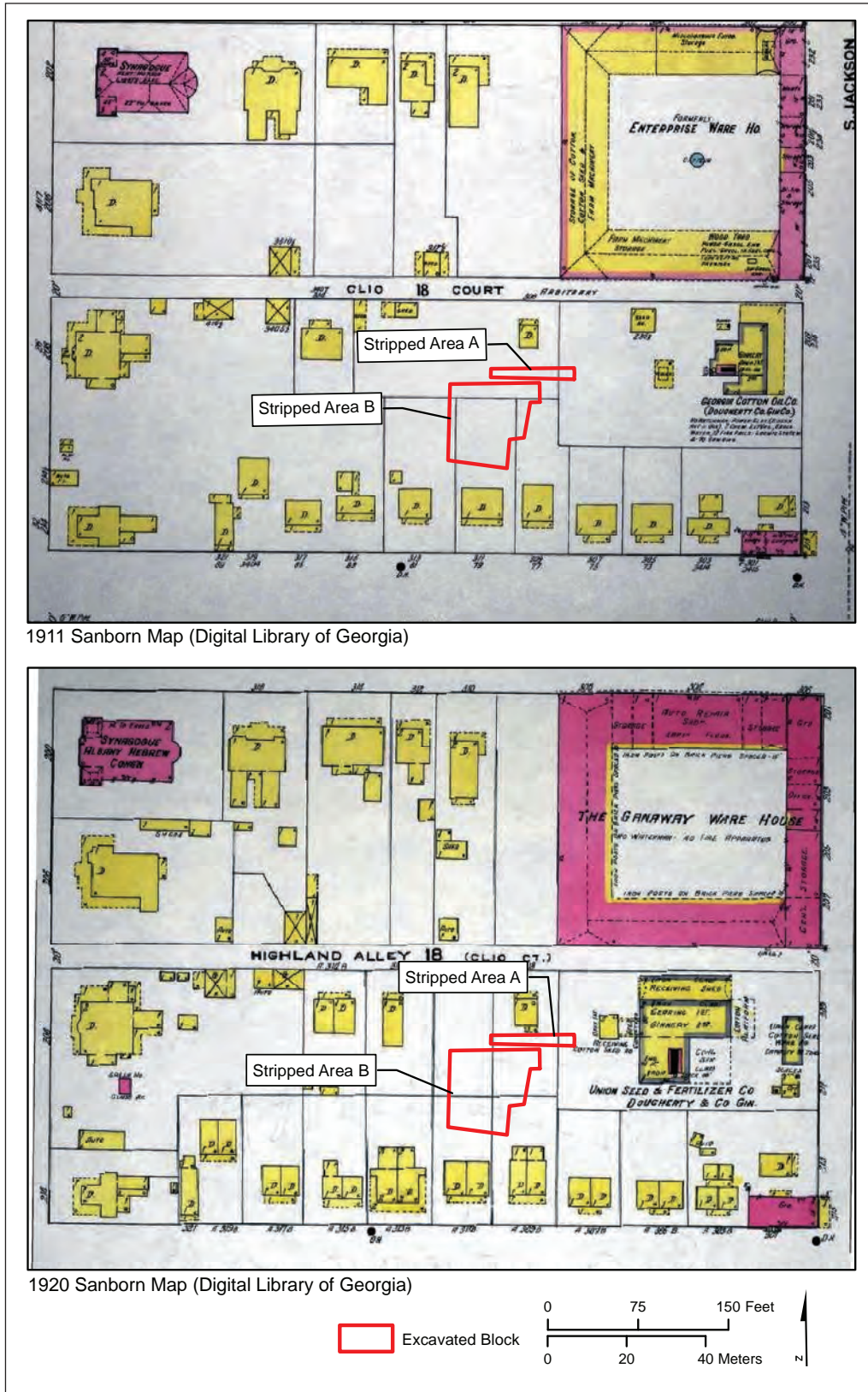
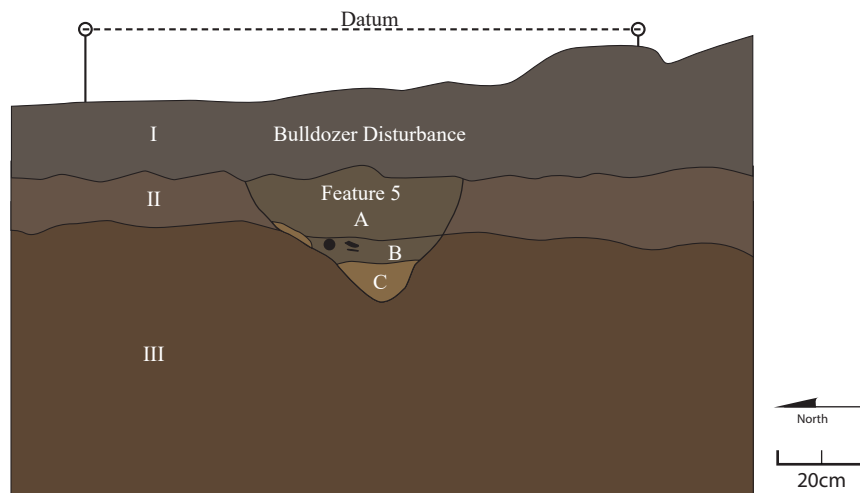
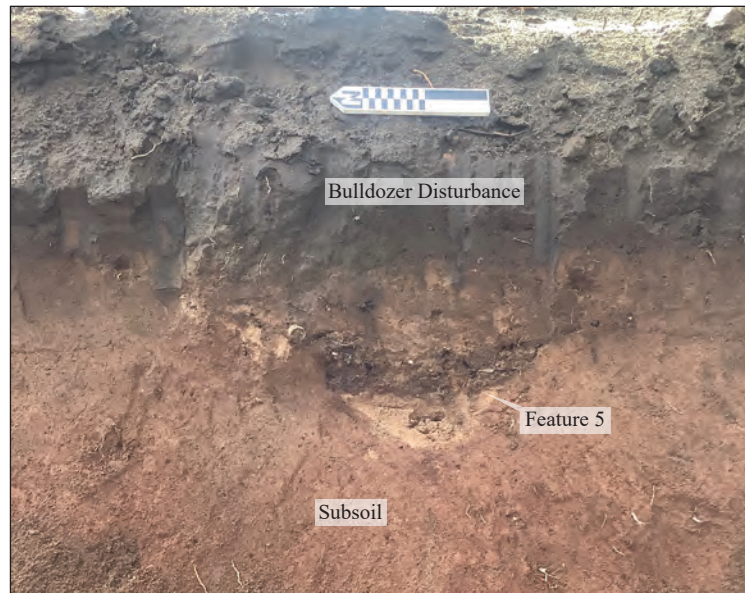


Figure 5.5
Test Showing Feature 5



I = Bulldozer Disturbance 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Clay Loam

II = Transition Zone 7.5YR 3/2 Dark Brown Sand Clay Loam

III = Subsoil 7.5YR 2.5/3 Very Dark Brown Sandy Clay

Feature 5

A = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay Mottled with
10YR 4/4 Yellowish Brown Sand

B = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Clay

C = 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sand

- Glass (Mouth of Glass Bottle, Flat Glass Fragments)

cmbs (20 in.) in an attempt to identify more features in Stripped Area A. Stripping was conducted carefully and gradually in case deposits or features were present higher than 50 centimeters (20 in.) below the ground surface. Despite these efforts, no additional cultural features were found in this area.

Nine features were documented in Stripped Area A (Table 1; Figure 5.6). Each feature was photographed and mapped and a sample of features underwent further investigation. Eight of the nine were determined to be the result of bulldozer disturbances with Feature 5 being the only partially intact feature in Stripped Area A (Figure 5.5). Feature 5 may have been associated with other features, but the disturbance in this area was so severe that none could be discerned. Feature 5 was photographed and mapped in profile, and a sample of faunal remains was extracted. Because this feature showed evidence of disturbance it was not investigated further.

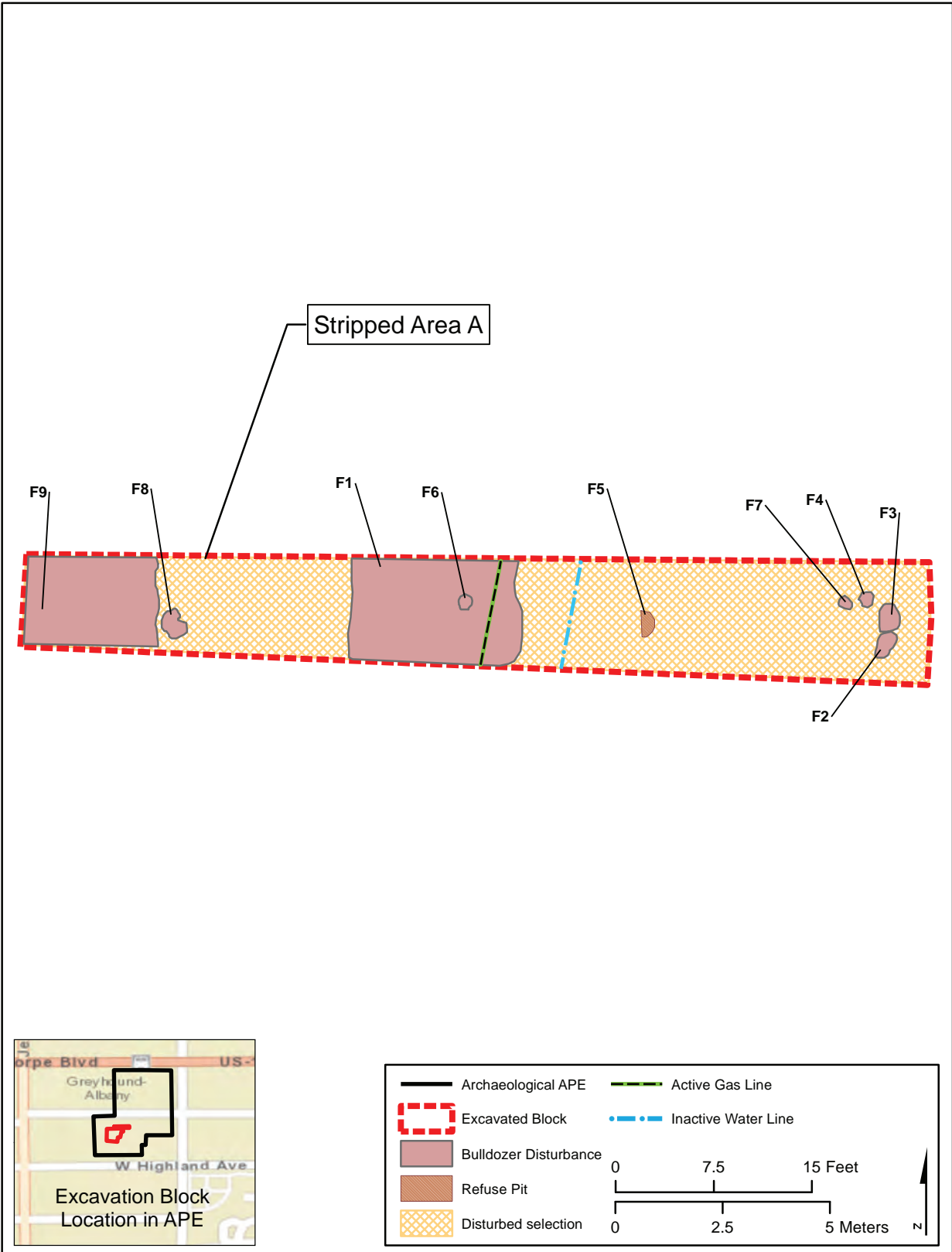
Table 1. Features in Stripped Area A

Feature	Description	Excavated	Disturbed?
1	Void	No	Yes, Bulldozed Area
2	Void	Fully	Yes, Bulldozed Area
3	Void	Fully	Yes, Bulldozed Area
4	Void	No	Yes, Bulldozed Area
5	Pit	No	Yes, Bulldozer Disturbance
6	Void	No	Yes, Bulldozed Area
7	Void	No	Yes, Bulldozed Area
8	Void	Partially	Yes, Bulldozed Area
9	Void	No	Yes, Bulldozed Area

Features 2 and 3, located in the eastern section of Stripped Area A, and Feature 8, located in the western section, were excavated to determine their origins and level of disturbance (Figure 5.7). All three were inconsistent in shape with no definitive edges and contained dark soil with mostly structural artifacts. This suggests that the features, which may have been intact features or middens at one time, were displaced by bulldozing events (Figure 5.8 a). Utility lines also disturbed Stripped Area A. An active gas line and an inactive water line bisected the central area running roughly north to south (Figure 5.8b). Upon recognizing the severity of disturbances in this area, data recovery efforts were shifted to focus on Stripped Area B to the south, where features were better preserved.

A representative sample of artifacts was collected during the mechanical removal of topsoil in Stripped Area A (Table 2). The foodways group ($n=17$), the best represented artifact group, consisted of 70.6 percent storage items, 23.5 percent service items, and 5.9 percent faunal remains.

Figure 5.6
Plan of Stripped Area A Showing Feature Locations and Disturbances



Source: Esri Resource Data (2020)

Figure 5.7



A.



B. W

Figure 5.8
Disturbances in Stripped Area A



A. East Plan View of Feature 9



B. View North of Utility Lines in the Central Section of Stripped Area A

One household/structural artifact, one modern artifact, and two recreational artifacts were also collected during stripping. As mentioned, these artifacts are a representative sample and only provide a rough estimate of the artifact groups present in this area of the site. For instance, a substantial amount of phonograph records were observed during the mechanical stripping of this area but only two were collected as a sample. In congruence with Stripped Area A being placed in the rear yards of houses, these artifact types reflect domestic activities.

Table 2. Artifacts from Stripped Area A

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Agricultural/Labor			1
Industrial Tools/ Machine Parts			1
	Unidentified Machine Part		1
Foodways			17
Service			4
	Bottle Glass, Nehi	1933–1945	1
	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes	1937–	1
	Table Spoon, Metal		1
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	1
Storage			12
	Amber, pharmaceutical bottle, embossed base: Hazel-Atlas Monogram/'7''K''4320'	1923–1982	1
	Clear, missing finish; stippled; embossed base: '245-B-8'/J in Keystone Monogram/'I''A-57' Knox Glass Bottle Company of Mississippi	1932–1952	1
	Amber, pharmaceutical style bottle with screw threaded finish, Lysol script embossed on shoulder. Maker's Mark: empty keystone/'L&F PROD. CORP.'/'MADE IN USA''3' left of keystone/'53' right of keystone	1939–1959	1
	Amber oval pharmaceutical style bottle. Stippled, embossed base, threaded finish. Embossing: '4' Owens-Illinois I in O in Diamond Maker's Mark. '8''11'	1948–1958	1
	Amber base fragment. Heel embossed: 'HALF PINT,' base embossed: 'MADE IN USA''12'-A in circle monogram-'D126''11' '55'	1955–1955	1
	Amber, round household product (i.e. Clorox style). Base fragment, stippled embossed I in O, Owen's-Illinois maker's mark 'D-126..16..55..66..L9448.'	1966–1966	1
	Clear panel bottle, missing neck/finish, illegible makers mark on base 'C,D,I,V,T,' mend (n=2)		1
	Clear, threaded finish, partial embossed letters		1
	Cobalt blue, ribbed; Maker's mark illegible letter (I?) in circle, possibly Owens-Illinois		1
	Container Glass, Amber		2

Table 2. Artifacts from Stripped Area A

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Container Glass, Clear		1
Remains			
	Pig (<i>Sus sp.</i>) Left Humerus, Saw/Slice Marks		1
Household/ Structural			1
Architectural/ Construction			1
	Plaster		1
Personal			2
Recreational			2
	Phonograph Record	1949–	2
Miscellaneous			1
Modern			1
	Plastic		1
Grand Total			22

Artifacts with known manufacture start and end dates include machine made bottle glass ($n=6$) and a single Nehi bottle (Figure 5.9). Machine made bottle glass offers production dates ranging from 1923 to 1966 (Lockhart, Schulz, et al. 2013; Lockhart et al. 2018). The Nehi bottle was produced sometime between 1933 and 1945 (Lockhart, 2010). Several other items offered manufacture start dates: plain whiteware ($n=1$; 1830; Miller 1991:5), refined earthenware ($n=1$; 1937; Majewski 1994), and phonograph records ($n=2$; 1949; Miller et al. 2000). Based on these artifacts, Stripped Area A represents the late-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century occupation of 9DU286. Most, if not all, of these artifacts were found in a secondary context and therefore may not accurately reflect the historic activities that occurred in this section of the site.

STRIPPED AREA B

Stripped Area B measured 390 square meters (0.1 ac.) and was located directly southwest of Stripped Area A with a one-meter gap between the two areas. Of the 84 features identified during this data recovery, 75 were found in Stripped Area B. Of the 75 features, 69 proved to be cultural while the remaining six were identified as natural (Table 3). The northeastern block area was stripped first, revealing clay and sand fill disturbances from the active gas line (Figure 5.10). Pit features and structural stains were identified across the block in all areas except for the highly disturbed northeastern section.

Table 3. Natural Features in Stripped Area B

Feature Number	Description	Excavated
10	Void; Vegetative Stain	Partially
37	Void; Vegetative Stain	Partially
63	Void; Natural Low Spot	No
72	Void; Natural Low Spot	No
82	Void; Vegetative Stain	Partially
84	Void; Vegetative Stain	Partially

A representative sample of artifacts ($n=46$) was collected during the mechanical stripping of this area. Known manufacture dates range from 1743 to 1962 (Table 4). A brass button recovered from Stripped Area B offers a manufacture date range that is relatively narrow and early: 1890 to 1910 (Luscomb 1967). Other artifacts with narrow manufacture date ranges include a Chero Cola bottle that was bottled in Albany (1912–1914), a Nu Grape bottle also bottled in Albany (1920–1932), and a Nehi bottle (1940–1956; Figure 5.11; Riley 1958).

Table 4. Artifacts from Stripped Area B

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Agricultural/Labor			1
Industrial Tools/ Machine Parts			1
	Machine Gear		1
Clothing			3
Fasteners			3
	Button, Other Brass (Luscomb 1967)	1890–1910	1
	Button, Plastic		2
Foodways			34
Procurement			1
	Center Fire Cartridge		1
Service			10
	Aqua, embossed on shoulder: 'Chero-Cola' logo/'6 1/2 FLOZ,' heel: 'THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD'/'ALBANY, GA,' base: 'Chero-Cola'/'91' or '16' (Riley 1958)	1912–1914	2
	Clear, finish, embossed on side: 'MIN CONT. 6 FL OZ.'/'Chero-Cola.' heel: 'ALBANY, GA.' base: '1959L'/'PATENT PENDING'/'6'/'G25' (Riley 1958)	1912–1924	1
	Aqua, Finish missing, space for applied color label, embossed on shoulder/heel/base, shoulder: 'Chero-Cola'/'6 1/2 FL OZ..' Heel: 'CHATT 21'/'THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD'/'COLUMBUS, GA.' Base: 'Cola' Chattanooga Bottling Company Maker's Mark (Riley 1958)	1921–	1

Table 4. Artifacts from Stripped Area B

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Hobbleskirt, aqua, embossed Coco-Cola Logo/'TRADEMARK REGISTERED'/'MIN CONTENTS 6 FL OZS.'/'BOTTLE PAT. D-105529'/'2' Base: 'ALBANY GA.'/'8' Owens-Ill I in O in Diamond '47' Maker's Mark (Riley 1958)	1947–	1
	Hobble-skirted; space for applied color label start date 1955; embossed on heel/base. heel: '72''1' C in circle 2. base: 'GALVESTON'/'TEX' (Riley 1958)	1955–	1
	Bottle Glass, Nehi (Riley 1958)	1924–	1
	Clear, Worn off Applied Color Label, stippled and embossed on base: 'DESIGN PAT'D MAR. 3 25 (Lockhart, 2010; Riley 1958)	1940–1956	1
	Clear, Embossed body: Nu Grape Logo/'TRADEMARK REGISTERED'/'MIN. CONTENTS 6 FL OZ.' heel: BOTTLE PAT'D MARCH 9 1920, base: ALBANY GA (Lockhart, 2010; Riley 1958)	1920–1932	2
Storage			22
	Beer/Soda Pull Tab (Schroeder 2019)	1962–	1
	Clear, (NuGrape Co.) embossed on body: 'DOMINO' logo with stylized dominos on whole body, heel: 'PROPERTY OF NUGRAPE BOTTLING CO.'/'MIN CONTENTS 9 FL OZS.' base: 'ALBANY GA.' (Lockhart, 2010)	1921–1950	1
	Clear, Small jar with threaded finish, embossed base: '914A''I'		1
	Clear, threaded finish, Maker's Mark P in Circle/'2 FL OZ'/'26'/Pierce Glass Co. (Lockhart et al. 2018)	1905–1987	1
	jar with metal cap; clear; mend; embossed with 'TRADEMARK'/'VASELINE'/'CHESEBROUGH'/'NEW-YORK' (Fike 1987)		1
	Clear, threaded finish, embossed on both sides: 'BAYER'/'ASPIRIN' (Lindsay 2009)	1925	1
	Clear, (patent, use of ACL labels) Embossed on body: 'Long Twist'/'REG US PAT OFF'/'MIN CONT 61/2 FL OZ'/'BOTTLE PAT'D FEB 16, 1926,' base: 'COLUMBUS, GA.' (Lockhart, 2010)	1926–1940	1
	Clear, metal screw-cap still in place; embossed on base: 1 in circle/'1 1/2 FL OZ'/'8' (Lindsay 2009)	1928	1
	Clear, threaded finish. One with metal screw cap attached, Heel: 5FL OZS, base: 'COLLINS CORP'/'95-D'/'J in Keystone/'6' or '16'/'VIDALIA, G.A.' (Lindsay 2009; Miller et al. 2000)	1932–1952	2
	Clear, shoulder: 'HALF PINT,' Base embossed 'WINE' J in keystone Maker's Mark, Knox Glass Bottle Co. of Mississippi (Lindsay 2009; Miller et al. 2000)	1940–1966	1
	Clear, (stippling/Knox glass mark) Food jar, stippling on base and sides. base: Knox Glass Co. of Mississippi J in Keystone/'10'/'320''7 1/4' (Lindsay 2009)	1940–1952	1
	Clear, Stippled body, embossed on shoulder: 'BUFFALO ROCK' in circle, base: 'B.R.CO./BIRMINGHAM ALA/' 'L' 'SLGW6''396' (Lindsay 2009)	1940–1966	1

Table 4. Artifacts from Stripped Area B

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	(Duraglass and Date code) Embossed at shoulder: 'THIS CONTAINS'/'MRS. STEWARTS BLUING' Maker's Mark: '7' Owens I in O in Diamond '2'/'Duraglass' [Mrs. Stewarts Bluing started in the 1880's and still in operation.] (Lockhart and Hoenig 2018)	1942–1952	1
	Clear, Missing finish; Maker's Mark: '132/FF in circle monogram'/'6' Foster-Forbes Glass Co.-Condiment bottle (Lindsay 2009)	1942–1983	1
	Clear, small, screw threaded finish, embossed base: '2' Owens-Illinois I in O '9' (Lockhart and Hoenig 2018)	1959–1989	1
	Bottle Glass, Milk Bottle (Baugher-Perlin 1982:275)	1886–	1
	Clear, (Thatcher Mfg. maker's mark-MTC with enlarged T), Machine made, embossed on body: 'HALF PINT LIQUID'/'A Bottle of Milk is a Bottle of Health' (script). heel: 'SEALED'/'MTC' (Thatcher Mfg monogram), base: S21 in value mark (Baugher-Perlin 1982:275)	1923–1954	1
	Bottle Stopper, Glass		1
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		1
	Container Glass, Milk Glass (Miller et al. 2000)	1743–	1
	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped		1
Remains			
	Bird (Aves), Distal Tibiotarsus Fragment		1
Personal			2
Medicinal			2
	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Clear (Miller and Sullivan 1984)	1910–1947	1
	Medical Item, Glass		1
Cosmetic			1
	Perfume/Cosmetic Bottle, Glass (Fike 1987)	1955	1
Monetary			1
	Lincoln Head Penny	1942	1
Precontact			4
Lithics			4
	Flake Fragment		2
	Utilized Flake		2
Grand Total			46

Based on the types and frequencies of artifacts recovered from Stripped Area B, this section of 9DU286 dates from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. These artifacts reflect domestic activities, corroborating the placement of Stripped Area B in the rear yards of residential houses. In addition to the historic artifacts, four pre-contact lithic artifacts were recovered: two utilized flakes and two flake fragments. Based on the lack of pre-contact materials in Stripped Area A to the north, the pre-contact component of Site 9DU286 is confined to the southern site area.

Figure 5.9
Photographs of Artifacts from Stripped Area A



A. Nehi Bottle, Columbus, GA, 1933-1945; B. Lysol Bottle, 1953; C. Bottle Glass, Stippled Embossed Base, 1948-1958; D. Bottle Glass, Stippled Embossed Base, 1966

Figure 5.10
Photographs of Stripped Area B



A. View South of Mechanical Stripping of Stripped Area B



B. View East of the Disturbed Northeastern Section of Stripped Area B

Figure 5.11
 Photographs of Artifacts from Stripped Area B



A. Chero Cola Bottle, Albany, GA, 1912-1914; B. Condiment Bottle, Foster-Forbes Glass Co., 1942-1983; C. Nu Grape Bottle, Albany, GA, 1920-1932; D. 1942 Lincoln Head Penny; E. Coca-Cola Bottle, Albany, GA, 1947

As noted in the discussion of Stripped Area A, the earliest Sanborn maps of the site date from 1885 and 1890. The “Cattle Sheds” and associated structures on those maps were located 25 meters (82 ft.) northeast of the Stripped Area B location (Figure 5.3). Stripped Area B was located within the rear yards of 3409 and 3410–11 State Street (Highland Ave.). In 1895, there was one house in the 3409 lot and two in the 3410–11 lot. Stripped Area B was placed nine meters (29.5 ft.) north of the house at 3409 State Street, five meters (16 ft.) north of the 3410 house, and 17 meters (56 ft.) north of the 3411 house.

The 1900 Sanborn map indicates that the 3411 house was no longer present, but an additional house northwest of the 3410 house was shown. This house, labeled as 77 State Street, was similar in size and shape to the former house at 3411. The 77 State Street house overlaps with the southeast corner of the Stripped Area B location where Features 79, 80, and 81 were identified. By 1905, the 77 State Street house was no longer present and the house at 79 (3409) State Street doubled in size, extending an additional four meters (13 ft.) north toward Stripped Area B. The 1911 Sanborn map shows additional lot lines, and houses appear shifted with slightly different dimensions and layouts (Figure 5.4). According to the 1911 map, the Stripped Area B location fell within the rear yards of four separate houses. The northern section of Stripped Area B was located six meters (20 ft.) south of a small house at 308 Highland Alley. The remaining portion of Stripped Area B was situated in the rear yards of houses along State Street. The disturbed eastern section was 15 meters (49 ft.) north of the house at 309 (77/3410), the western edge was 11 meters (36 ft.) northeast of the house at 313 (81/3408), and the central section was nine meters (30 ft.) north of the house at 311 (79/3409).

STRUCTURAL FEATURES IN STRIPPED AREA B

Structural features were the most common type of feature encountered during this data recovery (Table 5). Due to the high volume of structural features ($n=56$), a sampling method was employed to investigate this feature type. A representative selection of structural features from each section of Stripped Area B was excavated. In addition, a representative sample of each type of structural feature was excavated. Over half of the structural features underwent excavation: 27 were partially excavated and three were fully excavated in this sampling process.

Table 5. Structural Features in Stripped Area B

Feature Number	Description	Plan Dimensions	Profile Depth	Excavated
13	Square Post Mold	21x21 cm	45 cm	Partially
14	Square Post Mold	32x30 cm	9 cm	Partially
15	Square Post Mold	28x25 cm	18 cm	Partially
16	Square Post Mold	32x32 cm	N/A	No

Table 5. Structural Features in Stripped Area B

Feature Number	Description	Plan Dimensions	Profile Depth	Excavated
17	Square Post Mold with Wall Stain	24x23cm	N/A	No
18	Square Post Mold	22x22 cm	N/A	No
19	Rectangular Post Mold	17x13 cm	6 cm	Partially
20	Square Post Mold	30x29 cm	10 cm	Partially
21	Square Post Mold	15x11 cm	N/A	No
22	Square Post Mold	27x27 cm	26 cm	Fully
23	Square Post Mold	N/A	N/A	No
24	Square Post Mold	31x30 cm	N/A	No
25	Square Post Mold	16x14 cm	15 cm	Fully
26	Square Post Mold	9x8 cm	14 cm	Fully
27	Double Square Post Mold	43x24 cm	N/A	No
28	Square Post Mold	19x17 cm	N/A	No
29	Square Post Mold	24x21 cm	N/A	No
30	Square Post Mold	28x22 cm	6 cm	Partially
31	Square Post Mold	15x15 cm	N/A	No
32	Square Post Mold	15x14 cm	20 cm	Partially
33	Square Post Mold	16x16 cm	22 cm	Partially
34	Rectangular Post Mold	28x18 cm	15 cm	Partially
35	Square Post Mold	17x14 cm	N/A	No
36	Square Post Mold	39x37 cm	38 cm	Partially
38	Square Post Mold	23x20 cm	20 cm	Partially
39	Round Post Mold (Possible Root)	18x15 cm	N/A	Partially
40	Square Post Mold	18x14 cm	N/A	No
42	Square Post Mold	19x16 cm	N/A	No
44	Square Post Mold	19x15 cm	10 cm	Partially
45	Square Post Mold	25x21 cm	N/A	No
47	Rectangular Structural Feature	40x30 cm	N/A	No
48	Square Post Mold	40x40 cm	30 cm	Partially
49	Square Post Mold	19x16 cm	N/A	No
51	Rectangular Structural Feature	55x35 cm	41 cm	Partially
52	Square Post Mold	10x10 cm	15 cm	Partially
53	Square Post Mold	15x15 cm	20 cm	Partially
54	Round Post Mold	24x24 cm	N/A	No
55	Round Post Mold	17x17 cm	N/A	No
56	Square Pulled Pier or Post	35x32 cm	30 cm	Partially
57	Rectangular Structural Feature	44x30 cm	13 cm	Partially
58	Round Structural Feature	37x36 cm	10 cm	Partially

Table 5. Structural Features in Stripped Area B

Feature Number	Description	Plan Dimensions	Profile Depth	Excavated
59	Round Structural Feature	33x29 cm	N/A	No
60	Square Post Mold	22x22 cm	N/A	No
61	Square Post Mold	18x18 cm	N/A	No
64	Square Post Mold	21x18 cm	11 cm	Partially
65	Square Post Mold	14x13 cm	N/A	No
66	Rectangular Post Mold	23x17 cm	12 cm	Partially
67	Square Post Mold	29x27 cm	15 cm	Partially
68	Square Post Mold	14x13 cm	N/A	No
71	Rectangular Post Mold	18x14 cm	N/A	No
73	Square Structural Feature	40x40 cm	15 cm	Partially
74	Square Post Mold	16x15 cm	N/A	No
75	Round Post Mold	12x12 cm	10 cm	Partially
76	Round Post Mold	14x13 cm	12 cm	Partially
77	Square Post Mold	15x14 cm	N/A	No
78	Double Square Post Mold	40x22 cm	18 cm	Partially

Post molds were the most common type of structural feature identified during this study. In most cases, the boundary between the post hole and the post mold was not discernable. For simplicity, the term “post mold” refers to both the hole and the mold in this report. Other structural features could not be identified. These unidentified features may represent pulled brick piers or other foundational remnants.

Structural features varied in size and shape. Smaller features were generally circular in plan with a rounded base in profile while larger features were generally square in plan with a square base in profile. On average, structural features measured 24x21 centimeters (0.79x0.69 ft.) in plan view. The structural feature with the smallest horizontal dimensions measured 9.0x8.0 centimeters (3.5x3.1 in.), while the one with the largest horizontal dimensions measured 55x35 centimeters (1.8x1.1 ft.). The average profile depth of structural features measured 19 centimeters (0.6 ft.) from the surface to the base of the feature with the shallowest feature extending to 6.0 centimeters (2.4 in.) and the deepest to 45 centimeters (1.5 ft.). Some were interpreted as configurations related to structures and many were found in association with various pit features. The clearest configuration of features ($n=10$) that could be related to a single structure was in the central section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.12). Features 14–18 and 20–24 make up that group and were designated as Post Configuration 1 (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.12
Area B

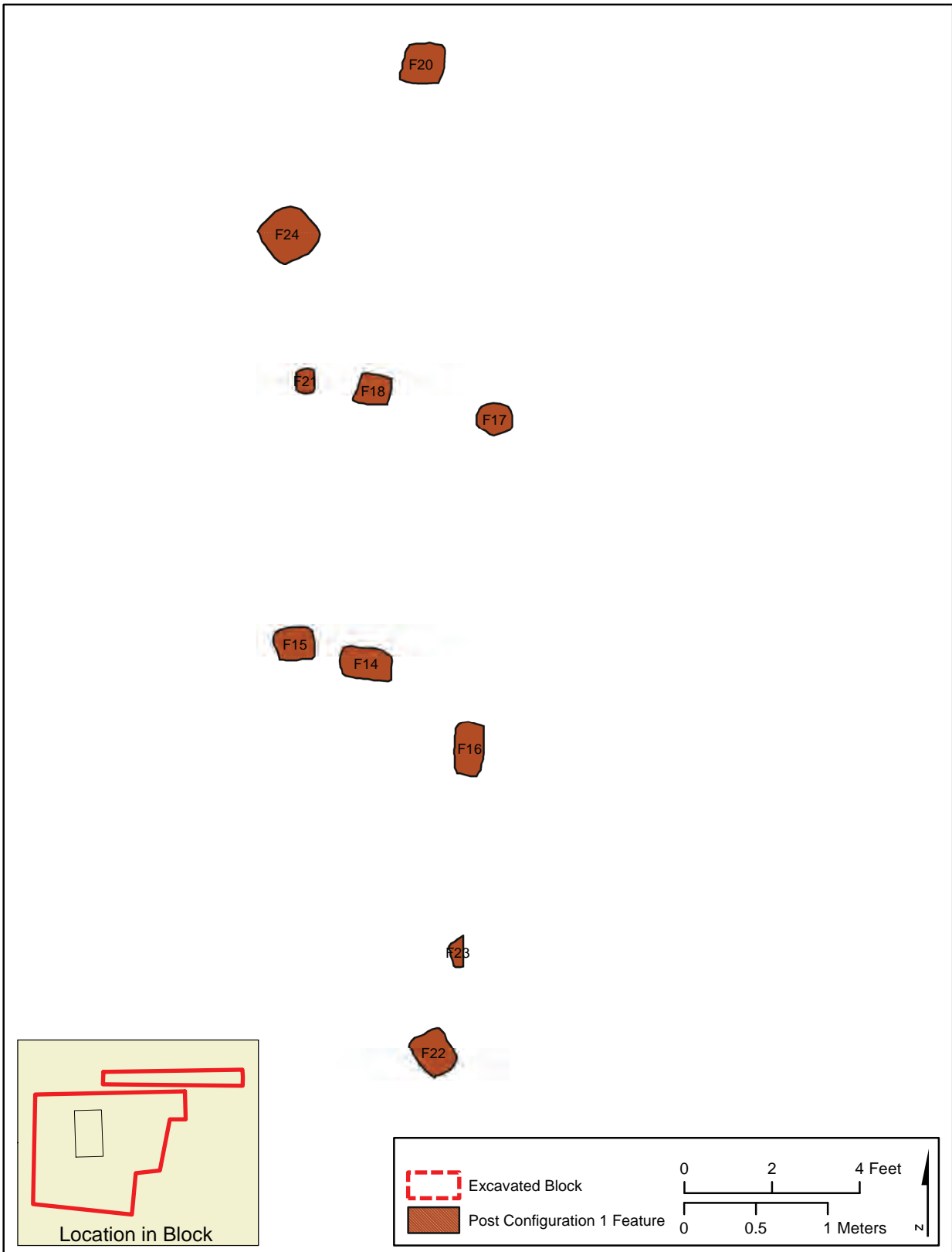


A. V



B. V

Figure 5.13
Area B



Source: Esri Resource Data (2020)

Another configuration ($n=10$), designated as Post Configuration 2, was in the north-central section of Stripped Area B between pit Features 43 and 50. This group consists of Features 49 and 52–60. These features varied in size and shape more than the features that made up Post Configuration 1. The remaining structural features ($n=36$) were located in the western section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.1). These features are discussed as clusters when appropriate but no configurations were visible among these groups. Some post molds were found in pairs; these are discussed together.

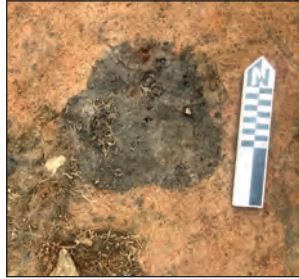
Structural features typically contained few artifacts. Items commonly recovered from such features include nails or nail fragments, container glass, flat glass, and brick fragments. Slag and coal were also common. Brick fragments and other rubble, slag, and coal were documented by weight and notable characteristics but were not retained for laboratory analysis.

Post Configuration 1

Post Configuration 1 was an alignment of 10 post molds oriented roughly north to south in the central section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.12). It extended about seven meters (23 ft.) north to south and 2.5 meters (8.2 ft.) east to west. A planted area that was not exposed during excavation due to substantial tree growth abutted Post Configuration 1 directly to the east. Due to the presence of this unexposed area, the structure may have extended farther east. Post Configuration 1 was situated approximately two meters (6.6 ft.) south of Feature 43. Feature 43 appears to be an outdoor kitchen pit that was also used for the disposal of general household refuse, food waste, and brush burning. Based on the high percentage of foodways items (47%) found in the structural features that make up Post Configuration 1, it was likely associated with Feature 43 and may represent the remnants of a rear yard kitchen structure or outdoor cooking area.

Post Configuration 1 was comprised of Features 14 to 18 and 20 to 24 (Figure 5.13). These post molds were all square in shape and ranged from 15x11 centimeters (0.49x0.36 ft.) to 32x32 centimeters (1.05x1.05 ft.) in plan view. A sampling strategy was employed to investigate this post configuration; four of the 10 features were excavated. Features 14, 15, 20, and 22 were selected as samples based on their locations. Feature 20 was the northernmost post mold and Feature 22 was the southernmost. Features 14 and 15 were centrally located within the configuration. The investigation of these four features provided data on post molds from across the configuration. Feature 22 was fully excavated and the remaining three were partially excavated. All four were photographed and drawn in profile (Figures 5.14 and 5.15).

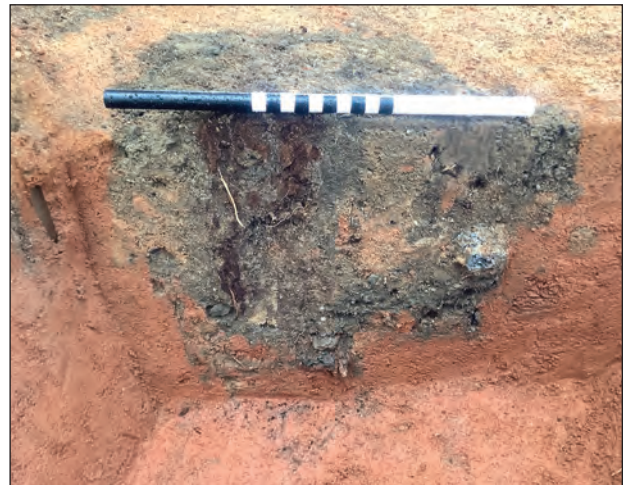
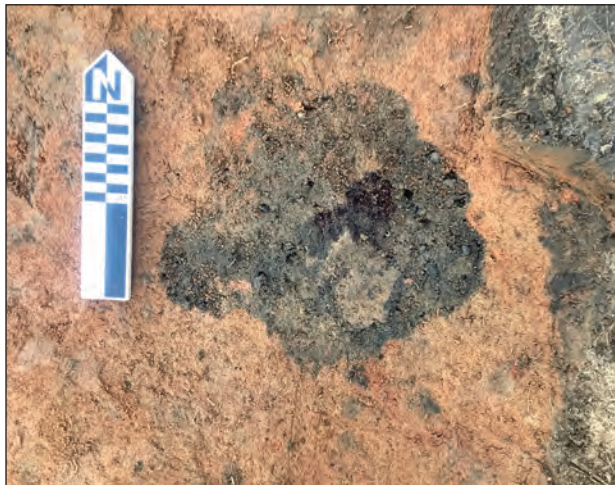
Figure 5.14
Photographs of Features 14, 15, 20, and 22



A.

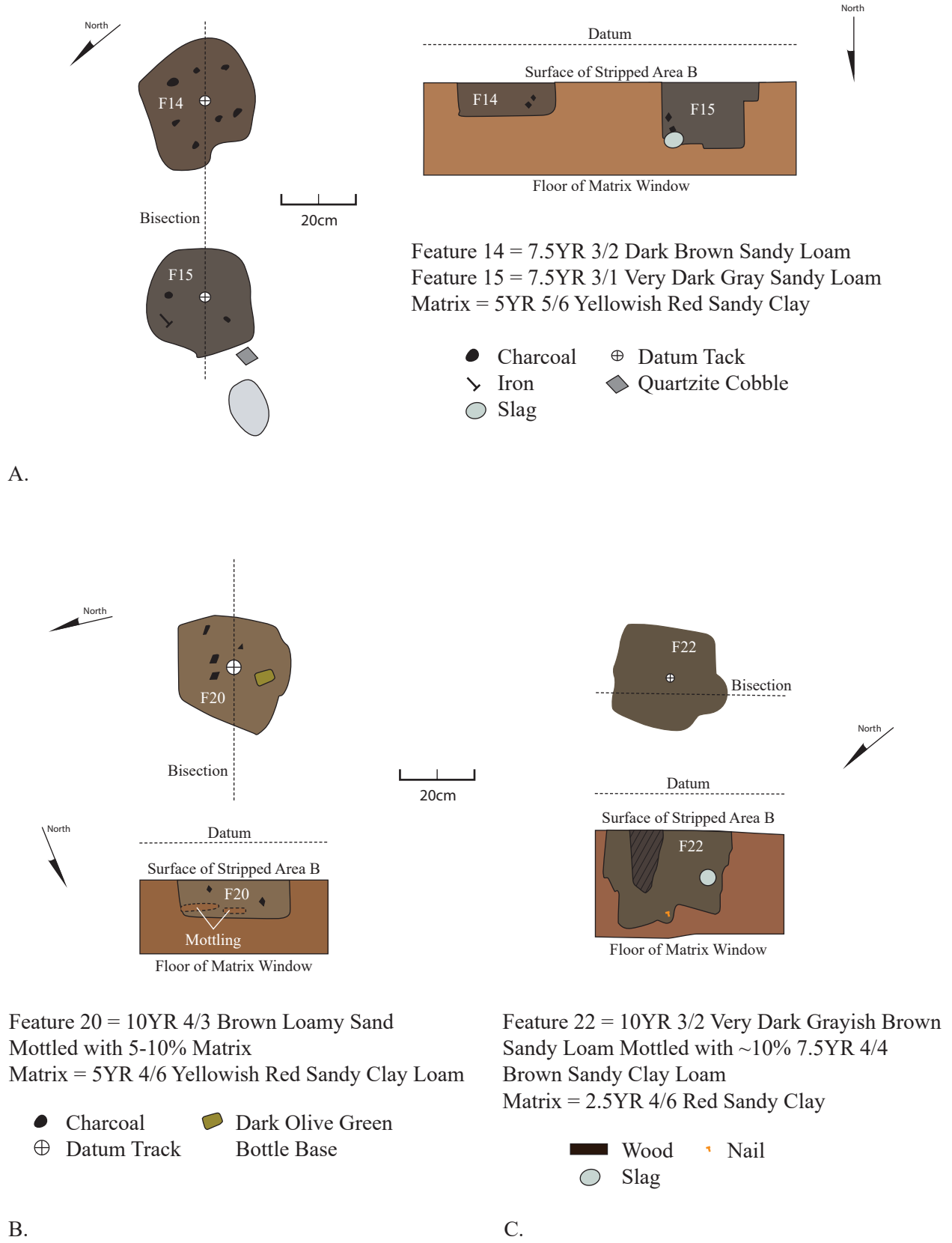


B.



C.

Figure 5.15



Post Configuration 1 Artifacts and Chronology

Foodways group artifacts make up 47 percent of the materials recovered from posts in this configuration and household/structural group artifacts make up 53 percent (Table 6). In addition, an unfired brass center fire cartridge was recovered from the stripped surface within Post Configuration 1 (Figure 5.16 b). No artifacts from Post Configuration 1 have known end-of-manufacture dates. Artifacts with known manufacture start dates from Post Configuration 1 consist of cut nails/nail fragments ($n=3$; 1805; Miller et al. 2000), plain whiteware ($n=2$; 1830; Miller 1991:5), and wire nails/nail fragments ($n=4$; 1860; Orser et al. 1987:560). Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). Coupled with artifactual evidence from the associated Feature 43 assemblage, Post Configuration 1 likely represents a structure from the mid-twentieth century.

Table 6. Post Configuration 1 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Feature 15	Feature 20	Feature 22	Total
Foodways		2	6	6	14
Service		1		2	3
	Porcelain, Plain			1	1
	Whiteware, Plain	1		1	2
Storage		1	6	4	11
	Bottle Glass, Olive Green Spirit Bottle		2		2
	Container Glass, Amber		1		1
	Container Glass, Clear	1	3	4	8
Household/Structural			4	12	16
Architectural			4	11	15
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		1	2	3
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured			2	2
	Nail, Cut fragment		1		1
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		2	2	4
	Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured			1	1
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment			3	3
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured			1	1
Furnishings/Accessories				1	1
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified			1	1
Grand Total		2	10	18	30



A. 1.5-inch Glass Lid from Feature 22, Front View; B. 1.5-inch Glass Lid from Feature 22, Side View; C.

Post Configuration 1 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, the Post Configuration 1 location was within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.), paralleling the lot line that separated 3409/79 and 3410/77 State Street. Feature 43 also fell within the rear yard of 3409/79 State Street as shown on the Sanborn maps mentioned above. According to the 1911 Sanborn map, lot lines changed in such a way that Feature 43 and Post Configuration 1 were separated into different lots. As of 1911, the Post Configuration 1 location was within the rear yard of 311/79 State Street and the Feature 43 location was within the rear yard of 308 Highland Alley.

On the 1920 map, the Post Configuration 1 location is shown as being bisected by the lot lines that separated 308 Highland Alley and an empty, unnumbered lot to the west. The Feature 43 location was still shown in the rear yard of 308 Highland Alley on the 1920 map. Feature 43 contained a significant number of artifacts, which suggest that it was used sometime during the mid-twentieth century. If Feature 43 and Post Configuration 1 were associated, they likely both date to the mid-twentieth century and were created by the household living at 308 Highland Alley.

No census data is available for the site residents prior to 1910. The 1910 census lists Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Dorothy Soloman was a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard worker. Beatrice and Gary Span lived at this address according to the 1920 census. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Three residents occupied 308 Highland Alley according to the 1920 census: a laundress named Clara Turner, a house painter named Charlie Turner, and a building laborer Willie Ponce. The 1934–1935 city directory lists Sam Fain as the sole inhabitant of 308 Highland Alley; Mr. Fain worked as a laborer. The 1941–1944 city directory listed Ella Jones, a laundress, as the only resident of 308 Highland Alley. Later residents include a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown. All residents were listed as African American (Appendix E).

Features 14 and 15

Features 14 and 15 were square post molds centrally located within Post Configuration 1 (Figure 5.13.). Measuring from the center of each feature, they were 55 centimeters (1.8 ft.) apart. These features were bisected together along an east to west axis. The north half of both features was excavated to reveal their southern profiles (Figures 5.14 a. and 5.15 a.). Feature 14 measured 32x30 centimeters (1.05x0.98 ft.) in plan view and extended to nine centimeters (0.3 ft.) below the surface of Stripped Area B. Charcoal flecking (<0.01 kg) was found throughout Feature 14 but no artifacts were recovered. The Feature 14 fill was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam. Feature 15 measured 28x25 centimeters (0.92x0.82 ft.) in plan view and extended to 18 centimeters (0.59 ft.) below the

surface of Stripped Area B. A significant amount of charcoal and slag (0.4 kg) was observed throughout Feature 15. About 80 percent of the 0.4 kg was slag and 20 percent was charcoal. Two artifacts were recovered from Feature 15: one piece of plain whiteware and one piece of clear container glass (Table 6). Both were found in the upper 10 centimeters (0.33 ft.) of the feature. The Feature 15 fill was a 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam. The surrounding matrix for both features was a 5YR 5/6 yellowish red sandy clay subsoil. No disturbances were observed in either feature.

Feature 20

Feature 20 was the northernmost post mold associated with Post Configuration 1. Measuring from the center of the features, Feature 20 was 95 centimeters (3.12 ft.) north-northwest of Feature 17 and 154 centimeters (5.05 ft.) north-northeast of Feature 24. This square post mold measured 30x29 centimeters (0.98x0.95 ft.) in plan view and extended to 10 centimeters (0.33 ft.) below the surface of Stripped Area B. It was bisected along an east to west axis to expose its southern profile. Charcoal flecking (<0.01 kg) was found throughout the feature fill. Ten artifacts were recovered: three pieces of clear container glass, two pieces of olive green spirit bottle glass, one piece of clear flat glass, one piece of amber container glass, two unidentified nail fragments, and one cut nail fragment (Table 6). Feature 20 consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown loamy sand. The feature fill was more sandy than other post molds on the site and was mottled with about 10 percent matrix soil. The matrix soil was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay loam subsoil. Root disturbance was observed in the north-northeast portion of the feature.

Feature 22

Feature 22 was the southernmost post mold in Post Configuration 1. Feature 22 was 70 centimeters (2.3 ft.) south of Feature 23, another square post mold. Feature 22 measured 27x27 centimeters (0.89x0.89 ft.) in plan view and extended to 26 centimeters (0.85 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 22 was bisected along a northeast to southwest axis to reveal the southeast profile facing 150 degrees. A significant amount of slag (2.2 kg) was found throughout the feature. Small brick fragments (<0.1 kg) were also observed. A section of wood was present in the southeast half of the feature. Eighteen artifacts were recovered: two cut nails, one wire nail, one unidentified nail, three wire nail fragments, two unidentified nail fragments, two pieces of flat glass, one piece of chimney glass, one piece of plain porcelain, one piece of plain whiteware, and four pieces of clear container glass (Table 6). A sample of slag and wood from the post were also collected. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the upper 20 centimeters of the feature. The feature fill was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with about 10 percent 7.5YR 4/4 brown sandy clay loam. The surrounding matrix was 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay subsoil. No disturbances were observed during the excavation of Feature 22.

Post Configuration 2

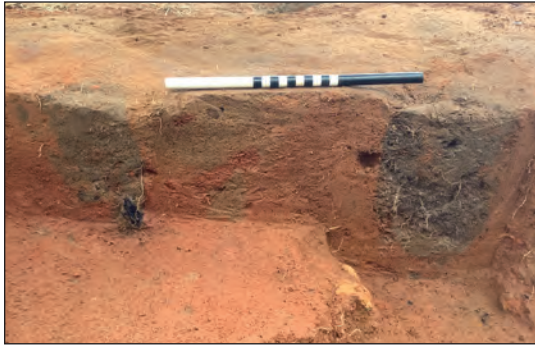
Post Configuration 2 was comprised of 10 structural features: Features 49 and 52 to 60. This post configuration was identified in the north-central section of Stripped Area B between pit Features 43 and 50 (Figure 5.1). Feature 43 is interpreted as an outdoor kitchen pit and Feature 50 is interpreted as a wood-lined privy. Post Configuration 2 may be associated with one or both of these features, as structures were commonly built as parts of outdoor kitchens and privies. Post Configuration 2 extended approximately two meters (6.6 ft.) north to south and 1.75 meters (5.74 ft.) east to west. It is unclear whether this configuration represented a single structure or multiple. The areas north and south of the configuration were not exposed; the configuration may have extended in either of those directions. The variation in feature characteristics may indicate that the features did not share similar origins.

Dimensions and Fill Characteristics of Post Configuration 2

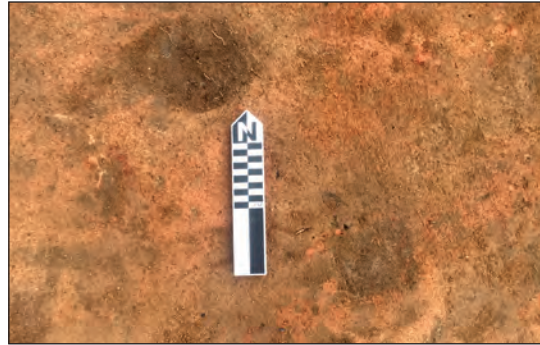
Features 49 and 52 to 60 varied in shape, size, and fill characteristics. The feature shapes consisted of round, rectangular, and square and they ranged in plan dimensions from 10x10 centimeters (0.33x0.33 ft.) to 44 by 30 centimeters (1.44x0.98 ft.). Feature fills ranged in color from brown (7.5YR 5/2) to dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) and the texture of all the features was a sandy loam. A sampling strategy was employed to investigate this post configuration; five of the 10 features were partially excavated. No features in Post Configuration 2 were fully excavated. Features 52, 53, 56, 57, and 58 were selected as samples based on their locations and characteristics. These features provided data on the various types of structural features present and the different sections of the configuration.

Features 52, 53, and 56 were located in the northern section of Post Configuration 2 and they varied in size and shape. Feature 52, a square post mold with dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam, was the smallest of all the features in Post Configuration 2. Feature 53, another square post mold of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam, was situated about 36 centimeters northwest of Feature 52. Feature 56 was a large, square structural stain with brick fragments visible from the stripped surface of the feature. This feature was selected due to its unusual size and fill characteristics. In addition to containing brick, the brown (7.5YR 5/2) sandy loam feature fill was mottled with light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) sandy clay. Feature 57 and 58 were in the southern section of Post Configuration 2. These features were unusual in shape and size; Feature 57, the largest of all the features in Post Configuration 2, was rectangular with very straight and defined edges, while Feature 58 was round with defined edges. All five features were photographed and drawn in profile (Figures 5.17 and 5.18).

Figure 5.17
Photographs of Features 52, 53, 56, 57, and 58



A.



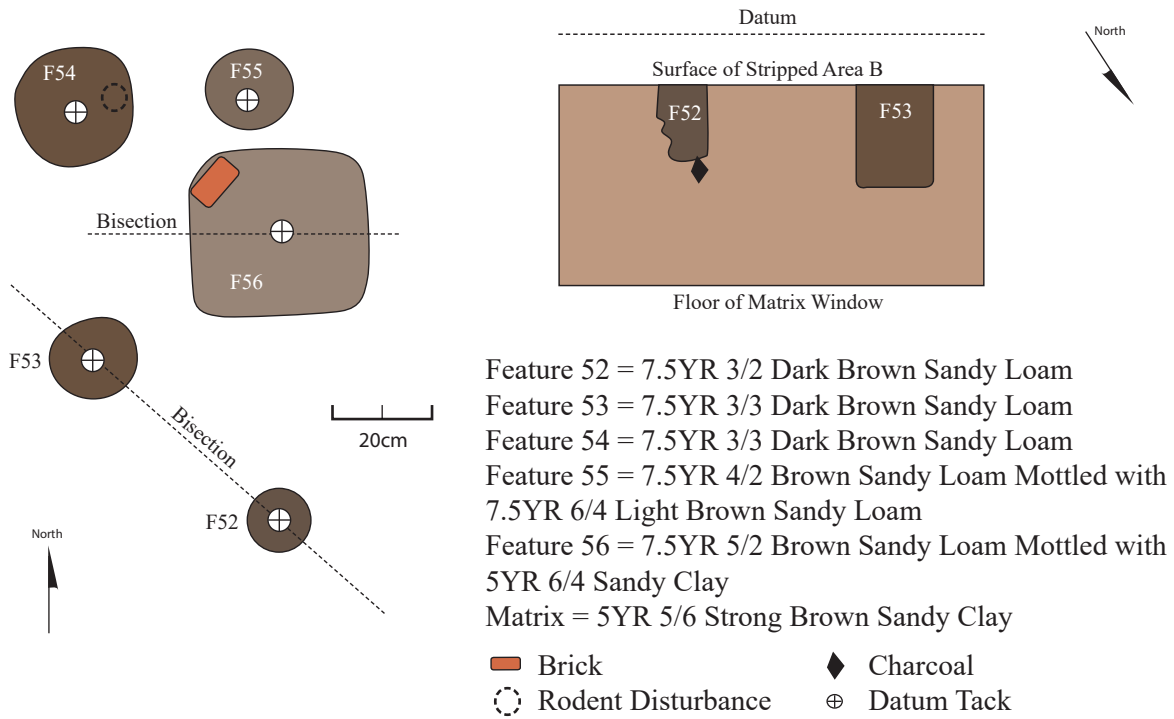
B.



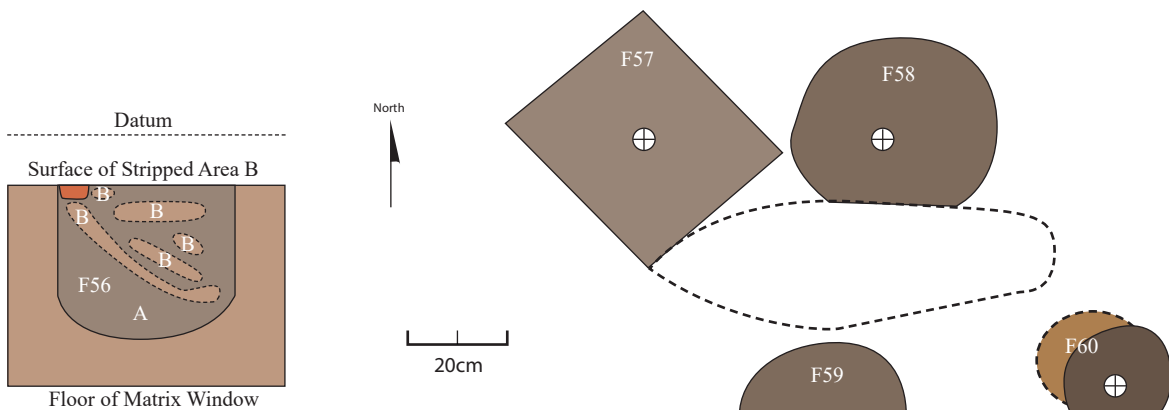
C.



Figure 5.18



A.



B.

C.

Post Configuration 2 Artifacts and Chronology

Three of the five investigated features yielded cultural materials: Features 53, 56, and 57. Features 53 and 56 contained only household/structural group artifacts, while Feature 57 contained both foodways group and household/structural group items (Table 7). Unlike Post Configuration 1, the household/structural group artifacts dominate the assemblage. Household/structural group items make up 75 percent of the assemblage, while foodways group items only make up 19 percent. An iron/steel pocketknife part makes up the remaining six percent of the assemblage and is categorized as miscellaneous (Figure 5.19 b). None of the artifacts have known manufacture end dates but three artifact types have known manufacture start dates: milk glass ($n=1$; 1743; Miller et al. 2000), one cut nail fragment (1805; Miller et al. 2000), and wire nails/nail fragments ($n=8$; 1860; Figure 5.19 a; Orser et al. 1987:560). Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The higher density of wire nails suggests that Post Configuration 2 represents the remnants of a structure, or multiple structures, built sometime after 1885.

Table 7. Post Configuration 2 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Feature 53	Feature 56	Feature 57	Total
Foodways				3	3
Storage				3	3
	Container Glass, Clear			2	2
	Container Glass, Milk Glass			1	1
Household/Structural		1	1	10	12
Architectural/Construction		1	1	10	12
	Nail, Cut fragment		1	3	4
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1		6	7
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured			1	1
Miscellaneous				1	1
Iron/Steel/Other Metal				1	1
	Iron/Steel Knife Blade/Handle			1	1
Grand Total		1	1	14	16

Post Configuration 2 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, the Post Configuration 2 location was bisected by the lot line that divided 3409/79 and 3410/77 State Street (Highland Ave.). The Feature 43 location was within the 3409/79 lot and the Feature 50 location was within the 3410/77 lot. According to the 1911 Sanborn map, lot lines changed in such a way that the locations of Post

Figure 5.19

Selected



A. Cut Nail from Feature 56; B. Knife Blade/Handle from Feature 57

Configuration 2, Feature 43, and Feature 50 were all within the rear yard of the house at 308 Highland Alley. If these three features were associated with the same household, it is likely that they postdate 1905. The 1920 map also shows the locations of Post Configuration 2, Feature 43, and Feature 50 in the 308 Highland Alley lot.

No census data is available for the site residents prior to 1910. Three residents occupied 308 Highland Alley according to the 1920 census: a laundress named Clara Turner, a house painter named Charlie Turner, and a building laborer Willie Ponce. Later inhabitants of 308 Highland Alley included a laborer named Sam Fain, a laundress named Ella Jones, a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery, and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown. All residents were listed as African American (Appendix E).

Features 52 and 53

Features 52 and 53 are square post features situated in the northern section of Post Configuration 2. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 52 was 42 centimeters (1.4 ft) southeast of Feature 53 and 59 centimeters (1.9 ft.) south of Feature 56. Feature 53 was 50 centimeters (1.6 ft.) southwest of Feature 56. These features were bisected together along a northwest to southeast axis at 140 degrees to reveal their southwest profiles facing 230 degrees. Feature 52 measured 10x10 centimeters (0.3x0.3 ft.) in plan view and it extended to 15 centimeters (0.5 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.18). Feature 53 measured 15x15 centimeters (0.5x0.5 ft.) in plan view and extended 20 centimeters (0.7 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Charcoal flecking (<0.1 kg) was found in Feature 52 and no artifacts were recovered. A root disturbance was visible in the base of the feature profile (Figure 5.17). No disturbances were noted during the excavation of Feature 53. Feature 53 contained one wire nail fragment. It also contained small, unidentifiable metal fragments throughout (<0.1 kg). The Feature 52 fill was a 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam and the Feature 53 fill was a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. The surrounding matrix was a 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown sandy clay subsoil.

Feature 56

Feature 56 is a large square structural stain located in the northern section of Post Configuration 2. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 56 was 31 centimeters (1.0 ft.) southeast of Feature 55, 50 centimeters (1.6 ft.) northeast of Feature 53, and 59 centimeters (1.9 ft.) north of Feature 52. This feature measured 35x32 centimeters (1.2x1.1 ft.) in plan view and extended to 30 centimeters (0.98 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 56 was bisected along an east to west axis to reveal its north profile facing 10 degrees. One artifact, a cut nail fragment, was recovered from Feature 56. Brick fragments (0.21 kg) were observed during excavation but were not obtained for analysis. Most of the brick was found in the upper 10

centimeters of the feature. Concentrations of charcoal were observed directly outside of the feature fill in the surrounding matrix. The fill was a 7.5YR 5/2 brown sandy loam mottled with 40 percent matrix soil. The surrounding matrix was a 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown sandy clay subsoil. Light root intrusions were observed in the southwest portion of the feature.

Feature 57

Feature 57 was a large rectangular structural stain situated in the southern section of Post Configuration 2. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 57 was 53 centimeters (1.7 ft.) west of Feature 58, 63 centimeters (2.1 ft.) northwest of Feature 59, 108 centimeters (3.5 ft.) northwest of Feature 60, and 120 centimeters (4.0 ft.) west of Feature 53. Feature 57 measured 44x30 centimeters (1.4x1.0 ft.) in plan view and extended to 13 centimeters (0.4 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 57 was bisected along a northwest to southeast axis to reveal its southwest profile facing 335 degrees. Feature 57 yielded 14 artifacts: two pieces of clear container glass, one piece of milk glass, one wire nail, six wire nail fragments, three cut nail fragments, and one pocketknife part. Charcoal flecking (<0.1 kg) was present throughout the feature. The fill was a 7.5YR 5/2 brown sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay. A root disturbance was observed in the southeastern portion of the feature.

Feature 58

Feature 58 was a round structural feature in the southern section of Post Configuration 2. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 58 was 53 centimeters (1.7 ft.) east of Feature 57, 77 centimeters (2.5 ft.) west of Feature 52, 61 centimeters (2.0 ft.) northeast of Feature 59, 69 centimeters (2.3 ft.) northwest of Feature 60, and 75 centimeters (2.5 ft.) northeast of Feature 53. This feature measured 37x36 centimeters (1.2x1.1 ft.) in plan view and extended to 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 58 was bisected along an east to west axis to reveal its north profile facing zero degrees. No artifacts were recovered. The fill was a 7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy loam. The surrounding matrix was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay. A large root disturbance was noted in the southern portion of the feature.

Features 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, and 39

This group of structural features was located in the southwest section of Stripped Area B. This feature group was located between 1.5–3.0 meters (4.9–9.8 ft.) west-southwest of Feature 46, a cellar pit. Features 32, 33, and 34 were square post molds connected by a stain that likely represented the remnants of a wall. These features were oriented roughly north to south at 350 degrees. Feature 38, another square post mold, was aligned with them and situated 25 centimeters

(0.8 ft.) north of Feature 34 at 350 degrees. Similarities in the fill characteristics and dimensions of Features 32, 33, 34, and 38 further contribute to their association. No clear correlations can be discerned among this group of posts other than the alignment of Features 32, 33, 34, and 38 (Figure 5.20).

Artifacts from Features 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, and 39

Together, Features 32, 34, 36, and 38 yielded 22 artifacts (Table 8). These features were partially excavated, so this reflects roughly half of the amount of cultural material that might have been collected if they were fully excavated. Features 30 and 39 were absent of cultural materials. Most of the 22 recovered items belong in the foodways group ($n=15$). Two miscellaneous items and one agricultural/labor group item were collected. Despite being structural features, only four household/structural group artifacts were recovered. The prevalence of foodways artifacts suggests that the structure, or structures, represented by these features was related to foodways activities. The area directly to the west of this feature group was not exposed, and these features may be associated with features in that section of the site. Alternatively, this feature group may be remnants of the structure associated with the Feature 46 cellar pit. Cellars were commonly used for storing foods, and this could explain the higher density of foodways items among these features.

Table 8. Artifacts from Features 32, 34, 36, and 38

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Feature 32	Feature 34	Feature 36	Feature 38	Total
Foodways		1	1	4	8	15
Service					2	2
	Porcelain, Plain				1	1
	Whiteware, Plain				1	1
Storage		1	1	4	6	12
	Container Glass, Amber	1		1		2
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color		1		1	2
	Container Glass, Clear			3	4	7
	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped				1	1
Faunal			1			1
	Mammalia, Longbone fragment		1			1
Household/Structural			1	1	2	4
Architectural/Construction			1	1	2	4
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat			1	1	2
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured		1			1

Table 8. Artifacts from Features 32, 34, 36, and 38

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Feature 32	Feature 34	Feature 36	Feature 38	Total
	Nail, Wire Finish Fragment				1	1
Agricultural/Labor			1			1
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			1			1
	Bolts (Hardware)		1			1
Miscellaneous				2		2
Iron/Steel/Other Metal				1		1
	Sheet of Lead			1		1
Biological/Faunal/Floral				1		1
	Coal			1		1
Grand Total		1	4	7	10	22

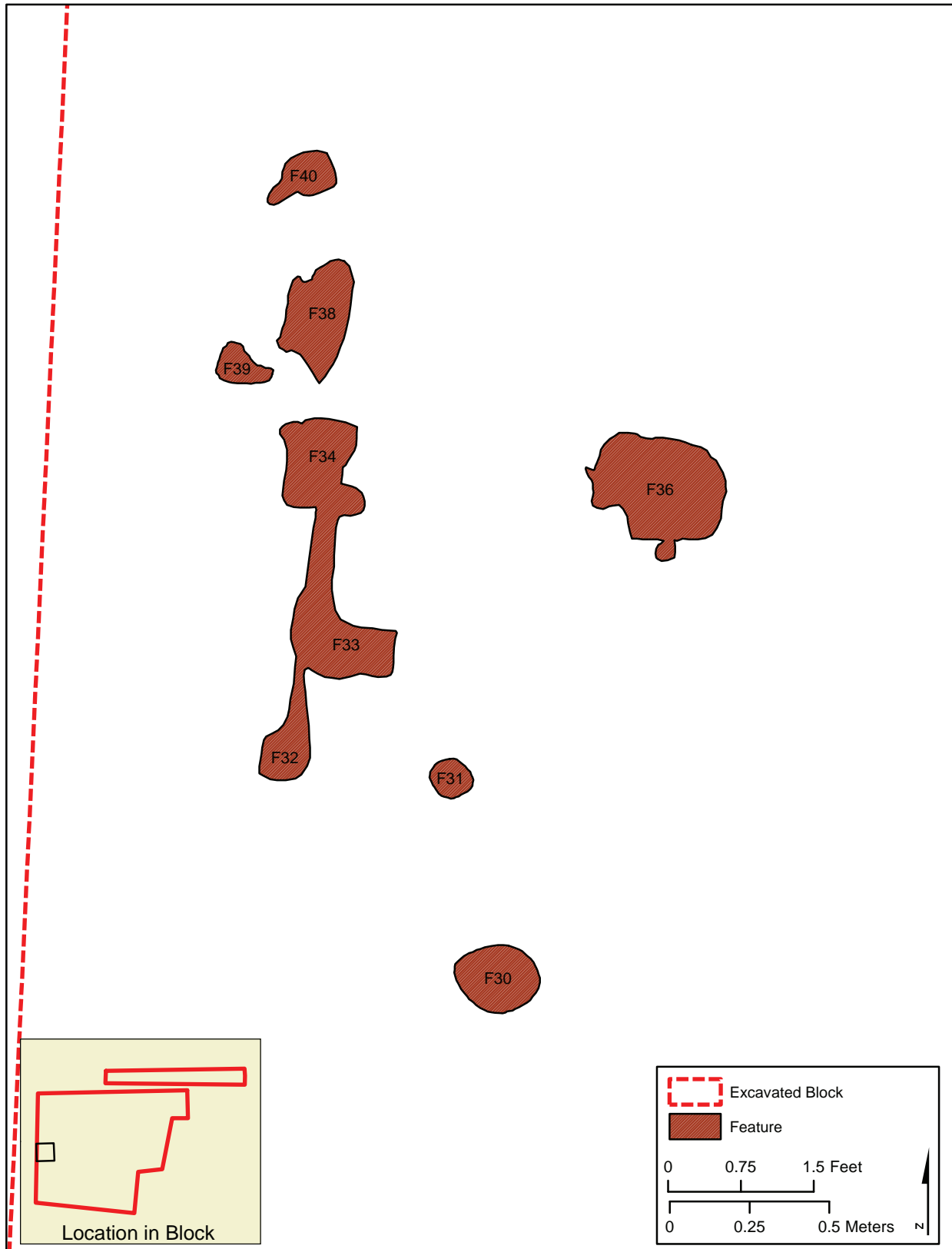
Chronology of Features 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, and 39

Many features across this site contained cut and wire nails, but this feature group yielded only wire nails/nail fragments ($n=2$). Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The presence of wire nails suggests that this feature group represents the remnants of a structure, or multiple structures, built after 1885. Two artifact types present in this assemblage have known manufacture start and end dates: amethyst glass ($n=2$; 1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261) and Albany slipped stoneware ($n=1$; 1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000). This artifactual evidence suggests that these features represent the remnants of a structure or multiple structures built sometime after 1885.

Historical Association of Features 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, and 39

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, this feature group would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). The location of Feature 46, a cellar pit, also would have fallen within the rear yard of 3409/79 State Street as shown on the Sanborn maps mentioned above. According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the location of this feature group was in the northeast corner of the 313/81 State Street lot. The Feature 46 location was mostly within this lot as well, but the lot line dividing 313/81 and 311/79 State Street crossed the eastern edge of the feature. This may indicate that Feature 46 pre-dates 1911. The 1920 map indicates that this feature group location was bisected by a lot line that divided 311 State Street from an empty, unnumbered lot directly to its north. This suggests that this feature group pre-dates 1920.

Figure 5.20
North Plan View of Features 30-34, 36, 38-40



Source: Esri Resource Data (2020)

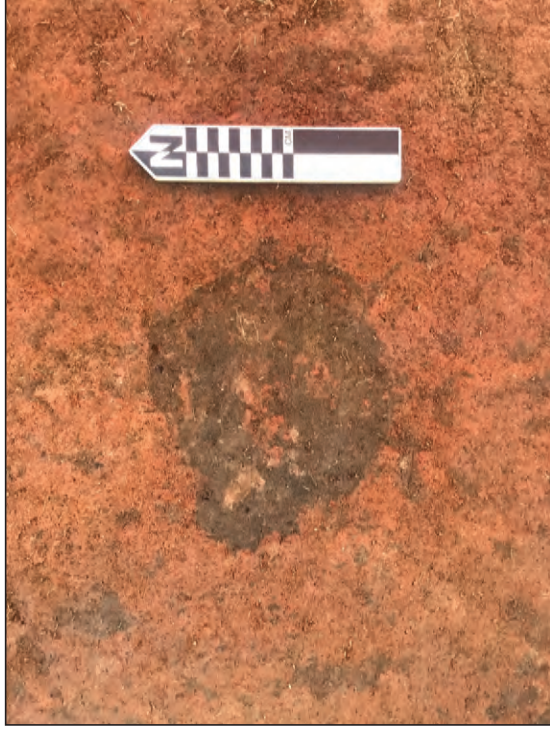
No census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. There is, however, information for the residents of 311/79 State Street in the 1910 census. That census lists Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Dorothy Soloman was a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard worker. Beatrice and Gary Span lived at this address according to the 1920 census. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman (Appendix E).

Feature 30

Feature 30, a square post mold, was the southernmost structural feature in this group. This feature was selected as a sample to represent the southern cluster of post molds in this area. There were four surrounding posts with similar characteristics that were not selected for excavation: Features 27, 28, 29, and 31. Measuring from the center of the features, Feature 27 was 95 centimeters (3.1 ft.) to the southwest, Feature 28 was 90 centimeters (2.9 ft.) to the west, Feature 29 was 57 centimeters (1.8 ft.) to the southwest, and Feature 31 was 67 centimeters (2.2 ft.) to the north. Feature 30 measured 28x22 centimeters (0.9x0.7 ft.) in plan view and extended to six centimeters from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. This feature was bisected along an east to west axis to expose its north profile (Figure 5.21 a). No artifacts were recovered from this feature. The feature fill was a 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay subsoil. The eastern edge of the feature showed moderate disturbance from bioturbation.

Feature 32

Feature 32 was a square post mold that shared a wall remnant stain with Features 33 and 34, situated to the north. Measuring from the center of the features, Feature 28, an uninvestigated square post mold, was 73 centimeters (2.4 ft.) to the south-southwest, Feature 31, another uninvestigated square post mold, was 55 centimeters (1.8 ft.) to the east, and Feature 33 was 36 centimeters (1.2 ft.) to the north. Feature 32 measured 15x14 centimeters (0.5x0.4 ft.) in plan view and extended to 20 centimeters (0.9 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. It was bisected along a north to south axis to expose its western profile. One artifact, a piece of amber container glass, was recovered during excavation (Table 8). It was found in the upper 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) of the feature. A large brick fragment was exposed in the first level and at surface and was left *in situ* (Figure 5.22 b). The wall remnant that connected Features 32, 33, and 34 was less than one centimeter in depth. The Feature 32 fill was a 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10 percent matrix soils. The surrounding matrix was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay loam subsoil. No disturbances were observed during the excavation of this feature.



A.



B.



Figure 5.21
Photographs of Features 30 and 36

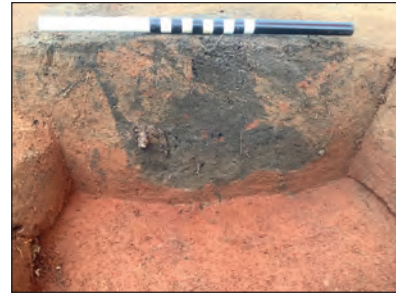
Figure 5.22
Photographs of Features 32, 33, 34, 38, and 39



A. Plan of Features 32, 33, and 34



B. W



C.



D. Plan of Features 38 and 39



E. W
and 38



F.

Feature 33

Feature 33 was a square post mold with a wall remnant stain connecting it to Feature 32, located 36 centimeters (1.2 ft.) to the south, and Feature 34, located 40 centimeters (1.3 ft.) to the north. Feature 33 measured 16x16 centimeters (0.5x0.5 ft.) in plan view and extended to 22 centimeters (0.7 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figures 5.22–5.23). This feature was bisected along an east to west axis to expose its north profile. No artifacts were recovered; one nail was exposed in the profile wall 12 centimeters (0.4 ft.) below the stripped surface and was left in situ. The fill was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 10 percent matrix soils. The surrounding matrix was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay loam subsoil. No disturbances were noted in this feature.

Features 34 and 38

Features 34 and 38 were bisected along the same line. Feature 34 was a rectangular post mold connected to Features 32 and 33 by a wall remnant stain. Feature 38 was a square post mold located 25 centimeters (0.8 ft.) north-northwest of Feature 34. Feature 40, another square post mold, was 25 centimeters (0.8 ft.) to the north of Feature 38. Feature 39, a possible root stain, was situated directly southwest of Feature 38 (Figure 5.22 f). Feature 34 measured 28x18 centimeters (0.9x0.6 ft.) in plan view and extended to 15 centimeters (0.5 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 38 measured 23x20 centimeters (0.7x0.6 ft.) in plan view and extended to 20 centimeters (0.6 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.23 d).

Features 34 and 38 were bisected along a north to south axis to reveal their western profiles facing 283 degrees. Feature 34 yielded four artifacts: one piece of amethyst glass, one unidentified mammal long bone fragment, one metal bolt, and one wire nail (Table 8). The presence of the bone was likely incidental, as there is no indication that faunal remains were purposefully deposited in structural features at Site 9DU287 (Appendix A). Feature 38, the most data-rich of all the posts in this group, contained 10 artifacts. Of those 10 artifacts, eight were in the foodways group and two were in the household/structural group. The fill of both features was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay loam subsoil. No notable disturbances were present in either feature.

Feature 36

Feature 36 was a square post mold located to the east of the other post features in this group. It was about 1.5 meters (4.9 ft.) west of the southern edge of the cellar pit designated as Feature 46. Feature 36 was 57 centimeters (1.8 ft.) northeast of Feature 35, an uninvestigated square post mold,

Figure 5.23



and it was about one meter east of Feature 34 (Figure 5.20). Feature 36 measured 39x37 centimeters (1.3x1.2 ft.) in plan view and extended to 38 centimeters (1.2 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. This feature was bisected along a north to south axis to reveal its west profile (Figure 5.23 e). Seven artifacts were recovered from Feature 36: four foodways group items, one household/structural item, and two miscellaneous items (Table 8). The fill was a 10YR 3/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled about 10 percent with a 2.5YR 4/8 red sandy clay. The surrounding matrix was a 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay loam. No disturbances were present in this feature.

Feature 39

Feature 39 was a possible round post mold located 20 centimeters (0.6 ft.) to the southwest of Feature 38 and 30 centimeters (0.9 ft.) northwest of Feature 34. It measured 18x15 centimeters (0.6x0.5 ft.) in plan view. This feature is surrounded by square post molds, so its round shape may be indicative of natural origins. Fine root hairs present throughout the feature fill suggest that it could be a root stain (Figure 5.22 f). No artifacts were recovered from this feature. The feature in profile showed moderate disturbance from bioturbation. This feature was not drawn in profile due to the likelihood that it had natural origins.

Features 13 and 19

Features 13 and 19 were post molds located directly north of the refuse pit designated as Feature 12. Another refuse pit, Feature 11, conjoined Feature 12 to the south. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 13 was 25 centimeters (0.8 ft.) west-northwest of Feature 19. The western edge of Stripped Area B was another 16 centimeters (0.5 ft.) west of Feature 13 (Figure 5.24). Features 13 and 19 were also situated approximately 75 centimeters (2.4 ft.) south-southwest of Feature 25 and 26, another pair of post molds. It is likely that all of these features were related but their exact association is unclear.

Historical Association of Features 13 and 19

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, all of the features mentioned above would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the location of these features was in the northeast corner of the 313/81 State Street lot. The 1920 map shows the location of these features in the 311 State Street lot. No census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. There is, however, information for the residents of 311/79 State Street in the 1920 census. Beatrice and Gary Span lived at this address; Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and

Figure 5.24
Photographs of Features 13 and 19



A. West Plan View



B.

Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent (Appendix E).

Dimensions and Fill Characteristics of Features 13 and 19

Feature 13, square in shape, measured 21x21 centimeters (0.7x0.7 ft.) in plan view and extended to 45 centimeters (1.4 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 19, rectangular in shape, measured 17x13 centimeters (0.5x0.4 ft.) in plan view and was much shallower than Feature 13. It extended only six centimeters (0.2 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.25). The two features were bisected along the same axis to expose their north-northeast profiles facing 25 degrees. These features were partially excavated; their south-southwest halves were excavated and screened for artifacts. The fill of both features was a 7.5YR 4/1 very dark gray sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay. Pockets of the surrounding matrix intruded on either side of Feature 13 in profile view. This is likely a result of collapse as the post disintegrated. No disturbances were observed in either feature.

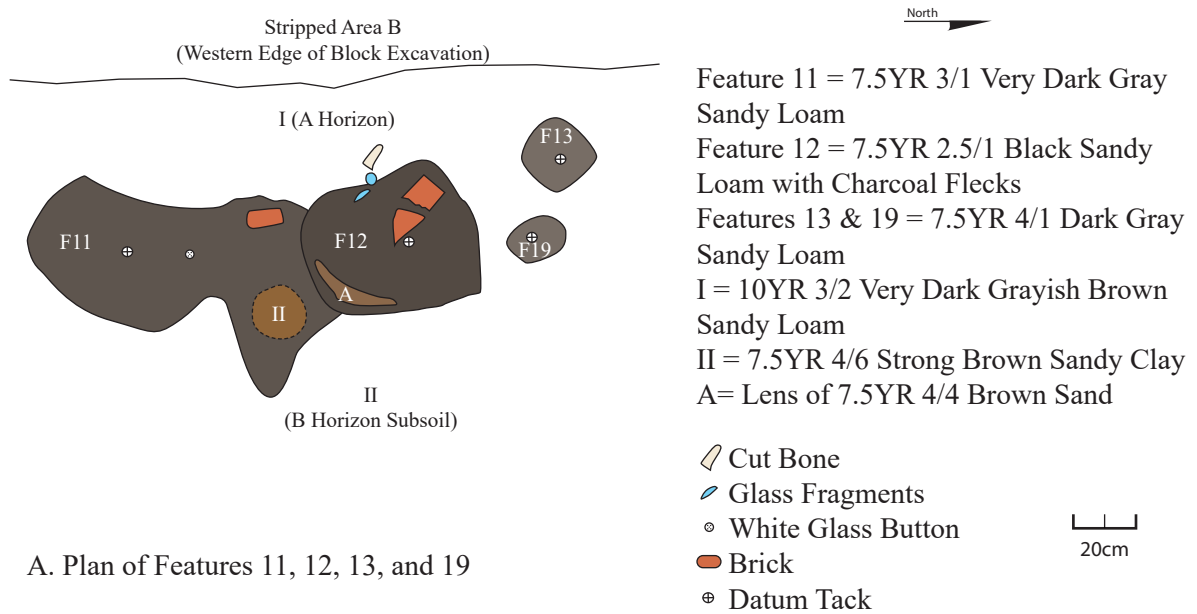
Artifacts and Chronology of Features 13 and 19

Feature 13 contained charcoal flecking throughout and wood was present in the center of the feature. A sample of the wood was extracted for analysis. Two artifacts were recovered from Feature 13: one piece of plain whiteware and one cut nail. Feature 19 yielded an unidentified mammal long bone fragment. The presence of this bone was likely incidental, as there is no indication that faunal remains were purposefully deposited in structural features at Site 9DU287 (Appendix A). There is not enough cultural material to inform a chronology for these features.

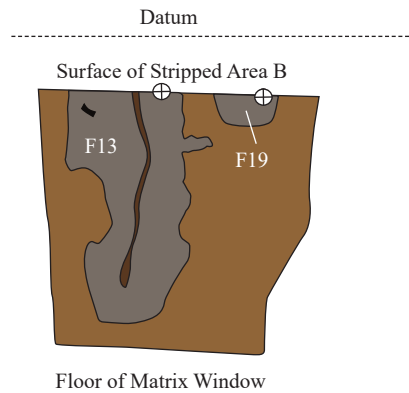
Features 25 and 26

Features 25 and 26 were post molds located in the southwest section of Stripped Area B. Feature 25 was located 18 centimeters (0.6 ft.) south of Feature 26 (Figure 5.26). This pair of post molds was situated approximately 75 centimeters (2.4 ft.) north-northeast of Features 13 and 19. Pit Features 11 and 12 were situated directly south of Features 13 and 19. It is likely that all of these features were related, but their exact association is unclear.

Figure 5.25



A. Plan of Features 11, 12, 13, and 19

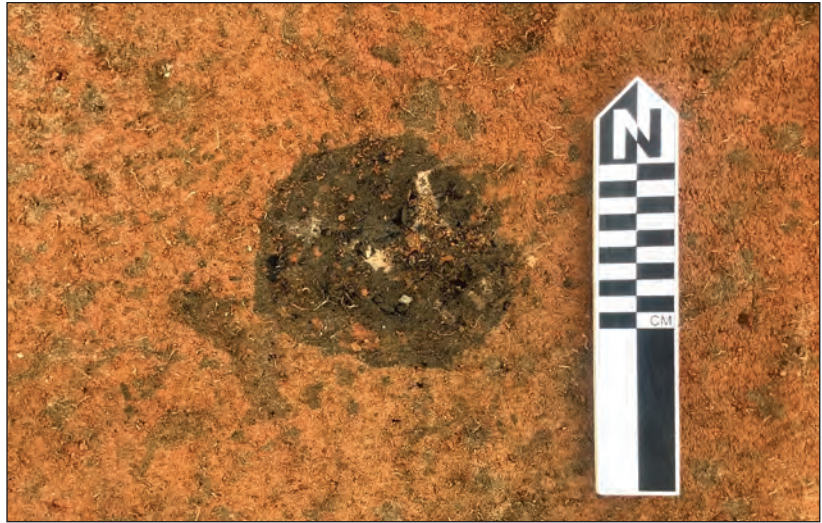


B.

Features 13 & 19 = 7.5YR 4/1 Dark Gray Sandy Loam
 Matrix = 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay; B Horizon Subsoil

Figure 5.26
Photographs of Features 25 and 26

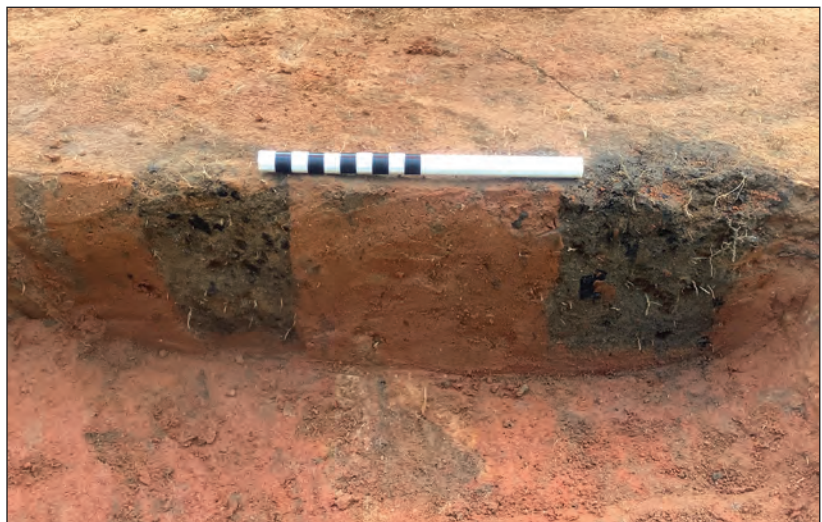
A. North Plan View of Feature 25



B. North Plan View of Feature 26



C.
and 26



Historical Association of Features 25 and 26

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, all of the features mentioned above would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the location of these features was in the northeast corner of the 313/81 State Street lot. The 1920 map shows the location of these features in the 311 State Street lot. No census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. According to the 1920 census records, Beatrice and Gary Span lived at 311 State Street; Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent (Appendix E).

Dimensions and Fill Characteristics of Features 25 and 26

Feature 25 was larger, measuring 16x14 centimeters (0.5x0.4 ft.) in plan view, and while Feature 26 measured nine by eight centimeters (0.3x0.2 ft.) in plan view. Although they varied in plan dimensions, they reached similar depths. Feature 25 extended to 15 centimeters (0.5 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature and Feature 26 extended to 14 centimeters below the stripped surface (0.4 ft.; Figure 5.27). The fill of both features was a 10YR 5/1 gray sandy loam and the surrounding matrix soil was a 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay subsoil. No disturbances were observed in either feature.

Artifacts and Chronology of Features 25 and 26

Features 25 and 26 were excavated along the same north to south axis to expose their eastern profiles. Charcoal flecking was present throughout both features. These features were fully excavated and therefore yielded a higher number of artifacts ($n=24$) than many of the partially excavated post molds at 9DU286. Feature 25 contained 11 artifacts and Feature 26 had 13 (Table 9). There were 10 artifacts in the foodways group and 10 in the household/structural group. The remaining four artifacts consisted of unidentifiable burned glass fragments (Figure 5.28 b). None of the artifacts found in Features 25 and 26 have known manufacture end dates but several have known start dates: milk glass ($n=1$; 1743; Miller et al. 2000), a cut nail fragment ($n=1$; 1805; Miller et al. 2000), transfer-print whiteware ($n=1$; 1828; Miller et al. 2000), a tin can fragment ($n=1$; 1837; Miller et al. 2000), and wire nails/nail fragments ($n=5$; 1860; Figure 5.28; Orser et al. 1987:560). Based on this artifactual evidence, these features likely represent the remnants of a structure built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Many of the artifacts recovered showed signs of thermal damage making it likely the original post burned in place. The large amount of charcoal flecking supports this notion.

Table 9. Artifacts from Features 25 and 26

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Feat. 25	Feat. 26	Total
Foodways		3	7	10
Service			1	1
	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown		1	1
Storage		3	6	9
	Bottle Stopper, Glass		1	1
	Container Glass, Clear	3	3	6
	Container Glass, Milk Glass		1	1
	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments		1	1
Household/Structural		4	6	10
Architectural/Construction		3	5	8
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		1	1
	Nail, Cut fragment	1	1	2
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1	3	4
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1		1
Furnishings/Accessories		1	1	2
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	1	1	2
Miscellaneous		4		4
Glass		4		4
	Glass, Burned	4		4
Grand Total		11	13	24

Feature 44

Feature 44 was a square post mold located in the west-central section of Stripped Area B. Feature 44 was about one meter (3.2 ft.) east of the Feature 46 cellar pit and about 50 centimeters (1.6 ft.) northeast of Feature 45, an uninvestigated square post mold. Feature 44 is likely associated with Features 45 and 46. A structure may have protected the cellar, and Features 44 and 45 could represent remnants of that structure due to their close proximity to the cellar.

Feature 44 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 44, 45, and 46 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the locations of Features 44 and 45 were in the rear yard of 311/79 State Street. The Feature 46 location was mostly within the 313/81 lot on the 1911 map,

Figure 5.27

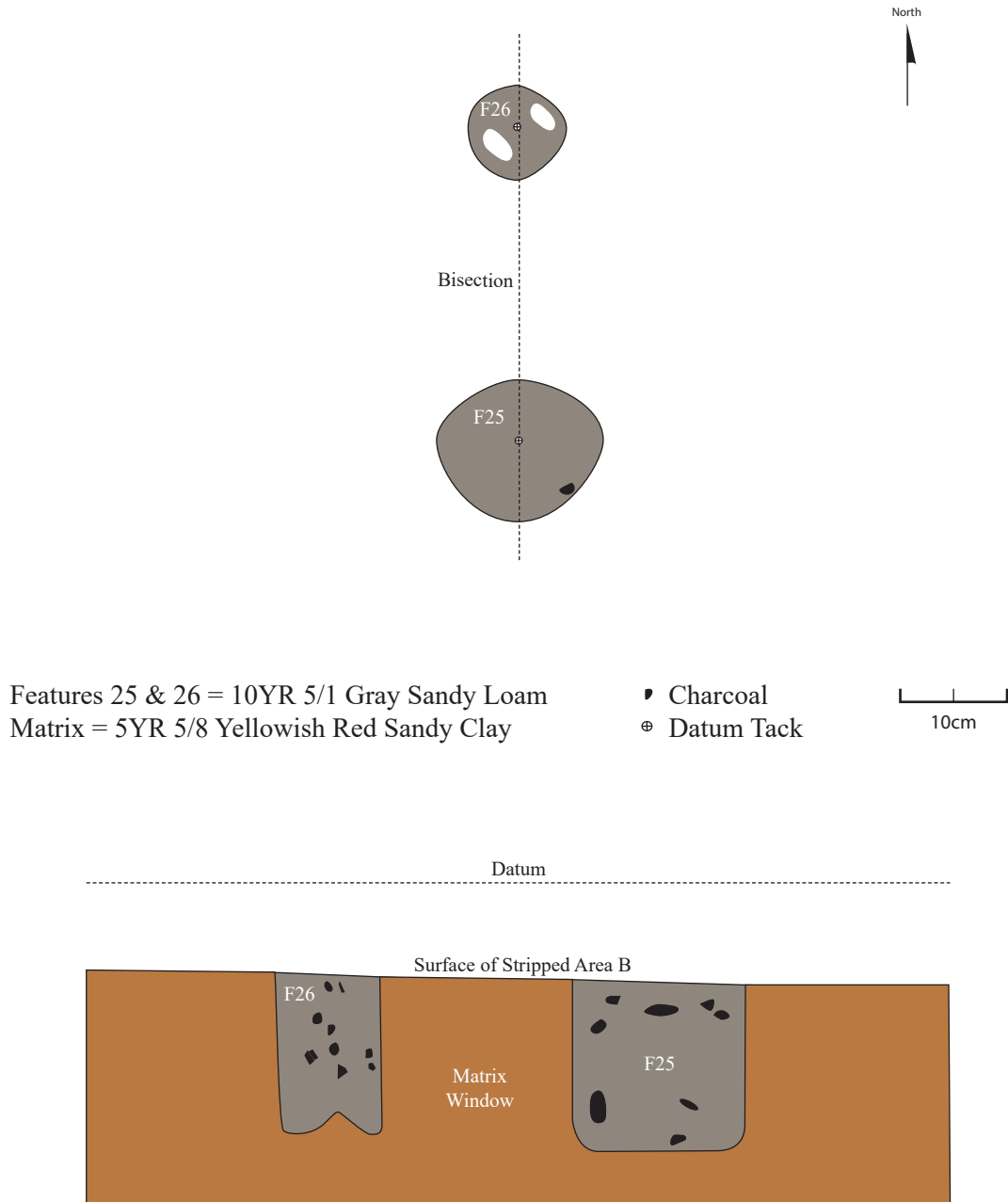
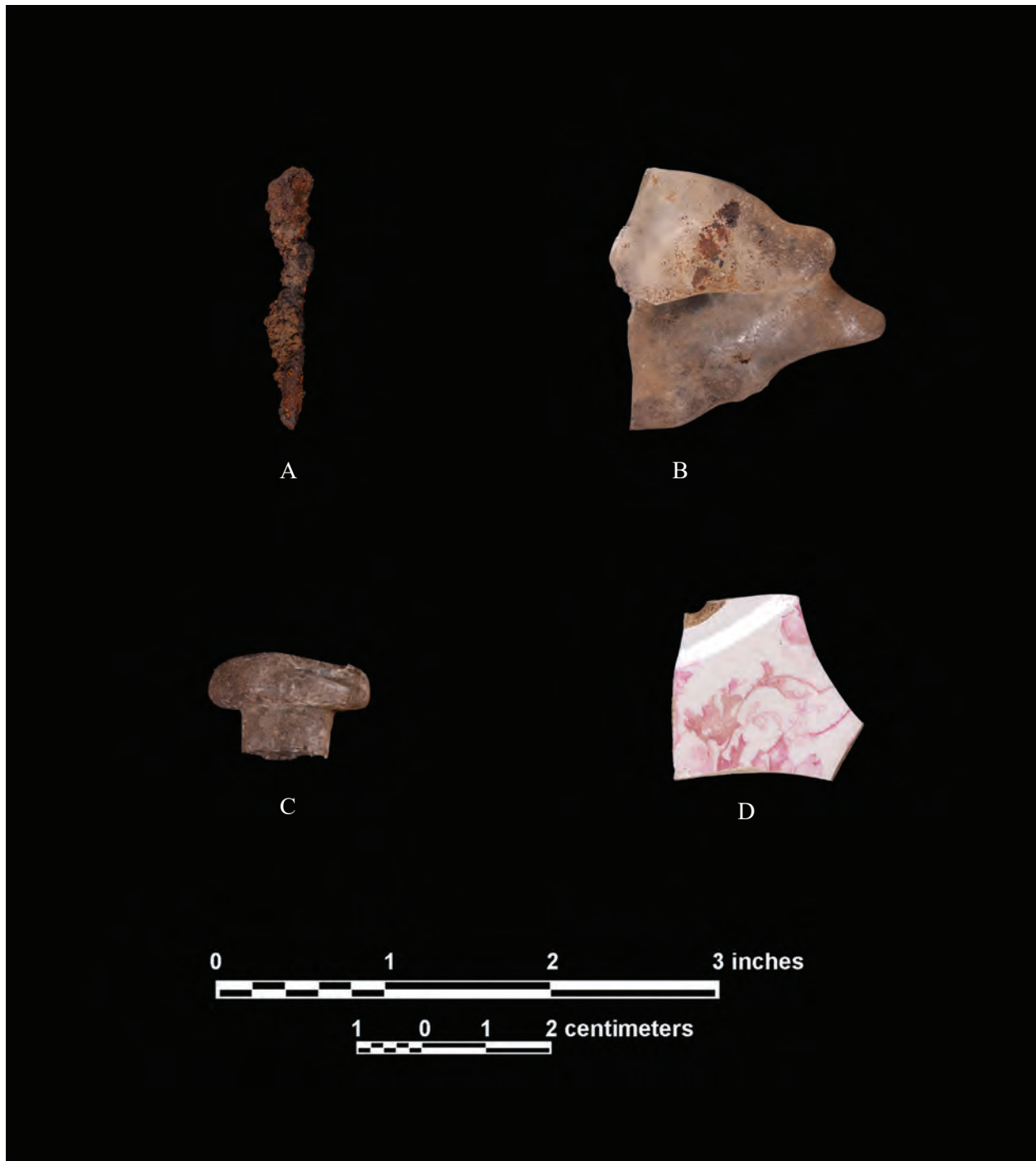


Figure 5.28
Selected Artifacts from Features 25 and 26



A. Cut Nail from Feature 25; B. Burned Glass from Feature 25; C. Burned Glass Bottle Stopper from Feature 26; D. Red Transfer Print Whiteware from Feature 26

but the lot line dividing 313/81 and 311/79 State Street crossed the eastern edge of the feature. This may indicate that Feature 46 pre-dates 1911. The 1920 map indicates that all three feature locations were within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot.

No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910, and no census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. The 1910 census lists Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Dorothy Soloman was a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard worker. Beatrice and Gary Span lived at this address according to the 1920 census. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent (Appendix E).

Feature 44 Dimensions and Fill Characteristics

Feature 44 measured 19x15 centimeters (0.6x0.5 ft.) in plan view and extended to 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.29). This feature was partially excavated by removing the southwest half to reveal its northeast profile. The Feature 44 fill was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam and the surrounding matrix soil was a 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay subsoil. No notable disturbances were present in this feature.

Feature 44 Artifacts and Chronology

Fragments of bone and charcoal flecking was observed throughout excavation. One piece of slag and five pieces of faunal remains were recovered. The faunal remains consist of four indeterminate mammal bone fragments and one piece of pig (*Sus scrofa*) long bone. The presence of this bone was likely incidental, as there is no indication that faunal remains were purposefully deposited in structural features at Site 9DU287 (Appendix A). There is not enough artifactual evidence to inform a chronology for Feature 44.

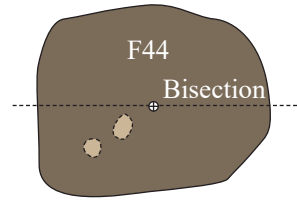
Feature 48

Feature 48 was a square post mold located in the west-central section of Stripped Area B. Measuring from the center of each features, Feature 48 was approximately 152 centimeters (4.9 ft.) south-southwest of a large rectangular structural stain designated as Feature 51 and about 140 centimeters (4.6 ft.) north-northeast of an uninvestigated square post mold designated as Feature 40. These three features were aligned and spaced almost equidistant from each other. These features may represent the remnants of the same structure or fence line.

Figure 5.29
Photographs and Maps of Feature 44



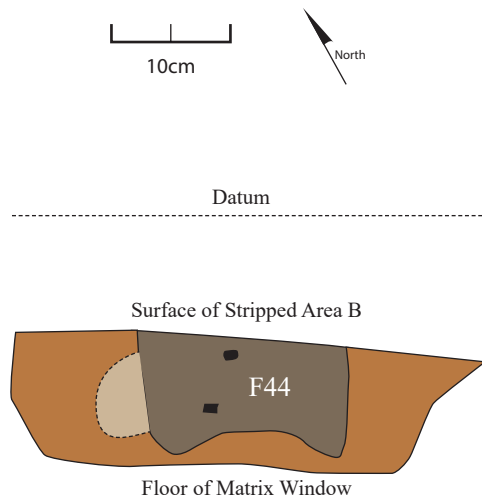
A. Plan View North Photograph



C. Plan View Northeast Map



B.



D.

Feature 44 = 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10YR 7/3 Very Pale Brown Matrix = 5YR 5/8 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay; B Horizon Subsoil

- Charcoal
- Mottling
- ⊕ Datum Tack

Feature 48 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 40, 48, and 51 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, these feature locations were in the rear yard of 313/81 State Street. The 1920 map indicates that all three feature locations were within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot.

No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910, and no census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. The 1920 census lists Beatrice and Gary Span as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent (Appendix E).

Dimensions and Fill Characteristics of Feature 48

Feature 48 was larger than most of the other post molds found across 9DU286, measuring 40x40 centimeters (1.3x1.3 ft.) in plan view. The profile extended to 30 centimeters (0.9 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 48 was bisected along a north to south axis to reveal its west profile (Figure 5.30). This feature was partially investigated; the east half was excavated and screened for artifacts. The primary feature fill was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand. Two zones of secondary fill on the exterior of the feature were also identified. The largest of those two zones was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand and the smaller zone was a 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay. The surrounding matrix was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam. No disturbances were observed during the excavation of Feature 48.

Feature 48 Artifacts and Chronology

Eight artifacts were recovered from Feature 48: one piece of porcelain, one piece of whiteware, two pieces of clear container glass, one Prosser button, one terra cotta pot fragment, and two pieces of sheet metal. While no household/structural group artifacts were collected, mortar was observed on the surface of the feature and a nail was visible in the profile. All artifacts were collected from the upper 20 centimeters of the feature. The button and whiteware were collected from the surface. Charcoal flecks and poorly preserved wood fragments were present throughout the feature in small amounts but were not collected. While foodways artifacts are commonly found in structural features at this site, the presence of personal and clothing group items is unusual. This may be

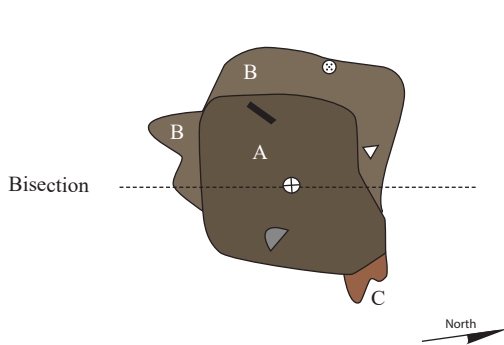
Figure 5.30
Photographs and Maps of Feature 48



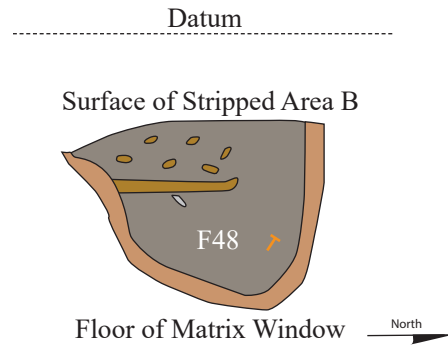
A. Plan View North Photograph



C. West Plan View Map



B. West Plan View Map



D. W



Feature 48
 A = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Loamy Sand
 B = 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Loamy Sand
 C = 2.5YR 4/6 Red Compacted
 Matrix = 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Loam

- ↖ Wire
- ▼ Mortar
- ⊙ Ceramic Button
- ⊙ Datum Tack

Feature 48 = 10YR 5/1 Gray Sandy Loam with
 10YR 5/8 Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay
 Matrix = 5YR/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

- ▶ Nail
- ↖ Metal

incidental, or it may suggest that this section of Stripped Area B was used for different activities than the other sections. The terra cotta pot fragment may suggest a recreational area with ornamental plants. There is not enough artifactual evidence to inform a chronology for Feature 48.

Feature 51

Feature 51 was a rectangular feature located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 51 was 152 centimeters (4.9 ft.) north-northeast of Feature 48, 292 centimeters (9.6 ft.) north-northeast of Feature 40, 220 centimeters (7.2 ft.) southwest of Feature 69, 220 centimeters (7.2 ft.) west of Feature 70, and 190 centimeters (6.2 ft.) southwest of Feature 71. Features 40, 48, and 71 were structural stains, while Features 69 and 70 were pits. Feature 51 aligned with Features 40 and 48; these three features may represent the remnants of the same structure or a fence line.

Feature 51 Historical Association

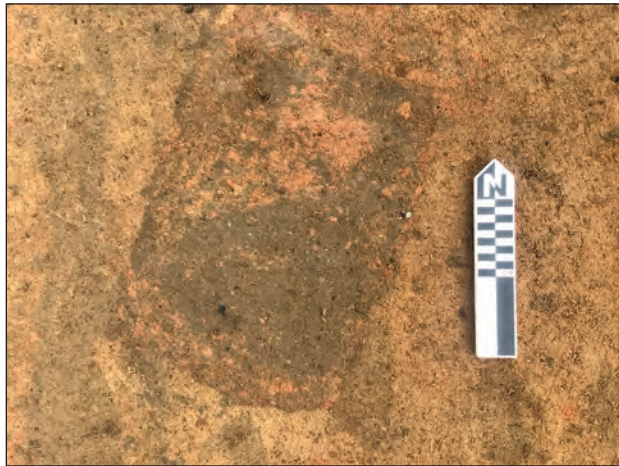
According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 40, 48, and 51 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, these feature locations were in the rear yard of 313/81 State Street. The 1920 map indicates that all three feature locations were within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot.

No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910, and no census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. The 1920 census lists Beatrice and Gary Span as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent (Appendix E).

Feature 51 Dimensions and Fill Characteristics

Feature 51 measured 55x35 centimeters (1.8x1.1 ft.) in plan view and extended to 41 centimeters (1.3 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.31). The Feature 51 fill was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 20 percent 2.5YR 4/8 red sandy clay. The surrounding matrix was a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay loam. No disturbances were noted during excavation.

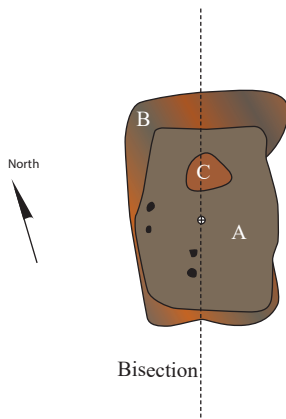
Figure 5.31
Photographs and Maps of Feature 51



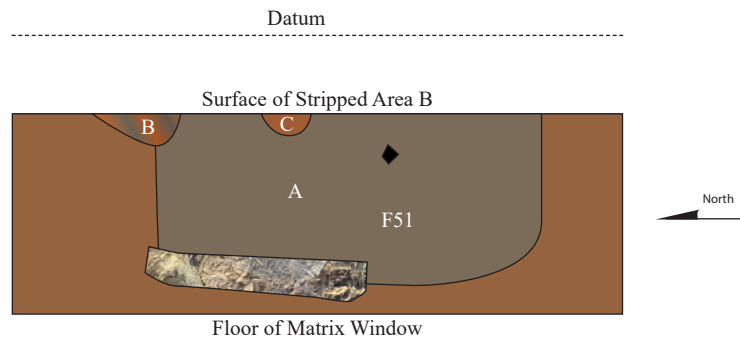
A. Plan View North Photograph



B.



C. North Plan View Map



D.

Feature 51

A = 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled ~20% with 2.5YR 4/8 Red Sandy Clay

B = 2.5YR 4/8 Red Sandy Clay Mottled ~10% with 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam

C = 2.5YR 4/8 Red Sandy Clay

Matrix = 7.5YR 4/4 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay Loam

- Charcoal
-  Fabric
- ⊕ Datum Tack



Feature 51 Artifacts and Chronology

Feature 51 was partially excavated by removing the west-northwest half to reveal the east-southeast profile. It was bisected along its longest axis to reveal its true shape in profile. Charcoal flecking (<0.1 kg) was present throughout the feature. A piece of fabric was present at the base of the feature that appeared to be burlap. The fabric proved to be burlap. Its presence at the base of the feature is unusual; no other features at this site had fabric lining their base. The presence of the burlap may suggest this feature represents a planting hole whose plant was placed in it wrapped in burlap or containing burlap remnants. Three pieces of clear container glass, three wire nails, and one wire nail fragment were collected from this feature. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The presence of wire nails and lack of cut nails indicates that this feature represents the remnants of a structure or fence that postdates 1885.

Features 64, 66, and 67

Features 64, 66, and 67 were square post molds situated in the northwest section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.32). These features were selected as samples to represent the cluster of post molds in this section of Stripped Area B. There was no clear patterning among posts in this area. Surrounding uninvestigated posts include Features 61, 65, 68, 71, 74, and 77. Other excavated posts in this area, discussed below, include Features 73, 75, 76, and 78. Pit features in this section of the site consist of Features 62, 69, and 70. Feature 64 was five centimeters (0.1 ft.) southeast of Feature 62. Feature 67 was situated 50 centimeters (1.6 ft.) to the southeast of Feature 64, and Feature 66 was 45 centimeters (1.4 ft.) east-southeast of Feature 67 (Figure 5.33).

Historical Association of Features 64, 66, and 67

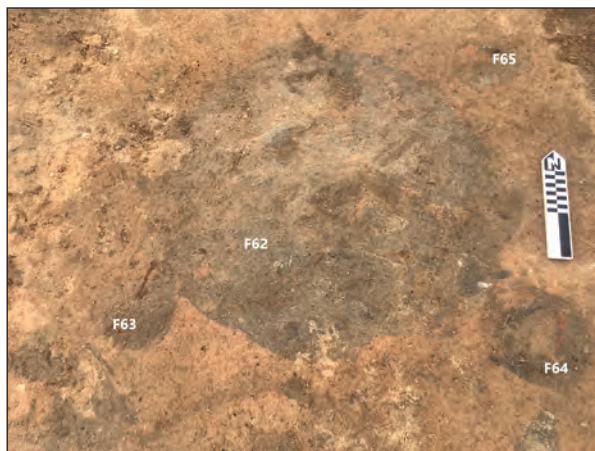
According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 64, 66, and 67 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, these feature locations were in the rear yard of 313/81 State Street. The 1920 map indicates that all three feature locations were within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot.

No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910, and no census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. The 1920 census lists Beatrice and Gary Span as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent (Appendix E).

Figure 5.32
Photographs of Features 64, 66, and 67



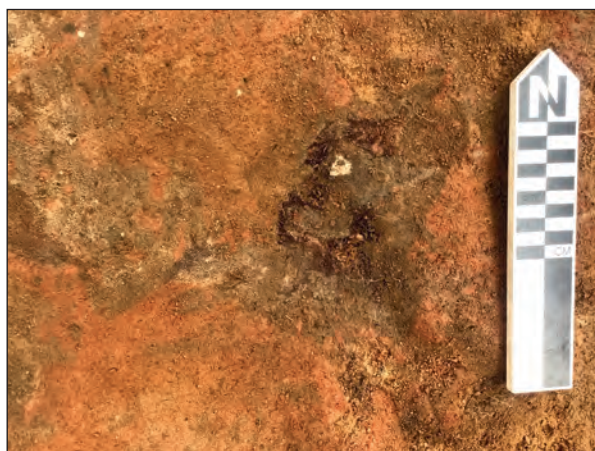
A.



Plan of Feature 64



B.



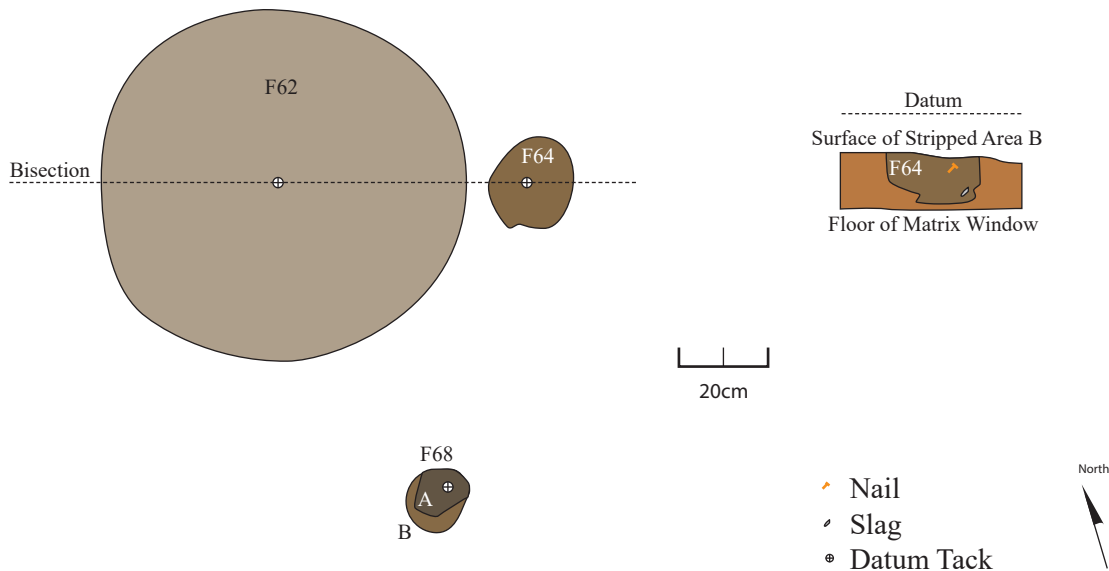
Plan of Feature 66



C.

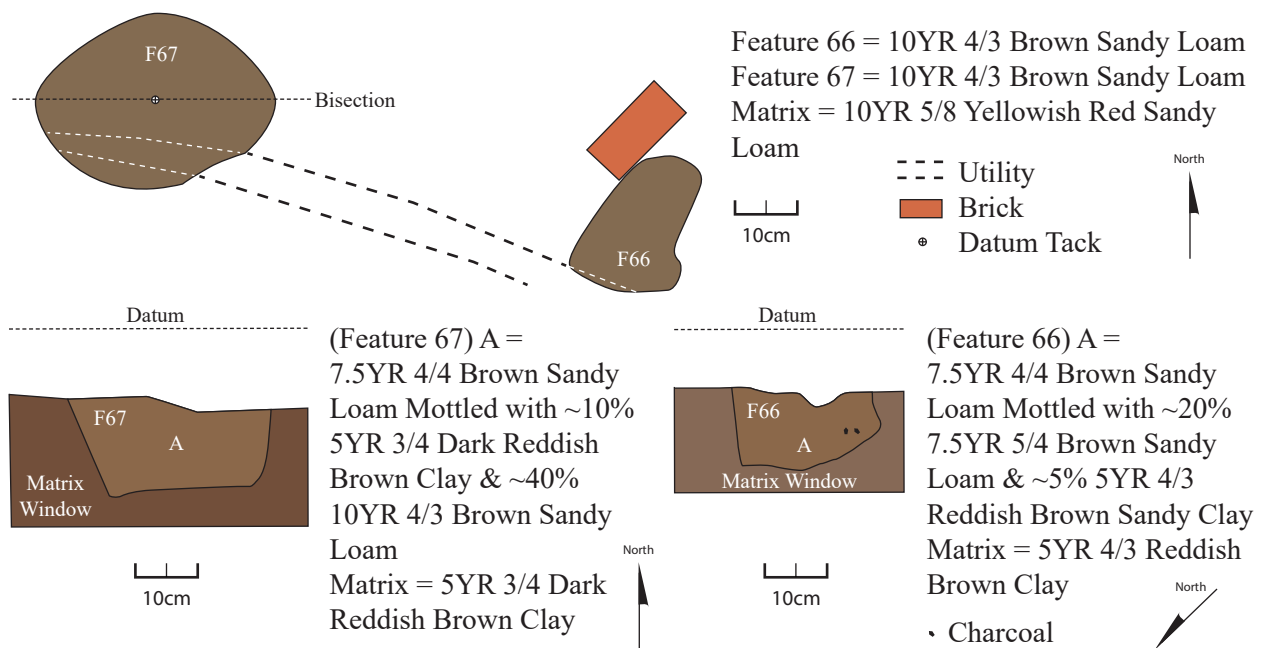


Figure 5.33



Feature 62 = 10YR 6/2 Light Brownish Gray Sandy Loam
 Feature 64 = 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with ~10% 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Sandy Loam & 5% 2.5YR 4/8 Red Sandy Clay
 Feature 68
 A = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 20% 10YR 4.4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam & ~10% 2.5YR 4/8 Red Sandy Clay
 B = 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
 Matrix = 5YR 5/8 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay Loam

A.



B.

Artifacts and Chronology of Features 64, 66, and 67

These three features were partially excavated and yielded a total of eight artifacts (Table 10). Six of those were household/structural items and the remaining two were foodways items. The household/structural items consist of five wire nails/nail fragments and one staple. The foodways items consist of one piece of aqua container glass and one piece of clear container glass. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The presence of wire nails and lack of cut nails indicates that this feature group postdates 1885.

Table 10. Artifacts from Features 64, 66, and 67

Functional Group	Artifact Summary	Feature 64	Feature 66	Feature 67	Total
Foodways			1	1	2
Storage			1	1	2
	Container Glass, Aqua		1		1
	Container Glass, Clear			1	1
Household/Structural		3	3		6
Architectural/Construction		3	2		5
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1	1		2
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	2	1		3
Hardware			1		1
	Staple		1		1
Grand Total		3	4	1	8

Feature 64

Feature 64, a square post mold, measured 21x18 centimeters (0.6x0.5 ft.) in plan view and extended to 11 centimeters (0.3 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.32 a). This feature was bisected along a northwest to southeast axis to reveal its northeast profile (Figure 5.33 a). Feature 64 contained 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled with about 10 percent 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam and about five percent 2.5YR 4/8 red sandy loam. Two wire nails and one wire nail fragment were collected (Table 10). Less than 0.1 kg of slag and ferrous metal was observed during excavation. No disturbances were noted.

Feature 66

Feature 66 was a rectangular post mold located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. This feature was 50 centimeters (1.6 ft.) southeast of Feature 67 and 180 centimeters (5.9 ft.) west of Feature 21. Feature 66 measured 23x17 centimeters (0.7x0.5 ft.) in plan view and extended to 12

centimeters (0.4 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. It was bisected along a north to south axis to reveal its southeast profile. A large brick fragment was present in the northeast corner of the feature (Figure 5.33 a). Small pieces of slag and brick (<0.1 kg), found throughout the feature, were weighed and discarded in the field. Four artifacts were recovered: one piece of aqua container glass, one wire nail, one wire nail fragment, and one staple (Table 10). The feature fill was a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay. No disturbances were observed in this feature.

Feature 67

Feature 67 was a square post mold located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. This feature was 50 centimeters (1.6 ft.) northwest of Feature 66, 76 centimeters (2.4 ft.) southeast of Feature 68, and 153 centimeters (5.0 ft.) west of Feature 47. Feature 67 measured 29x27 centimeters (0.9x0.8 ft.) in plan view and extended to 15 centimeters (0.4 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. It was bisected along an east to west axis to reveal its north profile (Figure 5.33 c). Small pieces of slag and brick (<0.1 kg), found throughout the feature, were weighed and discarded in the field. One piece of clear container glass was recovered from this feature (Table 10). The fill was a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay. No disturbances were observed in this feature.

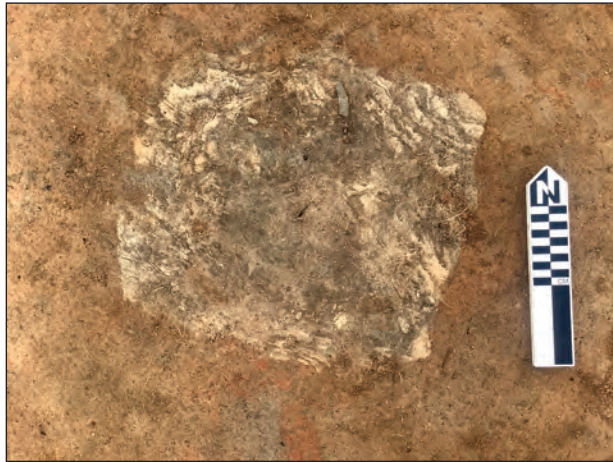
Feature 73

Feature 73 was a square structural stain located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.34). Surrounding features include Feature 74, located 104 centimeters (3.4 ft.) to the south, Feature 75, located 85 centimeters (2.7 ft.) to the southeast, Feature 76, located 80 centimeters (2.6 ft.) to the southeast, and Feature 77, located 84 centimeters (2.7 ft.) to the northeast. While an alignment may be present among some of these features, the dimensions and fill characteristics of Feature 73 are distinctly different from the surrounding structural stains. Therefore there is no clear association between Feature 73 and the features mentioned above.

Feature 73 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Feature 73 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the Feature 73 location was in the rear yard of 308 Highland Alley. The 1920 map indicates this feature location was within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot. No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910. The 1920 census lists Clara and Charlie Turner as inhabitants of 308 Highland Alley.

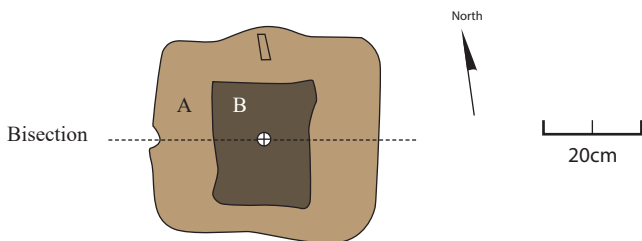
Figure 5.34
 Photographs and Maps of Feature 73



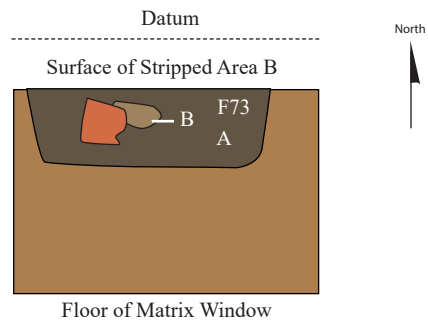
A. North Plan View Photograph



B.



C. North Plan View Map



D.

Feature 73

A = 10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Loamy Sand Mottled with ~30% 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam
 B = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam
 Matrix = 7.5YR 4/4 Sandy Clay Loam

- ∩ Clear Glass
- ⊕ Datum Tack

Feature 73

A = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with ~5% 7.5 YR 5/4 Brown Sand & ~5% 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay
 B = 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sand
 Matrix = 7.5YR 4/4 Brown Sandy Clay Loam

- Brick

Clara Turner worked as a laundress from her home, while Charlie Turner worked as a house painter. The 1934–1935 city directory lists Sam Fain as the sole inhabitant of 308 Highland Alley; Mr. Fain worked as a laborer. The 1941–1944 city directory listed Ella Jones, a laundress, as the only resident of 308 Highland Alley. Later residents include a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown (Appendix E).

Feature 73 Dimensions and Fill Characteristics

Feature 73 was larger than most of the other structural stains found across 9DU286, measuring 40x40 centimeters (1.3x1.3 ft.) in plan view. The feature profile extended to 15 centimeters (0.4 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. The feature fill was atypical for a structural stain at this site and contained a very light-hued loamy sand fill that may have been purposefully deposited. A smaller and darker stain, likely a post mold, measuring 25x20 centimeters (0.8x0.6 ft.) was observed in the center of the feature. The fill of this smaller stain was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. The outer fill, likely representing the post hole, was a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with about 30 percent 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. This may indicate that the feature represented the remnants of a square post that was stabilized with sandy fill.

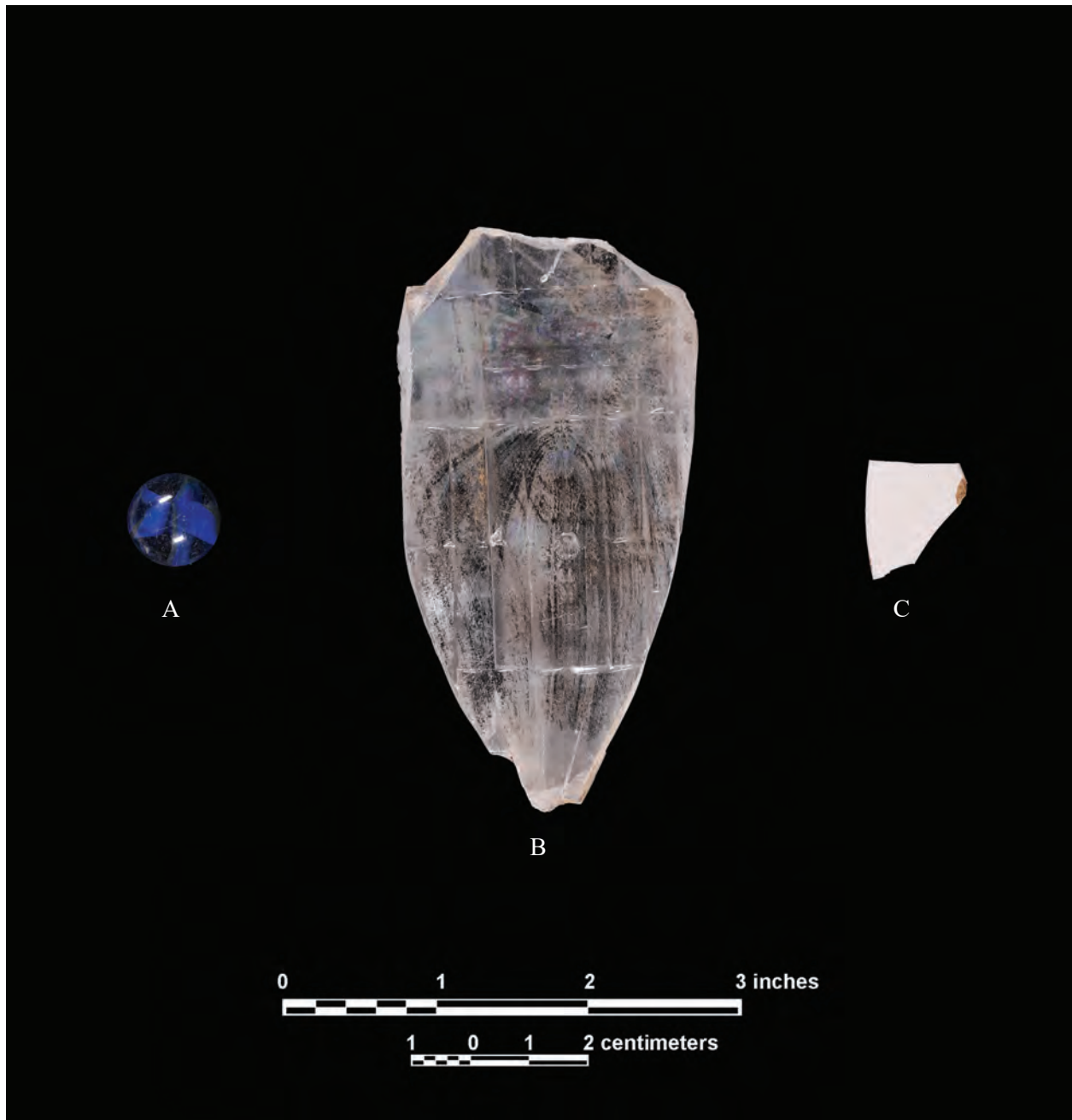
Feature 73 Artifacts and Chronology

Feature 73 was bisected along an east to west axis to reveal its north profile. This feature was partially investigated; the south half was excavated and screened for artifacts. Small pieces of slag and brick (<0.1 kg), found throughout the feature, were weighed and discarded in the field. One large brick fragment was observed in the north profile but it was not removed. Seven artifacts were recovered: two pieces of molded tableware glass, one piece of whiteware, one piece of aqua container glass, two pieces of clear flat glass, and one glass marble (Figure 5.35). Four of these are foodways items, two are household/structural, and one is a personal recreation item. No disturbances were noted during the excavation of this feature. There is not enough artifactual evidence to inform a chronology for Feature 73.

Features 75 and 76

Features 75 and 76 were round post molds located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. Feature 75 was situated 28 centimeters (0.9 ft.) northwest of Feature 76. Surrounding features included a structural stain designated as Feature 73, located 82 centimeters (2.7 ft.) northeast of Feature 75, and a pit feature designated as Feature 70, located 147 centimeters (4.8 ft.) southwest of Feature 75 (Figure 5.36). No clear associations could be made between this pair of post molds and any surrounding features.

Figure 5.35
Selected Artifacts from Feature 73



A. Glass Marble; B. Molded Tableware Glass; C. Whiteware Rim

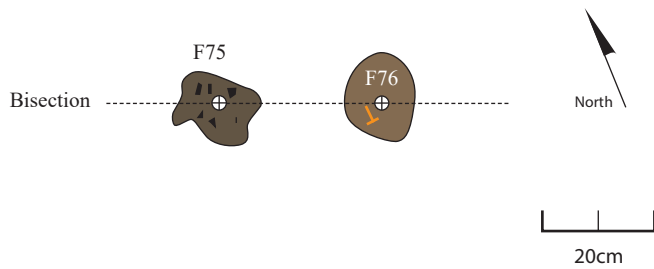
Figure 5.36
 Photographs and Maps of Features 75 and 76



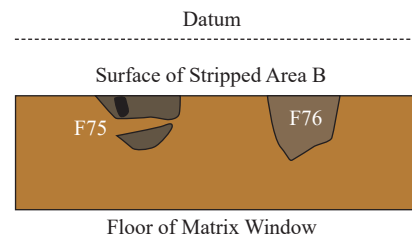
A. North Plan View Photograph



B.



C. North Plan View Map



D.

Feature 75 = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam

Feature 76 = 10YR 4/3 Brown Sandy Loam
 Mottled with ~10% 2.5YR 4/6 Red Sandy Clay
 Matrix = 10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay Loam

- ▀ Wood
- Nail
- ⊕ Datum Tack

Feature 75 = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam

Feature 76 = 10YR 4/3 Brown Sandy Loam
 Mottled with ~10% 2.5YR 4/6 Red Sandy Clay
 Matrix = 7.5YR 5/8 Strong Brown Sandy Clay

- ▀ Wood

Historical Association of Features 75 and 76

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 75 and 76 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, these feature locations were in the rear yard of 308 Highland Alley. The 1920 map shows these feature locations was within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot. No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910. The 1920 census lists Clara and Charlie Turner as inhabitants of 308 Highland Alley. Clara Turner worked as a laundress from her home, while Charlie Turner worked as a house painter. The 1934–1935 city directory lists Sam Fain as the sole inhabitant of 308 Highland Alley; Mr. Fain worked as a laborer. The 1941–1944 city directory listed Ella Jones, a laundress, as the only resident of 308 Highland Alley. Later residents include a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown (Appendix E).

Dimensions and Fill Characteristics of Features 75 and 76

Feature 75 measured 12x12 centimeters (0.4x0.4 ft.) in plan view and extended to 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 76 measured 14x13 centimeters (0.5x0.4 ft.) in plan view and extended to 12 centimeters (0.4 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature.

Features 75 and 76 were bisected along the same east to west axis to reveal their north profiles facing 20 degrees. Both features were partially investigated; the south half of each feature was excavated and screened for artifacts. Wood remnants of the original post were found at approximately five centimeters (0.1 ft.) below the surface of Feature 75. No artifacts were recovered from either feature and no disturbances were observed.

Feature 78

Feature 78 was a double post mold (designated 78A and 78B) located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. Feature 73, a square structural feature, was located 130 centimeters (4.2 ft.) to the west and Feature 77, a post mold, was located 70 centimeters (2.3 ft.) to the northwest. It is unclear if there are any associations with these surrounding features. No clear alignments are discernable.

Feature 78 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 75 and 76 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, these feature locations were in the rear yard of 308 Highland

Alley. The 1920 map shows these feature locations was within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot. No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910. The 1920 census lists Clara and Charlie Turner as inhabitants of 308 Highland Alley. Clara Turner worked as a laundress from her home, while Charlie Turner worked as a house painter. The 1934–1935 city directory lists Sam Fain as the sole inhabitant of 308 Highland Alley; Mr. Fain worked as a laborer. The 1941–1944 city directory listed Ella Jones, a laundress, as the only resident of 308 Highland Alley. Later residents include a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown (Appendix E).

Feature 78 Dimensions and Fill Characteristics

The southern post, designated as Feature 78B, was smaller and rectangular in shape, while the northern post, designated as Feature 78A, was larger and square (Figure 5.37). Feature 78A measured 22x20 centimeters (0.7x0.6 ft.) in plan view and extended to 18 centimeters (0.6 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 78B measured 20x12 centimeters (0.6x0.4 ft.) in plan view and extended to six centimeters from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. The fill of both features was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with about five percent 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay. No significant disturbances impacted either feature.

Feature 78 Artifacts and Chronology

Features 78A and 78B were bisected along separate lines to ensure that the long axis of each feature informed bisection. They were both bisected along a north to south axis to reveal their west profiles. The bisect lines were placed to capture the center of each feature to expose an accurate depiction of their cross sections. Both features were partially investigated; the east half of each feature was excavated and screened for artifacts. Fourteen artifacts were recovered from Feature 78: 11 household/structural artifacts and three foodways artifacts (Table 11). Feature 78A contained wire nails/nail fragments and container glass. Feature 78B contained wire nails only. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The presence of wire nails and lack of cut nails indicates that this feature represents the remnants of a structure or fence that postdates 1885. Wood remains from the original post were observed in Feature 78B, as well as a brick fragment, but neither were collected due to their fragmentary nature.

Table 11. Feature 78 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Total
Foodways		3
Storage		3
	Container Glass, Amber	1
	Container Glass, Aqua	2
Household/Structural		11
Architectural/Construction		11
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1
	Nail, Cut fragment	3
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	6
Grand Total		14

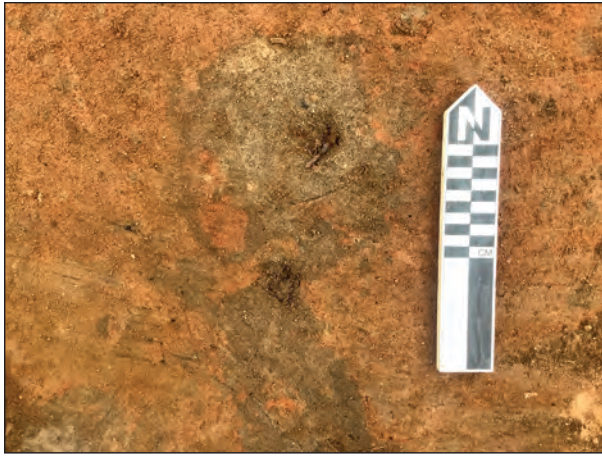
Summary of Structural Features in Stripped Area B

Structural features were the most common type of feature ($n=56$) encountered during this data recovery. Due to the limitations on their data potential beyond shape and location, a representative selection of structural features ($n=30$) was excavated. Some were interpreted as configurations representing structures but most were not clearly aligned. Many were found in association with the various pit features.

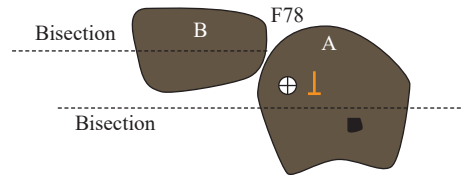
The clearest configuration of features ($n=10$) that could be related to a single structure, located in the central section of Stripped Area B, were designated as Post Configuration 1. This post configuration was made up entirely of square post molds. Considering that these features were structural, an unusual amount of foodways artifacts ($n=14$; 47%) were recovered. Further, this post configuration was situated only two meters (6.6 ft.) south of the Feature 43 outdoor kitchen pit. It is therefore possible that this post configuration represents the remnants of an outdoor kitchen structure.

Another configuration ($n=10$), designated as Post Configuration 2, was in the north-central section of Stripped Area B between pit Features 43 and 50. These features varied in size and shape more than the features that made up Post Configuration 1. Structures were likely associated with both the Feature 43 outdoor kitchen pit and the Feature 50 wood-lined privy. Post Configuration 2 may represent remnants of these structures. The remaining structural stains ($n=36$) were located in the western section of Stripped Area B. Some of the features in the western section may have been associated with surrounding pit features, but no clear correlations could be made.

Figure 5.37
 Photographs and Maps of Feature 78



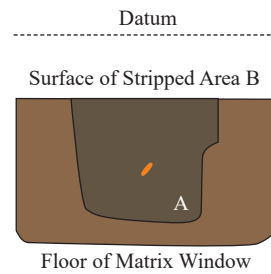
A. North Plan View Photograph



D. West Plan View Map



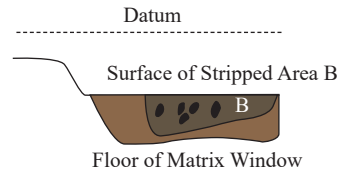
B. W



E. W



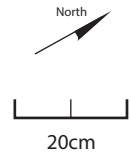
C. W



F. W

(Feature 78) A & B = 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown
 Sandy Loam Mottled with ~5% 2.5YR 4/6 Red Sandy Clay
 Matrix = 7.5YR 4/4 Brown Sandy Clay Loam

- ▼ Charcoal
- Nail
- ⊕ Datum Tack



PIT FEATURES IN STRIPPED AREA B

Pit features were generally found in groups across Stripped Area B (Table 12; Figures 5.1 and 5.38). Features 79, 80 and 81, clustered together in the southeastern section of Stripped Area B, are designated as Pit Group 1. Features 11, 12, 41 and 83, found within three meters of each other in the southwestern section of Stripped Area B, are designated as Pit Group 2. Features 46, 62, 69, and 70, clustered together in the northwestern section of Stripped Area B, are designated as Pit Group 3. Features 43 and 50, found within three meters of each other in the north-central section of Stripped Area B, are designated as Pit Group 4. The fact that the pits were in clusters or concentrations suggests that they reflect activities associated with specific properties. This enhances their research potential because the features and their contents can be related to particular households.

Table 12. Pit Features in Stripped Area B

Feature No.	Description	Plan Dimensions	Profile Depth	Excavated	Disturbed?	General Date
79	Refuse Pit	60x50 cm	8 cm	Fully	No	Late Nineteenth– Early Twentieth Century
80	Refuse Pit	217x80 cm	15 cm	Fully	No	Late Nineteenth– Mid-Twentieth Century
81	Refuse Pit	160x100 cm	18 cm	Fully	No	Late Nineteenth– Mid-Twentieth Century
11	Refuse Pit	80x55 cm	16 cm	Partially	Yes, Bioturbation	Late Nineteenth Century
12	Refuse Pit	47x43 cm	11 cm	Fully	No	Late Nineteenth Century
41	Refuse Pit	82x80 cm	16 cm	Fully	No	Early to Mid-Twentieth Century
83	Refuse Pit	86x33 cm	21 cm	Fully	No	Late Nineteenth Century
46	Cellar Pit	190x135 cm	100 cm	Fully	No	Late Nineteenth– Mid-Twentieth Century
62	Refuse Pit	20x19 cm	22 cm	Fully	No	Mid-Twentieth Century
69	Refuse Pit	105x50 cm	10 cm	Fully	No	Mid-Twentieth Century
70	Refuse Pit	80x31 cm	27 cm	Fully	No	Mid-Twentieth Century
43	Kitchen Pit	68x66 cm	30 cm	Fully	Yes, Rodent Burrow	Mid-Twentieth Century
50	Privy Pit	150x75 cm	35 cm	Fully	Yes, Fill in Upper 20 cm	Mid-Twentieth Century

Most of the pits represent general refuse deposits associated with domestic occupations along State Street (Highland Ave.) and Highland Alley. These contained diverse cultural materials, including clothing items, faunal and floral remains, a variety of earthenware types, various metal items, architectural items, a variety of container glass types, and marbles. Three features offered more

Figure 5.38
Pit Feature Excavation in Stripped Area B



A. Hunter Saunders Excavating in Stripped Area B



B. Liz Raeside Excavating in Stripped Area B

specific interpretations: Features 43, 46, and 50. Feature 43, an outdoor kitchen pit, contained ashy fill and an abundance of foodways items such as faunal remains, carbonized floral remains, and soda bottles. A post and a fired clay floor, also noted during excavation, further suggest that Feature 43 was associated with an outdoor kitchen structure. Feature 46 appears to be a wood-lined cellar. The stratigraphy seen in profile indicated that the cellar was filled in multiple episodes. Feature 50 likely represents a wood-lined privy, given its dimensions, rectangular shape, and contents.

Pit Group 1

Pit Group 1 consists of Features 79, 80, and 81. These refuse pits were located in the southeast section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.1). Features 80 and 81 were large pits, while Feature 79 was much smaller. All three features were somewhat amorphous in shape but they contained distinct, organic fill with artifacts that suggested cultural origins. These features were very shallow, indicating that they were severely truncated. Measuring from the center of the features, Feature 79 was 1.5 meters (4.9 ft.) north of Feature 80 and Feature 81 was 90 centimeters (2.9 ft.) west of Feature 80. An inactive sewer line oriented roughly north to south was situated 1.5 meters (4.9 ft.) east of Feature 79 and 1.8 meters (5.9 ft.) east of Feature 80. No other features were associated with this pit group. Post Configuration 1 was located about seven meters (23.0 ft.) to the northwest and Feature 41, a refuse pit, was about nine meters (29.5 ft.) to the west.

Pit Group 1 Artifacts

Feature 79 contained a relatively low number of artifacts ($n=100$), Feature 80 contained a moderate number of artifacts ($n=436$), and Feature 81 contained a significant number of artifacts ($n=1,011$). Artifact functional groups have similar distributions in these features. Foodways artifacts are best represented in all three features; this group makes up 45 percent of the artifacts from Feature 79, 51 percent from Feature 80, and 40 percent from Feature 81. Household/structural and miscellaneous artifacts are also well represented in these features. Feature 79 contained 22 percent household/structural items, Feature 80 contained 24 percent, and Feature 81 contained 35 percent. Feature 79 had 31 percent miscellaneous items, Feature 80 had 22 percent, and Feature 81 had 23 percent. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor artifacts were either absent or marginally represented in these features. In congruence with their overall subassemblages, Features 79 and 80 yielded small amounts of generally nondiagnostic faunal material. Feature 81 contained larger and more identifiable remains.

Pit Group 1 Chronology

Feature 79 contained two artifacts, both ceramic, with manufacture start and end dates. The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for these two items is 1875 (Ketchum 1983:11–12, 139, 217; Miller 1991). Some of the other artifacts provide manufacture start dates from the nineteenth century. A TPQ of 1889 is provided by machine-made bottle glass. Therefore, Feature 79 was likely filled during the 1890s or early 1900s in a single or few episodes.

Four artifacts recovered from Feature 80 offer manufacture start and end dates. The MCD, based on the three ceramic items with known manufacture date ranges, is 1874.3. The Mean Artifact Date (MAD), based on the four artifacts with manufacture start and end dates, is 1881.8 (Godden 1964; Miller 1991:6; Yeargain et al. 1965). Some of the other artifacts provide manufacture start dates, which range from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. A TPQ of 1935 is provided by one piece of bottle glass with an applied color label. Because the MCD and MAD provide dates so much earlier than the TPQ, Feature 80 was likely filled over a relatively long period of time in multiple episodes by different households. These dates suggest that this feature was first created sometime in the late nineteenth century and was in use through the 1930s.

Feature 81 yielded nine artifacts with known production start and end dates. The MCD, based on the three ceramic items with known manufacture date ranges, is 1867.7. The MAD, based on the nine artifacts with production start and end dates, is 1905.8 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:268; Gibson 2011:42; Lindsay 2009; Lockhart and Hoenig 2018; Miller 1991:5, 6; Miller et al. 2000; Mowery 2002). An additional 221 artifacts provide manufacture start dates only, which range from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Cut nails/nail fragments ($n=119$) and wire nails/nail fragments ($n=67$) are both present in this subassemblage. The higher density of cut nails may suggest that this feature is associated with an earlier house than Features 79 and 80. However, one piece of machine-made bottle glass with a Hazel-Atlas monogram informs a TPQ of 1940 for Feature 81. This artifact and others with later manufacture dates were found in the upper portion of the feature. It is therefore possible that this feature was filled over a long period of time in multiple episodes by different households. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts from Feature 81 suggest that it was first used in the late nineteenth century and continued to be filled until at least the 1940s.

The MCD for these features are within 10 years of each other, ranging from 1867.7 (Feature 81) to 1875 (Feature 79). However, the small number of ceramics with known production date ranges from features in Pit Group 1 reduces the validity of their MCD. The MAD, available for Features 80 and 81 only, provides a later date than the MCD in both cases. Feature 80 has a MAD of 1881.8, while Feature 81 has a MAD of 1905.8. Feature 79 has a TPQ of 1890, Feature 80 has one of 1935,

and Feature 81 has one of 1940. It is worth noting that Features 79 and 80 both contained more wire than cut nails/nail fragments, while Feature 81 contained a larger number of cut than wire nails/nail fragments. Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14).

It is interesting that Feature 81 has the latest TPQ of all three features but the highest percentage of cut nails. This may suggest that Feature 81 was in use for a longer span of time than Features 79 and 80. The vertical distribution of chronologically diagnostic artifacts and heterogenous nature of the fill in Feature 81 suggest that it was filled in multiple episodes, and possibly by multiple households. Feature 80 was too truncated to discern vertical artifact distribution patterns, but it also contained heterogenous fill and artifacts with a wide chronological range. This may imply that Feature 80 was also used over time by multiple households. In contrast, Feature 79 contained more homogenous fill and yielded artifacts with a narrower chronological range. It appears that this feature was created in a single or few episodes by a single household during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, most likely between 1890 and 1910. Based on this chronology, Feature 79 was likely created by the residents living at either 3410 or 311 State Street (Highland Ave.). Features 80 and 81 were probably first used in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Based on their respective TPQ dates, Feature 80 was probably used through the 1930s and Feature 81 was likely in use until the 1940s. These two features may have been used by all of the households described below.

Pit Group 1 Historical Association and Interpretation

All three feature locations are shown within the rear yard of 3410 State Street (Highland Ave.) on the 1895 Sanborn map. The 1900 map shows the 3410 house directly east of this feature group location, possibly overlapping. This may indicate that the features postdate 1900. The 1911 map shows these feature locations in the rear yard of 311 State Street and the 1920 map shows them in the rear yard of 309 State Street. The long axes of Features 80 and 81 paralleled the lot lines, which were oriented north to south on all maps.

According to the 1910 census, Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw resided at 311 State Street. Dorothy Soloman served as a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard laborer. The 1920 census indicates that the Jesup family lived at 309 State Street. Lee Jesup was a fertilizer plant laborer, Florence Jesup was a laundress working from home, and Jimmie Jesup worked as a hotel bell boy. Later inhabitants of 309 State Street include a laborer named Henry Sanders, a

laborer named Clarence Milton, a cook named Maggie Sanders, and a domestic worker named Florence King. All of these residents were listed as African American. No records are available to provide information on residents at this location prior to 1910 (Appendix E).

Feature 79

Feature 79 was a pit located in the southeast section of Stripped Area B. The contents and characteristics of this feature lend to a general refuse pit. Feature 79 measured 60x50 centimeters (1.9x1.6 ft.) in plan view and extended to eight centimeters from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figures 5.39–5.40). This feature was bisected along a northeast to southwest axis to reveal its northwestern profile facing 302 degrees. It was excavated in 10-centimeter (0.3-ft.) levels and a matrix window was removed to reveal the profile shape clearly.

Feature 79 Fill Characteristics

The Feature 79 fill was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand and the surrounding matrix was a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay. The homogenous nature of the fill indicates that this feature was created by a single or very limited number of depositional events. Root disturbance was observed throughout the feature during excavation. A large root running through the southwest corner of the feature caused that area to collapse. Charcoal flecking (<0.01 kg) was found throughout the feature. An insignificant amount of slag was noted and discarded in the field.

Feature 79 Archaeobotanical Remains

All 5.5 liters excavated from the northwestern half of the feature was used for archaeobotanical analysis. A 0.5-liter sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses as well, but these analyses were not conducted due to budget restraints. Feature 81, which contained the most organic soil of the three features in Pit Group 1, was selected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses. Two seeds identified as carbonized chinaberry seeds were found in the archaeobotanical sample from Feature 79. These represent an ornamental tree which likely grew near the Feature 79 location historically. No wood charcoal specimens were present in this sample (Appendix C).

Feature 79 Artifacts

Feature 79 yielded 100 artifacts (Table 13). Foodways ($n=45$), miscellaneous ($n=31$), and household/structural ($n=22$) artifacts are best represented in this subassemblage. Sixteen of the miscellaneous artifacts are fragmentary, inflating the representation of this artifact group. Therefore the foodways and household/structural groups are dominant in this feature.

Table 13. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 79

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	0	0.00%
Clothing	1	1.00%
Foodways	45	45.00%
Household/Structural	22	22.00%
Personal	1	1.00%
Miscellaneous	31	31.00%
Total	100	100.00%

The foodways group contains materials identified as food service ($n=8$; 18%), storage ($n=33$; 73%), and remains ($n=4$; 9%; Table 14). The food service category is composed entirely of ceramic items. Ironstone ($n=1$), porcelain ($n=2$), unidentified earthenware ($n=1$), whiteware ($n=2$), and yellow ware ($n=2$) are all present. These ceramic types are commonly found in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century households. The food storage category is made up of glass items. There are 31 pieces of container glass in a variety of colors, one piece of machine-made bottle glass, and one fragment of a milk glass canning seal. The container glass fragments could not be identified to form and all fragments are unmarked. Faunal remains from Feature 79 consist of four fragments of mammal bone. One fragment was from a medium or large mammal, but no other identifiable characteristics are present. One piece of bone exhibits saw marks and three pieces show evidence of burning.

Table 14. Feature 79 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Clothing			1
Fasteners			1
	Button, Shell, Unmeasured		1
Foodways			45
Service			8
	Ironstone, Plain	1842–	1
	Porcelain, Blue Painted		1
	Porcelain, Plain		1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified		1
	Whiteware, Plain		2
	Yellow Ware, Dipped	1830–1900	1
	Yellow Ware, Plain	1830–1940	1
Storage			33
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889–	1
	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1869–	1

Table 14. Feature 79 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Container Glass, Amber		3
	Container Glass, Aqua		3
	Container Glass, Clear		9
	Container Glass, Green		1
	Container Glass, Olive Green		15
Remains			4
Mammal			4
	Indeterminate Bone Fragment		4
Household/Structural			22
Architectural/Construction			22
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		4
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	1
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805–	2
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		1
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	14
Personal			1
Decorative			1
	Brass Ring		1
Miscellaneous			31
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			27
	Iron/Steel Metal Rod		1
	Iron/Steel Plate		1
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		16
	Slag		9
Modern			1
	Plastic, Indeterminate		1
Biological/Faunal/Floral			3
	Coal		3
Grand Total			100

The household/structural group is made up of architectural/construction items ($n=22$) only. Wire nails ($n=14$) dominate this artifact category with cut nails/nail fragments ($n=3$), flat glass ($n=4$), and one unidentified nail fragment also present. Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The predominance of wire nails therefore indicates that this pit is associated with a post-1885 structure.

Figure 5.39
Photographs of Feature 79

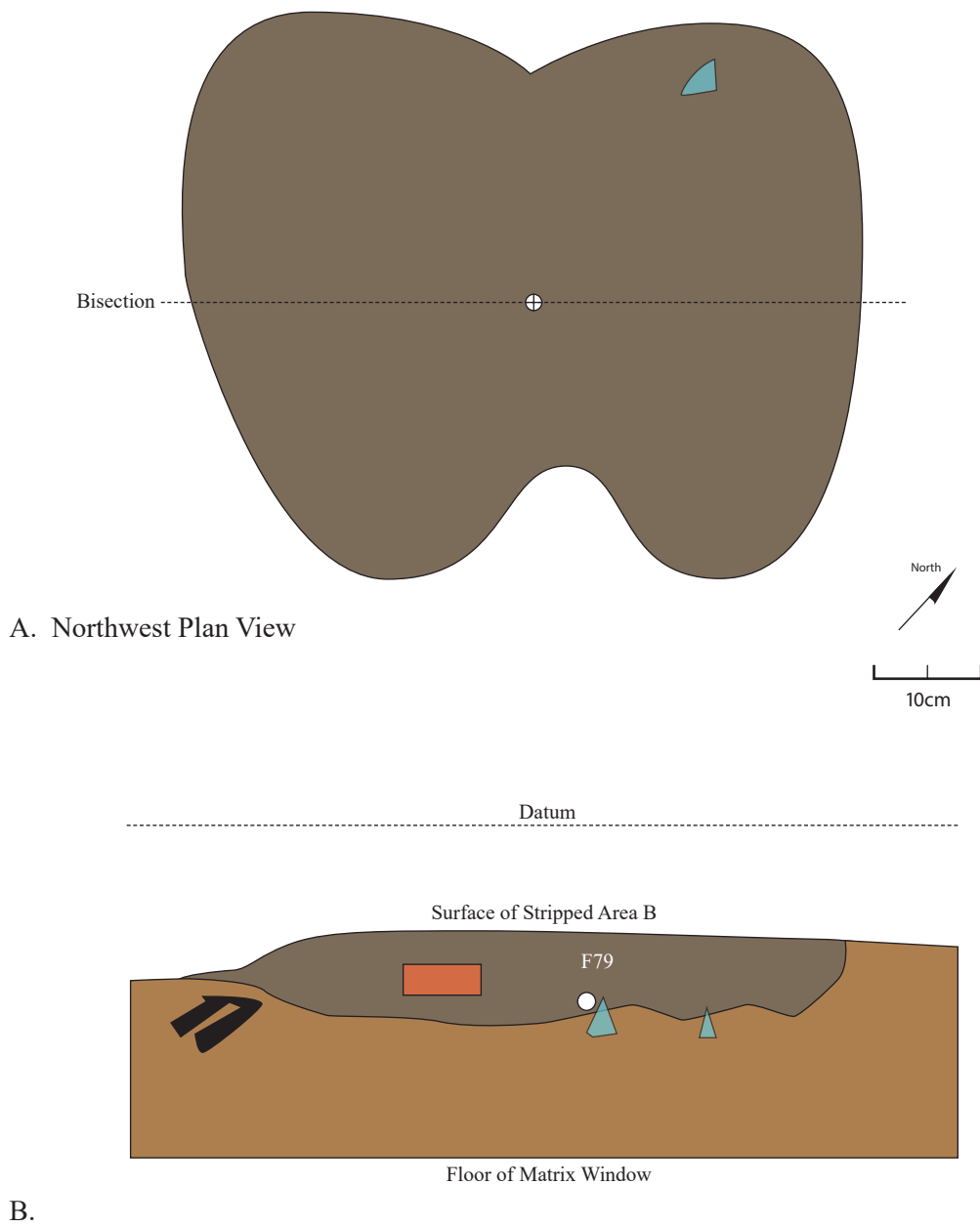


A. West Plan View



B. North view

Figure 5.40



Feature 79 = 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Loamy Sand
 Matrix = 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay

- Brick
- Whiteware
- Glass
- Roots
- ⊕ Datum
- ⊗ Tack

The clothing and personal categories include one artifact each: a shell button and a brass ring, respectively. The miscellaneous category consisted primarily of unidentifiable fragmented metal ($n=16$). Other miscellaneous items include nine pieces of slag, three pieces of coal one metal rod, one metal plate, and one piece of unidentifiable plastic. The plastic was found in the upper 10 centimeters of the feature, indicating that it may have been present incidentally due to root disturbances and was not part of the original deposit.

Feature 79 Chronology

Two artifacts from Feature 79 offer manufacture start and end dates: dipped yellow ware (1830–1900) and plain yellow ware (1830–1940; Ketchum 1983:11–12, 139, 217; Miller 1991). Both of these items were recovered from the lower 10 centimeters of the feature. The MCD for these two items is 1875. Some of the other artifacts provide manufacture start dates from the nineteenth century. The presence of machine-made bottle glass informs a TPQ of 1889 for Feature 79. This feature therefore likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Feature 79 Conclusion

Feature 79, in summary, reflected a refuse pit that appeared to be filled in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy indicated it was probably filled quickly in a single or few episodes. Artifacts recovered from the feature included container glass in a variety of colors, several types of ceramics, faunal remains with saw marks and burning, wire and cut nails, flat glass, a shell button, a brass ring, and miscellaneous metal items. One modern piece of unidentifiable plastic was recovered as well. The high density of foodways items coupled with a moderate density of architectural/construction artifacts suggests that this pit was filled with general refuse associated with a household located on State Street.

The artifacts with known production date ranges were recovered from the lower 10 centimeters (3.9 in.) of Feature 79, while the only modern item was found in the upper 10 centimeters (3.9 in.). The modern plastic was likely present as a result of bioturbation events and not part of the original deposit. Despite this disturbance, the Feature 79 subassemblage is useful for addressing certain research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Feature 80

Feature 80 was a refuse pit located in the southeastern corner of Stripped Area B. The shape was amorphous but the stain was distinct and clearly anthropogenic. Feature 80 measured 217x80 centimeters (7.1x2.6 ft.) in plan view but only extended to 15 centimeters (0.5 ft.) from the stripped

surface to the base of the feature, suggesting severe truncation (Figures 5.41–5.42). This feature was divided into quadrants for excavation. The western profile facing 282 degrees was exposed by removing the northeastern and southeastern quadrants first. Due to its shallow depth, Feature 80 was excavated in a single 15-centimeter (0.49-ft.) level. A matrix window was removed to reveal the profile shape clearly.

Feature 80 Fill Characteristics

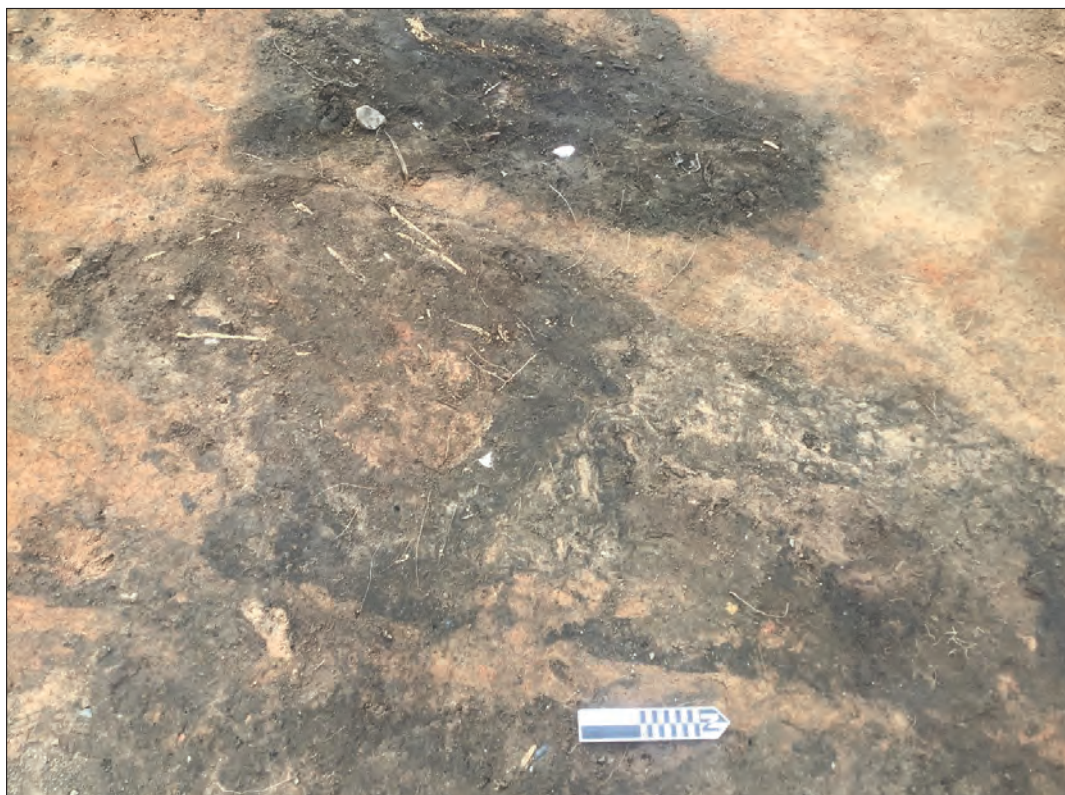
The fill was generally soft and loose in Feature 80. The primary feature fill in the southwestern and southeastern quadrants was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand. A secondary fill, located in the center of those quadrants, was a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. The northwest quadrant contained two fill types that were evenly intermixed: a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown loamy sand and 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand. A 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam was present in the area where the northwestern and northeastern quadrants met. The northeastern quadrant fill consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay loam mottled with 20 percent 7.5YR 5/4 brown sandy clay loam. The heterogenous nature of the Feature 80 fill suggests that this pit was formed by multiple episodes. The surrounding matrix was a more compacted 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay.

Coal was observed in the southeastern quadrant. Concentrations of charcoal were found in the southern quadrants. There were multiple roots running through the southwestern quadrant. A small amount of slag (<0.1 kg), found throughout the feature, was weighed and discarded in the field. A section of fired clay was noted during excavation in the northeast corner of the feature. Charcoal flecking (<0.01 kg) was found throughout the feature.

Feature 80 Archaeobotanical Remains

A 10-liter soil sample was extracted from the western half of Feature 80 to be used for archaeobotanical analysis. A 0.5-liter sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses as well, but these analyses were not conducted due to budget restraints. Feature 81, which contained the most organic soil of the three features in Pit Group 1, was selected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses. Four seeds were identified in the archaeobotanical sample from Feature 80. These consist of one carbonized grape seed, one uncharred blackberry/raspberry seed, and two goosefoot seeds. These seeds all represent plants that offer nutritional value and these plants likely grew on the site historically. No wood charcoal specimens were present in this sample (Appendix C).

Figure 5.41
Photographs of Feature 80

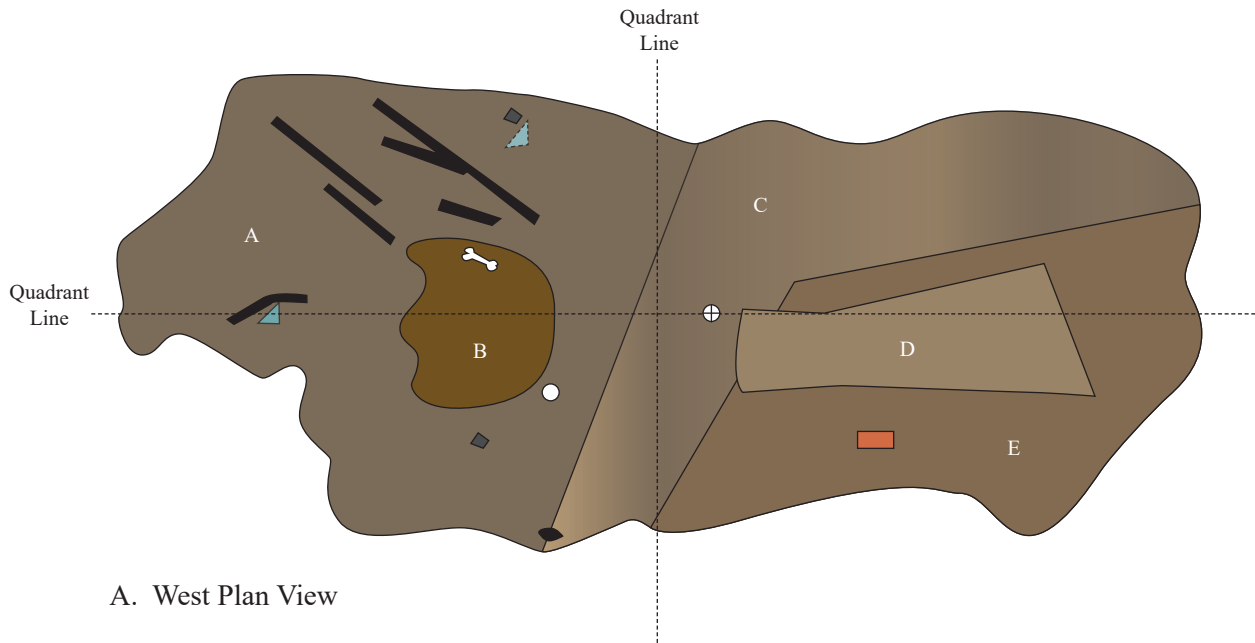


A. West Plan View

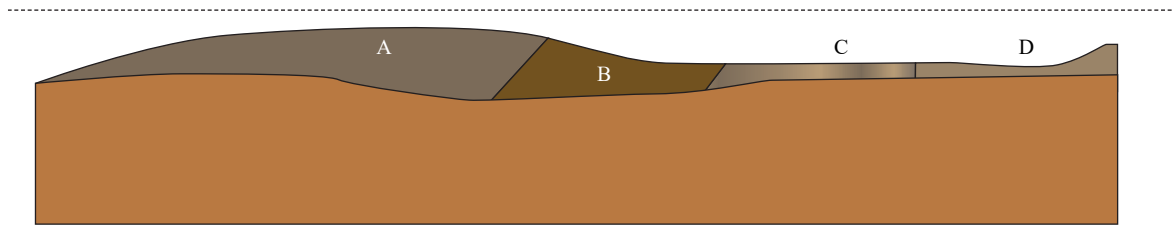
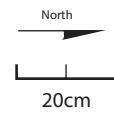


B. W

Figure 5.42



A. West Plan View



B. W

Feature 80

A = 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Loamy Sand

B = 10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay Loam

C = 50% 10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Loamy Sand Mottled with 50% 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Loamy Sand

D = 10YR 5/3 Brown Sandy Loam

E = 10YR 4/3 Brown Sandy Clay Loam Mottled with 20% 7.5YR 5/4 Sandy Clay Loam

Matrix = 5YR 5/8 Sandy Clay

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| Brick | Root |
| Ceramic | Charcoal |
| Glass | Coal |
| Bone | Datum Tack |

Feature 80 Artifacts

Feature 80 yielded 436 artifacts (Table 15.). Foodways ($n=217$; 51.3%), household/structural ($n=102$; 24.11%), and miscellaneous ($n=293$; 22%) artifacts are best represented in this subassemblage. Nine clothing items, one personal item, and one agricultural/labor item were also recovered. The contents and characteristics of this feature lend to a general refuse pit.

Table 15. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 80

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	1	0.23%
Clothing	9	2.06%
Foodways	230	52.75%
Household/Structural	102	23.39%
Personal	1	0.23%
Miscellaneous	93	21.33%
Total	436	100.00%

The foodways group contains materials identified as food service ($n=21$; 9.13%), storage ($n=196$; 85.22%), and remains ($n=13$; 5.65%; Table 16). The food service category includes a variety of whiteware types, one piece of mocha yellow ware (1830–1900), one piece of porcelain, and two pieces of molded tableware glass (Miller 1991:6). Whiteware types consist of dipped ($n=1$; 1820–1900), gilded ($n=2$; 1870–N/A), plain ($n=11$ 1830–N/A), molded/plain ($n=1$; 1830–N/A), and polychrome decal ($n=1$; 1890–N/A; Miller 1991:5, 6, 10; Miller et al. 2000). These ceramic types are commonly found in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century households.

Table 16. Feature 80 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Agricultural/Labor			1
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			1
	Bolts (Hardware)		1
Clothing			9
Fasteners			9
	Button, Other Brass	1900–1908	4
	Button, Shell, Unmeasured		1
	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass		3
	Snaps, Brass		1
Foodways			217
Service			21
	Porcelain, Unidentified		1
	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded		2

Table 16. Feature 80 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified		1
	Whiteware, Dipped	1820–1900	1
	Whiteware, Gilded	1870–	2
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	10
	Whiteware, Plain, Lion and Unicorn Maker’s Mark	1883–1913	1
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830–	1
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890–	1
	Yellowware, Mocha	1830–1900	1
Storage			196
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889–	10
	Bottle Glass, with Applied Color Label	1935–	1
	Bottle Glass, with “Federal Law Prohibits Reuse”	1933–	3
	Container Glass, Amber		18
	Container Glass, Aqua		22
	Container Glass, Clear		128
	Container Glass, Green		5
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Yellow/Green (Depression)		1
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1743–	4
	Tin/Aluminum Foil		4
Remains			13
	Bony Fish, Vertebra		1
			1
	Indeterminate Bone		12
Household/Structural			102
Architectural/Construction			95
	Brick, Unidentified		2
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		25
	Mortar		5
	Nail, Cut fragment	1805–	11
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		4
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	42
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	5
	Slate, Roofing		1
Hardware			2
	Nail, Other, Tack		1
	Staple		1
Furnishings/Accessories			4
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		4
Electrical			1
	Insulator, Glass	1850–	1

Table 16. Feature 80 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Personal			1
Decorative			1
	Plastic Jewelry Parts, Black, Faceted, Possible Earring	1915–	1
Miscellaneous			93
Other			1
	Graphite Object		1
Glass			8
	Glass, Burned		8
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			78
	Brass Cap		2
	Iron/Steel Plate		1
	Iron/Steel Metal Rod		1
	Sheet of Iron/Steel		3
	Sheet of Lead		1
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		24
	Non-Electrical Wire		5
	Slag		41
Automotive			1
	Auto Safety Glass	1928–	1
Biological/Faunal/Floral			5
	Coal		5
Grand Total			436

The food storage category consists of container glass fragments ($n=178$), bottle glass fragments ($n=14$), and pieces of tin/aluminum foil ($n=4$). All of the container glass is unmarked and only one piece of container glass could be identified to form. One piece of machine-made yellow/green depression glass was recognized as a portion of a lid or stopper. Machine-made bottle glass fragments ($n=10$) included five clear finish fragments, one clear base fragment, and three threaded finish fragments. The base fragment was embossed with ‘L-44-1’/‘WINE’ and another fragment was embossed with ‘...04....’ The production start date for all of the machine-made bottle glass is 1889 but no production end dates are available (Miller et al. 2000). One fragment of clear bottle glass had an applied color label that provided a production start date of 1935 and also offered no production end date (Miller et al. 2000). Four shards of milk container glass were present in this feature. These artifacts provide the earliest production start date (1743) of all the artifacts found in Feature 80 (Miller et al. 2000).

The faunal remains from this feature consist of fragmentary bone of a medium or large mammal, a medium-sized bird, and a fish. None of these remains were identifiable beyond class. Two bones exhibited saw marks and evidence of burning. Five additional fragments showed burning but no saw marks. None of the burned bone resulted in calcination.

The household/structural group contains architectural/construction items ($n=95$), hardware ($n=2$), furnishings ($n=4$), and one electrical artifact. The architectural/construction category consists of unidentified brick fragments ($n=2$), flat glass shards ($n=25$), mortar fragments ($n=5$), cut nail fragments ($n=11$), unidentified nail fragments ($n=4$), wire nails ($n=5$), wire nail fragments ($n=42$), and one piece of slate roofing. Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The predominance of wire nails/nail fragments therefore indicates that this pit is associated with a post-1885 structure.

The agricultural/labor and personal groups include one artifact each: a slotted bolt and a plastic earring, respectively. The clothing group consisted of four brass snap buttons, one shell button with a brass eye, one brass grommet, and one brass snap. One of the brass snap buttons, identified as an overall button stamped with "HAPGRADE," offers a manufacture date range of 1900–1908 (Yeargain et al. 1965).

The miscellaneous group was comprised of eight glass items, 78 iron/steel/other metal items, one automotive item, and five biological/faunal/floral items. All eight pieces of glass were burned. Most of the artifacts in this group were fragmentary pieces of metal ($n=24$) or slag ($n=41$). One iron/steel plate was present in this group; this was light in weight and may have been a stove part. Other metal items in this group consist of two brass caps, one metal rod fragment, three pieces of sheet metal, and one piece of crushed lead sheeting. One piece of non-electrical wire, one piece of auto safety glass, a graphite rod, and five pieces of coal were also in this group.

Feature 80 Chronology

Four artifacts recovered from Feature 80 offer manufacture start and end dates: one piece of mocha yellow ware (1830–1900), one brass overall button (1900–1908), one piece of whiteware with a royal coat of arms maker's mark (1881–1913), and one piece of dipped whiteware (1830–1940; Table 17; Figure 5.43; Godden 1964; Miller 1991:6; Yeargain et al. 1965). The MCD, based on the three ceramic items with known manufacture date ranges, is 1874.3. The MAD, based on the four artifacts with manufacture start and end dates, is 1881.8. Some of the other artifacts provide manufacture start dates, which range from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. Cut nails ($n=11$) and wire nails/nail fragments ($n=47$) are both present in this subassemblage. Cut nails were first

manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). A TPQ of 1935 is provided by one piece of bottle glass with an applied color label. Feature 80 was therefore likely filled in the 1930s.

Table 17. Chronologically Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 80

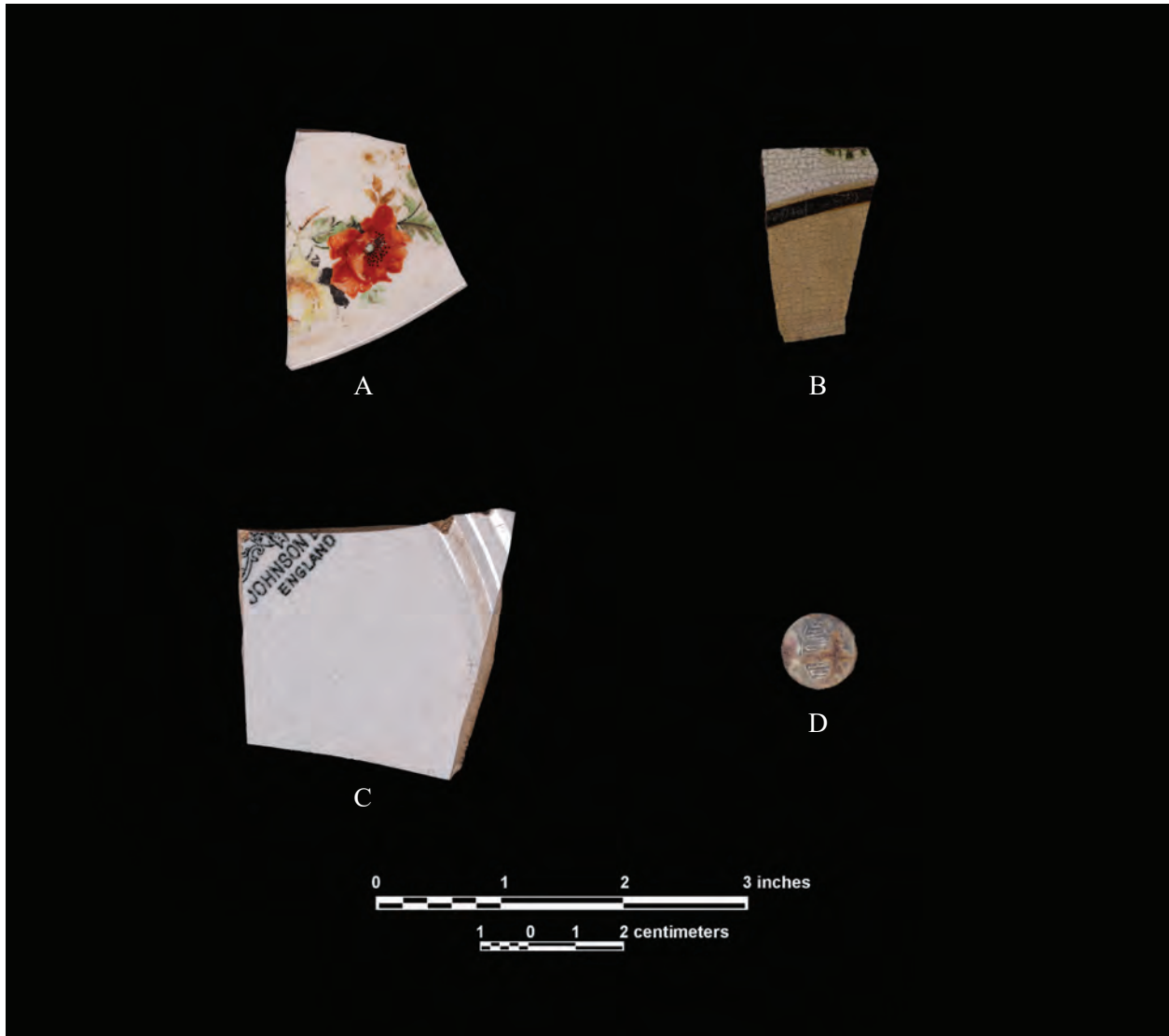
Artifact Description	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Container Glass, Milk	1743		4
Nail, Cut Fragment	1805		11
Whiteware, Dipped	1820	1900	1
Whiteware, Plain	1830		10
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830		1
Yellowware, Mocha	1830	1900	1
Insulator, Glass	1850		1
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860		42
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860		5
Whiteware, Gilded	1870		2
Whiteware, Plain, Royal Coat of Arms Maker's Mark (partial)	1883	1913	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889		10
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890		1
Button, Brass, Stamped with 'HAPGRADE,' Overall	1900	1908	1
Plastic Jewelry Part, Black, Faceted, Possible Earring	1915		
Auto Safety Glass	1928		1
Bottle Glass, with 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse'	1933		3
Bottle Glass, with Applied Color Label	1935		1

Feature 80 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 80 was a general refuse pit that originated during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The fill characteristics indicated it was probably filled quickly but in multiple episodes. Artifacts recovered from the feature included a variety of materials that reflect domestic activities, including foodways, household/structural, clothing, and personal items, indicating that household debris was probably thrown in along with the fill soil.

The fragmentary nature of structural materials suggests that this pit was not filled during a demolition event. Rather, the artifacts and fill characteristics indicate that this pit feature was filled over time as a place for general household refuse. Because this feature reflects general refuse associated with nearby historic households, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Figure 5.43
Selected Artifacts from Feature 80



A. Whiteware, Polychrome Decal; B. Yellowware, Mocha; C. Plain Whiteware, Lion & Unicorn Seal, 1883-1913; D. Brass Overall Button, HAPGRADE, 1900-1908

Feature 81

Feature 81 was a large and amorphous pit located in the southeast corner of Stripped Area B. Measuring from the edge of each feature, the Feature 80 pit was situated only 15 centimeters (0.5 ft.) to the east. Feature 81 measured 160x100 centimeters (5.2x3.2 ft.) in plan view and extended to 15 centimeters (0.5 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature, indicating truncation (Figures 5.44–5.45). The western half of this feature was divided into northwestern and southwestern sections. The eastern profile facing 107 degrees was exposed by removing those sections first.

The eastern half of this feature was excavated as one large section. The western half reached a lower depth and was therefore excavated in two levels. The eastern half was only 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) thick and was excavated as one level. This feature excavation was guided by the fill. No matrix window was removed so the true shape of the feature could be exposed. During excavation, this feature narrowed quickly and was shallower than expected. The contents and characteristics of this feature lend to a general refuse pit.

Feature 81 Fill Characteristics

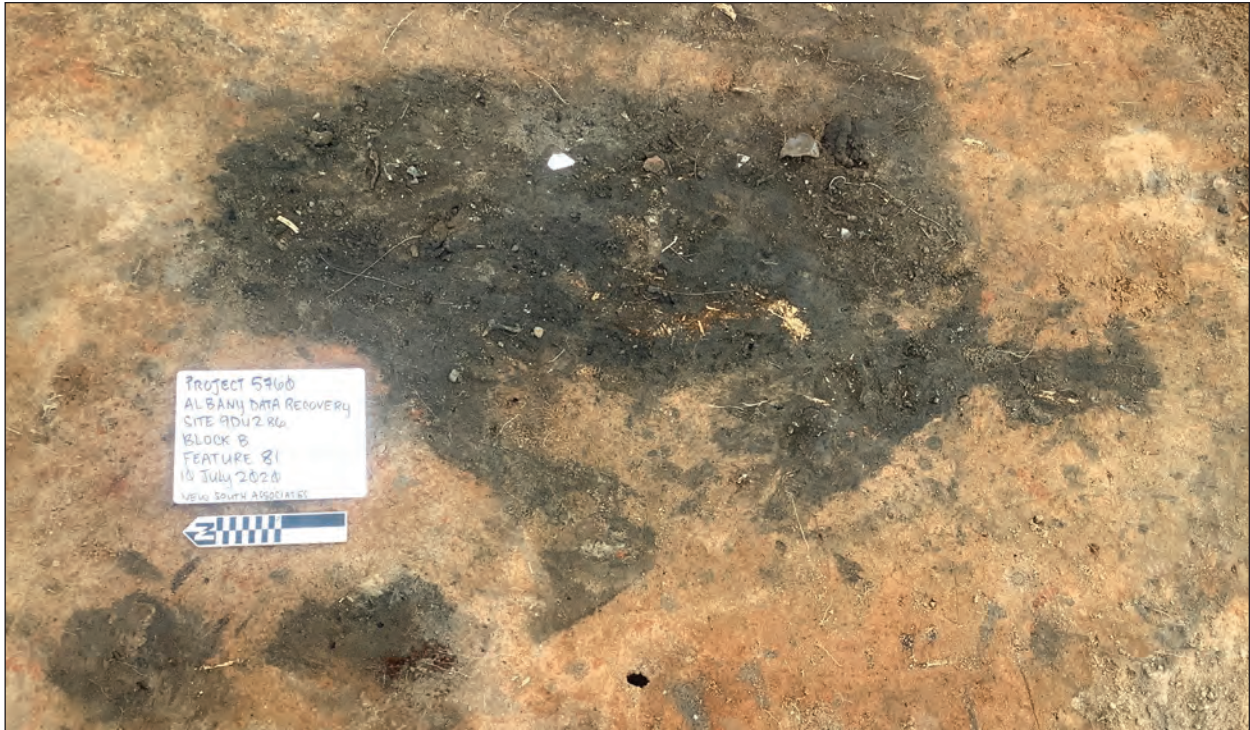
The feature fill was a 10YR 5/1 gray sandy loam with an inclusion of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay loam in the western half (Figure 5.45 a). The feature fill was much less compact than the surrounding matrix, which consisted of two different soil types (Figure 5.45 b). The primary matrix was a 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay and the secondary matrix was a 10YR 7/4 very pale brown loamy sand.

Feature 81 Archaeobotanical and Phytolith/Pollen/Starch Remains

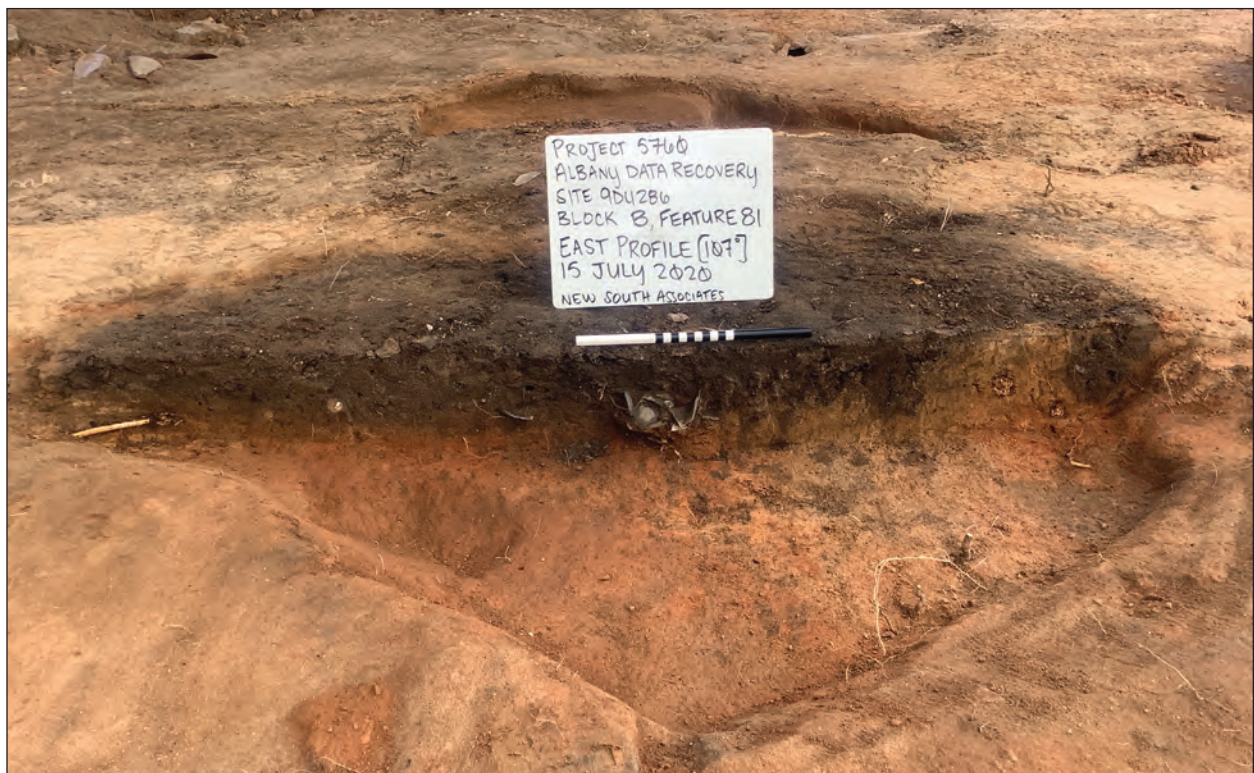
An 8.0-liter sample was collected from the eastern half of Feature 81 for archaeobotanical analysis. This sample contained 21 seeds, 20 of which were identified as charred chinaberry seeds. Chinaberry seeds represent an ornamental tree, which likely grew in the vicinity of the Feature 81 location. The remaining seed was identified as a carbonized blackberry/raspberry seed. Wood charcoal from the Feature 81 sample was identified as oak and general hardwood (Appendix C).

A 0.5-liter sample was collected from the eastern half of Feature 81 for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses. This sample contained quantities of *Quercus* pollen, which is representative of oak trees. Amaranthaceae pollen, representing plants in the goosefoot family, was also found in this sample. Small frequencies of Low-spine Asteraceae and High-spine Asteraceae pollen were also noted, suggesting the presence of ragweed and plants in the sunflower family in the local vegetation. *Polygonum sawatchense*-type pollen was also found. This type of pollen likely represents a weedy

Figure 5.44
Photographs of Feature 81



A. East Plan View

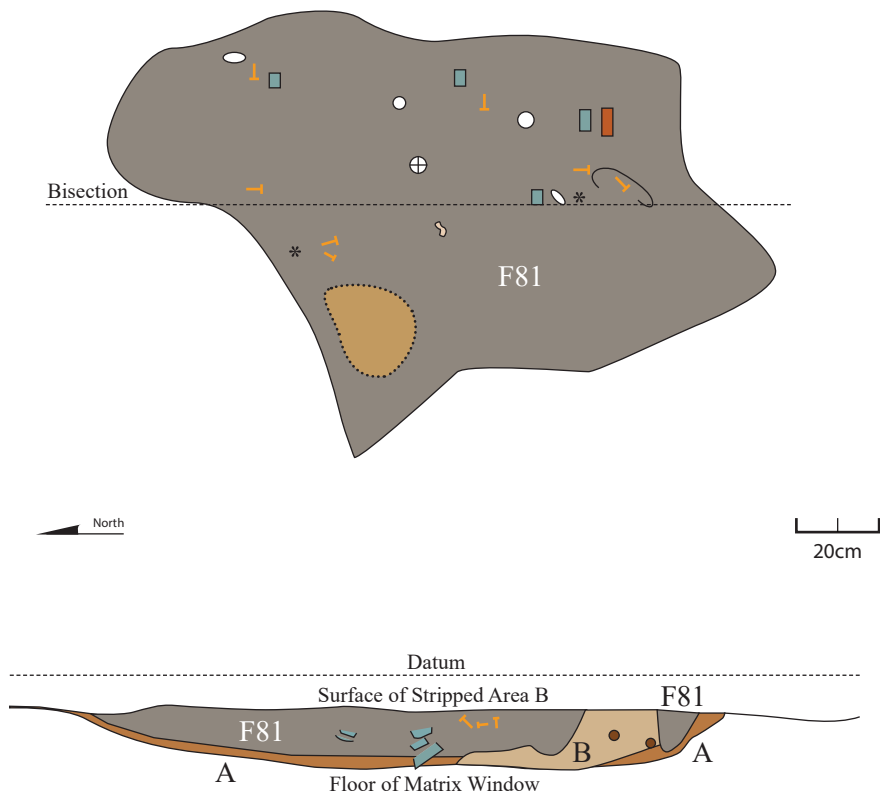


B.

Figure 5.45

Feature 81 = 10YR 5/1 Gray Sandy Loam
 Matrix = 10YR 7/4 Very Pale Brown Sandy Clay Loam
 10YR 5/1 Brownish Yellow Sandy Clay Loam

- ↗ Nail
- Ceramic
- Glass
- ♠ Faunal
- * Peach Pit
- Metal
- ⤵ Wire
- ⊕ Datum Tack



Feature 81 = 10YR 5/1 Gray Sandy Loam
 Matrix
 A = 5YR 5/8 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay
 B = 10YR 7/4 Brownish Yellow Loamy Sand

- ↗ Nail
- Root
- ↗ Glass

plant. *Zea mays* pollen, which likely represents discard of kitchen debris, was observed in this sample as well. Nematode eggs were particularly abundant in this sample. These eggs represent Nematodes, which are small, unsegmented worms that may be beneficial in turning organic matter into nutrients for plants.

Microscopic charcoal was abundant in the Feature 81 sample. It is possible ash was discarded, routinely, from fireplaces in use in nearby structures. Ash is also known as a good soil amendment and might have been thrown on specific areas of the lot or property. The phytolith remains indicate that grasses, particularly short grasses, were present in the Feature 81 location when it was created. No starches were observed in the Feature 81 sample (Appendix B).

Feature 81 Artifacts

Feature 81 contained a significant number of artifacts ($n=1,011$; Table 18). Foodways ($n=405$; 40.06%), household/structural ($n=359$; 35.51%), and miscellaneous ($n=228$; 22.55%) artifacts are best represented in this subassemblage (Table 18). Nine personal items, eight clothing items, one agricultural/labor item, and one pre-contact lithic artifact were also recovered. Charcoal flecking was present throughout the feature fill.

Table 18. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 81

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	1	0.10%
Clothing	8	0.79%
Foodways	405	40.06%
Household/Structural	359	35.51%
Personal	9	0.89%
Miscellaneous	228	22.55%
Pre-Contact	1	0.10%
Total	1,011	100.00%

The foodways group is dominated by the food storage category ($n=218$; 53.83%), followed by the faunal remains ($n=145$; 35.8%), food service ($n=39$; 9.63%), and food procurement ($n=3$; 0.74%) categories (Table 19). Feature 81 is the only feature in Pit Group 1 that contained food procurement items, which consist of one 0.44-caliber center fire cartridge and two lead fishing weights. The food service category includes a variety of whiteware types, one piece of porcelain, one piece of unidentified brown glazed/slipped stoneware, and two pieces of tableware glass. Whiteware types consist of dipped ($n=1$; 1820–1900), gilded ($n=1$; 1870–n/a), plain ($n=11$ 1830–n/a), molded/plain ($n=1$; 1830–n/a), and black transfer print ($n=1$; 1828–n/a; Miller 1991:5, 6, 10; Miller et al. 2000). One piece of whiteware had a maker’s mark that read ‘...E OF WALES’ in the upper arch and

depicted a standing royal coat of arms in the center by Burgess and Goddard (Figure 5.46 d). This artifact has a production date range of 1870 to 1890 (Miller 1991:5). Ceramics in Feature 81 included rim, base, and handle fragments but no vessel types could be discerned.

Table 19. Feature 81 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Agricultural/Labor			1
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			1
	Unidentified Machine Part		1
Clothing			8
Fasteners			8
	Button, Other Brass		2
	Button, Other Ceramic		1
	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	1840–	2
	Button, Porcelain, Unmeasured		1
	Button, Shell, Unmeasured		1
	Knapsack Buckle/Clip, Iron/Steel		1
Foodways			405
Procurement			3
	Center Fire Cartridge		1
	Fishing Weight, Lead		2
Service			39
	Porcelain, Plain		7
	Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed or Slipped		1
	Tableware Glass, Unidentified Cut		1
	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded		1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified		1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified		1
	Whiteware, Dipped	1820–1900	1
	Whiteware, Gilded	1870–	1
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	20
	Whiteware, Plain, “Prince of Wales”	1870–1890	1
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830–	2
	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown	1828–	2
Storage			218
	Bottle Glass, Applied Finish	1830–1885	1
	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	1880–1913	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889–1971	6
	Container Glass, Amber		32
	Container Glass, Aqua		57
	Container Glass, Clear		104

Table 19. Feature 81 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		3
	Container Glass, Green		1
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Yellow		1
	Container Glass, Olive Green		3
	Metal Lids, Other		1
	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	1805–1920	1
	Stoneware, Domestic, Brown		2
	Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic		3
	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragment	1837–	2
Faunal Remains			145
Household/Structural			359
Architectural/Construction			339
	Asphalt Floor Tile		1
	Asphalt Roofing	1917–1990	2
	Brick, Handmade		1
	Brick, Unidentified		11
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		52
	Mortar		9
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	79
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805–	40
	Nail, Unidentified Cut or Wrought, Fragment		17
	Nail, Unidentified Cut or Wrought, Unmeasured		7
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		34
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	50
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	17
	Nail, Wire Roofing 2 Penny, 0.0 to 1.0 in.	1860–	1
	Plaster		17
	Spike		1
Furnishings/Accessories			20
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		19
	Furniture Knob, Metal		1
Personal			9
Medicinal			1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made		1
Recreational			2
	Figurine, Porcelain		1
	Marble, Clay		1
Monetary			1
	Trade Token	1920–1940	1
Decorative			2

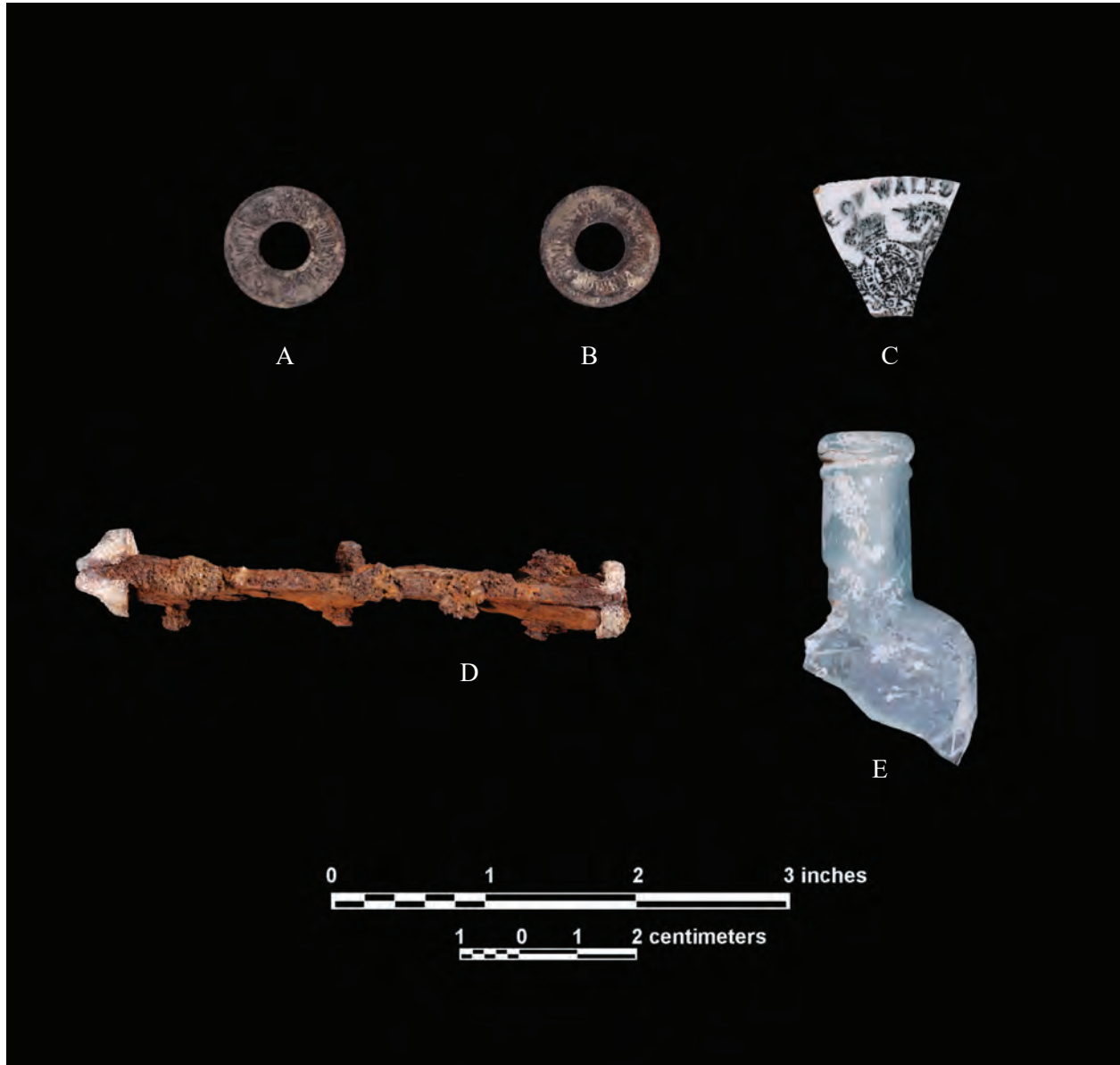
Table 19. Feature 81 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Brass Jewelry Parts		1
	Jewelry Parts, Glass		1
Other			3
	Chalk Fragments		2
	Iron/Steel Pocket Knife Handle		1
Miscellaneous			228
Glass			7
	Glass, Burned		7
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			194
	Sheet of Iron/Steel		39
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		90
	Non-Electrical Wire		5
	Slag		60
Biological/Faunal/Floral			27
	Charcoal		2
	Coal		25
Pre-Contact			1
Lithics			1
	Tested Stone		1
Grand Total			1,011

The food storage category consists of container glass fragments ($n=201$), bottle glass fragments ($n=8$), stoneware fragments ($n=6$), two tin can fragments, and one metal lid fragment. Container glass was present in a variety of colors: amber ($n=32$), aqua ($n=57$), clear ($n=104$), cobalt blue ($n=3$), green ($n=1$), yellow ($n=1$), and olive green ($n=3$). One piece of the aqua container glass was embossed with ‘N’S’; the remaining container glass fragments were unmarked.

Bottle glass included one fragment with an applied finish and one with a lipping tool finish. The fragment with an applied finish also had embossed letters “D” and “C” with a production date range of 1830 to 1885 (Figure 5.46 e; Lindsay 2009). The fragment with the lipping tool finish was produced sometime between 1880 and 1913 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:268). Machine made bottle glass consisted of two aqua rim finish fragments, two clear finish fragments, one amber fragment embossed with “...I C...,” and one clear base fragment with the Hazel-Atlas monogram. The fragment with the Hazel-Atlas monogram was produced sometime between 1941 and 1971 (Lockhart et al. 2018). Stoneware varieties from Feature 81 consist of Albany glazed ($n=1$), brown glazed ($n=2$), unidentified unglazed ($n=1$), and unidentified glazed ($n=2$). Albany glazed stoneware has a production date range from 1805 to 1920 (Miller et al. 2000).

Figure 5.46
Selected Artifacts from Feature 81



A. Trade Token, Side 1, "ALL QUALITY MINTS"; B. Trade Token, Side 2, GOOD FOR A 5c PACKAGE OF MINTS; C. Wooden Handle of a Pocket Knife; D. Plain Whiteware, Prince of Wales Royal Coat of Arms Mark, Burgess and Goddard; E. Aqua Bottle Glass Embossed with D and C

Feature 81 yielded the second largest amount of faunal remains of all the features excavated at Site 9DU286. In biomass, remains from Feature 81 comprise 21.08 percent of the total 9DU286 assemblage. Faunal remains recovered from this pit feature include the remains of at least eight individual animals including mammals, birds, and a single oyster (Appendix A).

Intentional food waste disposal is evident among the animal bones from Feature 81. The remains in this pit make up a much larger percentage (35.8%) of the foodways group than in Features 79 and 80, which contained nine percent and 5.65 percent faunal remains, respectively. Chicken, pig, and cow remains were present, as well as an oyster shell. Butcher marks were identified on 11 percent of the remains from this feature. No butcher marks were observed on chicken bones; it is assumed that they were processed for food in a manner that did not produce marks. The oyster shell from this feature lends to importation of exotic resources, but the single shell limits interpretations. About 36.55 percent of the Feature 81 remains exhibited evidence of burning. Severity ranged from slight reddening of the cortical surface to full calcination of the bone (Appendix A). Burning of animal bones is commonly associated with African American foodways, and this line of evidence has been pursued by Joseph (1993) to examine the intersection of ethnicity, diet, and status among an African American community in Augusta.

The household/structural group was dominated by architectural/construction items ($n=339$) with furnishings ($n=20$) also present. Architectural/construction artifacts from Feature 81 consist of handmade brick fragments ($n=1$), unidentified brick fragments ($n=11$), wire nails/nail fragments ($n=67$), a wire roofing nail ($n=1$), cut nails/nail fragments ($n=119$), unidentified cut or wrought nails/nail fragments ($n=24$), unidentified nail fragments ($n=34$), mortar fragments ($n=9$), asphalt roofing ($n=2$), asphalt floor tile ($n=1$), flat glass ($n=52$), pieces of plaster ($n=9$), and a spike ($n=1$). Furnishings consist of 19 pieces of chimney glass and one metal furniture knob.

The agricultural/labor group contains one artifact: an unidentified machine part. The clothing group consists of eight fastener items: two brass buttons, one ceramic button, two porcelain Prosser buttons, one porcelain button, one shell button, and one iron/steel knapsack buckle/clip. Nine personal items were found in Feature 81. Medicinal ($n=1$), recreational ($n=2$), decorative ($n=2$), and monetary ($n=2$) categories are represented in this group. The medicinal item is a fragment of a glass machine-made container embossed with “WH GL./‘DRUGG./‘ALBA...” The recreational artifacts consist of a porcelain doll fragment and a clay marble. Decorative items from Feature 81 consist of one glass and one brass jewelry part. The monetary artifact, a vending machine token with “ALL QUALITY MINTS” on one side and “GOOD FOR A 5c PACKAGE OF MINTS,” offers a production date range of 1920 to 1940 (Figure 5.46 a–b; Mowery 2002). Miscellaneous personal items include two chalk fragments and one wooden pocketknife handle (Figure 5.46 c).

The miscellaneous group is comprised of seven glass items, 194 iron/steel/other metal items, and 27 biological/faunal/floral items. All seven pieces of glass were burned. Most of the artifacts in this group are fragmentary pieces of unidentified/corroded metal ($n=90$), sheet metal ($n=39$), or slag ($n=60$). One piece of non-electrical wire was also recovered. The biological/faunal/floral category consisted of five pieces of charcoal and 25 pieces coal. The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. Because most of these artifacts are highly fragmented, the miscellaneous group is over-represented among the Feature 81 artifacts.

Feature 81 Chronology

Feature 81 yielded nine artifacts with known production start and end dates: Albany slipped stoneware ($n=1$; 1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000), dipped whiteware ($n=1$; 1820–1900; Miller 1991:6), applied finish bottle glass ($n=1$; 1830–1855; Lindsay 2009), plain whiteware with a royal coat of arms maker’s mark ($n=1$; 1870–1890; Gibson 2011:42; Miller 1991:5), bottle glass with a lipping tool finish ($n=1$; 1880–1913; Baugher-Perlin 1982:268), asphalt roofing fragments ($n=2$; 1917–1990; Miller et al. 2000), a vending machine trade token ($n=1$; 1920–1940; Mowery 2002), and machine made bottle glass with a Hazel-Atlas monogram ($n=1$; 1940–1971; Table 20; Lockhart and Hoenig 2018).

Table 20. Chronologically Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 81

Artifact Description	Level	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1–2	1805		79
Nail, Cut Fragment	1–2	1805		40
Stoneware, Albany Slipped	1	1805	1920	1
Whiteware, Dipped	1	1820	1900	1
Whiteware, Black Transfer Print	1	1828		2
Bottle Glass, Applied Finish	1	1830	1885	1
Whiteware, Plain	1	1830		20
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1	1830		1
Tin Can, Unidentifiable Fragments	1	1837		2
Button, Porcelain, Prosser	2	1840		2
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1–2	1860		50
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1–2	1860		17
Nail, Roofing Nail, 2 Penny, 0.0–1.0 inch	1	1860		1
Whiteware, Gilded	1	1870		1
Whiteware, Plain, Royal Coat of Arms Maker’s Mark	1	1870	1890	1
Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish	1	1880	1913	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1	1889		6
Asphalt Roofing	1	1917	1990	2
Trade Token	1	1920	1940	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Hazel-Atlas Monogram	1	1940	1971	1

The MCD, based on the three ceramic items with known manufacture date ranges, is 1867.7. The MAD, based on the nine artifacts with production start and end dates, is 1905.8. An additional 221 artifacts provide manufacture start dates only, which range from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Cut nails/nail fragments ($n=119$) and wire nails/nail fragments ($n=67$) are both present in this subassemblage. Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The higher density of cut nails may suggest that this feature is associated with an earlier house than some of the other features excavated for this study. However, one piece of machine-made bottle glass with a Hazel-Atlas monogram informs a TPQ of 1940 for Feature 81. This artifact and others with later manufacture dates were found in the upper portion of the feature. It is therefore possible that this feature was filled over a long period of time by different households. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts from Feature 81 suggest that it was first used in the late nineteenth century and continued to be filled until at least the 1940s.

Feature 81 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 81 was a general refuse pit that originated during the late nineteenth and continued to be used for refuse disposal until the 1940s. The wide array of cultural materials and heterogenous fill suggest that this feature was filled gradually in multiple episodes. Artifacts recovered from the feature included a variety of materials that reflect domestic activities, including foodways, household/structural, clothing, and personal items, indicating that household debris was probably thrown in along with the fill soil.

The fragmentary nature of structural materials suggests that this pit was not filled during a demolition event. Rather, the artifacts and fill characteristics indicate that this pit feature was filled over time as a place for general household refuse. Because this feature reflects general refuse associated with nearby historic households, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Pit Group 2

Pit Group 2 consists of Features 11, 12, 41, and 83. These refuse pits were located in the southwest section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.1). All four pits were somewhat amorphous in plan shape with basin/irregular profile shapes. Although their shapes were irregular, they all contained distinct, organic fill with artifacts that suggested cultural origins. The stripped surface of these features was particularly close to the ground surface, indicating that Pit Group 2 had later origins than some of the other features across the site. The close proximity to the ground surface also increases the possibility of contamination or disturbances in these features. All four features were

bisected along their longest axis to expose their profile shapes. Features 12, 41, and 83 were fully excavated. Only half of Feature 11 was excavated because it contained extensive bioturbation disturbances and was deemed too contaminated to offer a valuable data set.

Features 11 and 12 were conjoined with Feature 11 to the south and Feature 12 to the north. These two features were situated directly east of Stripped Area B's western edge. Feature 41 was located 1.34 meters (4.4 ft.) to the east of Feature 83 at 72 degrees with Features 11 and 12 located 1.75 meters (5.7 ft.) to the northwest at 121 degrees. Two square post molds designated as Features 13 and 19 were located directly north of Feature 12, and another pair of post molds, designated as Features 25 and 26, were located 1.5 meters (4.9 ft.) north-northeast of Feature 12. No other features were within two meters (6.6 ft.) of Pit Group 2.

Pit Group 2 Artifacts

Feature 11 contained a relatively low number of artifacts ($n=57$), Features 12 ($n=505$) and 83 ($n=341$) contained a moderate number of artifacts, and Feature 41 contained a significant number of artifacts ($n=1084$). Like in Pit Group 1, the foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous groups are best represented among the feature assemblages of Pit Group 2. The foodways group is notably less dominant in Pit Group 2 than in Pit Group 1. This suggests that the features in Pit Group 1 were used more for food waste and kitchen debris disposal than the features in Pit Group 2. The fragmentary nature of miscellaneous items result in the over-representation of this artifact functional group among the Pit Group 2 features; this also occurred in Pit Group 1 features. Other artifact functional groups are only marginally represented.

Foodways artifacts are best represented in Feature 11 ($n=30$; 52.63%). Feature 41 contained 318 (29.34%) foodways items, Feature 83 contained 95 (27.86%), and Feature 12 contained 108 (21.39%). Household/structural artifacts are also most dominant in Feature 11 ($n=23$; 40.35%). Feature 12 contained 197 (39.01%) household/structural items, Feature 41 contained 299 (27.58%), and Feature 83 contained 87 (25.51%). The predominance of foodways and household/structural artifacts in Feature 11 is linked to the near absence ($n=1$) of miscellaneous items, which are over-represented in the other features due to their fragmentation. Feature 83 produced 154 (45.16%) miscellaneous artifacts, Feature 41 produced 457 (42.16%), and Feature 12 produced 195 (38.61%). Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor artifacts were either absent or marginally represented in these features. Feature 83 and 41 contained several pre-contact artifacts, while Features 11 and 12 contained none.

Faunal remains from Pit Feature Group 2 consist of generally nondiagnostic medium or large mammal bone with extremely small amounts of rodent, bird, fish, and shellfish also present. Features in this group each contain the remains of one (Feature 11), two (Features 12 and 83), or

three (Feature 41) individual animals. However, when considered together, the combined Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) drops from eight to five based on the overlapping of taxonomic categories between features. The size and contents of each feature's subassemblage indicate the location of Pit Group 2 does not represent an area of the site that was primarily used for the disposal of food waste. While these features do not provide significant data regarding overall consumption practices at the site, the presence of a complete left oyster valve in Feature 83 does further support the hypothesis that marine invertebrates were imported from the coast and may have been consumed on an infrequent basis.

Pit Group 2 Chronology

Feature 11 contained no artifacts with known manufacture start and end dates. However, nine items from the Feature 11 assemblage provide start dates: one cut nail (1805; Miller et al. 2000), two pieces of plain whiteware (1830; Miller 1991:5), one wire nail (1860; Orser et al. 1987:560), and five pieces of Coca-Cola bottle glass (1886; Riley 1958). No MCD or MAD could be calculated for this feature due to the lack of known production end dates. A TPQ of 1886 is provided by the Coca-Cola bottle glass fragments. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts from Feature 11, it likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Feature 12 contained a variety of materials with known manufacture dates, three of which offer both start and end dates. These consist of Albany slipped stoneware (1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000), overglazed hand-painted whiteware (1830–1870; Miller 1991:6), and amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261). Most of the chronologically diagnostic artifacts ($n=124$) offer start dates which span the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

The MCD for Feature 12, based on the two ceramic items with known production date ranges, is 1856.5. The MAD, based on all three artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1870.6. A single sherd of polychrome decal whiteware informs a TPQ of 1890 for Feature 12 (Miller et al. 2000). The predominance of wire nails/nail fragments ($n=82$), which have beginning dates of 1860 but probably date to the 1880s or later, also indicate that the assemblage was probably deposited no earlier than the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000:14). Based on the frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 12 likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Feature 41 also contained a variety of materials with known manufacture dates. Most of these artifacts ($n=275$) offer start dates only, which span the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century. Seven artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates: one piece of clear bottle glass with a prescription finish (1880–1913; Baugher-Perlin 1982:268; Ferraro and Ferraro 1964:79),

two pieces of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), one copper fastening plate used in gas car engines (1896–1927; Gilles 2011:599), one piece of plain whiteware with an Edwin M. Knowles maker's mark (1900–1963; Miller 1991:5), one piece of whiteware with an "August 1912" calendar, and one piece of asphalt roofing (1917–1990; Miller et al. 2000).

The MCD for Feature 41, based on the two ceramics with known production date ranges, is 1922. The MAD, based on all seven artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1915. The presence of 18 pieces of auto safety glass informs a TPQ of 1928 for Feature 41 (Panati 1987). The predominance of wire nails/nail fragments ($n=111$), which have beginning dates of 1860 but probably date to the 1880s or later, also indicate that the assemblage was probably deposited no earlier than the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000:14). Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 41 likely dates from the early twentieth century.

Feature 83 contained a moderate number of artifacts with known manufacture dates. Most of these artifacts ($n=52$) offer start dates only which span the early to late nineteenth century. Two artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates: one piece of Albany slipped stoneware (1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000) and one piece of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261).

The MCD of the Albany slipped stoneware is 1863. The MAD, based on both artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1881. Two pieces of polychrome decal whiteware inform a TPQ of 1890 for Feature 83 (Miller et al. 2000). Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 83 likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The TPQ for Features 11, 12, and 83 are within four years of each other, ranging from 1886 (Feature 11) to 1890 (Features 12 and 83). Feature 11 did not contain enough chronologically diagnostic artifacts to inform a MCD or MAD. However, because Features 11 and 12 were conjoined, it is assumed that they were filled around the same time. Artifacts from Features 12 and 83 informed a similar MCD and MAD, although Feature 12 artifacts inform a slightly earlier chronology. Feature 12 has a MCD of 1856.5 and an MAD of 1870.6, while Feature 83 has a MCD of 1863 and a MAD of 1881. Based on this information, Features 11 and 12 were likely filled sometime during the 1890s and Feature 83 was likely filled during this decade as well. All three of these features were probably associated with the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). Feature 41 has a later TPQ of 1928. In conjunction with this TPQ, the MCD (1922) and MAD (1915) for Feature 41 suggest that it was created in the 1920s or 1930s. This feature was created by the inhabitants of the house at 311 State Street.

Pit Group 2 Historical Association and Interpretation

All four feature locations fell within the rear yard of 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.) as shown on the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps. The 1911 map shows the locations of Features 11 and 12 in the rear yard of 313 State Street. The Feature 41 location is shown in the rear yard of 311 State Street and the Feature 83 location falls on the lot line that separates 311 and 313 State Street. On the 1920 map, all four feature locations are shown in the rear yard of 311 State Street. While all the previous houses are depicted as single-family dwellings, the 1920 map indicates that the house at 311 State Street was a duplex.

According to the 1910 census, Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw resided at 311 State Street. Dorothy Soloman served as a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard laborer. No information is available for 313 State Street in the 1910 census. The 1920 census indicates that Beatrice and Gary Span lived at 311 State Street. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home, while Gary Span worked as a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent. All of these residents were listed as African American. No records are available to provide information on residents at this location prior to 1910 (Appendix E).

Feature 11

Feature 11 was a refuse pit that was irregular in shape due to heavy bioturbation disturbances. This feature adjoined Feature 12, a similar but less disturbed refuse pit situated directly to the north (Figure 5.47). Two associated post molds, designated as Features 13 and 19, were present on the north side of Feature 12. This cluster of features was located in the southwestern section of Stripped Area B. Although conjoined, Features 11 and 12 were given separate designations and excavated separately due to differences in their fill characteristics. Further, Feature 11 was highly disturbed but Feature 12 was not. Contamination was avoided by excavating them separately.

Feature 11 measured 80x50 centimeters (2.6x1.6 ft.) in plan view and extended to 16 centimeters (0.5 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 11 was bisected along a north to south axis and a vertical datum was set at 10 centimeters (3.9 in.) above the center of the feature. The profile was photographed but not drawn because the stain was shallow, ill-formed in profile, and highly disturbed by bioturbation (Figure 5.48). The eastern half was excavated in two 10-centimeter (3.9-in.) levels. The lower level was culturally sterile. The western half of Feature 11 was not excavated due to the severe bioturbation disturbances. No macrobotanical or pollen/phytolith/starch samples were extracted from this feature due to these disturbances.

Figure 5.47
Photographs of Features 11 and 12



A. West Plan View



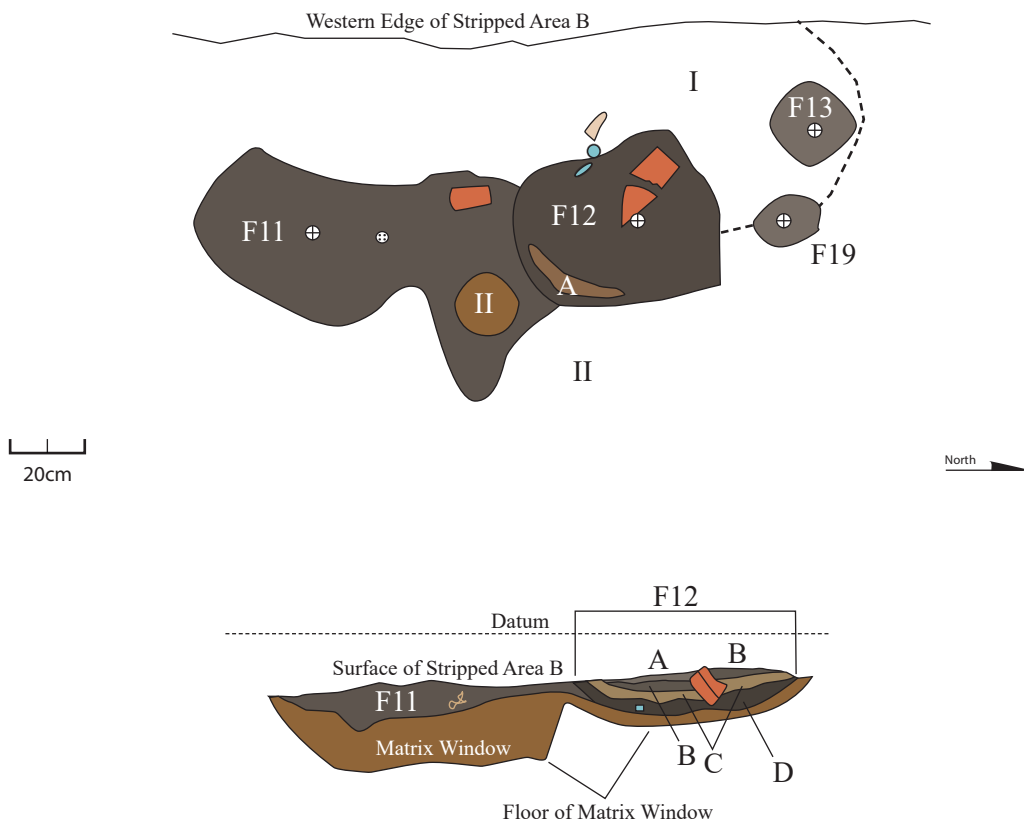
B. W

Figure 5.48

Features 1

Feature 11 = 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Loam
 Feature 12 = 7.5YR 2.5/1 Black Sandy Loam with Charcoal Flecks
 A = Lens of 7.5 YR 4/4 Brown Sand
 Features 13 & 19 = 7.5YR 4/1 Dark Gray Sandy Loam
 Matrix
 I = A Horizon; 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam
 II = Subsoil; 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay

- Brick
- White Glass Button
- Glass Fragments
- Cut Bone
- Datum Tack



Feature 11 = 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Loam
 Feature 12
 A = 10YR 4/1 Dark Gray Sandy Loam
 B = 10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Loam
 C = 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam
 D = 10YR 2/1 Black Sandy Loam
 Matrix = 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay

- Brick
- Glass Fragments
- Copper Wire
- Datum Tack

Feature 11 Fill Characteristics

The Feature 11 fill was a 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam and the surrounding matrix was a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay. The homogenous nature of the fill indicates that this feature was created by a single or few depositional events. Root disturbance was observed throughout the feature during excavation. Charcoal flecking (<0.01 kg) was found throughout the feature.

Feature 11 Artifacts

Feature 11 yielded 57 artifacts (Table 21.). Foodways (*n*=30; 52.36%) and household/structural (*n*=23; 40.35%) artifacts are best represented in this subassemblage. Two personal items (3.51%), one agricultural/labor item (1.75%), and one miscellaneous item (1.75%) were also recovered.

Table 21. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 11

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	1	1.75%
Clothing	0	0.00%
Foodways	30	52.63%
Household/Structural	23	40.35%
Personal	2	3.51%
Miscellaneous	1	1.75%
Total	57	100.00%

The foodways group contains materials identified as food service (*n*=7; 23.33%), storage (*n*=21; 70%), and remains (*n*=2; 6.67%; Table 22). The food service category is composed of five pieces of Coca-Cola bottle glass (1886–*n/a*; Figure 5.49 d; Riley 1958) and two pieces of whiteware (1830–*n/a*; Miller 1991:5). The food storage category is made up entirely of container glass. There are four pieces of amber glass, seven pieces of aqua glass, and 10 pieces of clear glass. The container glass fragments could not be identified to form and all fragments are unmarked. Faunal remains from Feature 11 consist of two fragments of unidentifiable mammal bone. Both pieces of bone exhibit saw marks.

Table 22. Feature 11 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date	Total
Agricultural/Labor			1
Industrial Tools/Machine			1
	Unidentified Machine Part		1
Foodways			30
Service			7
	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	1886–	5

Table 22. Feature 11 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date	Total
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	2
Storage			21
	Container Glass, Amber		4
	Container Glass, Aqua		7
	Container Glass, Clear		10
Remains			2
	Faunal Fragments, Indeterminate Mammalia, Saw Marks		2
Household/Structural			23
Architectural/Construction			20
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		18
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	1
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	1
Furnishings/Accessories			2
	Battery Part		1
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		1
Electrical			1
	Electrical Fuse, Glass		1
Personal			2
Decorative			1
	Beads, Glass, Round		1
Other			1
	Iron/Steel Key		1
Miscellaneous			1
	Lead, Unidentified		1
Grand Total			57

The household/structural group is made up of architectural/construction items ($n=20$; 86.96%), furnishings/accessories ($n=2$; 8.69%), and one electrical fuse (4.35%; Figure 5.49 c). Flat glass ($n=18$) dominates the architectural/construction category with one cut nails and wire nail fragment also present. Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14). The furnishings/accessories category consists of one battery part and one piece of chimney glass.

The agricultural/labor and miscellaneous categories include one artifact each: an unidentified machine part and a piece of unidentified lead, respectively. The personal category consisted one round, glass bead and one iron/steel key (Figure 5.49 a–b). Compared to other pit features at 9DU286, Feature 11 contained an abnormally small amount of miscellaneous artifacts.

Figure 5.49
Selected Artifacts from Feature 11



A. Iron/Steel Key; B. Black Glass Beads; C. Electrical Fuse; D. Coca-Cola Bottle Glass

Feature 11 Chronology

No artifacts from Feature 11 offer manufacture start and end dates. However, nine items provide start dates: one cut nail (1805; Miller et al. 2000), two pieces of plain whiteware (1830; Miller 1991:5), one wire nail (1860; Orser et al. 1987:560), and five pieces of Coca-Cola bottle glass (1886; Riley 1958). A TPQ of 1886 is provided by the five pieces of Coca-Cola bottle glass. Based on these items, this feature likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The contents and characteristics of this feature lend to a general refuse pit.

Feature 11 Conclusion

Feature 11, in summary, reflected a highly disturbed refuse pit that appeared to be filled in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy indicated it was probably filled quickly in a single or few episodes. Artifacts recovered from the feature included container glass, whiteware, faunal remains with saw marks, one wire and one cut nail, flat glass, a glass bead, an iron/steel key, an unidentified machine part, Coca-Cola bottle glass, a battery part, an electrical fuse, and unidentified lead. The high density of foodways and household/structural artifacts suggests that this pit was filled with general refuse associated with a household, or multiple households, located on State Street. Due to the severe bioturbation in Feature 11, this data set does not have potential to inform on research topics outlined for this study.

Feature 12

Feature 12 was a well defined refuse pit with grass growing in small patches, indicating that the top of the feature was close to the ground surface (Figure 5.47 a). Feature 12 conjoined Feature 11, which was directly to the south. These pits were excavated separately due to distinct differences in fill but they may share similar origins and chronological associations. Feature 12 was located 34 centimeters (1.1 ft.) south of the Feature 19 post and 52 centimeters (1.7 ft.) south-southeast of the Feature 13 post. Feature 12 measured 47x43 centimeters (1.5x1.4 ft.) in plan view and extended to 11 centimeters (0.36 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Feature 12 was bisected along a north to south line and a vertical datum was set at 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) above the center of the feature. The east half was removed to reveal the west profile. This feature was fully excavated.

Feature 12 Fill Characteristics

Excavation exposed four distinct zones of feature fill in Feature 12: Zone A, a dark gray (10YR 2/1) sandy loam from 10 to 12 cmbd (3.9–4.7 in.); Zone B, a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam from 12 to 15 cmbd (4.7–5.9 in.); Zone C, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam from 15 to 17 cmbd (5.9–6.7 in.); and Zone D, a black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam from 17 to 21 cmbd (6.7–

8.3 in.; Figure 5.48). These zones were removed separately during the excavation of the east half. The west half of Feature 12 was extracted for special analyses. Zones A, B, and C were removed together for macrobotanical analysis. Zone D was taken out for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses. The heterogenous nature of the fill suggest that this feature was created by multiple depositional events. Because there is no indication that older artifacts were deposited first, these depositional events likely occurred within a relatively short span of time and are probably associated with a single household.

Feature 12 Archaeobotanical and Phytolith/Pollen/Starch Remains

A 10-liter sample was extracted from the western half of the feature for macrobotanical analysis. The Feature 12 sample, which contained only 16 seeds, yielded greater diversity of identified taxa, including 14 charred (1 wheat, 4 chinaberry, 2 morning glory, 1 bean family, 2 grass family, 4 unidentifiable) and 2 uncharred (1 weathered mallow, 1 plantain). Chinaberry and morning glory seeds represent ornamental taxa, while mallow and plantain seeds represent edible herbs (Appendix C).

A 0.5-liter sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses from the western half of Feature 12. Feature 12 contained Amaranthaceae pollen, representing plants in the goosefoot family. This was the only feature that yielded Anacardiaceae pollen or Brassicaceae pollen. The presence of Anacardiaceae pollen suggests that a member of the sumac family, possibly poison ivy, existed in this part of the site. Brassicaceae pollen might represent a food plant such as radish, kale, or turnips. This pollen falls within the weedy plant group and some, such as alyssum, are considered ornamentals. This feature contained both Low-spine and High-spine Asteraceae pollen, suggesting the presence of ragweed and plants in the sunflower family, respectively. Poaceae pollen, representing grasses, was observed in moderate frequencies in other features, but was noted in the largest frequency in Feature 12. Nematode eggs, particularly abundant in Feature 12, indicate the presence of either beneficial or damaging nematodes in the sediments. Tetraploa were found only in Feature 12. These organisms are deemed to be part of the local sediment fauna (Appendix B).

Cerealia pollen was observed in Feature 12 but was not found in any other feature. This pollen represents wheat, rye, barley, or oats and suggests discard of kitchen debris. Zea mays pollen, also likely representing discard of kitchen debris, was abundant in Feature 12. Cereals were part of the diet of people who lived near Feature 12, and evidence of discard and probable consumption of maize (corn) was associated with this feature. Legumes might be present as weedy plants on the landscape, as Fabaceae pollen was recovered from this feature as well. No starches were observed in the Feature 12 sample (Appendix B).

The presence of grass seeds and pollen in these samples is likely related to the patches of grass observed on the stripped surface of Feature 12 rather than a representation of the archaeological deposits. Other specimens are probably associated with historic activities. The legumes and edible herbs were probably cultivated at the site location, while the wheat and maize may have been purchased at a market. Based on the results of these analyses, ornamental plants and trees were present near the location of Feature 12. The diverse taxa represented by these samples suggests that the Feature 12 location was in the vicinity of a garden. Further, it may have been used for processing and disposing of plant waste during food preparation.

Feature 12 Artifacts

Clothing group items represent less than one percent of the artifacts from Feature 12, foodways group artifacts make up 21.4 percent, household/structural group artifacts make up 39.01 percent, personal group artifacts make up less than one percent, and miscellaneous artifacts make up 38.61 percent (Table 23). Two large brick fragments were exposed in the profile. These were weighed at 0.85 kilograms (1.9 lbs.) and discarded in the field. All other artifacts were collected for analysis.

Table 23. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 12

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	0	0.00%
Clothing	4	0.79%
Foodways	108	21.39%
Household/Structural	197	39.01%
Personal	1	0.20%
Miscellaneous	195	38.61%
Total	505	100.00%

Notably, the foodways group makes up a smaller percentage of this feature assemblage than many of the other pits at 9DU286. Further, the household/structural group has almost twice as many artifacts as the foodways group. This suggests that this pit was used for general household refuse rather than food waste disposal.

The foodways group contains materials identified as food service ($n=42$; 38.89%), storage ($n=60$; 55.56%), and remains ($n=6$; 5.55%; Table 24). The food service category is comprised entirely of ceramic artifacts. These include plain whiteware ($n=22$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), unidentifiable ceramics ($n=7$), unidentified/burned white-bodied earthenware ($n=6$), plain molded whiteware ($n=2$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), plain porcelain ($n=1$), unidentified porcelain ($n=1$), overglazed

hand-painted whiteware ($n=1$; 1830–1870; Figure 5.50 b; Miller 1991:6), polychrome decal whiteware ($n=1$; 1890–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), and transfer print whiteware ($n=1$; 1828–n/a; Miller et al. 2000). Four rim fragments and one base fragment were identified among the whiteware.

Table 24. Feature 12 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Clothing			4
Fasteners			1
	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	1840–	1
	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass		1
	Grommet		2
Foodways			108
Service			42
	Ceramics, Unidentifiable		7
	Porcelain, Plain		1
	Porcelain, Unidentified		1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified		6
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	22
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830–	2
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890–	1
	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown	1828–	1
	Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted	1830–1870	1
Storage			60
	Container Glass, Amber		6
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917	1
	Container Glass, Aqua		5
	Container Glass, Clear		39
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		1
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1743–	3
	Container Glass, Olive Green		1
	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	1805–1920	1
	Stoneware, Unidentified		2
	Stoneware, Unidentified, Burned		1
Remains			6
	Faunal, Indeterminate Aves, Longbone,		1
	Faunal, Indeterminate Mammalia, Calcination		1
	Faunal, Indeterminate Mammalia		3
	Faunal, Indeterminate Mammalia, Longbone, Saw Marks		1
Household/Structural			197
Architectural/Construction			197
	Brick, Unidentified		31
	Glass, Stained		1

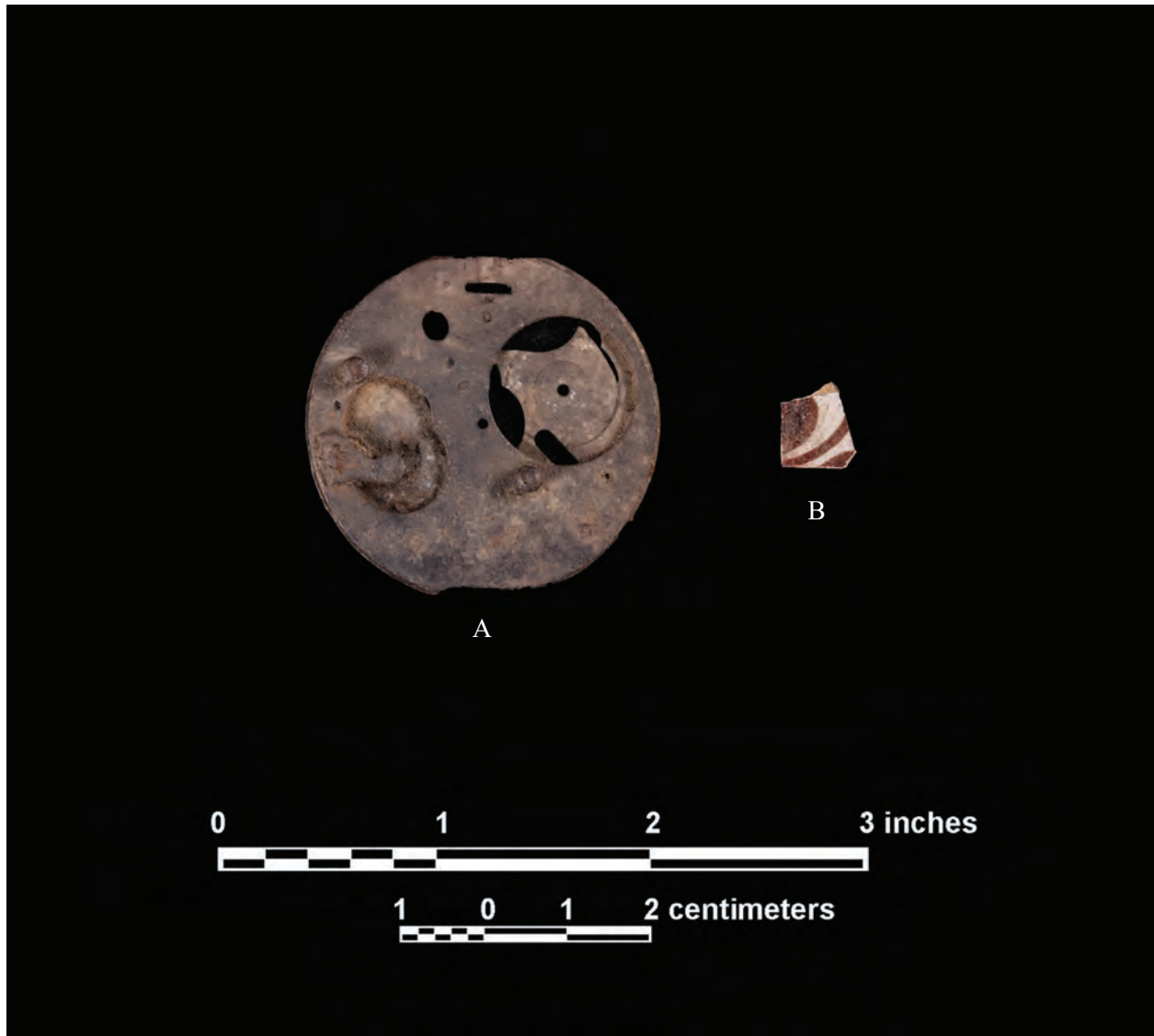
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		19
	Mortar		1
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	3
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805–	9
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		51
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	73
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	9
Personal			1
Decorative			1
	Brass Watch/Clock Part		1
Miscellaneous			195
Glass			13
	Glass, Burned		13
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			166
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		166
	Non-Electrical Wire		1
	Slag		7
Biological/Faunal/Floral	Coal		8
Grand Total			505

The food storage category is made up of container glass and stoneware. Container glass was found in a variety of colors, including amber ($n=6$), amethyst ($n=1$; 1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), aqua ($n=5$), clear ($n=39$), cobalt blue ($n=1$), olive green ($n=1$), and milk glass ($n=3$; 1743–n/a; Miller et al. 2000). The container glass fragments could not be identified to form and all fragments are unmarked. Stoneware items in the food storage category consist of one piece of Albany slipped stoneware (1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000), two pieces of unidentified stoneware, and one piece of unidentified burned stoneware.

Faunal remains from Feature 12 consist of six bone fragments from at least one medium-sized mammal and one medium-sized bird. One fragment of mammal bone exhibited evidence of butchering in the form of saw marks, while a second fragment was burned to the point of calcination. These remains make up 2.18 percent of the faunal biomass recovered for this study.

The household/structural group is made up entirely of architectural/construction items ($n=197$). Wire nails/nail fragments ($n=82$) dominate this group. Unidentified nail fragments ($n=51$), unidentified brick fragments ($n=31$), and flat glass ($n=19$) are also prevalent. Other artifacts in this group consist of cut nails/nail fragments ($n=12$), mortar ($n=1$), and stained glass ($n=1$). Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14).

Figure 5.50
Selected Artifacts from Feature 12



A. Top Plate, Pocket Watch, Brass; B. Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted with Lusterpaint, 1830-1870

The personal category consisted one brass pocket watch top plate (Figure 5.50 a). Four clothing items were recovered: two grommets, one brass grommet with a small clothing clasp, and one porcelain Prosser button (1840–n/a; Sprague 2002:111).

Feature 12 yielded 195 miscellaneous artifacts, most being fragmentary metal ($n=166$). Other miscellaneous items recovered consist of burned glass ($n=13$), slag ($n=7$), and coal ($n=8$). The abundance of corroded, fragmentary metal inflated the numbers for this group. Therefore, this group is overrepresented in the Feature 12 assemblage.

Feature 12 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 12 assemblage include a variety of materials with known manufacture dates (Table 25). Most of these artifacts ($n=124$) offer start dates only. These start dates span the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century sites (Table 25). Three artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates: Albany slipped stoneware (1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000), overglazed hand-painted whiteware (1830–1870; Miller 1991:6), and amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261).

Table 25. Chronologically Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 12

Artifact Description	Zone	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Container Glass, Milk Glass	A, B	1743		3
Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	B	1805	1920	1
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	C, D	1805		3
Nail, Cut Fragment	A, D	1805		9
Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown	n/a	1828		1
Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted	D	1830	1870	1
Whiteware, Plain	A, B, C, D	1830		22
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	B	1830		2
Button, Porcelain, Prosser	A	1840		1
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	A, B, C, D	1860		73
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	A, B, C	1860		9
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	n/a	1880	1917	1
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	n/a	1890		1

The MCD for Feature 12, based on the two ceramic items with known production date ranges, is 1856.5. The MAD, based on all three artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1870.6. A single sherd of polychrome decal whiteware informs a TPQ of 1890 for Feature 12 (Miller et al. 2000). The predominance of wire nails/nail fragments ($n=82$), which have beginning dates of 1860 but probably date to the 1880s or later, also indicate that the assemblage was probably deposited

no earlier than the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000:14). Based on the frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 12 likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Feature 12 Conclusion

Feature 12, in summary, reflected a general refuse pit that appeared to be filled in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy indicated it was probably filled gradually in multiple episodes by a single household. There is no indication that the feature represents a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. Further, the fragmentary nature of architectural materials suggests that this pit was not filled during a demolition event. Artifacts, as well as pollen, phytolith, and starch remains, recovered from Feature 12 indicate that it was used to dispose of general household refuse with a focus on kitchen debris. However, the moderate amount of foodways items and minimal presence of faunal remains suggest that this feature was not used specifically for food waste disposal. Because this feature reflects general refuse associated with a nearby historic household, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Feature 41

Feature 41 was a roughly circular refuse pit located in the southwestern section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.51). This feature was located 1.34 meters (4.4 ft.) to the east-northeast of Feature 83, a somewhat oval refuse pit, and 2.85 meters (9.35 ft.) east of Features 11 and 12, a pair of conjoined refuse pits. The top of Feature 41 was present less than 10 centimeters (0.33 ft.) below the ground surface. At beginning of excavation there were still intact patches of live grass and roots.

Feature 41 measured 82x80 centimeters (1.5x1.4 ft.) in plan view and extended to 16 centimeters (0.36 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.52). This feature was bisected along a north to south line and a vertical datum was set at 10 centimeters (0.3 ft.) above the center of the feature. The east half was removed to reveal the west profile. This feature was fully excavated in three levels; Level 1, comprised of Zone A fill, was 2.5 centimeters (0.98 in.) thick; Level 2, comprised of Zone B fill, was 10 centimeters thick (3.9 in.); and Level 3, also comprised of Zone B fill, was 7.5 centimeters (2.9 in.) thick. All three levels produced artifacts.

Figure 5.51
Photographs of Feature 41



A. North Plan View

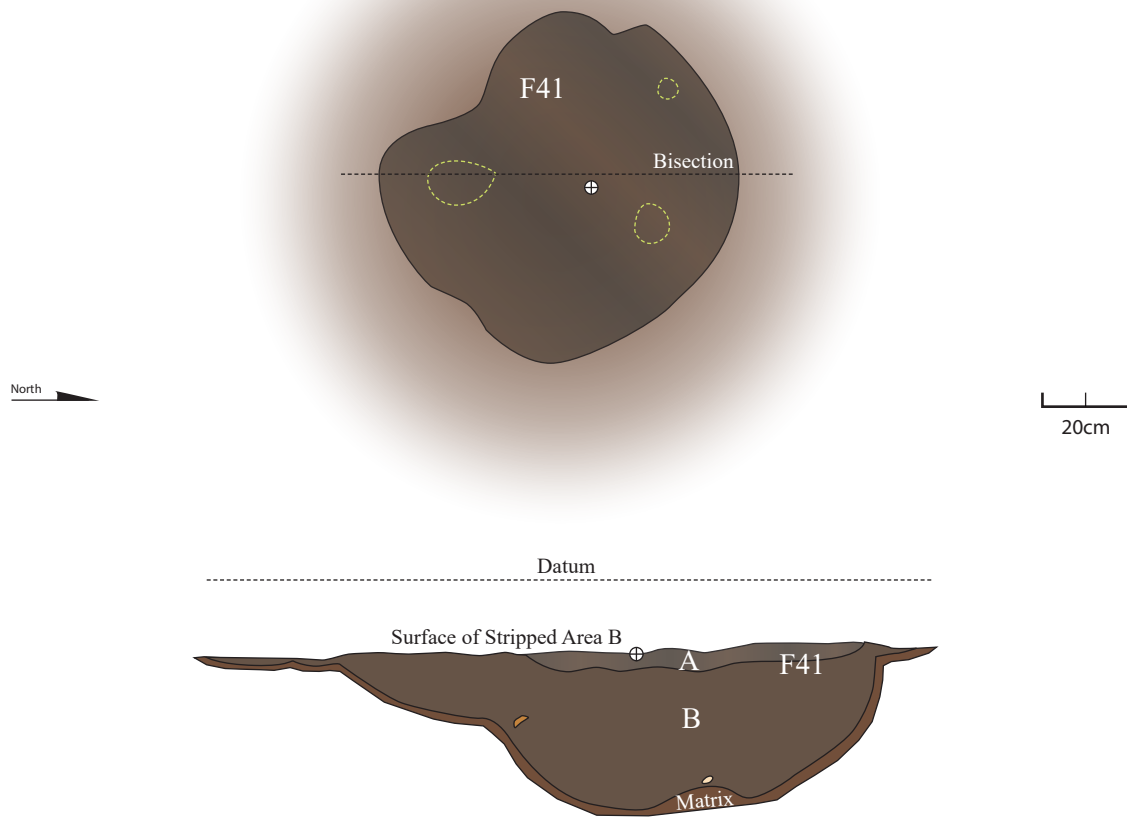


B. W

Figure 5.52

Feature 41 = 7.5YR 2.5/1 Black Sandy Loam Mottled with 7.5YR Dark Brown Sandy Loam
Matrix = 5YR 3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Clay

- Intact Grass Roots
- ⊕ Datum Tack



Feature 41

A = 7.5YR 2.5/1 Black Sandy Loam Mottled with 7.5YR Dark Brown Sandy Loam Containing Flecks of Charcoal

B = 7.5YR 3/2 Dark Brown Sandy Loam Containing Flecks of Charcoal

Matrix = 5YR 3/4 Dark Reddish Brown Clay

- ▭ Embossed Brown Container Glass Fragment
- Mortar Fragment
- ⊕ Datum Tack 8 cmbd

Feature 41 Fill Characteristics

Feature 41 contained two fills: Zone A, 7.5YR 2.5/1 black sandy loam mottled with 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam present from 7.5 to 10 cmbd (2.9–3.9 in.); and Zone B, 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam present from 10 to 27.5 cmbd (3.9–10.8 in.). Charcoal flecking (<0.1%) was present throughout both fills. The surrounding matrix was 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay. The two zones of fill were excavated separately; Zone A was excavated as Level 1 and Zone B was excavated as Levels 2 and 3. The only artifacts from Zone A (Level 1) were two glass marbles collected from the surface of the zone prior to excavation. The remainder of the artifacts from this feature were recovered from Zone B (Levels 2–3). Other than the grass in the upper portion of the feature, no disturbances were observed during excavation.

Feature 41 Archaeobotanical and Phytolith/Pollen/Starch Remains

A 10-liter sample was extracted from the western half of the feature for macrobotanical analysis. The Feature 41 sample contained only nine seeds, all identified as charred chinaberry seeds. Chinaberry seeds represent an ornamental tree, which likely grew in the vicinity of the Feature 41 location. Wood charcoal from the Feature 41 sample was identified as Elm/Hackberry (Appendix C).

A 0.5-liter sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses from the western half of Feature 41. The arboreal pollen record from the Feature 41 sample is dominated by *Pinus* pollen with *Carya* pollen and small quantities of *Quercus* pollen also present, indicating that pine, hickory, and oak trees existed in vicinity of Feature 41. Feature 41 contained a relatively large amount of Amaranthaceae pollen, representing plants in the goosefoot family. *Sporormiella* dung fungal spores were noted in the Feature 41 sample, but not in Features 12 or 81. Coincidentally, the Feature 41 sample also yielded the largest quantity of spherulites in the phytolith sample. This suggests that the spherulites observed in this sample, and probably the other samples, represent the presence of herbivore dung. This indicates either the presence of a grazing animal on this lot or the use of dung as a garden amendment. Feature 41 contained very few nematode eggs. Nematodes, which are represented by nematode eggs in all five samples, are slender, small, unsegmented worms that live in soil (Appendix B).

Microscopic charcoal was abundant in Feature 41. It is possible ash was discarded, routinely, from fireplaces in use in these structures. Ash is also known as a good soil amendment and might have been thrown on specific areas of the lot or property. The phytolith remains indicate that grasses, particularly short grasses, were present in the Feature 41 location when it was created. No starches were observed in the Feature 41 sample (Appendix B).

These results suggest that historic gardening activities took place near the Feature 41 location. Coupled with the results of faunal remains analysis, the results described here also suggest livestock were maintained at the site. It is also apparent from the data presented above that ornamental trees, pines, and hardwoods existed in the vicinity of the Feature 41 location.

Feature 41 Artifacts

The miscellaneous group ($n=457$; 42.16%), foodways group (318; 29.34%), and household/structural group (299; 27.58%) dominate the Feature 41 artifact assemblage (Table 26). Four personal items (0.37%), three clothing items (0.28%), two agricultural/labor items (0.18%), and one pre-contact lithic were also recovered. The miscellaneous group is overwhelmingly composed of fragmentary metal and slag, which greatly inflated its representation in this assemblage.

Table 26. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 41

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	2	0.18%
Clothing	3	0.28%
Foodways	318	29.34%
Household/Structural	299	27.58%
Personal	4	0.37%
Miscellaneous	457	42.16%
Pre-Contact	1	0.09%
Total	1,084	100.00%

The foodways group is comprised of service items ($n=35$; 11%), storage items ($n=251$; 79%), and faunal remains ($n=32$; 10%). The food service category is comprised entirely of ceramic artifacts (Table 27). Chronologically diagnostic ceramics from the food service category consist of plain whiteware ($n=19$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), plain molded whiteware ($n=1$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), polychrome decal whiteware ($n=1$; 1890–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), and plain whiteware with an Edwin M. Knowles China Company maker’s mark ($n=1$; 1900–1963; Figure 5.53 a; Miller 1991:5). Five pieces of whiteware exhibited evidence of burning. Additionally, five pieces of whiteware were identified as rim sherds and three were identified as base sherd. None could be identified to vessel type.

Table 27. Feature 41 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Agricultural/Labor			2
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			2
	Nut, Metal		2
Clothing			3
Fasteners			3
	Button, Hard Rubber	1851–	1
	Button, Porcelain, Unmeasured		1
	Clothing Grommet, Eyelet, Rivet, Iron/Steel		1
Foodways			318
Service			35
	Ceramics, Unidentifiable		3
	Porcelain, Plain		5
	Porcelain, Unidentified		2
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/ Unidentified		3
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	19
	Whiteware, Plain, Edwin M. Knowles Mark	1900–1963	1
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830–	1
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890–	1
Storage			251
	Bottle Glass, Prescription Finish	1880–1913	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889–	5
	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1869–	1
	Coarse Earthenware, Unidentified		1
	Container Glass, Amber		17
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917	2
	Container Glass, Aqua		18
	Container Glass, Clear		184
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		1
	Container Glass, Green		4
	Container Glass, Light Green		2
	Container Glass, Machine Made Orange/Pink (Depression)		1
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear		7
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1743–	4
	Container Glass, Olive Green		2
	Metal Lids, Other		1
Remains			32
Fish			1
	Bony fish (Osteichthyes) Indeterminate vertebra		1
Mammal			1

Table 27. Feature 41 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Suborder Sciurognathi (Rodentia) Lower incisor		1
Other			30
	Fragmented Bone		30
Household/Structural			299
Architectural/Construction			291
	Asphalt Roofing	1917–1990	1
	Brick, Unidentified		19
	Glass, Stained Glass		1
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		66
	Mortar		23
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	5
	Nail, Cut fragment	1805–	16
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		46
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	85
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	26
	Plaster		2
	Slate, Roofing		1
Hardware			1
	Nail, Other, Tack		1
Furnishings/Accessories			7
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		5
	Other Clay/Ceramic Tile		1
	Stove Part		1
Personal			4
Recreational			2
	Marble, Machine Made Glass	1901–	2
Other			2
	Pencil Lead		2
Miscellaneous			457
Glass			12
	Glass, Burned		11
	Glass, Unidentified		1
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			315
	Brass Cap		1
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		177
	Lead, Unidentified		1
	Non Iron/Steel, Unidentified		1
	Non-Electrical Wire		1
	Ring, Iron/Steel		1
	Sheet of Copper		4

Table 27. Feature 41 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Slag		134
	Strap Iron/Metal		1
Automotive			19
	Auto Part, Metal	1896–1927	1
	Auto Safety Glass	1928–	18
Biological/Faunal/Floral			105
	Coal		36
	Leather, Unidentified		12
	Rubber, Unidentified		57
Pre-Contact			1
Lithics			1
	Flake-General, Flat Platform Remnant		1
Grand Total			1084

The food storage category is dominated by container glass ($n=242$), with six pieces of bottle glass, one milk glass canning seal, one piece of coarse/unidentified earthenware, and one metal lid also present. Container glass is present in a variety of colors, including orange/pink depression glass (Table 27). All of the container glass was unmarked and could not be identified to vessel type. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the food storage category consist of one piece of clear bottle glass with a prescription finish (1880–1913; Figure 5.53 b; Baugher-Perlin 1982:268; Ferraro and Ferraro 1964:79), five pieces of machine-made bottle glass (1889–n/a; Lindsay 2009), one milk glass canning seal (1869–n/a; Baugher-Perlin 1982:276), two pieces of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), and one piece of milk container glass (1743–n/a; Miller et al. 2000).

Feature 41 contained the most faunal remains out of all the features in Pit Group 2. However, it is small and generally nondiagnostic. Of the 32 individual faunal specimens present in this feature, all but two were identified as mammal of either medium/large or indeterminate size. The two remaining specimens were identified as indeterminate rodent and indeterminate fish. Saw marks were observed on two fragments of mammal bone, while 18 individual fragments including the fish bone exhibited evidence of burning at various levels. This subassemblage represents 1.67 percent of the total sample biomass.

The household/structural group consisted primarily of architectural/construction items ($n=291$), with seven furnishings/accessories items and one hardware item (Table 27). The architectural/construction category was dominated by wire nails/nail fragments ($n=111$), followed

Figure 5.53
Selected Artifacts from Feature 41



A. Whiteware, Edwin M. Knowles China Co., 1900-1963; B. Clear Bottle Glass with Prescription Finish, 1880-1913; C. Auto Part, Copper Fastening Plate, 1896-1927; D. Ceramic Calendar Showing "August 1912"

by flat glass ($n=66$), unidentified nail fragments ($n=46$), mortar ($n=23$), cut nails/nail fragments ($n=21$), and unidentified brick fragments ($n=19$). Asphalt roofing, stained glass, plaster, and slate roofing were also present (Table 27). Chronologically diagnostic items in this group consist of cut nails (1805–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), wire nails (1860–n/a; Nelson 1968), and asphalt roofing (1917–1990; Miller et al. 2000).

The agricultural/labor group consists of two metal nuts. The clothing group has three items: one hard rubber button (1851–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), one porcelain button, and one unidentified grommet/eyelet/rivet. The personal group is comprised of four artifacts: two machine-made glass marbles (1901–n/a; Miller et al. 2000) and two pieces of pencil lead.

While the miscellaneous group makes up nearly half of the entire Feature 41 artifact assemblage, the fragmentary nature of the artifacts in this group result in its overrepresentation. Small, unidentifiable pieces of corroded iron/steel ($n=177$) and small pieces of slag ($n=134$) dominate this group. Pieces of coal ($n=36$), unidentified leather ($n=12$), and unidentified rubber ($n=56$) were among the other artifacts in this group. The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. Nineteen artifacts in this group are chronologically diagnostic: one copper fastening plate used in gas car engines (1896–1927; Gilles 2011:599) and 18 fragments of auto safety glass (1928–n/a; Panati 1987).

Feature 41 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 41 assemblage include a variety of materials with known manufacture dates. Most of these artifacts ($n=275$) offer start dates only. These start dates span the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century sites (Table 28). Seven artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates: one piece of clear bottle glass with a prescription finish (1880–1913; Baugher-Perlin 1982:268; Ferraro and Ferraro 1964:79), two pieces of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), one copper fastening plate used in gas car engines (1896–1927; Gilles 2011:599), one piece of plain whiteware with an Edwin M. Knowles maker’s mark (1900–1963; Miller 1991:5), one piece of whiteware with an “August 1912” calendar, and one piece of asphalt roofing (1917–1990; Miller et al. 2000).

Table 28. Chronologically Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 41

Artifact Description	Level	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Container Glass, Milk Glass	1–2	1743		4
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1–2	1805		26
Nail, Cut Fragment	1–2	1805		85
Whiteware, Plain	1–2	1830		18

Table 28. Chronologically Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 41

Artifact Description	Level	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	2	1830		1
Button, Hard Rubber	N/A	1851		1
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1–2	1860		85
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1–2	1860		26
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	2	1869		1
Bottle Glass, Prescription Finish	2	1880	1913	1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1–2	1880	1917	2
Bottle Glass, Machine Made	2	1889		5
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	2	1890		1
Auto Part, Metal	2	1896	1927	1
Whiteware, Plain, Edwin M. Knowles Mark	2	1900	1963	1
Marble, Machine Made Glass	1	1901		2
Whiteware, “August 1912” Calendar	1	1912	1912	1
Auto Safety Glass	1–2	1928		18

The MCD for Feature 41, based on the two ceramics with known production date ranges, is 1922. The MAD, based on all seven artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1915. The presence of 18 pieces of auto safety glass informs a TPQ of 1928 for Feature 41 (Panati 1987). The predominance of wire nails/nail fragments ($n=111$), which have beginning dates of 1860 but probably date to the 1880s or later, also indicate that the assemblage was probably deposited no earlier than the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000:14). Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 41 likely dates from the early twentieth century.

Feature 41 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 41 reflected a general refuse pit that appeared to be created during the early twentieth century. The feature’s stratigraphy and dimensions indicated it was probably filled quickly in a single or few episodes by a single household. There is no indication that the feature represents a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. Further, the fragmentary nature of architectural materials suggests that this pit was not filled during a demolition event. Artifacts recovered from Feature 41 indicate that it was used to dispose of general household refuse with a focus on kitchen debris. However, the moderate amount of foodways items and minimal presence of faunal remains suggest that this feature was not used specifically for food waste disposal. Because this feature reflects general refuse associated with a nearby historic household, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Feature 83

Feature 83 was a roughly oval pit located in the southwest section of Stripped Area B with Feature 41, another pit, located 1.34 meters (4.4 ft.) to the east at 72 degrees and Features 11 and 12, two adjoined pits, located 1.75 meters (5.7 ft.) to the northwest at 121 degrees (Figure 5.54). Feature 83 measured 86x33 centimeters (2.8 ft.) in plan view and extended to 21 centimeters (0.7 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.55). Feature 83 was bisected along its long axis oriented northwest at 340 degrees. A line level datum string was established at 6.0 centimeters (2.4 in.) above the center of the feature surface. Artifacts were recovered from the feature surface to 12 cmbd (4.7 in.). No disturbances were noted during the excavation of Feature 83, but the presence of three pieces of pre-contact lithics in an otherwise historic pit suggest that some level of contamination may have been present.

Feature 83 Fill Characteristics

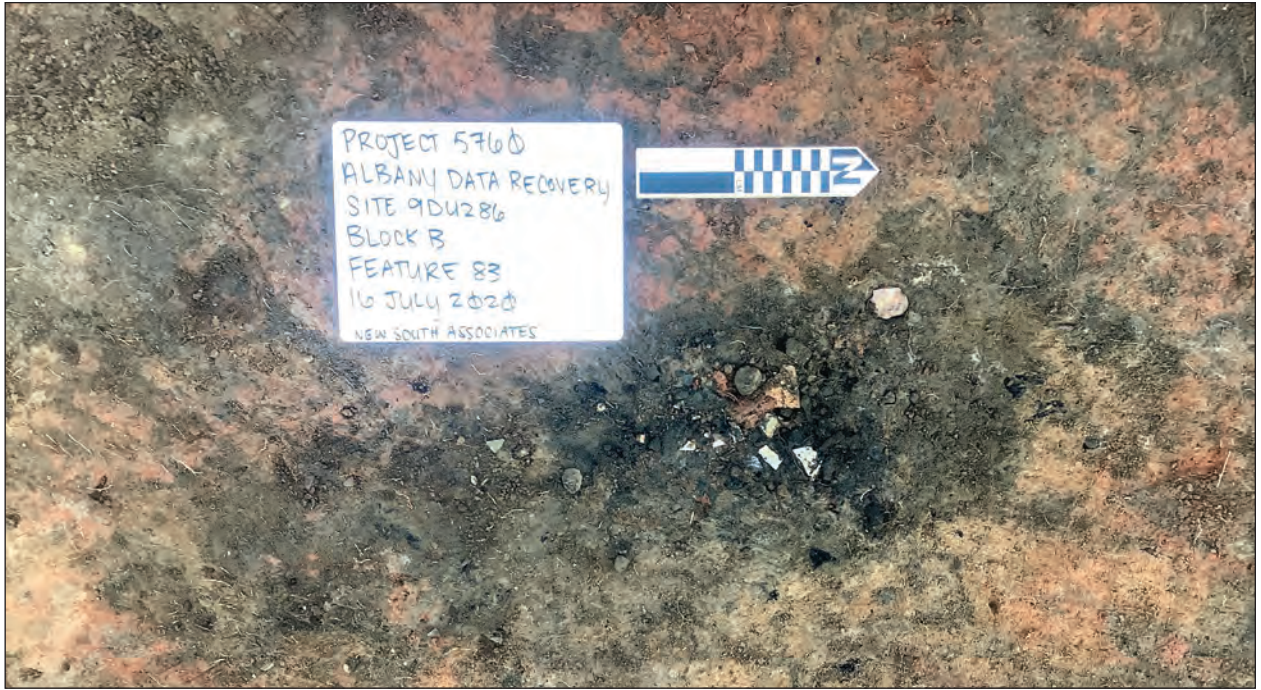
Feature 83 contained a primary zone of fill in the core of the feature designated as Zone A and a secondary zone of leaching on the exterior of the feature designated as Zone B. Zone A was 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam mottled with 10 percent 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam and Zone B was 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay loam mottled with 10 percent matrix soil. The relatively homogenous nature of the fill suggests that this pit was filled in a single or few episodes.

Feature 83 Archaeobotanical Remains

All 4.0 liters of soil excavated from the western half of the feature was used as a macrobotanical flotation sample. While a sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses, this was not conducted for this feature due to budget constraints. The Feature 83 flotation sample contained 38, 29 of which were identified as charred chinaberry seeds. The remaining seeds consist of one wheat seed, one blackberry/raspberry seed, one knotweed seed, and three unidentifiable seeds. The knotweeds/smartweeds are common herbaceous weeds of disturbed habitats throughout the United States and Canada. Wood charcoal specimens from Feature 83 were identified as hickory and general hardwood (Appendix C).

These results suggest that historic gardening activities took place near the Feature 83 location. It is also apparent from the data presented above that ornamental trees, hickory trees, and other hardwoods existed in the vicinity of the Feature 83 location. Further, the presence of a knotweed seed suggests that the Feature 83 location was disturbed at some point.

Figure 5.54
Photographs of Feature 83

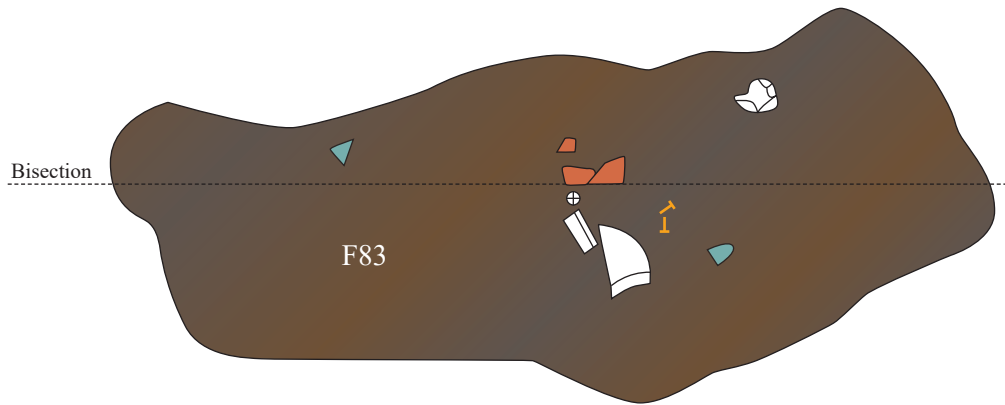


A. West Plan View



B. W

Figure 5.55









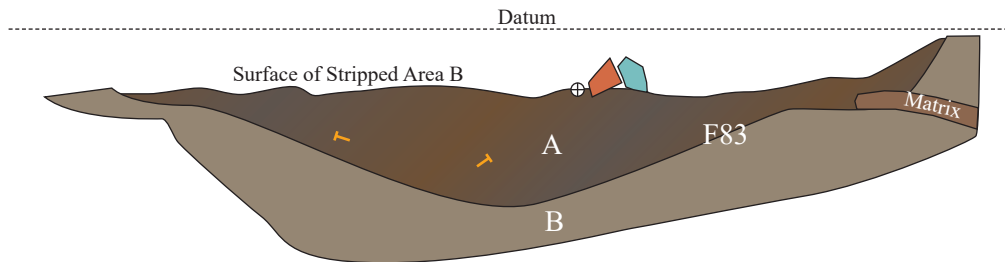
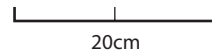
Feature 83

A = 7.5YR 3/4 Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Loam with Small Pieces of Clay and Charcoal Flecks

B = 10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown Sandy Clay Loam Mottled with 10% Matrix Soil

Matrix = 5YR 4/4 Reddish Brown Sandy Clay Mottled with 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

-  Brick Fragments
-  Chert Core
-  Glass Fragments
-  Nails
-  Whiteware Fragments
-  Datum Tack 6 cmbd



Feature 83 Artifacts

Feature 83 produced a moderate density of artifacts ($n=341$). The miscellaneous group ($n=341$; 45.16%), foodways group ($n=95$; 27.86%), and household/structural group ($n=87$; 25.51%) make up the vast majority of this assemblage (Table 29). However, the miscellaneous group is overrepresented due to the high density of fragmentary metal, slag, and coal. Therefore, the foodways and household/structural groups contribute the most meaningful data in Feature 83. Two clothing items and three pre-contact lithic artifacts were also recovered.

Table 29. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 83

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	0	0.00%
Clothing	2	0.59%
Foodways	95	27.86%
Household/Structural	87	25.51%
Personal	0	0.00%
Miscellaneous	154	45.16%
Pre-Contact	3	0.88%
Total	341	100.00%

The foodways group consisted of food service artifacts ($n=26$; 27.36%), food storage artifacts ($n=54$; 56.84%), and faunal remains ($n=15$; 15.78%; Table 30). The food service category is comprised of one piece of porcelain with the remaining items being varieties of whiteware. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this category consist of plain whiteware ($n=18$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), polychrome decal whiteware ($n=2$; 1890–n/a; Figure 5.56 c; Miller et al. 2000), and brown transfer print whiteware ($n=1$; 1828–n/a; Figure 5.56 d; Miller et al. 2000). Four pieces of plain whiteware were identified as base fragments but the remaining ceramics in this category could not be identified to form. No vessel types could be discerned. The food storage category is comprised of container glass in a variety of colors, bottle glass, and stoneware. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the service category consist of machine-made bottle glass ($n=3$; 1889–n/a; Lindsay 2009), amethyst glass ($n=1$; 1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), and Albany slipped stoneware ($n=1$; 1805–1920; Figure 5.56 e; Miller et al. 2000).

Table 30. Feature 83 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Clothing			2
Fasteners			2
	Button, Other Brass		1
	Snaps, Brass		1

Table 30. Feature 83 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Foodways			95
Service			26
	Porcelain, Plain		1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified		4
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	18
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890–	2
	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown	1828–	1
Storage			54
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889–	3
	Container Glass, Amber		16
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917	1
	Container Glass, Aqua		9
	Container Glass, Clear		23
	Container Glass, Olive Green		1
	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	1805–1920	1
Remains			15
Shellfish			5
	Eastern Oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>)		1
	Indeterminate Shell Fragment		4
Mammal	Indeterminate		14
Household/Structural			87
Architectural/Construction			85
	Brick, Unidentified		12
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		19
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	7
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805–	7
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		26
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	8
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	6
Furnishings/Accessories			2
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		2
Miscellaneous			154
Glass			6
	Glass, Burned		6
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			110
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		78
	Slag		32
Biological/Faunal/Floral			38
	Coal		38
Pre-Contact Lithics			3

Table 30. Feature 83 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Flake-General			2
	Cortical Platform Remnant		1
	Flat Platform Remnant		1
Tool-Chipped-Expedient			1
	Scraper		1
Grand Total			341

Faunal remains from this feature ($n=15$) were nondiagnostic with the exception of a single oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) identified by a complete left valve. The remaining faunal material was identified as indeterminate mammal and indeterminate mollusk. Saw marks were observed on two fragments of mammal bone, while two additional fragments of mammal bone showed signs of burning. This subassemblage represents 1.16 percent of the total sample biomass.

Other than two pieces of chimney glass, which belong in the furnishings/accessories category, all the household/structural artifacts were categorized as architectural/construction materials. This category contained fragments of nails, bricks, and flat glass. An equal amount ($n=14$) of cut nails/nail fragments and wire nails/nail fragments were present in this feature. This is atypical for features at Site 9DU286, as wire nails dominated most feature assemblages. Cut nails were first manufactured circa 1805, while wire nails were first manufactured circa 1860. Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14).

The miscellaneous group is comprised primarily of fragmented metal, slag, and coal. The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. Six pieces of burned glass were also in this group. Clothing items consist of one brass button and one brass snap (Figure 5.56 a–b).

Feature 83 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 83 assemblage include a moderate amount of materials with known manufacture dates. Most of these artifacts ($n=52$) offer start dates only. These start dates span the early to late nineteenth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century sites (Table 31). Two artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates: one piece of Albany slipped stoneware (1805–1920; Miller et al. 2000) and one piece of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261).

Table 31. Chronologically Diagnostic Artifacts from Feature 83

Artifact Description	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805		7
Nail, Cut Fragment	1805		7
Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	1805	1920	1
Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown	1828		1
Whiteware, Plain	1830		18
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860		8
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860		6
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880	1917	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889		3
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890		2

The MCD of the Albany slipped stoneware is 1863. The MAD, based on both artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1881. Two pieces of polychrome decal whiteware inform a TPQ of 1890 for Feature 83 (Miller et al. 2000). Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 83 likely dates from the 1890s.

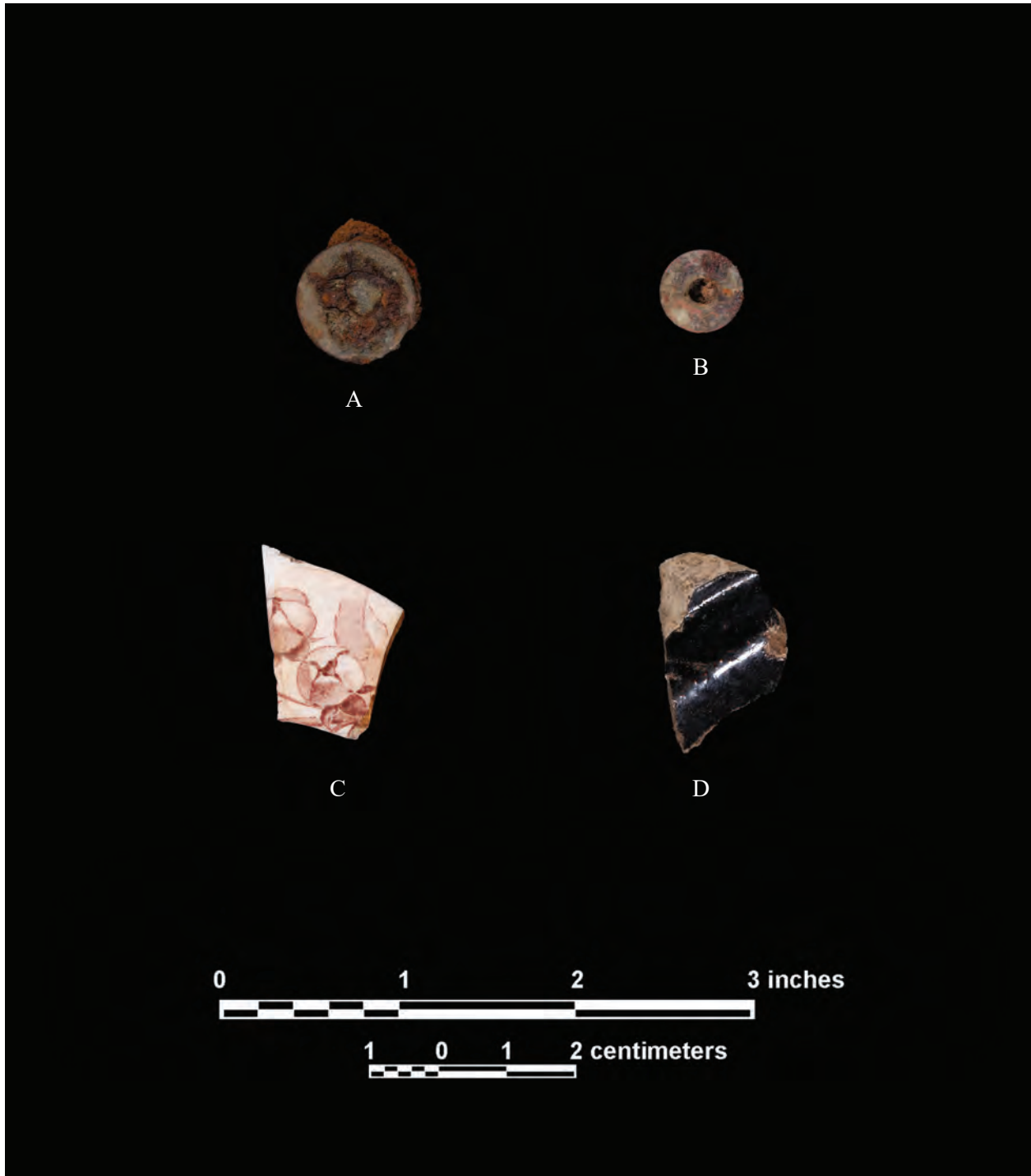
Feature 83 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 83 reflected a general refuse pit that appeared to be created during the 1890s. The feature's stratigraphy and dimensions indicated it was probably filled quickly in a single or few episodes by a single household. There is no indication that the feature represents a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. Further, the fragmentary nature of architectural materials suggests that this pit was not filled during a demolition event. Artifacts recovered from Feature 83 indicate that it was used to dispose of general household refuse. The minimal presence of faunal remains suggest that this feature was not used specifically for food waste disposal. Because this feature reflects general refuse associated with a nearby historic household, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Pit Group 3

Pit Group 3 consists of Features 46, 62, 69, and 70. Feature 46 was a large cellar pit and the remaining three were small refuse pits. All four were located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.1). The northern edge of Feature 46 was 167 centimeters (5.5 ft.) south of the center of Feature 69. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 69 was located 39 centimeters (1.3 ft.) south-southeast of Feature 70 at 335 degrees and 109 centimeters (3.6 ft.) southwest of Feature 62 at 235 degrees.

Figure 5.56
Selected Artifacts from Feature 83



A. Brass Button; B. Brass Snaps; C. Brown Transfer-Print Whiteware; D. Albany-Slipped Stoneware

Feature 46 had an unusual plan shape consisting of a linear stain oriented north to south with a central square stain. This central stain represented the outline of the cellar pit, while the linear stain was a thin smear with architectural/construction artifacts throughout. In profile, Feature 46 was deep and rectangular. Feature 62 had a circular plan shape with a basin-shaped profile, Feature 69 had an elongated ovular plan shape with a shallow basin-shaped profile, and Feature 70 had an ovular plan shape with a conical profile shape. Feature 46 was initially excavated in quarters but, as the feature decreased in plan dimensions with increasing depth, it was excavated in halves. The remaining three features were bisected along their longest axis to expose their profile shapes. All four features were fully excavated. Disturbances were minimal in these features.

Sixteen post molds were present within two meters (6.6 ft.) of Pit Group 3: Features 35–36, 42, 44–45, 47, 61, 64–68, 71, and 74–76. This is the largest number of post molds surrounding a pit group at 9DU286, suggesting that rear yard structures were associated with at least some of the pits in this group. Cellar pits like Feature 46 typically have a structural element for protection but it is unclear whether the smaller refuse pits to the north of Feature 46 would have been associated with a structure.

Pit Group 3 Artifacts

Feature 46 contained an extremely high density of artifacts ($n=2,350$), Features 62 ($n=108$) and 69 ($n=70$) contained a low number of artifacts, and Feature 70 contained a moderate density of artifacts ($n=341$). Like in Pit Groups 1 and 2, the foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous groups are best represented among the feature assemblages of Pit Group 3. Other artifact functional groups are only marginally represented. The fragmentary nature of miscellaneous items result in the over-representation of this artifact functional group in Features 46, 69, and 70. When this is accounted for, the foodways group appears dominant in all of the artifact assemblages in Pit Group 3.

Foodways artifacts are best represented in Feature 70 (55.56%), followed by Feature 62 (48.15%), Feature 46 (33.23%), and Feature 69 (24.29%). It should be noted, however, that Features 46 and 69 contained the highest percentages of miscellaneous items and the foodways group second-best represented in both of those assemblages. The significant number of highly fragmented items in the miscellaneous groups of both features inflated the dominance of that group when, in reality, more foodways items were discarded than miscellaneous ones.

Household/structural artifacts are most dominant in Feature 62 (32.41%), followed by Feature 70 (20.47%), Feature 46 (19.12%), and Feature 69 (7.14%). Feature 69 contained the highest percentage of miscellaneous artifacts (67.14%), followed by Feature 46 (46.55%), Feature 70

(22.81%), and Feature 62 (16.67%). Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor artifacts were either absent or marginally represented in these features. All features in Pit Group 3, except for Feature 70, yielded a small number of pre-contact lithics.

Features 62, 69, and 70 contained small amounts of generally nondiagnostic faunal material, while Feature 46 contained a larger and more diverse subassemblage. Although Features 62, 69, and 70 each have an MNI value of one, when considered together, the combined MNI value drops from three to two based on the possible overrepresentation of medium-sized mammals in the combined assemblage. Together, the faunal subassemblages from these three features represent 0.35 percent of the total estimated sample biomass from this study.

Feature 46 yielded one of the largest faunal subassemblages within this study representing 16.46 percent of the total sample biomass. Faunal material recovered from Feature 46 includes the remains of mammals, birds, and fish. The faunal subassemblage from Feature 46 is mostly comprised of mammal remains. Of the 111 bone fragments recovered from this feature, 71 were identified as mammal.

Within Pit Feature Group 3, only Feature 46 appears to represent a location of intentional food waste disposal. This feature's moderately sized faunal subassemblage confirms the presence of both domestic and wild species that were likely consumed, but it lacks specimens with substantial visible butcher marks. The lack of observable butcher marks on all but a few small fragments of mammal bone does not indicate that onsite butchering did not take place, however it does suggest that it might have been less common than initially presumed. Additionally, and as previously stated, a lack of observable butcher marks on bird bone and, in this case squirrel bone, does not disprove the use of other reduction methods. Evidence of light burning was observed a single bone identified as black rat.

Pit Group 3 Chronology

Feature 46 contained a substantial number of items with known manufacture start dates ($n=694$). These start dates span the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century sites. Ten artifacts from Feature 46 provide manufacture start and end dates: one hard rubber button (1854–1898; Albert and Kent 1949; Miller et al. 2000), five pieces of amethyst container glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), one crown cap (1892–1955; Miller et al. 2000), two metal auto parts with “Boyce Motometer” printed on the bottom of both sides (1912–1930; Koma 2011) and one machine-made bottle glass screw top (1922–1960; Drug and Chemical Markets 1922).

Because no ceramics with known start and end dates were found in Feature 46, no MCD could be calculated. The MAD, based on all 10 artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1911.4. One piece of refined earthenware informs a TPQ of 1937 for Feature 46 (Majewski 1994). Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 46 was likely first used in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The depth of recovery among chronologically diagnostic artifacts does not suggest that older artifacts were deposited first, suggesting that this pit was not filled over an extensive period of time. Based on the TPQ of 1937, this cellar was likely used at least through the 1930s.

Feature 62 contained 28 artifacts with known manufacture start dates. These start dates span the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century sites. No artifacts from this feature have known manufacture start and end dates. Therefore, no MCD or MAD could be calculated for Feature 62. One fragment of bottle glass with an applied color label informs a TPQ of 1935 the feature (Miller et al. 2000). Coupled with the feature stratigraphy, the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage suggest that Feature 62 was filled in a single or few episodes during the mid-twentieth century.

Feature 69 contained four chronologically diagnostic artifacts: three pieces of plain whiteware (1830–n/a; Nelson 1968) and one piece of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261). No MCD is available due to the lack of ceramics with known manufacture start and end dates. The MAD for Feature 69, based on one piece of amethyst glass, is 1899. The TPQ for Feature 69, also informed by the amethyst glass, is 1880. There is not enough artifactual data to inform a precise chronology for Feature 69, but it was likely filled during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

Feature 70 contained a moderate number ($n=66$) of materials with known manufacture dates. Nearly all of these artifacts ($n=65$) offer start dates only. These start dates span the early nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century sites. One artifact provides a manufacture start and end date: a fragment of an amber glass Clorox bottle (1940–1962; Lockhart and Hoenig 2018). Because no ceramics present in this assemblage have known manufacture start and end dates, no MCD could be calculated for this feature. The MAD, based on the single artifact with a known production date range, is 1951. This artifact also informs a TPQ of 1940 for Feature 70. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 70 was likely filled during the mid-twentieth century.

The TPQ for Features 46, 62, and 70 are within five years of each other, ranging from 1935 to 1940. Feature 69, which contained few artifacts ($n=70$), has a TPQ of 1880. This date is likely skewed by the small sample size, and based on the chronology of the surrounding features, it probably was also filled sometime during the twentieth century. An MCD could not be calculated for any of the features in Pit Group 3. Feature 46 has an MAD of 1911.4, Feature 69 has and MAD of 1899, and Feature 70 has and MAD 1951. Based on this information, Features 46, 62, and 70 were filled during the mid-twentieth century, most likely during the 1930s or 1940s. However, Feature 46 has indications that it was in use during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century as a cellar before being used for refuse disposal in the mid-twentieth century. This is the only feature in the group that has evidence of long-term use. Feature 69 contained a small artifact assemblage, and little can be gleaned about its chronology but, based on its close proximity to Feature 70, these two features were likely created around the same time. Like Features 62 and 70, Feature 69 appears to have been used as a general refuse pit that was filled in a single or few episodes. Based on the chronology described here, it may not be possible to associate Features 62, 69, and 70 with a specific household because they fell within an empty lot along Highland Alley. Feature 46 may have been associated with the household at 3409/79 and/or 311/79 State Street (Highland Ave.).

Pit Group 3 Historical Association

According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, Features 46, 62, 69, and 70 would have been centrally located within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). According to the 1911 Sanborn map, the locations of Features 62, 69, and 70 were in the rear yard of 311/79 State Street. The Feature 46 location was mostly within the 313/81 lot on the 1911 map, but the lot line dividing 313/81 and 311/79 State Street crossed the eastern edge of the feature. This may indicate that Feature 46 pre-dates 1911. The 1920 map indicates that all four feature locations were within an empty, unnumbered lot along Highland Alley situated directly north of the 311/79 State Street lot.

No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910, and no census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. The 1910 census lists Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Dorothy Soloman was a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard worker. Beatrice and Gary Span lived at this address according to the 1920 census. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. All residents are listed as African American (Appendix E).

Feature 46

Feature 46 was a wood-lined cellar pit located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B (Figures 5.57 and 5.58). This feature was the southernmost pit in Pit Group 3. Three small refuse pits were situated to the north. Measuring from the northern edge of Feature 46, Feature 69 was located 1.67 meters (5.48 ft.) to the north, Feature 70 was located 2.05 meters (6.73 ft.) to the north-northwest, and Feature 62 was located 2.41 meters (7.91 ft.) to the north-northeast.

Eight post molds were recorded within two meters (6.6 ft.) of Feature 46. Measuring from the southern edge of Feature 46, Feature 36 was located 1.59 meters (5.22 ft.) to the west, Feature 35 was located 1.97 meters (6.46 ft.) to the west-southwest, Feature 42 was located 1.69 meters (5.54 ft.) to the southwest, and Feature 61 was located 1.79 meters (5.87 ft.) to the southeast. Measuring from the center of Feature 46, Feature 45 was located 1.42 meters (4.66 ft.) to the southeast and Feature 44 was located 1.43 meters (4.7 ft.) to the east. Measuring from the northern edge of Feature 46, Feature 47 was located 60 centimeters (1.97 ft.) to the northeast and Feature 68 was located 1.67 meters (5.48 ft.) to the north-northeast. While there is no clear alignment of these post molds, their presence suggests that a rear yard structure was present in the vicinity of Feature 46.

Initially, Feature 46 appeared amorphous in plan shape and measured 190x135 centimeters in plan view. However, excavation revealed that much of the feature present at the stripped surface was not part of the pit. There was an extremely shallow, linear stain containing a significant number of architectural/construction materials that bisected the feature north to south. The cellar pit feature was rectangular in shape, measuring 100 centimeters (3.28 ft.) north to south by 135 centimeters (4.43 ft.) east to west. A vertical datum was established at 20 centimeters (7.87 in.) above the center of the feature. Feature 46 was initially quartered by removing the northwest and southwest quadrants to reveal the eastern profile. As excavation proceeded, the entire east half was excavated together rather than in quadrants due to the potential depth of the feature and access concerns. Feature 46 changed shape with increasing depth, first contracting until at approximately 50 cmbs (1.64 ft. below surface) where it began to expand and a deposit of tin cans was exposed in the northwest quadrant. This feature was so deep, and the surrounding matrix was so compacted, that a mini excavator was required to remove the matrix soil so the lower portion of the feature could be excavated to reveal the entire east profile. Feature 46 extended to 95 centimeters (3.12 ft.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature.

Figure 5.57
Photographs of Feature 46

A. West Plan View

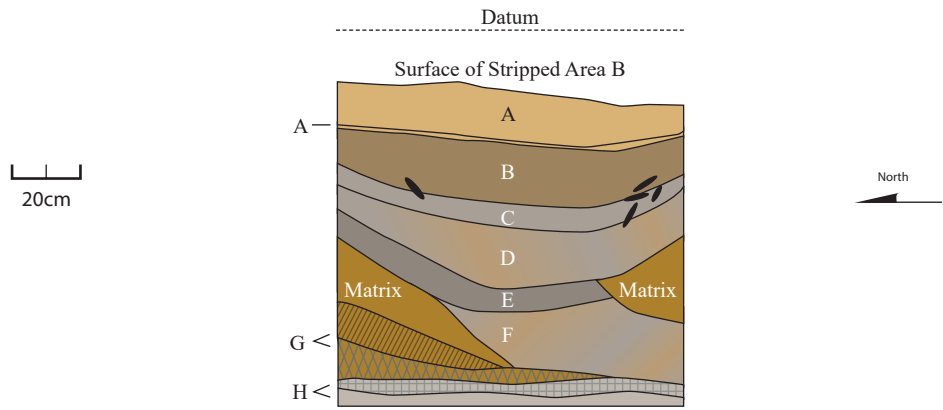


B.

C. Wood Lining, View East



Figure 5.58



Feature 46

A = 10YR 7/6 Yellow Sandy Loam

B = 10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam

C = 10YR 6/1 Gray Sandy Loam

D = 10YR 6/1 Gray Sand Mottled with 30% 10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Sand

E = 10YR 5/1 Gray Sandy Loam

F = 10YR 6/1 Gray Sand Mottled with 30% 10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Sand

G

Carbonized Tin Can

Tin Can Fragments

H = 10YR 7/1 Light Gray Sandy Clay

Wood/Organic Fragment

Surrounding Matrix & Inclusions = 10YR 5/8 Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay

Mortar

Feature 46 Fill Characteristics

The Feature 46 fill consisted of seven different deposits designated as Zones A–H with an overburden of disturbed fill and matrix soil. This series of deposits suggests that Feature 46 was filled in multiple episodes. The disturbed overburden extended from 0.0 to 15 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 5/1 gray sandy loam intermixed with 10YR 8/4 very pale brown sand and 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy clay. Zone A extended from 15 to 21 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 7/6 yellow sandy loam; Zone B extended from 21 to 36 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; Zone C extended from 36 to 46 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 6/1 gray sandy loam with large concentrations of mortar; Zone D extended from 46 to 63 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 6/1 gray sand mottled with 30 percent 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand; Zone E extended from 63 to 73 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 5/1 gray sandy loam; Zone F extended from 70 to 87 cmbs in the south half and consisted of 10YR 6/1 gray sand mottled with 30 percent 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand; Zone G extended from 70 to 87 cmbs in the north half and consisted of tin can fragments; and Zone H extended from 87 to 95 cmbs and consisted of 10YR 7/1 light gray sandy clay.

Between Zones G and H was a dark lens that represented the wooden lining of the cellar floor. Upon excavating the eastern half of the feature, more wood lining was exposed along the base of the eastern wall (Figure 5.57 c). Light charcoal flecking was present throughout the feature. While the upper 15 centimeters of the feature appeared disturbed, probably as a result of structural demolition, most of the feature was intact.

Feature 46 Archaeobotanical Remains

A 9.0-liter sample of soil excavated from the eastern half of the feature was used as a macrobotanical flotation sample. While a sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses, this was not conducted for Feature 46 due to the nature of the feature deposits. The Feature 46 flotation sample contained 32 seeds. Two were identified as charred chinaberry seeds, one was identified as a strawberry seed, and 29 were identified as blackberry/raspberry seeds. Wood charcoal specimens from Feature 46 were identified as oak and general hardwood (Appendix C).

These results reflect Feature 46's function as a cellar pit used for food storage. Strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries are commonly preserved and stored for later consumption. This is the most probable reason that such an abundance of berry seeds were identified in the Feature 46 sample. Further, it is apparent from the data presented above that ornamental trees, oak trees, and other hardwoods existed in the vicinity of the Feature 46 location.

Feature 46 Artifacts

Feature 46 produced an extremely high density of artifacts ($n=2,350$; Table 32). Nearly half of these artifacts ($n=1,094$; 46.55%) represent the miscellaneous group due to the large amount of fragmentary slag ($n=978$) collected during excavation. A significant number of foodways artifacts ($n=781$; 33.23%) and household/structural artifacts ($n=449$; 19.12%) were also recovered. Eleven clothing items, seven personal items, three agricultural/labor items, and five pre-contact lithics were found as well.

Table 32. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 46

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	3	0.13%
Clothing	11	0.47%
Foodways	781	33.23%
Household/Structural	449	19.12%
Personal	7	0.30%
Miscellaneous	1,094	46.55%
Pre-Contact	5	0.21%
Total	2,350	100.00%

Foodways group artifacts from Feature 46 consist primarily of storage items ($n=621$; 79.51%), with faunal remains ($n=111$; 14.21%) and service items ($n=49$; 6.27%) also present (Table 33). The high density of storage items supports the notion that Feature 46 was a cellar pit, as such features were typically used for food storage. Artifacts in the food storage category include machine-made bottle glass, container glass in a variety of colors, a canning seal and canning lid, a crown cap, fragments of stoneware, and tin can fragments. Clear container glass shards ($n=213$) and tin can fragments ($n=292$) are most abundant in this category. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the food storage category consist of one fragment of milk glass (1743–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), unidentifiable tin can fragments ($n=292$; 1837–n/a), one milk glass canning seal (1869–n/a; Baugher-Perlin 1982:276), amethyst glass shards ($n=5$; 1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), one piece of Albany/Bristol slipped stoneware (1884–n/a), machine-made bottle glass ($n=3$; 1889–n/a; Lindsay 2009), one crown cap (1892–1955; Miller et al. 2000), modern crimped top tin can fragments ($n=18$; 1898–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), and one machine-made bottle glass screw top (1922–1960; Figure 5.59 c; Drug and Chemical Markets 1922).

Table 33. Feature 46 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Foodways			781
Service			49
	Porcelain, Plain		5
	Porcelain, Unidentified		1
	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes	1937–	1
	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass		1
	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded		5
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	33
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830–	1
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890–	1
	Whiteware, Unidentified	1830–	1
Storage			621
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Screw Top	1922–1960	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889–	3
	Bottle Stopper, Glass		2
	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1869–	1
	Container Glass, Amber		16
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917	5
	Container Glass, Aqua		28
	Container Glass, Clear		213
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		1
	Container Glass, Green		28
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear		5
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Yellow/ Green (Depression)		1
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1743–	1
	Container Glass, Olive Green		2
	Crown Cap	1892–1955	1
	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	1884–	1
	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped		1
	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top	1898–	18
	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments	1837–	292
	Zinc Canning Lid		1
Remains			111
Clothing			11
Fasteners			11
	Button, Bone, Unmeasured		4
	Button, Hard Rubber	1854–1898	1
	Button, Other Brass		3
	Button, Shell, Unmeasured		1
	Clothing Buckle, Brass		1

Table 33. Feature 46 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass		1
Household/Structural			449
Architectural/Construction			437
	Asbestos Siding		1
	Asphalt	1871–	1
	Asphalt Roofing	1917–	2
	Brick, Unidentified		8
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		89
	Mortar		4
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	11
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805–	20
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	162
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	130
	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured		1
	Plaster		3
	Screw, Blunt End		3
	Screw, Pointed Wood	1846–	2
Hardware			4
	Staple		4
Furnishings/Accessories			8
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		7
	Unidentified Electrical		1
Personal			7
Cosmetic			1
	Iron/steel Personal Care Item		1
Recreational			3
	Figurine, Porcelain		1
	Marble, Machine Made Glass	1901–	1
	Terra Cotta Flower Pot		1
Other			3
	Chalk		1
	Pen/Pencil Part, Wood		1
	Stone Object, Unidentified		1
Agricultural/Labor			3
Agricultural			2
	Barbed Wire	1867–	2
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			1
	Electric Motor Part		1
Miscellaneous			1,094
Glass			1

Table 33. Feature 46 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Glass, Burned		1
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			1,073
	Iron/Steel Plate		1
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		25
	Lead, Unidentified		5
	Metal Object, Miscellaneous		1
	Miscellaneous, Unidentified Material		11
	Sheet of Copper		4
	Sheet of Iron/Steel		43
	Non-Electrical Wire		4
	Slag		978
	Strap Iron/Metal		1
Automotive			3
	Auto Part, Metal	1912–1930	2
	Spark Plug		1
Biological/Faunal/Floral			17
	Biological/Other/Unidentified		2
	Charcoal		2
	Coal		12
	Rubber, Unidentified		1
Pre-Contact			5
Lithics			5
	Flake Fragment		2
	Flake, Cortical Platform Remnant		1
	Flake, Flat Platform Remnant		1
	Flake, Faceted Platform Remnant		1
Grand Total			2,350

Feature 46 yielded one of the largest faunal subassemblages within this study representing 16.46 percent of the total sample biomass. Feature 46 is the only feature in Pit Group 3 with evidence of intentional food waste disposal. Further, faunal remains from this feature confirm the presence of both domestic and wild species that were likely consumed. Faunal material recovered from this feature primarily consisted of mammal remains ($n=71$), with bird and fish remains also present. Mammal bones from Feature 46 represent at least one unidentified large mammal, one Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), one Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*), one raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and two pigs (*Sus* sp.). The presence of rats and raccoons is likely related to the disposal of food waste. The Fox Squirrel was probably obtained through hunting for the purpose of consumption, however a lack of additional skeletal elements from this taxon makes it difficult to support this hypothesis (Appendix A).

Figure 5.59
Selected Artifacts from Feature 46



A. Writing Utensil, Plastic Casing with Cuprous Interior and Head; B. Shell Button Showing Remnant of Backing; C. Clear Screw-T
E. Faux-Fabric Rubber Button, Stamped with I.R.C. Co. 1851 GOODYEAR, Back

Only one domestic mammal, the pig, was conclusively identified within this subassemblage. Despite a general lack of observable butcher marks, it is possible that pigs were butchered on site due to the presence of nearly all parts of the pig skeleton in Feature 46. Bird remains from Feature 46 include small, medium, and large birds and include at least one chicken (*G. domesticus*) and one turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). While the chicken is a domestic species, the turkey may have been obtained through hunting. Fish are represented by the presence two partial vertebrae and a single dorsal spine. None of these specimens could be definitively identified as either marine or freshwater species (Appendix A).

The food service category from Feature 46 includes porcelain, refined earthenware, tableware glass, and several varieties of whiteware. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this category consist of refined earthenware ($n=1$; 1937–n/a; Majewski 1994), plain whiteware ($n=33$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), molded whiteware ($n=1$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), unidentified whiteware ($n=1$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), and polychrome decal whiteware ($n=1$; 1890–n/a; Miller et al. 2000). Some ceramic fragments could be identified as base ($n=6$) or rim ($n=7$) sherds, but no vessel types could be discerned from the artifacts in this category.

The household/structural group primarily consists of architectural/construction materials ($n=437$), with four hardware items and eight furnishings/accessories items also present. Wire nails/nail fragments ($n=292$) dominate the architectural/construction category, followed by clear flat glass ($n=89$) and cut nails/nail fragments ($n=31$). In addition to collected items, 8.7 kg (19.18 lbs.) of brick and mortar were weighed and discarded in the field. Such a high density of architectural/construction artifacts suggests that Feature 46 was used for the disposal of materials during structural demolition. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the household/structural group consist of cut nails/nail fragments ($n=31$; 1805–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), one pointed wood screw (1846–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), wire nails/nail fragments ($n=292$; 1860–n/a; Nelson 1968), asphalt ($n=1$; 1871–n/a; Miller et al. 2000), and asphalt roofing ($n=2$; 1917–1990; Miller et al. 2000).

Clothing group artifacts from Feature 46 consist entirely of fasteners, including several types of buttons and a brass buckle (Figure 5.59 b, d–e). One chronologically diagnostic artifact is present in this group: a hard rubber button (1854–1898; Albert and Kent 1949; Miller et al. 2000). Personal group artifacts from this feature include one cosmetic items, three recreational items, and three miscellaneous items (Figure 5.59 a). This group also contains one chronologically diagnostic artifact: a machine-made glass marble (1901–n/a; Miller et al. 2000). The agricultural/labor group consisted of two pieces of barbed wire (1867–n/a; Munsey 1970:292) categorized as agricultural items and one electric motor part categorized as an industrial tool/machine part.

The miscellaneous group is dominated by fragmentary slag ($n=978$), followed by sheet metal ($n=43$), unidentified metal ($n=25$), and coal ($n=12$). The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts present in this group consist of two metal auto parts with “Boyce Motometer” printed on the bottom of both sides (1912–1930; Koma 2011).

Feature 46 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 46 assemblage include a substantial number of items with known manufacture start dates ($n=694$; Table 34). These start dates span the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century sites (Table 34). Ten artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates: one hard rubber button (1854–1898; Albert and Kent 1949; Miller et al. 2000), five pieces of amethyst container glass (1880–1917; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261), one crown cap (1892–1955; Miller et al. 2000), two metal auto parts with “Boyce Motometer” printed on the bottom of both sides (1912–1930; Koma 2011) and one machine-made bottle glass screw top (1922–1960; Figure 5.59 c; Drug and Chemical Markets 1922).

Table 34. Artifacts with Known Manufacture Dates from Feature 46

Artifact Description	Zone	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Container Glass, Milk Glass	B	1743		1
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	O*	1805		11
Nail, Cut Fragment	O, A, B	1805		20
Whiteware, Plain	O, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	1830		33
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	n/a	1830		1
Whiteware, Unidentified	A	1830		1
Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments	O, A, D, E, F, G, H	1837		292
Screw, Pointed Wood	O	1846		2
Button, Hard Rubber	B	1854	1898	1
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	O, A, B, C, D, E, F	1860		162
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	O, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H	1860		130
Barbed Wire	O	1867		2
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	O	1869		1
Asphalt	O	1871		1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	B, D, E	1880	1917	5
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	O	1884		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made	O, C	1889		3
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	n/a	1890		1
Crown Cap	A	1892	1955	1
Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top	D, E, F, G, H	1898		18
Marble, Machine Made Glass	D	1901		1

Table 34. Artifacts with Known Manufacture Dates from Feature 46

Artifact Description	Zone	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Auto Part, Metal	O	1912	1930	2
Asphalt Roofing	A	1917		2
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Screw Top	O	1922	1960	1
Refined Earthenware, Color Glazes	O	1937		1

*O is the designation for the disturbed overburden

Because no ceramics with known start and end dates were found in Feature 46, no MCD could be calculated. The MAD, based on all 10 artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1911.4. One piece of refined earthenware informs a TPQ of 1937 for Feature 46 (Majewski 1994). Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 46 was likely first used in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The depth of recovery among chronologically diagnostic artifacts does not suggest that older artifacts were deposited first, suggesting that this pit was not filled over an extensive period of time. Based on the TPQ of 1937, this cellar was likely used through the 1930s.

Feature 46 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 46 reflected a filled cellar pit that appeared to be in use from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century through the 1930s. The feature's stratigraphy and artifact distribution indicate that it was filled in multiple episodes over a relatively short span of time. There is no indication that the feature represents a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. The substantial number of architectural/construction materials suggests that this pit was filled, in part, during a demolition event. Artifacts recovered from Feature 46 indicate that it was initially used for food storage, as is common for cellars. Following its use as a space for food storage, this pit was used for the disposal of general household refuse and demolition refuse. Further, the substantial presence of faunal remains suggests that this feature was also used for food waste disposal. Because this feature reflects a variety of activities associated with a nearby historic household/households, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Feature 62

Feature 62 was a general refuse pit located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 62 was situated 55 centimeters (21.7 in.) northwest of Feature 64, 57 centimeters (22.4 in.) southwest of Feature 65, 80 centimeters (31.5 in.) north of Feature 68, 104 centimeters (41.0 in.) east-northeast of Feature 70, 104 centimeters (41.0 in.)

northwest of Feature 67, and 105 centimeters (41.3 in.) northeast of Feature 69. Features 64, 65, 67, and 68 were post molds, while Features 69 and 70 were pits also belonging to Pit Group 3.

Feature 62 was a moderately sized, circular pit with a basin-shaped profile (Figure 5.60). It measured 80x78 centimeters (31.5x30.7 in.) plan view and extended to 22 centimeters (8.7 in.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. It was bisected along a northwest to southeast axis with the southwest half removed first to expose its northeast profile facing 33 degrees (Figure 5.61). The feature was excavated in 10-centimeter (3.9-in.) levels and a datum line was set at five centimeters above the center of the feature to provide vertical control for excavation and mapping.

Feature 62 Fill Characteristics

The fill of Feature 62 was 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sandy loam with an inclusion of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay and a lens of 10YR 7/1 light gray sand. The yellowish red sandy clay inclusion measured 5.0x12.0 centimeters (1.9x4.7 in.) in profile and was present from two to seven centimeters (0.8–2.7 in.) below the stripped surface in the west half of the feature. The light gray sand lens was present across most of the feature and extended from 10 to 14 centimeters (3.9–5.5 in.) below the stripped surface. The surrounding matrix was 5YR 5/8 yellowish red sandy clay loam. Charcoal flecking was present throughout the feature fill. No disturbances were observed during the excavation of Feature 62.

Feature 62 Archaeobotanical Remains

An 8.0-liter soil sample was extracted from the northeastern half of Feature 62 for archaeobotanical analysis. While a sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses, this was not conducted for Feature 62 due to budget constraints. The Feature 62 sample contained three seeds: one unidentifiable carbonized seed and two uncharred goosefoot seeds. No wood charcoal specimens were present in the Feature 62 sample. Goosefoot is a wild herbaceous plant with nutritional value that commonly grows in disturbed environments. This plant was likely growing in the vicinity of the Feature 62 location, and may have been incorporated into the diet of the historic site inhabitants (Appendix C).

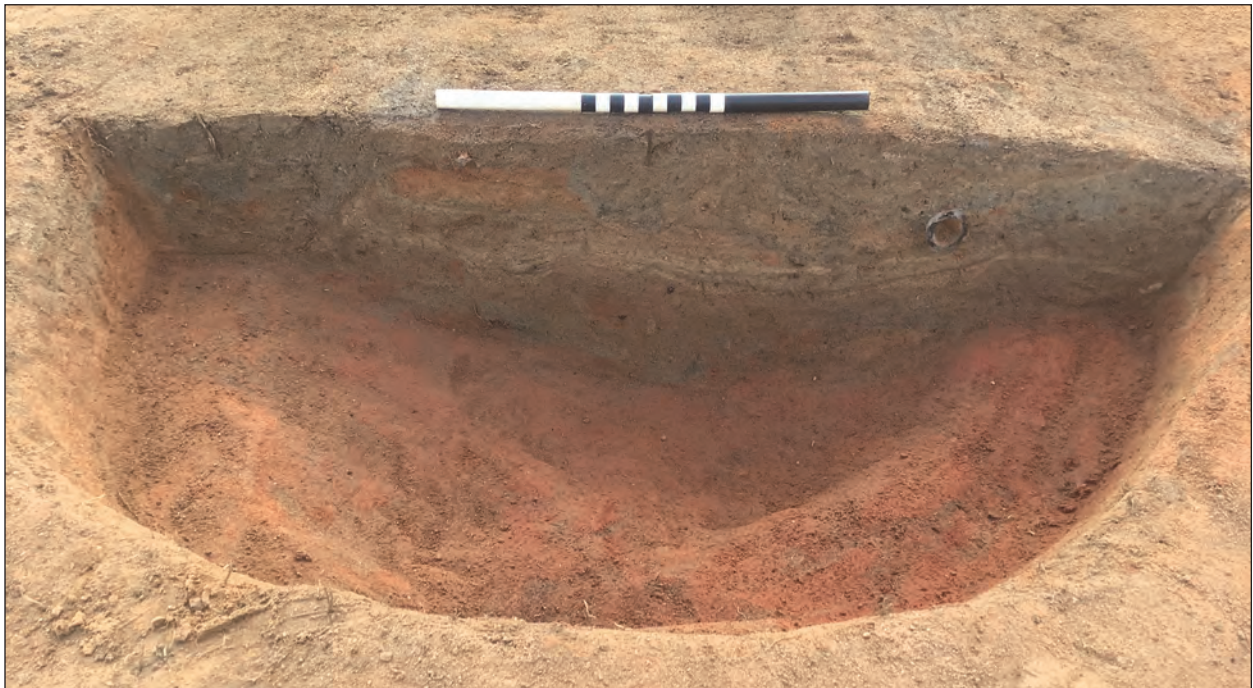
Feature 62 Artifacts

Feature 62 produced a small number of artifacts ($n=108$) relative to the other pit features excavated during this study (Table 35). The foodways group (48.15%) was best represented in the Feature 62 artifact assemblage, followed by the household/structural group (32.41%) and the miscellaneous group (16.67%). One personal item and two pre-contact lithics were also recovered

Figure 5.60
Photographs of Feature 62

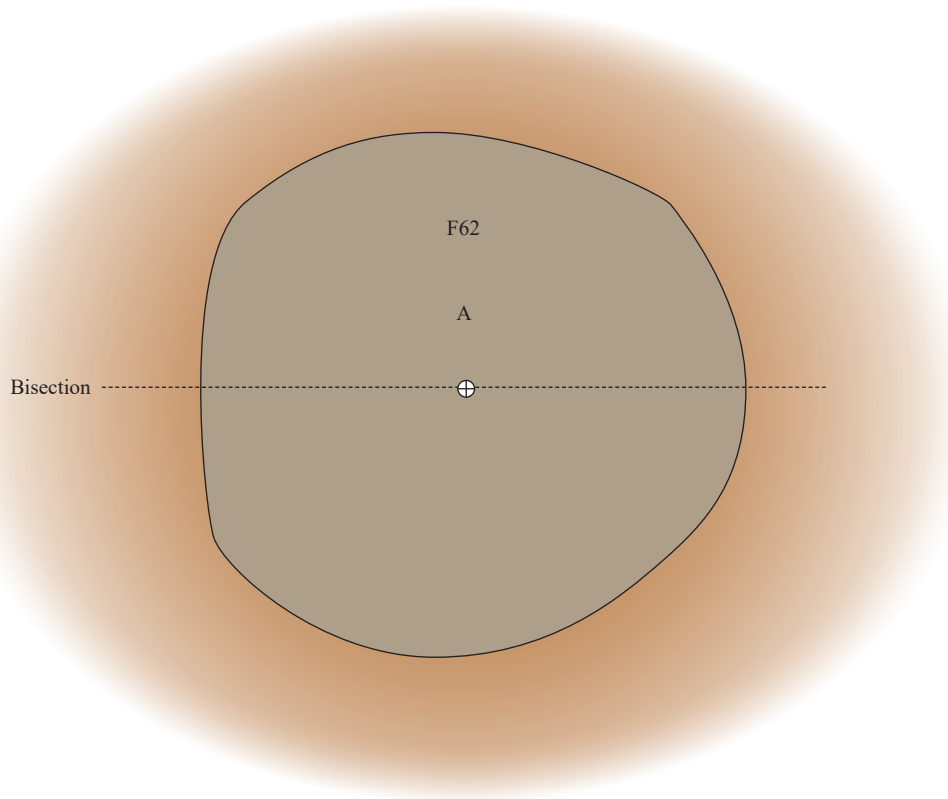


A. North Plan View



B.

Figure 5.61



Feature 46

A = 10YR 6/2 Light Brownish Gray Sandy Loam

B = 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

C = 10YR 7/1 Light Gray Sand

Matrix = 5YR 5/8 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay Loam

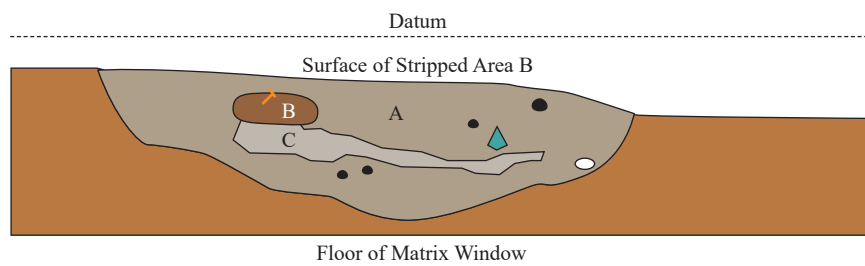
▲ Glass Bottle Neck

➤ Nail

○ Pebble

● Charcoal

⊕ Datum Tack



from this feature. Slag and brick, weighing 9.47 kg (20.8 lbs.), was discarded in the field after being weighed. These materials were present throughout the feature. The types and frequencies of artifacts in this assemblage suggest that Feature 62 was used for general refuse disposal.

Table 35. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 62

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	0	0.00%
Clothing	0	0.00%
Foodways	52	48.15%
Household/Structural	35	32.41%
Personal	1	0.93%
Miscellaneous	18	16.67%
Pre-Contact	2	1.85%
Total	108	100%

The foodways group consists primarily of food storage artifacts ($n=44$; 84.62%), with food service artifacts ($n=5$; 9.62%) and faunal remains ($n=3$; 5.77%) also present (Table 36). The food storage category included container glass, bottle glass, and stoneware, while the food service group included ironstone, white bodied earthenware, and plain whiteware. One piece of whiteware exhibited evidence of burning (Figure 5.62 c). Two rim sherds were identified among the whiteware but no vessel forms could be discerned among any of the ceramics. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the foodways group consist of Albany slipped stoneware ($n=1$; 1805–n/a; Figure 5.62 a; Miller et al. 2000), plain whiteware ($n=3$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), plain ironstone ($n=1$; 1842–n/a; Figure 5.62 b; Miller 1991:6), bottle glass with a crown cap finish ($n=1$; 1892–n/a; Lindsay 2009), and bottle glass with an applied color label ($n=1$; 1935–n/a; Miller et al. 2000).

Table 36. Feature 62 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Foodways			52
Service			5
	Ironstone, Plain	1842–	1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified		1
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	3
Storage			44
	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish	1892–	1
	Bottle Glass, with Applied Color Label	1935–	1
	Container Glass, Amber		2
	Container Glass, Aqua		5
	Container Glass, Clear		34
	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	1805–	1

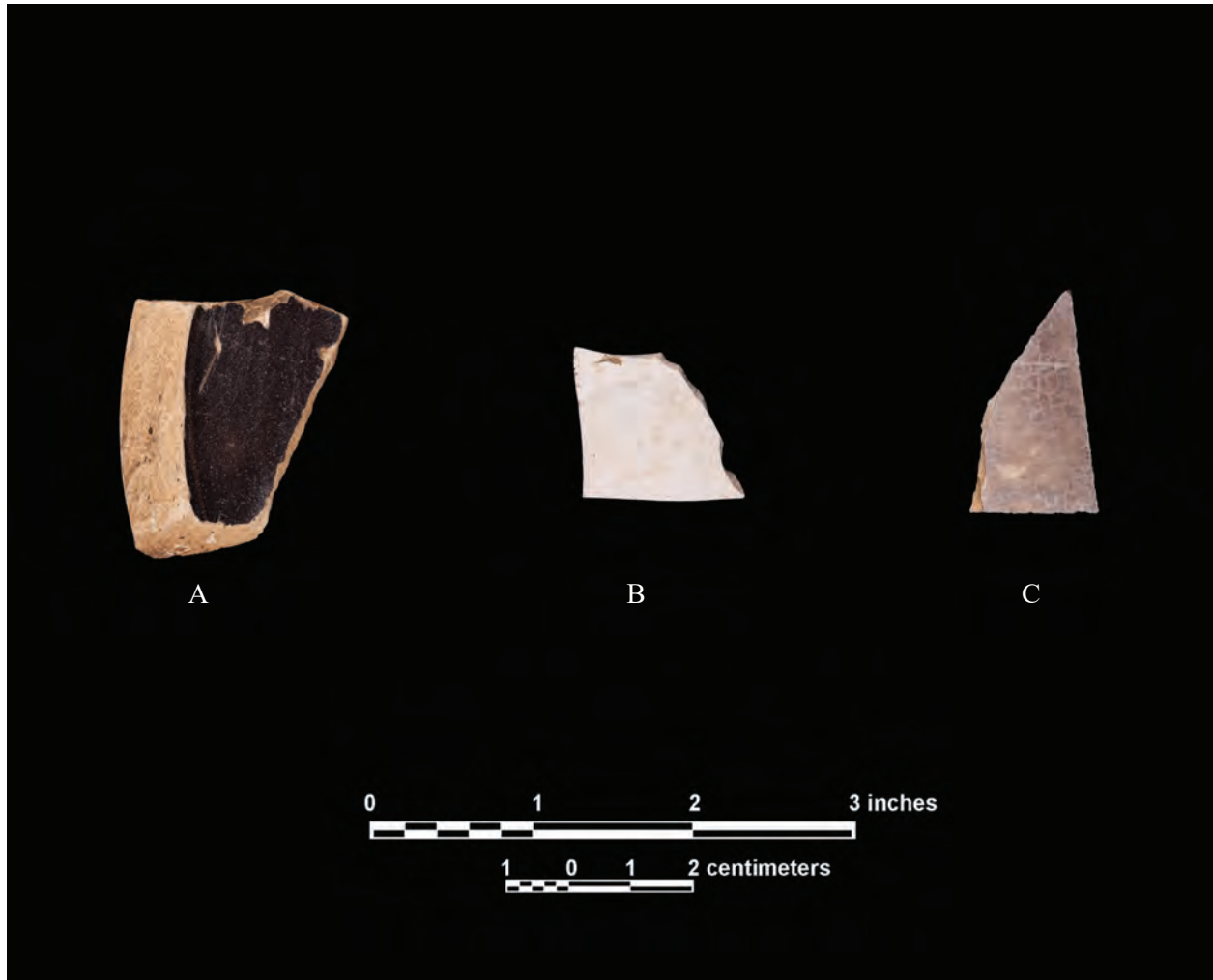
Table 36. Feature 62 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Remains			3
	Bone Fragments		3
Household/Structural			35
Architectural/Construction			28
	Brick, Unidentified		1
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		4
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		2
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	10
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	11
Furnishings/Accessories			7
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		7
Personal			1
Cosmetic			1
	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass		1
Miscellaneous			18
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			18
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		13
	Slag		5
Pre-Contact			2
Lithics			2
	Flake Fragment		1
	Flake, Cortical Platform Remnant		1
Grand Total			108

Faunal remains from Feature 62 consist of three pieces of medium-sized mammal bone, all with visible evidence of butchering. No evidence of burning was observed on these bone fragments. None of these fragments could be identified beyond size and class.

The household/construction group is dominated by architectural/construction artifacts ($n=28$; 80.00%) with furnishings/accessories artifacts also present ($n=7$; 20.00%). Architectural/construction artifacts include wire nails/nail fragments, flat glass, and a brick fragment. The furnishings/accessories category is comprised of chimney glass. Wire nails/nail fragments ($n=21$; 1860–n/a) make up all of the chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this group (Nelson 1968). One personal item, a milk glass container jar, was found in this feature. Miscellaneous artifacts are comprised entirely of fragmented metal and pieces of slag.

Figure 5.62
Selected Artifacts from Feature 62



A. Albany Slipped Stoneware; B. Ironstone; C. Whiteware with Burning

Feature 62 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 62 assemblage consist of 28 artifacts with known manufacture start dates. These start dates span the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century sites. No artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates.

Because no artifacts with known start and end dates were found in Feature 62, no MCD or MAD could be calculated. One fragment of bottle glass with an applied color label informs a TPQ of 1935 for Feature 62 (Miller et al. 2000). Coupled with the feature stratigraphy, the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage suggest that Feature 62 was filled in a single or few episodes during the 1930s.

Feature 62 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 62 reflected a general refuse pit that appeared to be filled sometime during the 1930s. The feature's stratigraphy indicates that it was filled in a single or few episodes. Artifact functional groups represented best in this feature, which include foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous, suggest that this pit was used for the disposal of general household refuse. The minimal amount of faunal remains indicates that this feature was not used for food waste disposal, and the fragmented and small number of architectural/construction artifacts indicates that it was not filled as part of a demolition event. While feature does reflect general refuse associated with a specific historic household, the deposit still may be useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study in examining overall patterns at the site. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Feature 69

Feature 69 was a general refuse pit located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.63). Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 69 was situated 43 centimeters southeast of Feature 70, 84 centimeters west of Feature 68, and 84 centimeters southeast of Feature 71. Feature 70 was another general refuse pit in Pit Group 3 and the remaining features were post molds. This feature was ovular in plan shape with a shallow, basin-shaped profile. Feature 69 measured 105x50 centimeters (41.3x19.7 in.) in plan view and extended to 10 centimeters (3.9 in.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature (Figure 5.64). This feature was bisected along an east to west axis with the south half excavated first to reveal its north profile facing 12 degrees. A datum line was established at 10 centimeters above the stripped surface to provide vertical

Figure 5.63
Photographs of Feature 69



A. North Plan View

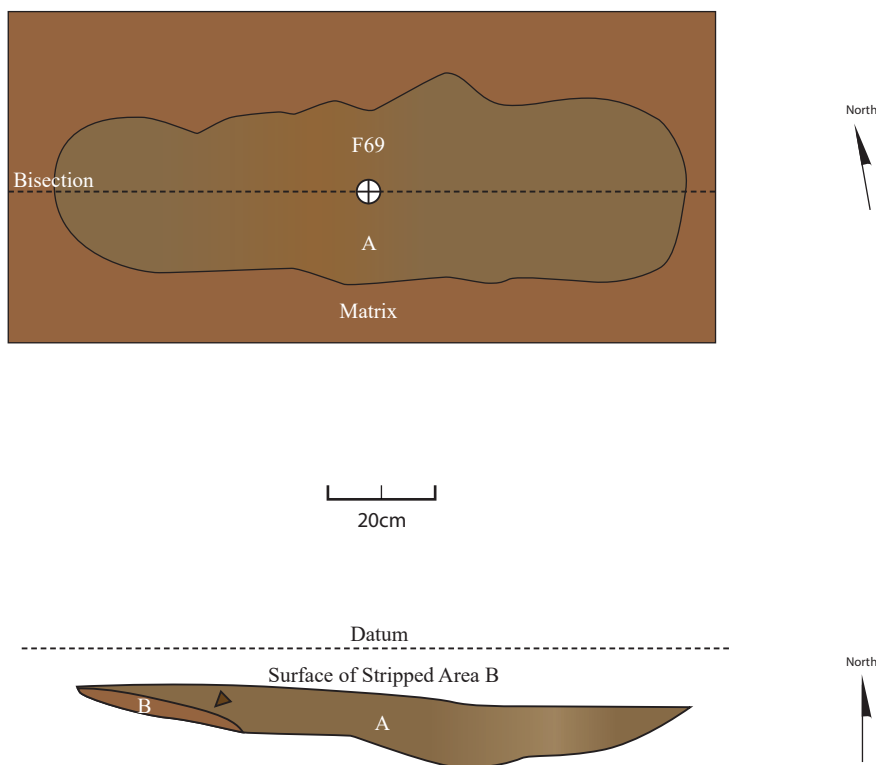


B.

Figure 5.64

Feature 69 = 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with ~5%
 7.5 YR 4/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay
 Matrix = 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

⊕ Datum Tack



Feature 69

A = 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with ~20% 10 YR 5/4
 Yellowish Brown Sandy Clay

B = 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

Matrix = 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

▲ Brown Glass

⊕ Datum Tack

control for excavation and mapping. Because Feature 69 was only 10 centimeters (3.9 in.) thick, one level was excavated from each half of the feature. The shape of the feature was consistent during excavation and no disturbances were observed.

Feature 69 Fill Characteristics

The Feature 69 fill consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam mottled 20 percent with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam. An inclusion of matrix soil was present at the base of the western edge of the feature. The surrounding matrix was 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay. The relatively homogenous feature fill suggests that this pit was filled in a single or few episodes.

Feature 69 Archaeobotanical Remains

A 9.0-liter soil sample was extracted from the north half of Feature 69 for archaeobotanical analysis. While a sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses, this was feature was not selected for analysis following review of the data potential of all of the excavated features. The Feature 69 sample contained four seeds, all of which were uncharred. Uncharred seeds are less convincing as archaeological deposits and may reflect modern disturbances. However, it is possible that uncharred seeds were deposited historically and represented the nineteenth- to twentieth-century landscape or historic activities. Seeds from the Feature 69 sample consist of one blackberry/raspberry seed and three goosefoot seeds. No wood charcoal specimens were present in the Feature 69 sample. Goosefoot is a wild herbaceous plant with nutritional value that commonly grows in disturbed environments. Blackberry and raspberry plants commonly grow in disturbed areas as well, and also offer nutritional benefits. These plants were likely growing in the vicinity of the Feature 69 location, and may have been incorporated into the diet of the historic site inhabitants (Appendix C).

Feature 69 Artifacts

Feature 69 produced an exceedingly small number of artifacts ($n=70$) relative to other pits excavated during this study (Table 37). Miscellaneous artifacts make up the majority (67.14%) of this assemblage, followed by foodways artifacts (24.29%) and household/structural artifacts (7.14%). One pre-contact lithic artifact was also recovered. A minimal amount of slag and brick (<0.1 kg) was found throughout the feature, and was weighed and discarded in the field.

Table 37. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 69

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	0	0.00%
Clothing	0	0.00%

Table 37. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 69

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Foodways	17	24.29%
Household/Structural	5	7.14%
Personal	0	0.00%
Miscellaneous	47	67.14%
Pre-Contact	1	1.43%
Total	70	100.00%

Foodways artifacts from Feature 69 consist of seven food storage items, seven pieces of faunal remains, and three food service items (Table 38). Food storage artifacts consist of container glass, faunal remains consist of six indeterminate bone fragments, as well as one unidentified scapula, and food service artifacts consist of three pieces of plain whiteware (Figure 5.65 a). Household/structural artifacts consist entirely of architectural/construction items, including nail fragments and flat glass. Miscellaneous artifacts from Feature 69 consist of fragmented metal and slag, as well as one piece of burned glass and one piece of unidentified glass (Figure 5.65 b).

Table 38. Feature 69 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Foodways			17
Service			3
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	3
Storage			7
	Container Glass, Amber		2
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917	1
	Container Glass, Aqua		2
	Container Glass, Clear		2
Remains			7
	Indeterminate Bone Fragment		6
	Unidentified Scapula		1
Household/Structural			5
Architectural/Construction			5
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		2
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		3
Miscellaneous			47
Glass			2
	Glass, Burned		1
	Glass, Unidentified		1
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			45
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		33

Table 38. Feature 69 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Slag		12
Pre-Contact			1
Lithics			1
	Flake-General, Faceted Platform Remnant		1
Grand Total			70

Feature 69 Chronology

Four chronologically diagnostic artifacts are present in this assemblage: three pieces of plain whiteware (1830–n/a; Nelson 1968) and one piece of amethyst glass (1880–1917; Figure 5.65 a; Baugher-Perlin 1982:261). No MCD is available due to the lack of ceramics with known manufacture start and end dates. The MAD for Feature 69, based on one piece of amethyst glass, is 1899. The TPQ for Feature 69, also informed by the amethyst glass, is 1880. There is not enough artifactual data to inform a precise chronology for Feature 69, but it was likely filled during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

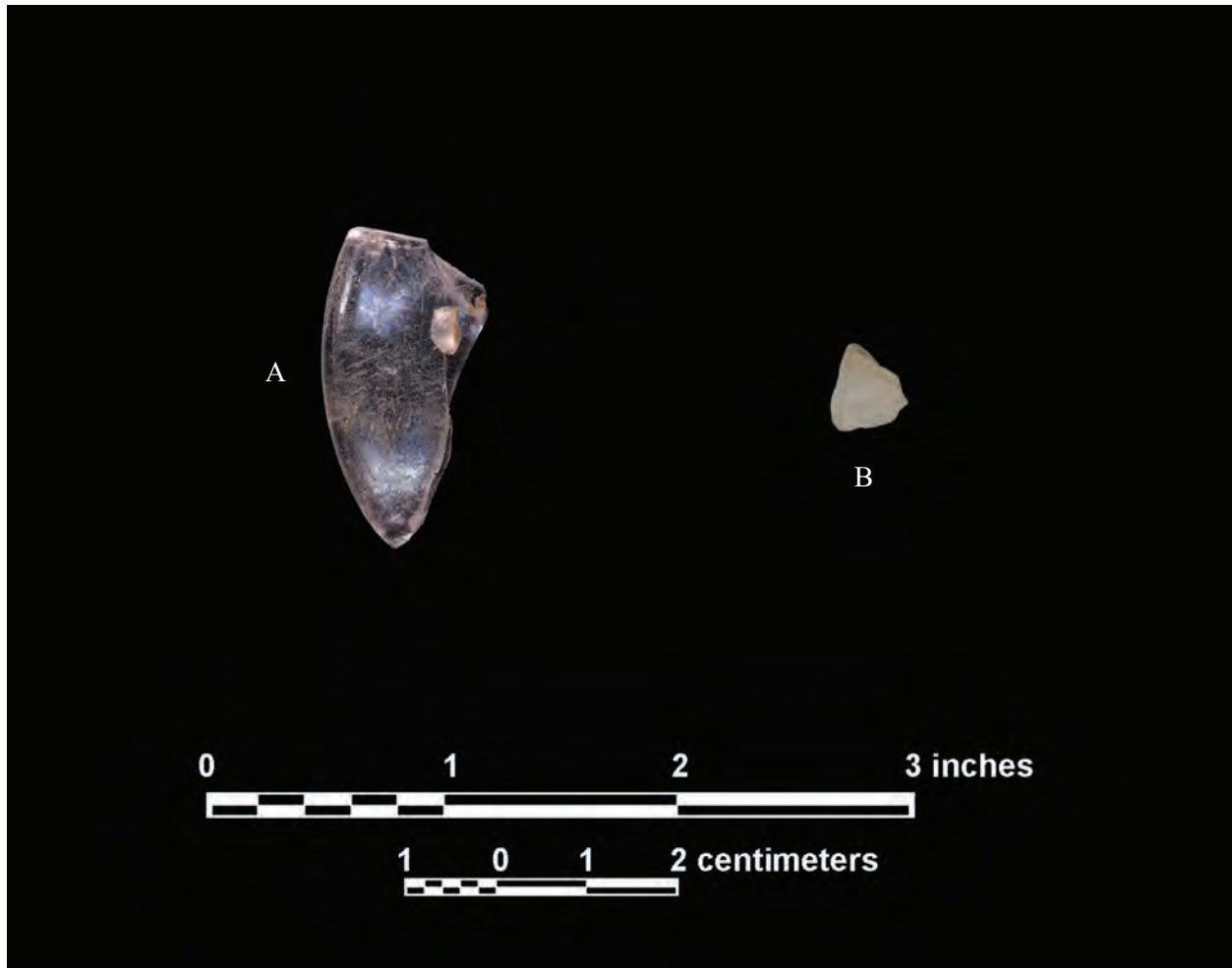
Feature 69 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 69 reflected a general refuse pit that appeared to be filled sometime during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The feature’s stratigraphy indicates that it was filled in a single or few episodes. Artifact functional groups represented best in this feature, which include foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous, suggest that this pit was used for the disposal of general household refuse. The minimal amount of faunal remains indicates that this feature was not used for food waste disposal, and the fragmented and small number of architectural/construction artifacts indicates that it was not filled as part of a demolition event. Because this feature does not contain enough artifactual data shed light on historic lifeways of the site inhabitants or African American historic community of Albany in general, the deposit is not useful for addressing research topics for this study.

Feature 70

Feature 70 was a general refuse pit located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.66 and 5.67). Measuring from the center of each feature, Feature 70 was situated 43 centimeters (16.9 in.) northwest of Feature 69 and 61 (24.0 in.) centimeters east of Feature 71. Feature 69 was another general refuse pit in Pit Group 3 and Feature 71 was a post mold. This feature was oval in plan shape with a conical, and somewhat irregular, profile shape. Feature 69 measured 80x31

Figure 5.65
Selected Artifacts from Feature 69

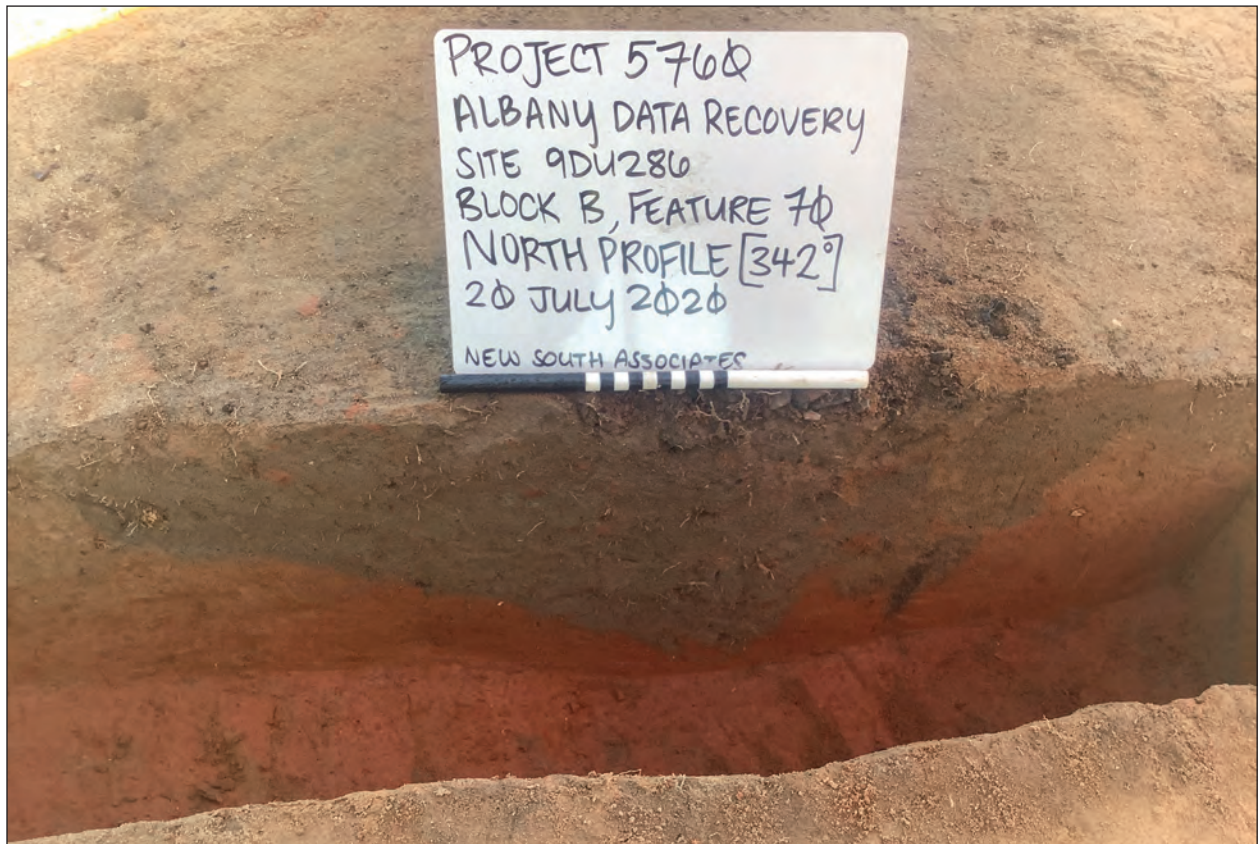


A. Amethyst Glass; B. Burned Glass

Figure 5.66
Photographs of Feature 70



A. North Plan View



B.

Figure 5.67

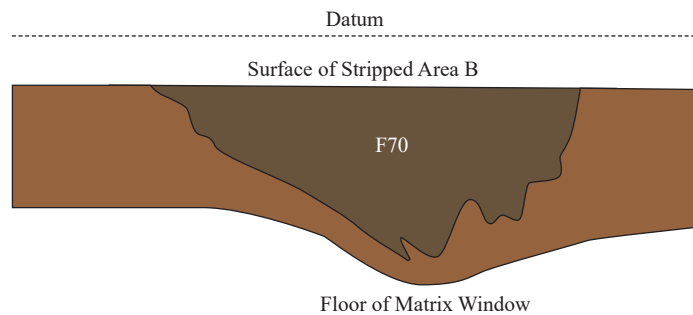
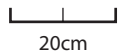
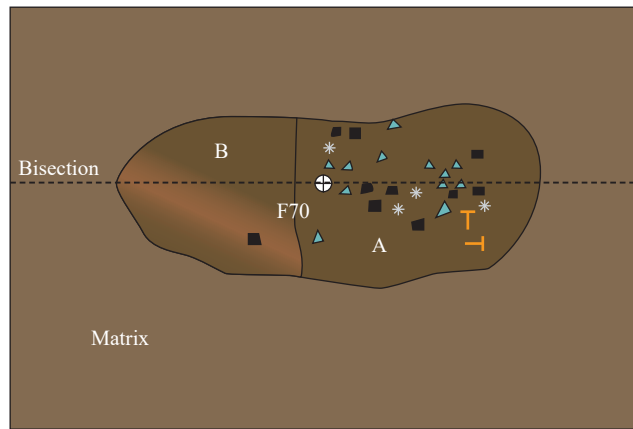
Feature 70

A = 10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy Loam

B = 10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Mottled with ~5% 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay

Matrix = 10YR 4/3 Brown Loamy Sand

- T Nail
- Coal
- ▲ Clear Glass
- * Slag
- ⊕ Datum Tack



Feature 70 = 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with 10% 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay & 2% 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Loam
 Matrix = 5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red Sandy Clay



centimeters (31.4x12.2 in.) in plan view and extended to 27 centimeters (10.6 in.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. This feature was bisected along an east to west axis with the south half excavated first to reveal its north profile facing 342 degrees. A datum line was established at 10 centimeters above the stripped surface to provide vertical control for excavation and mapping. Both the north and south halves were excavated in 10-centimeter (3.9-in.) levels. No disturbances were observed during excavation.

Feature 70 Fill Characteristics

At the stripped surface, Feature 70 appeared to contain two discrete zones. The larger zone, designated as Zone A, consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam and was dense with slag, clear glass, coal, and nails. The smaller zone, designated as Zone B, consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown sandy loam mottled with approximately five percent 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay. This zone contained very few artifacts. In profile, only Feature 70 contained a single, relatively homogenous deposit of fill. This fill consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam mottled with approximately 10 percent 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay and two percent 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam. The surrounding matrix consisted of a 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay.

Feature 70 Archaeobotanical Remains

A 9.0-liter soil sample was extracted from the north half of Feature 70 for archaeobotanical analysis. While a sample was collected for pollen, starch, and phytolith analyses, this was not selected for processing. The Feature 70 sample contained four seeds, all of which were charred. Seeds from the Feature 70 sample consist of one maize cupule and three chinaberry seeds. No wood charcoal specimens were present in the Feature 70 sample. Maize likely reflects the purchase of produce from markets but it is possible that maize cultivation occurred on the site. Chinaberry seeds reflect ornamental trees, which likely grew in the vicinity of Feature 70 historically (Appendix C).

Feature 70 Artifacts

Feature 70 produced a moderate number of artifacts ($n=342$; Table 39). The foodways group (55.56%) is best represented in this assemblage, followed by the miscellaneous group (22.81%) and the household/structural group (20.47%). One agricultural/labor artifact, one clothing artifact, and one personal artifact are also present in the Feature 70 assemblage.

Table 39. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 70

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	1	0.29%
Clothing	1	0.29%
Foodways	190	55.56%
Household/Structural	70	20.47%
Personal	1	0.29%
Miscellaneous	78	22.81%
Total	342	100.00%

The foodways group primarily consists of food storage items (94.21%), with food service items (3.16%), faunal remains (2.11%), and one food preparation item (0.53%) also present (Table 40). The food storage category is comprised of container and bottle glass, while food service artifacts consist of ceramics and plastic flatware. One rim sherd and one handle fragment were identified among the ceramics but no vessels types could be discerned (Figure 5.68). The single food preparation artifact is a corkscrew. Faunal remains consisted of four unidentifiable mammal bone fragments. No evidence of butchering was present on these remains but one bone exhibited signs of light burning. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the foodways group consist of plain whiteware ($n=3$; 1830–n/a; Miller 1991:5), clear machine-made bottle glass ($n=2$; 1889–n/a; Lindsay 2009), one piece of refined earthenware (1937–n/a; Majewski 1994), and one fragment of an amber glass Clorox bottle (1940–1962; Lockhart and Hoenig 2018).

Table 40. Feature 70 Artifact Summary

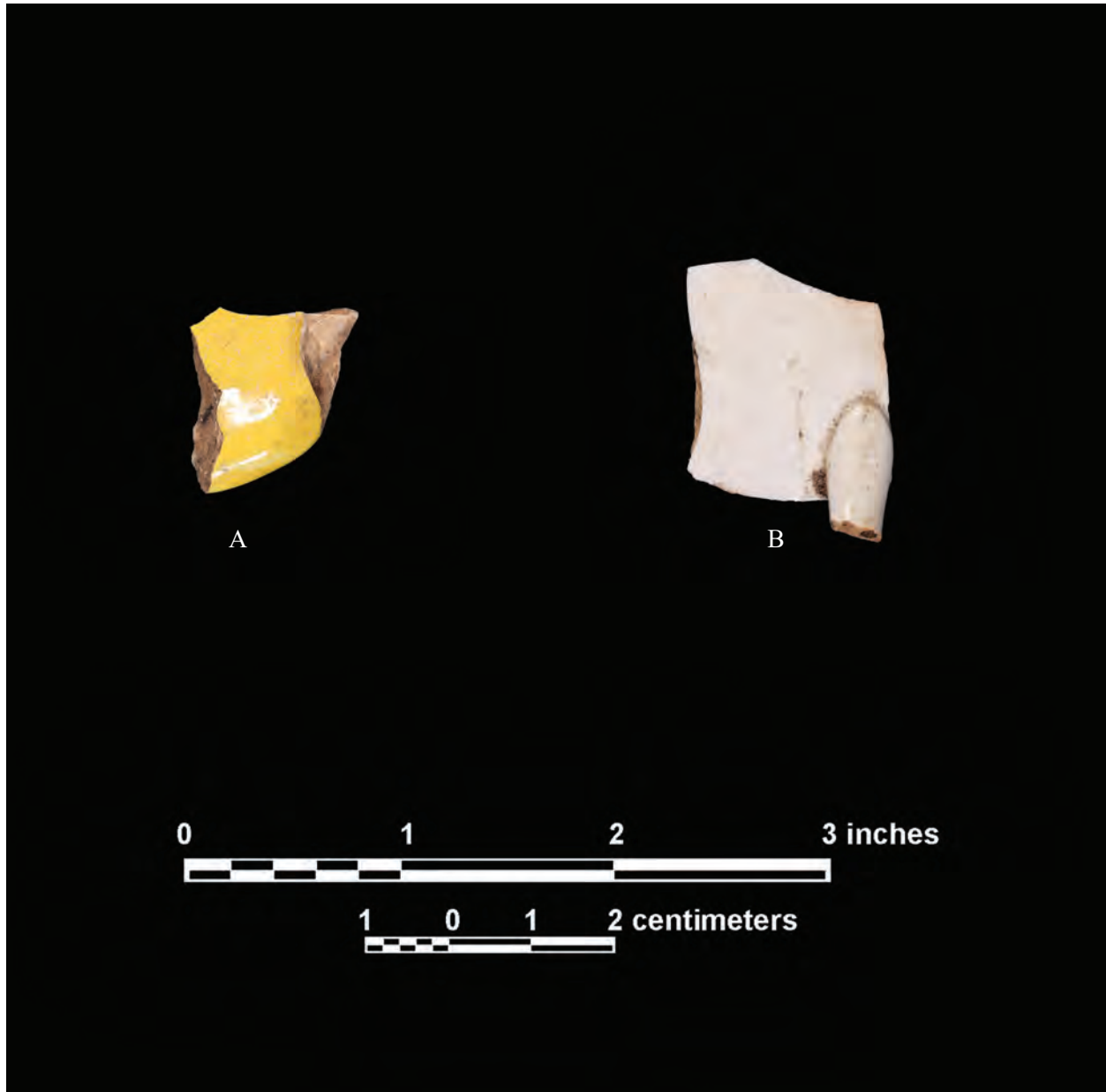
Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Agricultural/Labor			1
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			1
	Tool Handle Part		1
Foodways			190
Preparation			1
	Corkscrew		1
Service			6
	Flatware, Plastic, Blue Fork		1
	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes, Yellow Rim	1937–	1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified		1
	Whiteware, Plain	1830–	3
Storage			179
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	1889–	2
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber, Clorox	1940–1962	1
	Container Glass, Amber		6
	Container Glass, Aqua		6

Table 40. Feature 70 Artifact Summary

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Container Glass, Clear		162
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Amber		2
	Container Glass, Olive Green		1
Remains			4
	Cancellous Bone Fragment		1
	Indeterminate Bone Fragment		3
Clothing			1
Fasteners			1
	Clothing Buckle, Brass		1
Household/Structural			70
Architectural/Construction			70
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		5
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805–	1
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805–	3
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		6
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860–	38
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860–	17
Personal			1
Other			1
	Pencil Lead		1
Miscellaneous			78
Glass			1
	Glass, Burned		1
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			74
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		25
	Slag		31
	Ring, Iron/Steel		1
	Sheet of Iron/Steel		17
Modern			2
	Plastic, Indeterminate		2
Biological/Faunal/Floral			1
	Coal		1
Grand Total			342

The household/structural group was comprised entirely of architectural/construction artifacts. Wire nails/nail fragments ($n=55$) dominate this group, followed by unidentified nails ($n=6$), flat glass ($n=5$), and cut nails/nail fragments ($n=4$). Cut nails were first manufactured in 1805 (Miller

Figure 5.68
Selected Artifacts from Feature 70



A. Yellow Rim; B. Whiteware Handle

et al. 2000). Although wire nails have beginning dates of around 1860, they went into general use later in the nineteenth century, and 1885 is a more likely beginning date for these (Miller et al. 2000:14).

The miscellaneous group consists primarily of fragmented metal and slag, with burned glass, unidentified plastic, and coal also present. The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. The agricultural/labor group consists of one tool handle part, the clothing group consists of one brass buckle, and the personal group consists of one piece of pencil lead. No pre-contact artifacts are present in this assemblage.

Feature 70 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 70 assemblage include a moderate number ($n=66$) of materials with known manufacture dates. Nearly all of these artifacts ($n=65$) offer start dates only. These start dates span the early nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century sites. One artifact provides a manufacture start and end date: one fragment of an amber glass Clorox bottle (1940–1962; Lockhart and Hoenig 2018).

Because no ceramics present in this assemblage have known manufacture start and end dates, no MCD could be calculated for this feature. The MAD, based on the single artifact with a known production date range, is 1951. This artifact also informs a TPQ of 1940 for Feature 70. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 70 likely dates from the mid-twentieth century.

Feature 70 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 70 reflected a general refuse pit that appeared to be created during the mid-twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy and dimensions indicated it was probably filled quickly in a single or few episodes by a single household. The fragmentary nature of architectural materials suggests that this pit was not filled during a demolition event. Artifacts recovered from Feature 70 indicate that it was used to dispose of general household refuse. The minimal presence of faunal remains suggest that this feature was not used specifically for food waste disposal. While feature does reflect general refuse associated with a specific historic household, the deposit still may be useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study in examining overall patterns at the site. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Pit Group 4

Pit Group 4 consists of Features 43 and 50. These pit features were located in the north-central section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.1). Feature 43 appeared to be an outdoor kitchen fire pit, while Feature 50 appeared to be a wood-lined privy pit. Feature 43 was amorphous in plan shape with a basin-shaped profile. This feature was lined with a fire-exposed clay floor that surrounded the entire feature. Feature 50 was rectangular in both plan and profile view. Measuring from the center of the features, Feature 43 was 4.02 meters (13.19 ft.) west of Feature 50. The northern edge of Stripped Area B was situated 55 centimeters (1.8 ft.) north of Feature 43 and 75 centimeters (2.46 ft.) north of Feature 50. Post Configuration 2 was situated between the two features. This post configuration consisted of 10 structural stains that varied in size, shape, and fill characteristics. Because outdoor kitchens and privies commonly included structural elements, at least some of the features in Post Configuration 2 were likely associated with the Pit Group 4 features.

Pit Group 4 Artifacts

Both Features 43 and 50 yielded an extremely high number of artifacts. Feature 43 yielded 2,069 artifacts and Feature 50 yielded 2,211. In alignment with the artifact assemblages from other pits excavated for this study, the assemblages for Features 43 and 50 were dominated by foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous artifacts. However, these functional groups are represented differently in the two feature assemblages. The miscellaneous group is dominant in the Feature 43 assemblage, representing 43.06 percent of the artifacts, while this group only makes up 23.43 percent of the artifacts from Feature 50. In both features, this group is comprised primarily of fragmentary slag and metal. Therefore, this group's representation has been inflated in both assemblages.

The household/structural group is second-best represented in the Feature 43 assemblage, making up 32.29 percent of the recovered artifacts, and is the dominant functional group in the Feature 50 assemblage representing 50.66 of the artifacts. The foodways group is similarly represented in the two features, making up 22.23 percent of the Feature 43 assemblage and 24.29 percent of the Feature 50 assemblage. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor group artifacts are present in both features in small amounts. Five pre-contact lithics were found in Feature 43 and two were found in Feature 50. In addition, 24.3 kg (53.5 lbs.) of rubble was found in Feature 43 and 21.4 kg (47.2 lbs.) was found in Feature 50. The Feature 43 rubble included gravel, brick fragments, slag, and coal, while the Feature 50 rubble included brick fragments, gravel, slag, and fragmentary sheet metal. Rubble was weighed and discarded in the field.

The artifact assemblages from both features suggest that they were used for the refuse of general household materials, food waste, and demolition materials. However, there were distinctive differences in the shape, stratigraphy, and feature fill between the two features that indicate specific functions of each. Feature 43 had a basin-shaped profile with ashy fill and a fire-exposed clay lining, while Feature 50 had a rectangular profile with greasy fill and a wood lining. Feature 50 also exhibited evidence of disturbance in the upper 20 centimeters (7.8 in.) that likely resulted from a demolition bulldozing event. Feature 43 showed only minimal disturbances from animal burrowing. A bulldozing event would explain why Feature 50 produced such a large number of household/structural materials. Based on the feature characteristics and contents, Feature 43 reflected an outdoor kitchen pit and Feature 50 reflected a wood-lined privy.

Pit Group 4 Chronology

Feature 43 contained 616 artifacts with known manufacture start dates. These start dates span the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century. Fifteen artifacts in the Feature 43 assemblage provide manufacture start and end dates, including bottle glass, container glass, crown caps, a screw cap/top, and a Lincoln penny. Because no ceramics with known start and end dates were found in Feature 46, no MCD could be calculated. The MAD, based on all 15 artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1927.33. A single Lincoln penny provides a TPQ of 1966 for Feature 43. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 43 was likely used during the mid-twentieth century. The depth of recovery among chronologically diagnostic artifacts does not suggest that older artifacts were deposited first, suggesting that this pit was not filled over an extensive period of time. Based on the TPQ of 1966, the use of this kitchen fire pit was likely terminated during the 1960s.

Feature 50 contained 1,057 artifacts with known manufacture start dates. These start dates range from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Thirty-eight artifacts have known manufacture start and end dates, including bottle glass, container glass, crown caps, a Battleship brand button, and a wheat penny. Because no ceramics with known start and end dates were found in Feature 50, no MCD could be calculated. The MAD, based on all 38 artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1923.05. One Duraglas bottle fragment provides a TPQ of 1948 for Feature 50. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, the Feature 50 privy pit was likely used during the mid-twentieth century. The depth of recovery among chronologically diagnostic artifacts does not suggest that older artifacts were deposited first, suggesting that this pit was not filled over an extensive period of time. Based on the TPQ of 1948, the use of this privy pit was likely terminated during the 1940s or 1950s.

The MAD for Features 43 (1927.33) and 50 (1923.05) are only four years apart. However, the TPQ for Feature 43 is 1966 and the TPQ for Feature 50 is 1948. This suggests that these features were created around the same time during 1920s or 1930s, but Feature 43 remained in use for longer than Feature 50. These features were therefore likely associated with the same household inhabiting 308 Highland Alley. The subsequent section further discusses nearby households and the historic residents who inhabited them.

Pit Group 4 Historical Association

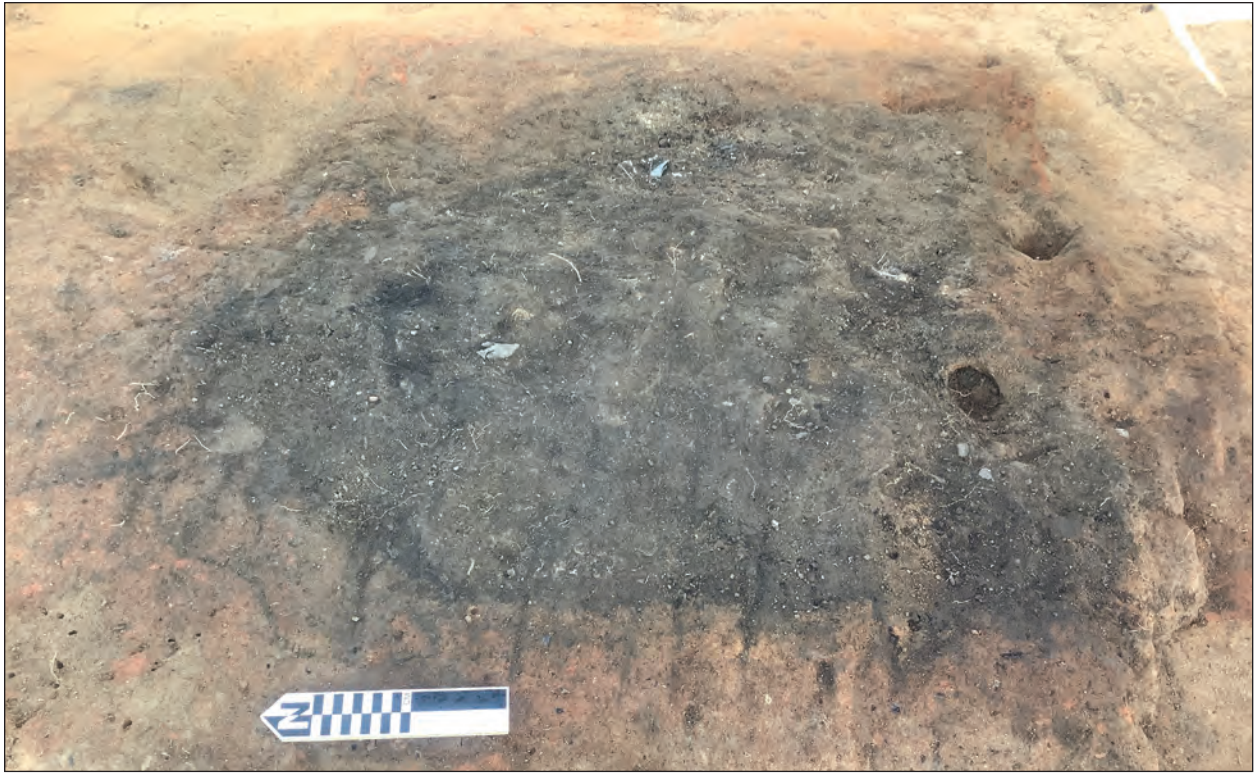
According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, the Feature 43 location was within the rear yard of the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.) and the Feature 50 location was within the rear yard of the house at 3410/77 State Street. According to the 1911 Sanborn map, lot lines changed in such a way that the locations of both features were within the rear yard of the house at 308 Highland Alley. If these features were associated with the same household, it is likely that they postdate 1905. The 1920 map also shows the locations of Features 43 and Feature 50 in the 308 Highland Alley lot.

No census data is available for the site residents prior to 1910, and the first data for Highland Alley residents is dated from 1920. Three inhabitants occupied 308 Highland Alley according to the 1920 census: a laundress named Clara Turner, a house painter named Charlie Turner, and a building laborer Willie Ponce. The 1934–1935 city directory lists Sam Fain as the sole inhabitant of 308 Highland Alley; Mr. Fain worked as a laborer. The 1941–1944 city directory listed Ella Jones, a laundress, as the only resident of 308 Highland Alley. Later residents include a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown. All residents were listed as African American (Appendix E).

Feature 43

Feature 43 was a refuse fire pit located in the north-central section of Stripped Area B (figure 5.69 and 5.70). The contents and characteristics of this pit suggest an association with outdoor kitchen activities. Feature 43 was situated approximately two meters (6.6 ft.) north of Post Configuration 1. Post Configuration 1 artifacts consist of 47 percent foodways items, an unusually high percentage for structural features. Coupled with their proximity, this may indicate an association between Feature 43 and the Post Configuration 1. Post Configuration 2, located directly east of Feature 43, may also be associated. However, the features in Post Configuration 2 had more ambiguous alignments and foodways artifacts made up only 19 percent of the artifacts from this configuration. The remains of a possible post mold were discovered in the southeastern edge of the feature, further giving credence to the feature being associated with an outdoor kitchen structure.

Figure 5.69
Photographs of Feature 43

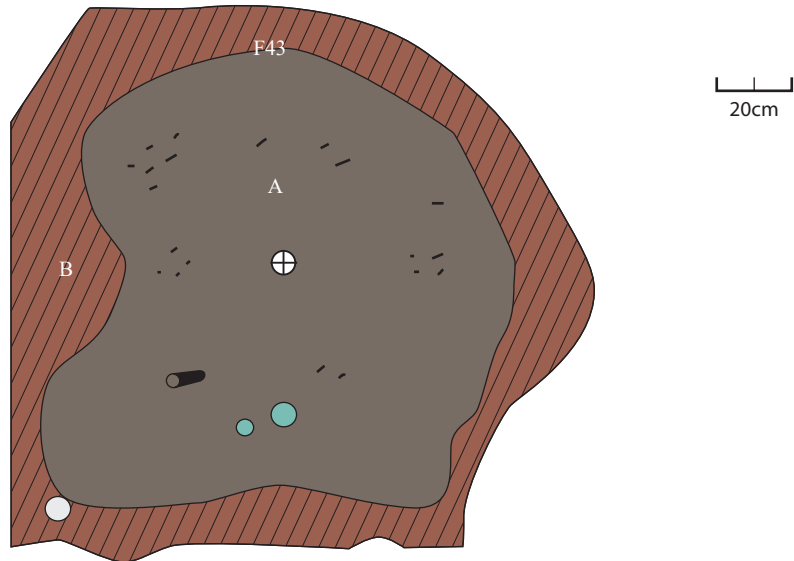


A. East Plan View



B. W

Figure 5.70



Feature 43

A = 7.5YR 4/1 Dark Gray Sandy Loam

B* = 10R 4/6 Red Sandy Clay Mottled with 7.5YR 4/3 Brown Sandy Loam

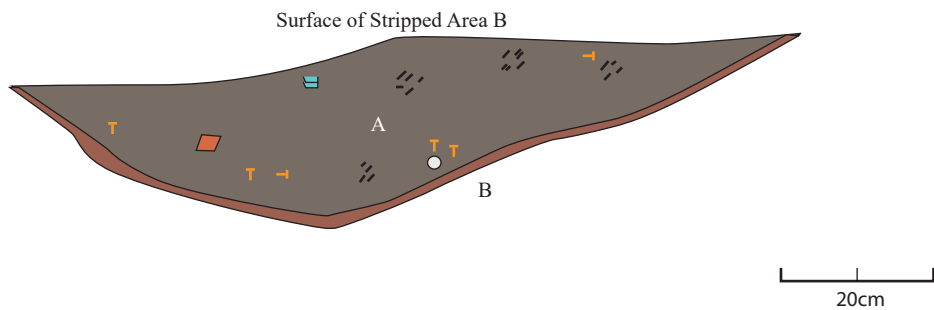
*

Corner depths dif

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Red Clay Outline | Charcoal Flecking |
| Ceramic/Whiteware | Glass |
| Partially Exposed Metal Pipe | Nail |
| | Broken Bottle |
| | Datum Tack |

North

----- Datum -----



Feature 43 measured 165x160 centimeters (5.4x5.2 ft.) in plan view and extended to 22 centimeters (8.6 in.) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. Due to its lengthy horizontal dimensions, Feature 43 was divided into quarters for excavation. This approach was taken to mitigate any possible disturbances and to provide better spatial control. Each quarter was excavated in 10-centimeter (3.9-in.) levels. Vertical control was provided by a line datum established at 16 centimeters (6.3 in.) above the center of the feature's surface. A small rodent burrow was present in the northwest quadrant but no other disturbances were noted during excavation.

Feature 43 Fill Characteristics

Feature 43 contained two discrete zones of fill: a primary zone designated as Zone A and a secondary exterior zone designated as Zone B. Zone A consisted of 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray sandy loam extending from 0.0 to 20.0 centimeters (0.0–7.8 in.) below the stripped surface. The fill of Zone A was ashy with carbonized chinaberry seeds and wood charcoal dispersed throughout. Zone B formed an exterior lining of fire-exposed 10R 4/6 red sandy clay mottled with approximately 10 percent 7.5YR 4.3 brown sandy loam. This sandy clay lining was most distinct along the eastern and southern edges of the feature. The excavated portion of Zone B was one to two centimeters (0.3–0.7 in.) thick. This lining encompassed the entire feature and was highly compacted. Due to its apparent lack of artifacts, as well as time constraints, it was not fully excavated.

Feature 43 Archaeobotanical and Pollen/Phytolith/Starch Remains

A 10-liter macrobotanical flotation sample was extracted from the northwest quadrant of Feature 43. Charred Chinaberry seeds ($n=37$) were the only type of seeds found in this sample, and these seeds were observed throughout the feature fill. These seeds were invariably still within their outer husks/casings, indicating the episode resulting in their deposit was likely an intentional brush clearing of the immediate vicinity in which the botanicals were thrown on a smoldering fire as opposed to the seeds being used for consumption. Wood charcoal specimens from this feature were identified as general hardwood (Appendix C).

A 0.5-liter pollen/phytolith/starch sample was extracted from the northwest quadrant of Feature 43. This pollen from this sample consisted of *Carya* and a moderately large *Pinus* pollen frequency. A small quantity of *Juglans* pollen, indicating proximity to a walnut tree, and an elevated *Quercus* pollen frequency, representing oak trees. It exhibited small frequencies of *Amaranthaceae*, *Artemisia*, and *Polemonium* pollen, representing a plant in the goosefoot family, wormwood, and Jacob's ladder. Plants in the goosefoot family are likely to be considered weeds or ornamentals, while wormwood is an acknowledged medicinal plant and sometimes used as an ornamental. The genus *Amaranthus* includes both ornamental species with a red flowerhead and

weedy species (pigweed). Jacob's ladder is an ornamental plant. The elevated frequency of Low-spine Asteraceae in this sample indicates local growth of weedy ragweed.

Cerealia pollen was present in this sample, suggesting discard of kitchen products that included wheat, rye, barley, or oats. Fern spores and nematode eggs were present, but not abundant. Microscopic charcoal was abundant as well, suggesting discard of kitchen debris or ash. This sample was dominated by bulliform phytoliths, which are generic indicators of grasses and/or sedges. These phytoliths are unique to this location. At present, these cells, described as representing cells with punctates, remain of unidentified origin. No starches were observed in the Feature 43 sample (Appendix B).

Feature 43 Artifacts

Feature 43 yielded an extremely high number of artifacts ($n=2,069$; Table 41). The miscellaneous group is dominant in this assemblage (43.06%) but it is almost entirely made up of fragmentary slag and metal. Therefore, this group's representation has been inflated. While the household/structural group is second-best represented in this assemblage, making up 32.29 percent of the recovered artifacts, the in this group are also highly fragmented suggesting that it is also somewhat over-represented. The foodways group makes up 22.23 percent of the Feature 43 assemblage. Due to the large number of artifacts in each of these groups, they are presented in separate tables. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor group artifacts are presented in a table together due to their smaller sizes. Five pre-contact lithics were also recovered: three flake fragments, one flake with a flat platform remnant, and one utilized flake. All five were made of an unidentified chert. These pre-contact artifacts are not presented in a table. In addition, 24.3 kg (53.5 lbs.) of rubble, including gravel, brick fragments, slag, and coal, was weighed and discarded in the field after being recovered from Feature 43.

Table 41. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 43

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	11	0.53%
Clothing	16	0.77%
Foodways	460	22.23%
Household/Structural	668	32.29%
Personal	18	0.87%
Miscellaneous	891	43.06%
Pre-Contact	5	0.24%
Total	2,069	100.00%

Feature 43 Foodways Artifacts

The foodways group is dominated by food storage artifacts (70.43%), followed by faunal remains (19.57%) and food service artifacts (10.00%). Food storage artifacts include pieces of container glass, bottle glass, and tin cans. Many of the bottle glass fragments have known manufacture date ranges (Figure 5.71 a, d–e; Table 42.). Food service artifacts include several varieties of whiteware sherds, porcelain sherds, tableware glass fragments, and bottle glass fragments. Three base fragments and four rim fragments were identified among the whiteware sherds, but no vessel types could be discerned from the ceramics. Numerous chronologically diagnostic artifacts are present within the food storage and food service categories, and these are discussed in a subsequent section.

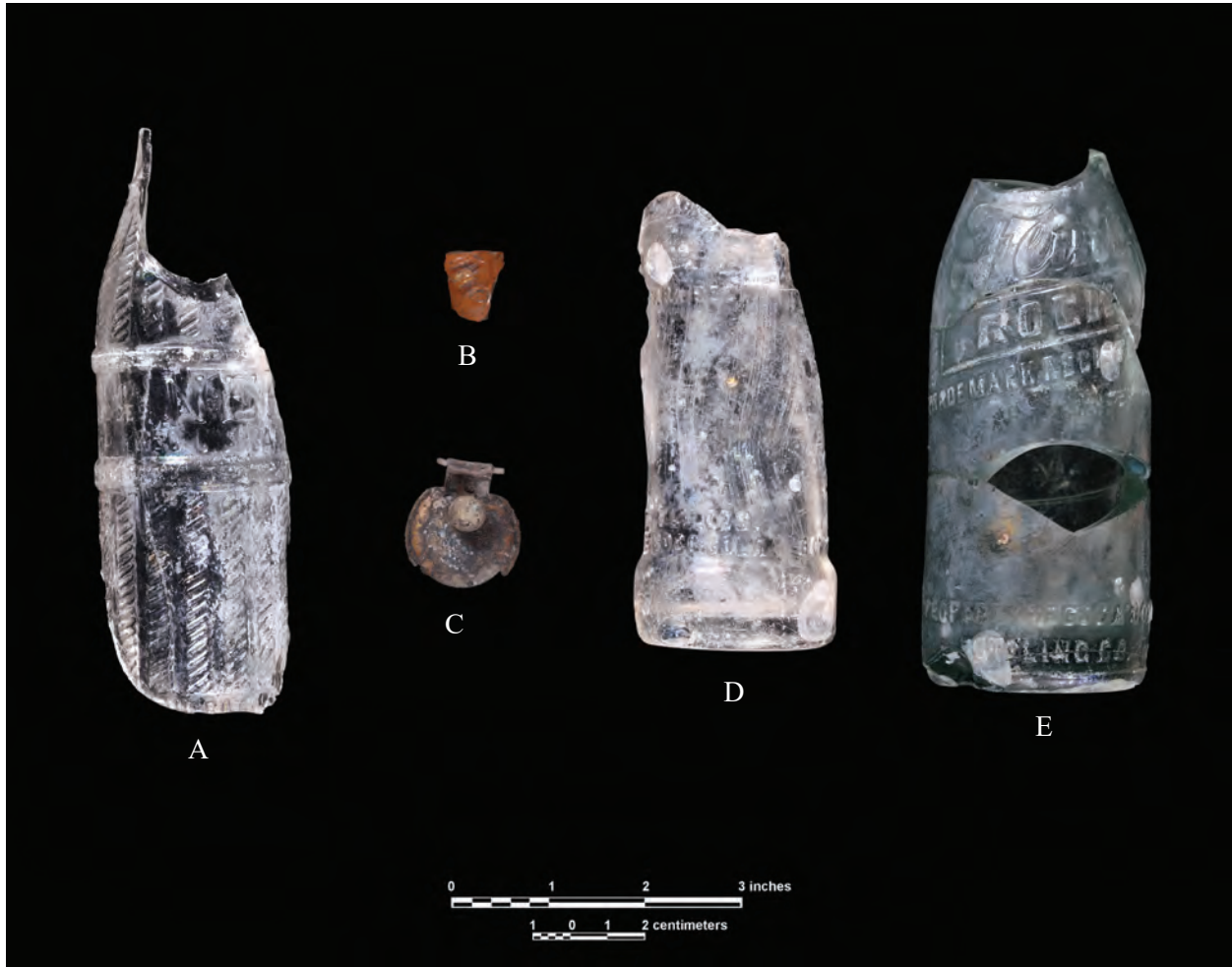
Table 42. Foodways Artifacts from Feature 43

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Service			46
	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	1928– (Riley 1958)	1
	Bottle Glass, Nehi, base embossed; 'DESIGN PAT'D MARCH 3, 1925'	1925–1939 (Riley 1958)	1
	Bottle Glass, Nehi, embossed on body/heel/ body: '9 FLUID OUNCES'/'NEHI' (x2)/'REG U.S. PAT. OFF.'/'BEVERAGE' heel:... 'HI BOTT..'	1925–1933 (Riley 1958)	1
	Bottle Glass, Nehi	1924– (Riley 1958)	11
	Porcelain, Plain		3
	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded		8
	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/ Unidentified		2
	Whiteware, Plain	1830– (Miller 1991:5)	13
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830– (Miller 1991:5)	3
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	1830– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Whiteware, Unidentified		1
Storage			324
	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish	1892– (Lindsay 2009)	2
	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	1880–1913 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:268)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber Finish	1889–(Lindsay 2009)	2
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, Duraglass	1943–1953 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, "Flint Rock"	1913–1940 (Lockhart, 2010)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	1889– (Lindsay 2009)	13
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear Base Fragment; Embossed: 'OWENS'/'O in I in Diamond'	1931–1951 (Lockhart and Hoenig 2018)	1

Table 42. Foodways Artifacts from Feature 43

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, “Applic...”	1918–1938 (Lockhart, Schulz, et al. 2013)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, “152”	1885–1900 (Lindsay 2009)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Cobalt Vicks Vapo-Rub	1910–1940 (Lockhart, 2010)	1
	Bottle Glass, with Applied Color Label	1935– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1869– (Baugher-Perlin 1982:276)	2
	Container Glass, Amber		19
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:261)	1
	Container Glass, Aqua		22
	Container Glass, Clear		225
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		2
	Container Glass, Green		8
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1743– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Container Glass, Other		3
	Crown Cap	1892–1955 (Miller et al. 2000)	3
	Metal Lids, Other		3
	Screw Cap/Top	1945–1960 (Colgate-Palmolive Company n.d.)	1
	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top	1898– (Miller et al. 2000)	3
	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments	1837– (Miller et al. 2000)	6
Remains			90
Aves, indeterminate			2
Aves, large			1
Chicken (<i>G. Domesticus</i>)	Longbone shaft fragment		1
Aves, medium			11
Bivalves			1
Mammalia, indeterminate			16
Mammalia, large			2
Mammalia, medium			13
Mammalia, medium or large			35
Mammalia, small or medium			1
Pig (<i>S. scrofa</i>)			7
Indeterminate	Vertebrata		1
Grand Total			460

Figure 5.71
Selected Artifacts from Feature 43



A. Nehi Bottle; B. Ball Clay Pipe Bowl, Glazed, Possible Face & Eye with Turban; C. Watch or
Compass Lid, Brass; D. Coca-Cola Bottle, 1928; E. Aqua Glass Bottle, Flint Rock Embossed, Albany,
GA 1913-1940

Faunal remains consist of 90 individual bone or shell fragments comprising 8.45 percent of the total estimated sample biomass from this study. These remains are comprised almost entirely of bone fragments from birds and mammals, most of which were unidentifiable beyond class and size. Just two taxa, represented by a total of nine bone fragments, were identified within this subassemblage. Both represent common domestic species: pig (*S. scrofa*) and chicken (*G. domesticus*). Although the Feature 43 faunal remains subassemblage was one of the largest in this study, its contents are relatively nondiagnostic with the exception of pig and chicken remains. Evidence of butchering consists of saw marks on medium or large mammal bone fragments. Various levels of burning were observed on 24 individual specimens (Appendix A).

Feature 43 Household/Structural Artifacts

The household/structural group is dominated by architectural/construction artifacts (97.75%), with hardware artifacts (0.9%), furnishings/accessories artifacts (0.9%), and electrical artifacts (0.45%) also present (Table 43). The architectural/construction category includes a piece of asphalt floor tile, brick fragments, flat glass fragments, wire nails/nail fragments, cut nails/nail fragments, and pointed wood screws. The hardware category consists of four staples and two bolts/brackets. Furnishings/accessories from Feature 43 include fragments of chimney glass, pieces of electrical wire, and one stove part. The electrical category is made up of light bulb fragments.

Table 43. Household/Structural Artifacts from Feature 43

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Architectural/Construction			653
	Asphalt Floor Tile		1
	Brick, Machine-Made	1855– (Gurcke 1987)	1
	Brick, Unidentified		4
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		62
	Mortar		16
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805– (Miller et al. 2000)	7
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1805– (Miller et al. 2000)	8
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		20
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860– (Nelson 1968)	384
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860– (Nelson 1968)	106
	Nail, Wire Finish Fragment	1860– (Nelson 1968)	16
	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured		26
	Screw, Pointed Wood	1846– (Miller et al. 2000)	2
Hardware			6
	Bolt and/or Bracket		2
	Staple		4
Furnishings/Accessories			6
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		2

Table 43. Household/Structural Artifacts from Feature 43

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
	Electrical Wire		2
	Stove Part		1
	Unidentified Electrical		1
Electrical			3
	Light Bulb, Machine Made	1895– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Light Bulb, Metal Base Fragment		2
Grand Total			668

The fragmentary nature of artifacts in this group indicate that Feature 43 was not filled as part of a demolition event. However, the high density of household/structural artifacts does suggest that this feature was associated with a nearby historic structure. Many of the artifacts in this group offer manufacture start dates and are discussed in a subsequent section.

Feature 43 Miscellaneous Artifacts

The miscellaneous group is dominated by metal artifacts (94.16%) with biological/faunal/floral items (3.7%), automotive artifacts (1.57%), and burned glass (0.56%) also present (Table 44). The metal artifacts consist primarily of fragmentary slag (86.17%) and unidentified metal fragments (10.85%). The biological/faunal/floral category contains mostly coal (87.87%). The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. The automotive category contains the only chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this group, 14 pieces of auto safety glass (1928–n/a; Panati 1987).

Table 44. Miscellaneous Artifacts from Feature 43

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Glass			5
	Glass, Burned		5
Iron/Steel/Other Metal			839
	Brass Cap		1
	Iron/Steel Plate		3
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded		91
	Metal Object, Miscellaneous		2
	Metal Object, Unidentified		4
	Non-Electrical Wire		6
	Sheet of Copper		3
	Sheet of Iron/Steel		5
	Slag		723
	Spring		1
Automotive			14

Table 44. *Miscellaneous Artifacts from Feature 43*

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
	Auto Safety Glass	1928– (Panati 1987)	14
Biological/Faunal/Floral			33
	Biological/Other/Unidentified		2
	Charcoal		1
	Coal		29
	Rubber, Unidentified		1
Grand Total			891

Feature 43 Clothing, Personal, and Agricultural/Labor Artifacts

The clothing group consists of 15 clothing fasteners and one clothing manufacture item, a brass safety pin (Table 45). Fasteners include two brass buckles, one brass snap, and one metal knapsack buckle. Two chronologically diagnostic artifacts are present in this group: hard rubber buttons (1851–n/a; Miller et al. 2000). The agricultural/labor group is comprised entirely of industrial tools/machine parts.

The personal group contains recreational, decorative, and monetary items, as well as one piece of pencil lead. Recreational artifacts consist of one glazed ball clay pipe bowl with a possible face/eye and turban (Figure 5.71 b), one molded ball clay pipe bowl, three porcelain doll parts, and five fragments of a terra cotta flowerpot. Decorative artifacts include two glass beads, two glass jewelry parts, and two brass watch or compass parts (5.71 c). The monetary artifact is a Lincoln penny with a date of 1966. No other features investigated for this study yielded pipe fragments, and few contained toys such as porcelain doll parts. This suggests that the Feature 43 location was used for recreational activities such as pipe smoking among adults and playtime among children. The pencil lead may also be related to recreation.

Table 45. *Clothing, Personal, and Agricultural/Labor Artifacts from Feature 43*

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Clothing			16
Fasteners			15
	Button, Hard Rubber	1851– (Miller et al. 2000)	2
	Clothing Buckle, Brass		2
	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass		7
	Knapsack Buckle/Clip, Iron/Steel		1
	Shoe Parts, Other, Iron/Steel		1
	Snaps, Brass		2
Manufacture			1
	Safety Pin, Brass		1

Table 45. Clothing, Personal, and Agricultural/Labor Artifacts from Feature 43

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Personal			18
Recreational			10
	Ball Clay Pipe Bowl, Glazed		1
	Ball Clay Pipe Bowl, Molded		1
	Doll Part, Porcelain		3
	Terra Cotta Flower Pot		5
Monetary			1
	Lincoln Penny	1966	1
Decorative			6
	Beads, Glass, Round		2
	Brass Watch or Compass Lid		2
	Jewelry Parts, Glass		2
Other			1
	Pencil Lead		1
Agricultural/Labor			11
Industrial Tools/Machine Parts			11
	Chain		2
	Machine Gear		1
	Nut, Metal		3
	Unidentified Machine Part		2
	Washer		3
Grand Total			45

Feature 43 Chronology

Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the Feature 43 assemblage include a substantial number of items with known manufacture start dates ($n=616$). These start dates span the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century, and include materials common at mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century sites (Table 46). Fifteen artifacts provide manufacture start and end dates, including bottle glass, container glass, crown caps, a screw cap/top, and a Lincoln penny.

Because no ceramics with known start and end dates were found in Feature 46, no MCD could be calculated. The MAD, based on all 15 artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1927.33. A single Lincoln penny provides a TPQ of 1966 for Feature 43. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, Feature 43 was likely used during the mid-twentieth century. The depth of recovery among chronologically diagnostic artifacts does not suggest that older artifacts were deposited first, suggesting that this pit was not filled over an extensive period of time. Based on the TPQ of 1966, the use of this kitchen pit was likely terminated during the 1960s.

Table 46. Artifacts with Known Manufacture Dates from Feature 43

Artifact Description	Level	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Container Glass, Milk Glass	1	1743		1
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1	1805		7
Nail, Cut Fragment	1, 2	1805		8
Whiteware, Plain	1, 2	1830		13
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1	1830		3
Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	2	1830		1
Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments	1, 3	1837		6
Screw, Pointed Wood	1	1846		2
Button, Hard Rubber	1	1851		2
Brick, Machine-Made	1	1855		1
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1, 2, 3	1860		384
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1, 2	1860		106
Nail, Wire Finish Fragment	2	1860		16
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1	1869		2
Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	1	1880	1913	1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2	1880	1917	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, "152"	1	1885	1900	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber Finish	1	1889		2
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	1, 2	1889		13
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1	1890		1
Light Bulb, Machine Made	1	1895		1
Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish	1	1892		2
Crown Cap	1, 2	1892	1955	3
Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top	2	1898		3
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Cobalt Vicks Vapo-Rub	1	1910	1940	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, "Flint Rock"	2	1913	1940	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, "Applic..."	1	1918	1938	1
Bottle Glass, Nehi	1	1924-		11
Bottle Glass, Nehi, embossed on body/heel/body: '9 FLUID OUNCES'/'NEHI' (x2)/'REG U.S. PAT. OFF.'/'BEVERAGE' heel: 'HI BOTT.'	1	1925	1933	1
Bottle Glass, Nehi	1, 2	1925	1939	1
Auto Safety Glass	1, 2, 3	1928		14
Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	1	1928		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear Base Fragment; Embossed: 'OWENS'/'O in I in Diamond'	1	1931	1951	1
Bottle Glass, with Applied Color Label	1	1935		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, Duraglass	1	1943	1953	1
Screw Cap/Top	1	1945	1960	1
Lincoln Penny	1	1966	1966	1

Feature 43 Conclusion

In summary, Feature 43 reflected an outdoor kitchen fire pit that appeared to be in use during the mid-twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy and artifact distribution suggest that it was filled in multiple episodes over a relatively short span of time. The stratigraphy of Feature 43 consisted of a primary zone of fill with a fire-exposed clay lining. While homogenous fill typically points to a single or few deposits, in this case it likely suggests a series of similar deposits indistinguishable from each other. An outdoor kitchen pit like Feature 43 would probably have been used repeatedly for the refuse of food waste, kitchen debris, and general domestic items. This would explain the high density of fragmented, unidentifiable faunal remains and ashy fill found in this feature. The fire-exposed clay lining and presence of carbonized Chinaberry seeds still within their outer husks/casings suggest that burning events occurred at or around the feature location. Further, roughly one quarter (26.66%) of the faunal remains exhibited burning. It is possible that Feature 43 functioned as an open-fire cooking pit, a common feature at African American sites due to their preference for that method of food preparation. Alternatively, this pit may have served as a dumping location for a nearby fire pit with hot coals causing the fire-exposed clay lining. After serving as a kitchen pit, it appears that Feature 43 was filled with various types of refuse.

There is no indication that the feature represents a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. The high density of architectural/construction materials suggests that this pit was filled, in part, during a demolition event. Artifacts recovered from Feature 43 indicate that it was initially used in association with outdoor cooking activities, as well as recreational activities. There is also evidence that this pit was used for the disposal of plants during brush control burning episodes, as seeds of ornamental plants (chinaberry) were found throughout the fill. Further, this pit was used for the disposal of general household refuse, food waste, and demolition refuse. Because this feature reflects a variety of activities associated with a nearby historic household, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Feature 50

Feature 50 was a wood-lined privy pit located in the north-central section of Stripped Area B (Figure 5.72). This feature was well defined and rectangular in plan view (Figure 5.73). The rectangular shape was consistent throughout and the feature exhibited vertical walls. It was oriented north to south with the southern extremity extending into the edge of the unstripped planted area in the central section of Stripped Area B. Feature 50 was situated directly east of Post Configuration 2 and 4.02 meters (13.19 ft.) east of Feature 43.

Figure 5.72
Photographs of Feature 50



A. West Plan View



B. W










Figure 5.73

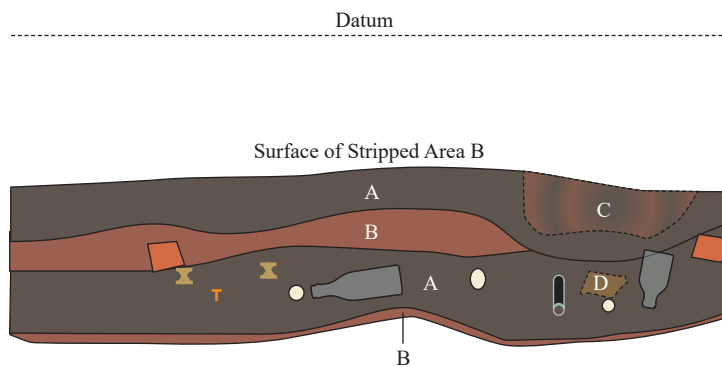
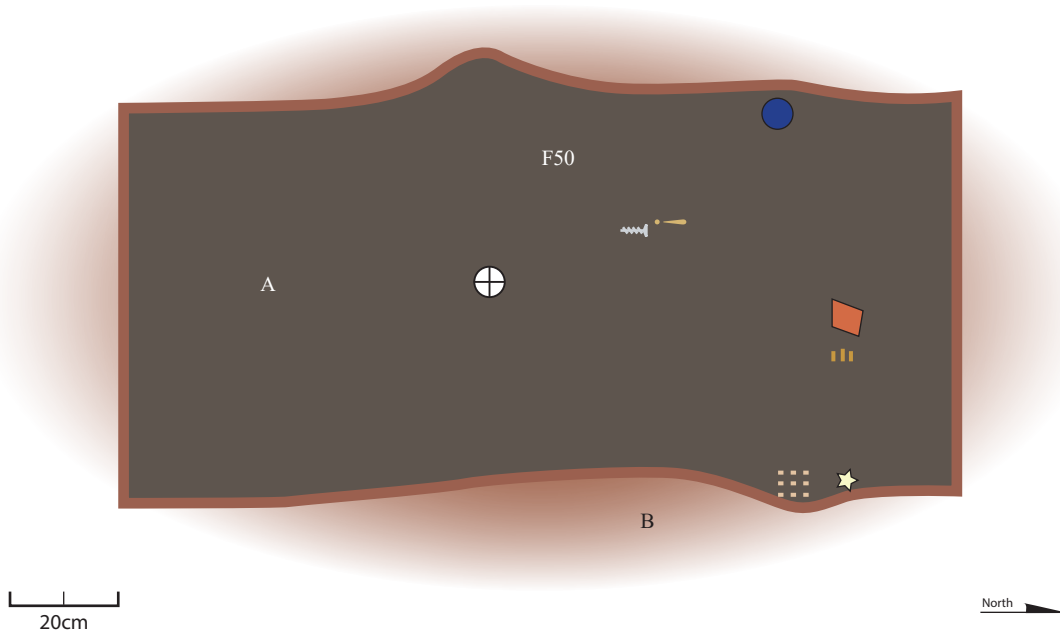
Feature 50

A = 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Loam with 10YR 4/6 Red Sandy Clay Outline

B = 10R 4/6 Red Sandy Clay

Matrix = 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Bone |  Machine Screw |
|  Red Clay Outline |  Whiteware |
|  Flake |  Brown Glass |
|  Cobalt Glass |  Datum Tack |
|  Brick | |



Feature 50







A = 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Sandy Loam

B = 10R 4/6 Red Sandy Clay

C = Mottled 7.5YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray & 10R 4/6 Red Clay

D = 10YR 4/4 Brown Sandy Loam

Matrix = 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown Sandy Clay

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Brick |  Bone |
|  Glass |  Bottle |
|  Nail |  Metal Pipe |

Feature 50 measured 150x75 centimeters in plan view and extended to 35 centimeters (13.7 in) from the stripped surface to the base of the feature. This feature was bisected along a north to south axis and excavated in 10-centimeter (3.9-in.) levels. In total, three levels were excavated. The upper two levels were 10 centimeters (3.9 in.) thick and the lower level was 15 centimeters (5.9 in.) thick. Levels 1 and 2 appeared to suffer disturbances related to the nearby utility lines in the eastern section of Stripped Area B but Level 3 seemed intact. Wood lining samples were collected from Level 3 of both halves. In general, the western half of Feature 50 was more productive in terms of artifact density and diversity.

Feature 50 Fill Characteristics

The Feature 50 fill consisted of a primary fill, a secondary clay fill, and a tertiary fill containing a mixture of the primary and secondary fills. The primary fill was a loose 7.5YR 3/1 dark gray sandy loam present throughout the 35-centimeter (13.7-in.) thick fill. The secondary fill was a 10R 4/6 red sandy clay that intruded upon the primary fill from eight to 20 centimeters (3.1–7.9 in.) below the stripped surface. The tertiary fill was a 50/50-percentage mixture of the primary and secondary fills. This intermixed area was present in the northern edge of Feature 50 from zero to 12 centimeters (0.0–4.7 in.) below the stripped surface. A small inclusion of 10YR 4/4 brown sandy loam was also present from 20 to 24 centimeters below the stripped surface in the northern half of the feature. The surrounding matrix consisted of a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay.

Feature 50 Archaeobotanical and Phytolith/Pollen/Starch/Parasite Remains

Two 7-liter archaeobotanical flotation samples were collected from Feature 50. One was taken from Level 1 and the other from Level 3, both from the western half of the feature. Both of these samples were analyzed. Chinaberry seeds were found in similar amounts in both of the flotation samples. Chinaberry seeds represent an ornamental tree. The sample from Level 1 contained 115 Chinaberry seeds, while the sample from Level 3 contained 104. As opposed to the entirely charred seed assemblage from Feature 43, only four of the Chinaberry seeds found in the Feature 50 samples were charred. This suggests that the privy pit was likely situated near Chinaberry trees, and the seeds were deposited directly from the trees.

The Level 1 sample yielded one Copperleaf seed and the Level 3 sample yielded 11 Goosefoot seeds. Copperleaf seeds represent a weedy plant and Goosefoot seeds represent an edible herb. Wood charcoal specimens from this feature were identified as Oak ($n=2$) and general hardwood ($n=2$; Appendix C).

Two 0.5-liter phytolith/pollen/starch/parasite samples were extracted from Feature 50, one from Level 1 in the west half and the other from Level 3 of that half. Because Level 1 appeared disturbed by a razing event, only the sample from Level 3 underwent analyses. Pollen remains from this sample include Low-spine Asteraceae pollen, Cyperaceae pollen, fabaceae pollen, *Zea mays* pollen, and a large frequency of Amaranthaceae. Recovery of this large amount of Amaranthaceae pollen might represent weedy plants, consumption of seeds or ground seed meal, or discard of kitchen debris. The presence of *Zea mays* pollen suggests either consumption of corn or possibly discard of kitchen debris that included corn.. Fern spores and nematode eggs were present, but not abundant. Microscopic charcoal was also abundant, suggesting discard of kitchen debris or ash (Appendix B).

The phytolith record evident in the Feature 50 sample exhibited the largest quantities of Chloridoid and Panicoid phytoliths noted in this project. This suggests local growth of both short and tall grasses either in the vicinity of this privy pit or elsewhere. Alternatively, these phytoliths may have entered the privy along with other intentionally discarded materials. No starches or parasite eggs were observed in the Feature 50 sample (Appendix B).

Feature 50 Artifacts

Feature 50 yielded an extremely high number of artifacts ($n=2,211$; Table 47). Household/structural artifacts dominate the Feature 50 assemblage followed by foodways and miscellaneous artifacts. Due to the large number of artifacts in each of these groups, they are presented in separate tables. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor group artifacts are presented in a table together due to their smaller sizes. Two pre-contact lithics were also recovered: one piece of angular debris and one utilized flake. Both were made of an unidentified chert. These pre-contact artifacts are not presented in a table. In addition, 21.4 kg (47.2 lbs.) of rubble, including brick fragments, gravel, slag, and fragmentary sheet metal, was weighed and discarded in the field after being recovered from Feature 50.

Table 47. Artifact Functional Categories from Feature 50

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Agricultural/Labor	3	0.14%
Clothing	19	0.86%
Foodways	537	24.29%
Household/Structural	1,120	50.66%
Personal	12	0.54%
Miscellaneous	518	23.43%
Pre-Contact	2	0.09%
Total	2,211	100.00%

Feature 50 Household/Structural Artifacts

The household/structural group from Feature 50 consists primarily of architectural/construction artifacts (95.09%) with furnishings/accessories (3.21%), electrical (1.96%), and hardware (0.09%) artifacts also present (Table 48). The significant number of architectural/construction items suggests that Feature 50 was filled as part of a demolition event. The architectural/construction category is dominated by wire nails/nail fragments (85.54%). Other artifacts in this category include flat glass, cut nails/nail fragments, unidentified brick fragments, mortar fragments, and screws. A porcelain insulator, a bolt/bracket, electrical wire, chimney glass, and vacuum tube parts are among the artifacts in the other categories (Figure 5.74 d). Chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the household/structural group consist of cut nails/nail fragments, wire nails/nail fragments, wire nail finish fragments, pointed wood screws, and light bulb fragments. These are discussed further in a subsequent section.

Table 48. Household/Structural Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
Architectural/Construction			1065
	Brick, Unidentified		6
	Glass, Plate, Unidentified		1
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat		30
	Metal, Architectural Hardware, Miscellaneous		2
	Mortar		8
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805– (Miller et al. 2000)	8
	Nail, Cut fragment	1805– (Miller et al. 2000)	12
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment		39
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860– (Nelson 1968)	796
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860– (Nelson 1968)	115
	Nail, Wire Finish Fragment	1860– (Nelson 1968)	44
	Screw, Blunt End		1
	Screw, Pointed Wood	1846– (Miller et al. 2000)	2
	Slate, Roofing		1
Hardware			1
	Bolt and/or Bracket		1
Furnishings/Accessories			51
	Battery Part		1
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified		34
	Electrical Wire		1
	Portion of Vacuum Tube Base		1
	Radio Part		12
	Vacuum Tube Part, Interior		2
Electrical			3
	Electrical Fuse, Glass		1

Table 48. Household/Structural Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Total
	Insulator, Porcelain		1
	Light Bulb, Machine Made	1895– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Light Bulb, Metal Base Fragment		4
	Unidentified Electrical		15
Grand Total			1120

Feature 50 Foodways Artifacts

The foodways group from Feature 50 is dominated by food storage items (56.61%), followed by faunal remains (32.96%), food service items (10.24%), and food procurement items (0.19%; Table 49). The food storage category is made up primarily of bottle glass and container glass fragments. Tin can fragments, screw caps, crown caps, and metal lids are among some of the other artifacts in this category (Table 49). Several intact glass bottles and containers were present in this category. The recovery of intact glass vessels is common for, but not unique to, privy features. Many of the artifacts in the food storage category have known manufacture dates which contribute to the Feature 50 chronology and are discussed in a subsequent section.

Table 49. Foodways Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Procurement			1
	Rimfire Cartridge stamped with 'A' and '.8,' unidentified mark	1866– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
Service			55
	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola		1
	Ceramics, Unidentifiable		1
	Porcelain, Plain		4
	Porcelain, Polychrome Decal	1890– (Majewski 1994)	1
	Porcelain, Unidentified		1
	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes	1937– (Majewski 1994)	1
	Table Spoon, Metal		2
	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass		1
	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded		19
	Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted	1830– (Miller 1991:6)	2
	Whiteware, Plain	1830– (Miller 1991:5)	16
	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1830– (Miller 1991:5)	4
	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	1890– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black or Brown	1828– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
Storage			303
	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish	1892– (Lindsay 2009)	1

Table 49. Foodways Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, Amethyst	1880–1913 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:268; Ferraro and Ferraro 1964:79)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	1889– (Lindsay 2009)	13
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear base fragment; embossed: W/T in inverted triangle	1922–1969 (Lockhart et al. 2020)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, embossed; clear; Hazel-Atlas monogram	1923–1971 (Lockhart et al. 2016)	2
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made food or condiment bottle; embossed on base: ‘S’/‘4’	1923–1926 (Lockhart et al. 2009)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made tall, thin jar; machine-made; embossed on base: HA monogram/‘5H5515’	1923–1971 (Lockhart et al. 2016)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear; Maker’s Mark ‘Owens Illinois’ I in O in Diamond/‘4’	1931–1954 (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, with ‘Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,’ Amber	1933–1943 (Miller et al. 2000)	7
	Bottle Glass, with ‘Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,’ Clear	1933– (Miller et al. 2000)	3
	Bottle Glass, with ‘Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,’ Clear. embossed on base: ‘D9’/‘70 H 8’/‘M 87 EE’ Heel: ‘4.’ Body: ‘OLD QUAKER’	1933–1938 (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Bottle Glass, with ‘Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,’ Clear. embossed on body: ‘THE SPOT BOTTLE’ in raised circle on both sides base: ‘PAT APP FOR’/‘R174 12 9’	1933–1980 (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear. Embossed on body: volumetric markings Base: ‘B’ in Circle/‘2’	1934–1979 (Lockhart, Shreiver, et al. 2013)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Amber; embossed heel: ‘7 dot dot.’ base: Owens I in O in Diamond, ‘7’	1937–1947 (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, with ‘Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,’ Clear; embossed on base/heel/shoulder Base: ‘D-9’/‘67’ Anchor- H Monogram ‘8’/‘M 1630 E’ Heel: ‘8’/‘SCHENLEY’ in script	1938– (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber Base; embossed: ‘7’ Owens I in O in Diamond ‘8’/‘MACON GA.’/‘1’	1938–1948 (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed shoulder: ‘PEP’ or ‘PSP’ base: ‘3’ Owens I in O in Diamond ‘8’/‘6’	1938–1948 (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear base; embossed ‘D- 9’/‘67’ Anchor-Hocking Anchor-H monogram ‘40’ 1940	1940–1940 (Lockhart, Shreiver, et al. 2013)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made clear base; embossed: ‘4’/Owens-Illinois I in O in Diamond/‘8’/Duraglass/‘6 dot’	1948 (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made clear base; embossed: ‘D-9’/ ‘67’ Anchor-H Monogram ‘8’/‘MI630E’	1938–1968 (Lockhart and Hoenic 2018)	1
	Bottle Stopper, Glass		2
	Canning Jar Lid, Glass		1
	Canning Seal, Glass		1
	Coarse Earthenware, Unidentified		2
	Container Glass, Amber		27
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880–1917 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:261)	11
	Container Glass, Aqua		25

Table 49. Foodways Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
	Container Glass, Clear		141
	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue		7
	Container Glass, Green		1
	Container Glass, Machine Made Orange/Pink (Depression)		1
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Amethyst Color	1905–1920 (Lockhart 2006)	1
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear		5
	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed: portion of 'Ball' script logo and portion of 'PERFECT MASON'	1923–1933 (Lockhart, Lindsey, et al. 2013)	1
	Crown Cap	1892–1955 (Miller et al. 2000)	5
	Metal Lids, Other		3
	Screw Cap/Top		3
	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top	1898– (Miller et al. 2000)	3
	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments	1837– (Miller et al. 2000)	22
Remains			177
	Atlantic Croaker		2
	Bony fish		12
	Domestic Cat		2
	Northern Bobwhite		1
	Pheasant, Grouse, Turkey		1
	Wild Turkey		1
	Indeterminate		158
Grand Total			536

Feature 50 contained the most faunal remains of all the features excavated for this study, representing 37.83 percent of the total estimated sample biomass. The large number of remains present in this assemblage suggests that this feature was used for food waste disposal. The remains consist mostly of mammal specimens, however invertebrate, bird, and fish remains were also identified in small amounts. Identified mammals include at least one rat (*Rattus* sp.), one domestic cat (*Felis catus*), one cow (*Bos* sp.), and two pigs (*S. scrofa*). Butcher marks were observed on approximately half of the identified pig remains. Unidentified fragments likely represent heavily fragmented remains of the positively identified cow and pigs. The presence of rat remains can be attributed to intrusive scavenging, while the cat specimens may represent the redeposited remains of a deceased pet (Appendix A).

Bird remains found in Feature 50 consist of at least one turkey (*M. gallopavo*), one bobwhite quail (*C. virginianus*), and one unidentified bird in the heavy-bodied, ground-dwelling Phasianidae family. The number of wild birds identified from this subassemblage is distinctly higher than other

Figure 5.74
Selected Artifacts from Feature 50



A. Iron-Backed Brass Button, Battleship Brand; B. Vicks Vap-O-Rub Bottle, 1910-1940; C. Brass Table Spoon; D. Vacuum Tube Part; E. Amethyst Glass Bottle, Possibly Cosmetic

subassemblages at the site but the skeletal frequency for each is extremely low. Fish remains include one fish from the genus *Lepomis* (sunfishes) and one Atlantic Croaker (*M. undulatus*). Sunfishes in this genus are freshwater fish that are commonly found in the lakes and rivers of the southeast. Due to the proximity of the site to the banks of the Flint River, it is likely that this fish was caught locally. The croaker is a marine species of fish that inhabits the coastal waters of the southeastern U.S. Because this fish could not have been sourced locally, its presence suggests that some amount of food was sourced from nonlocal suppliers (Appendix A).

The food service category from Feature 50 is comprised primarily of ceramic artifacts, including several varieties of whiteware and porcelain (Table 49.). Other artifacts in this category include Coca-Cola bottle glass fragments, pieces of tableware glass, and metal tablespoons (Figure 5.74 c). One artifact is present in the food procurement category, a rimfire cartridge stamped with 'A' and '.80.'

Feature 50 Miscellaneous Artifacts

The miscellaneous group from Feature 50 is comprised primarily of fragmented slag ($n=257$) and metal ($n=173$; Table 50). Pieces of coal, burned glass, electrical wire, and various metal items were also recovered. The presence of slag and coal probably reflects the byproducts of heating and cooking fuel. The fragmentary nature of the artifacts in this group inflated the representation of miscellaneous artifacts in the Feature 50 assemblage. No chronologically diagnostic artifacts are present in this group.

Table 50. Miscellaneous Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Subgroup	Artifact Description	Count
Glass		5
	Glass, Burned	5
Iron/Steel/Other Metal		470
	Iron/Steel Plate	5
	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded	173
	Lead, Unidentified	1
	Metal Object, Unidentified	2
	Non Iron/Steel, Unidentified	1
	Non-Electrical Wire	21
	Sheet of Iron/Steel	8
	Slag	257
	Spring	2
Biological/Faunal/Floral		43
	Coal	41
	Rubber, Unidentified	2
Grand Total		518

Feature 50 Clothing, Personal, and Agricultural/Labor Artifacts

The clothing group from Feature 50 consisted mostly of fasteners such as buttons, a buckle, a grommet, and a hook and eye (Table 51). One leather shoe part was also recovered. One of the buttons was stamped with ‘BATTLESHIP BRAND’ and depicted a battleship motif in the center (Figure 5.74 a). This button was manufactured from 1900 to 1908 (Wiggs 2012).

Personal group artifacts from Feature 50 include medicinal, recreational, monetary, decorative, and cosmetic items. Among these items are a plastic comb, a porcelain figurine, a glass marble, a bicycle part, a phonograph record, a wheat penny with a date of 1937, an amethyst glass figured bottle, and a Vick’s Vap-O-Rub bottle (Figure 5.74 b, e). Five artifacts from this group have known manufacture dates; these are discussed in a subsequent section. Only three artifacts are present in the agricultural/labor group: two metal nuts and one unidentified machine part.

Table 51. Clothing, Personal, and Agricultural/Labor Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Clothing			19
Fasteners			18
	Buckle, Belt, Brass		1
	Button, Bone, Unmeasured		3
	Button, Other Brass		2
	Button, iron-backed with brass front. Stamped with ‘BATTLESHIP BRAND’ and battleship motif in center	1900–1908 (Wiggs 2012)	1
	Button, Other Iron/Steel		2
	Button, Plastic		1
	Button, Porcelain, Unmeasured		1
	Clothing Grommet, Eyelet, Rivet, Iron/Steel		1
	Clothing Items, Other, Brass/Copper		1
	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass		4
	Hook and Eye, Brass		1
Other			1
	Shoe Parts, Leather		1
Personal			13
Medicinal			1
	Bottle Glass, Machine Made Cobalt, screw cap still attached; base embossed: Vicks Vap-O-Rub triangle in triangle /‘8’	1910–1940 (Lockhart et al. 2014)	1
Cosmetic			3
	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass		1
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, Figured Bottle	1880–1917 (Baughner-Perlin 1982:261)	1
	Plastic Hair Brush/Comb	1915– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
Recreational			5

Table 51. Clothing, Personal, and Agricultural/Labor Artifacts from Feature 50

Functional Group	Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
	Bicycle Part, Metal		1
	Figurine, Porcelain		1
	Marble, Machine Made Glass	1901– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Phonograph Record	1900– (Miller et al. 2000)	1
	Terra Cotta Flower Pot		1
Monetary			2
	Wheat Penny	1937	1
	Unidentified, Flattened Copper Coin		1
Decorative			2
	Jewelry Parts, Glass		2
Agricultural/Labor			3
Industrial Tools/ Machine Parts			3
	Nut, Metal		2
	Unidentified Machine Part		1
Grand Total			34

Feature 50 Chronology

A substantial number of artifacts ($n=1,101$) in the Feature 50 assemblage have known manufacture dates (Table 52). The vast majority of those ($n=1,057$) have known start dates only. These start dates range from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, and include items common at late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century sites. Thirty-eight artifacts have known manufacture start and end dates, including bottle glass, container glass, crown caps, a Battleship brand button, and a wheat penny.

Because no ceramics with known start and end dates were found in Feature 50, no MCD could be calculated. The MAD, based on all 38 artifacts with known production date ranges, is 1923.05. One Duraglas bottle fragment provides a TPQ of 1948 for Feature 50. Based on the types and frequencies of chronologically diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage, the Feature 50 privy pit was likely used during the mid-twentieth century. The depth of recovery among chronologically diagnostic artifacts does not suggest that older artifacts were deposited first, suggesting that this pit was not filled over an extensive period of time. Based on the TPQ of 1948, the use of this privy pit was likely terminated during the 1940s or 1950s.

Table 52. Artifacts with Known Manufacture Dates from Feature 50

Artifact Description	Level	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1, 3	1805		8
Nail, Cut Fragment	1, 2, 3	1805		12
Whiteware, Transfer Print Red	3	1828		1
Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted with transfer print outlines	3	1830		2
Whiteware, Plain	1, 2, 3	1830		16
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1, 2, 3	1830		4
Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments	1, 2, 3	1837		22
Screw, Pointed Wood	3	1846		2
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1, 2, 3	1860		796
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1, 2, 3	1860		115
Nail, Wire Finish Fragment	2	1860		44
Rimfire Cartridge stamped with 'A' and '.8,' unidentified mark	2	1866		1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1, 2, 3	1880	1917	12
Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, amethyst color	1	1880	1913	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber	1, 2, 3	1889		6
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber liquor bottle frag; man holding sword and a charging dog embossed	1	1889		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made amber; mend; 'KINGMAN'	2	1889		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	1, 2	1889		6
Bottle Glass, Machine Made clear; finish fragments	3	1889		3
Bottle Glass, Machine Made embossed with ...'E'/'...S'/'..Y'/volumetric graduation	2	1889		1
Whiteware, Polychrome Decal, red decal; molded; rim	2	1890		1
Porcelain, Polychrome Decal	3	1890		1
Bottle Glass, Crown Cap, Amber; embossed shoulder "ATLANTIC"; soda or beer	1	1892		1
Crown Cap	2, 3	1892	1955	5
Light Bulb, Machine Made, long and thin, part of vacuum tube (?) part	3	1895		1
Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top	2, 3	1898		3
Phonograph Record, fragment; bakelite	1	1900		1
Button, iron-backed with brass front. Stamped with 'BATTLESHIP BRAND' and battleship motif in center	1	1900	1908	1
Marble, Machine Made Glass	1	1901		1
Container Glass, Machine Made, Amethyst Color	2	1905	1920	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made Cobalt, screw cap still attached; base embossed: Vicks Vap-O-Rub triangle in triangle /'8'	3	1910	1940	1
Plastic Hair Brush/Comb, stamped with '210'/'GENUINE BEST..'	1	1915		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear base fragment; embossed: W/T in inverted triangle	2	1922	1969	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, embossed; clear; Hazel-Atlas monogram	3	1923	1971	2
Bottle Glass, Machine Made food or condiment bottle; embossed on base: 'S'/'4'	3	1923	1926	1

Table 52. Artifacts with Known Manufacture Dates from Feature 50

Artifact Description	Level	Beginning Date	End Date	Total
Bottle Glass, Machine Made tall, thin jar; machine-made; embossed on base: HA monogram/'5H5515'	3	1923	1971	1
Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed: portion of 'Ball' script logo and portion of 'PERFECT MASON'	1	1923	1933	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear; Maker's Mark 'Owens Illinois I in O in Diamond /'4'	2	1931	1954	1
Bottle Glass, with 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,' amber; cap intact and legible; embossed on shoulder cap: 'FRANKFORT DISTILLERY'/'LOUISVILLE'/'BALTIMORE'	2	1933	1943	1
Bottle Glass, with 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,' Clear	1, 2	1933		3
Bottle Glass, with 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,' Clear. embossed on base: 'D9'/'70 H 8'/'M 87 EE' Heel: '4.' Body: 'OLD QUAKER'	2	1933	1938	1
Bottle Glass, with 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,' Clear. embossed on body: 'THE SPOT BOTTLE' in raised circle on both sides base: 'PAT APP FOR'/'R174 12 9'	3	1933	1980	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear. embossed on body: volumetric markings Base: 'B' in Circle/'2'	2	1934	1979	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made Amber; embossed heel: '7 dot dot.' base: Owens I in O in Diamond, '7'	1	1937	1947	1
Refined Earthenware, molded with checker green pattern	3	1937		1
Wheat Penny	3	1937	1937	1
Bottle Glass, with 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse,' Clear; embossed on base/heel/shoulder Base: 'D-9'/'67' Anchor-H Monogram '8'/'M 1630 E' Heel: '8'/'SCHENLEY' in script	2	1938		1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber Base; embossed: '7' Owens I in O in Diamond '8'/'MACON GA.'/'1'	2	1938	1948	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made clear base; embossed: 'D-9'/'67' Anchor-H Monogram '8'/'MI630E'	2	1938	1968	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed shoulder: 'PEP' or 'PSP' base: '3' Owens I in O in Diamond '8'/'6'	3	1938	1948	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made Clear base; embossed 'D-9'/'67' Anchor-Hocking Anchor-H monogram '40' 1940	3	1940	1940	1
Bottle Glass, Machine Made clear base; embossed: '4'/'Owens-Illinois I in O in Diamond /'8'/'Duraglas'/'6 dot'	1	1948		1

Feature 50 Conclusion

Feature 50, in summary, reflected a wood-lined privy pit that appeared to be in use during the mid-twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy and artifact distribution suggest that it was filled in multiple episodes over a relatively short period of time. There is no indication that the feature represents a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. However, this feature was probably in use for a longer span of time than most of the other pit features investigated for this study due to its function as a privy as opposed to serving as a general refuse pit.

The stratigraphy of Feature 50 consisted of a primary zone of fill with a secondary clay fill intrusion and a small area where the two fills were intermixed. The fill characteristics and types of artifacts recovered suggest that this privy pit served multiple purposes. It was likely first used as an outdoor pit latrine, then later as a general refuse pit. The significant number of architectural/construction artifacts indicates that it may have been filled during a demolition event. It is more likely, however, that this feature experienced disturbances from a demolition bulldozing event. This would explain the clay fill intrusion and the area of intermixed fills, as well as the high number of architectural/construction artifacts.

Feature 50 contained the largest number of faunal remains of all the pits excavated during this study. This suggests that, in addition to being used for the disposal of demolition materials and general household refuse, Feature 50 was used for food waste disposal. Because this feature reflects a variety of activities associated with a nearby historic household, the deposit is useful for addressing certain of the research topics for this study. These topics are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

Summary of Pit Features in Stripped Area B

Pit features were presented above in terms of their location within the stripped area to facilitate discussions of specific households along State Street (Highland Ave.) and Highland Alley. Four groups of pit features were identified across Stripped Area B. These groups were discussed in a clockwise manner starting with Pit Group 1. This group, consisting of Features 79, 80, and 81, was located in the southeastern corner of Stripped Area B. Pit Group 2, consisting of Features 11, 12, 41 and 83, was located in the southwestern section of Stripped Area B. Pit Group 3, made up of Features 46, 62, 69, and 70, was located in the northwestern section of Stripped Area B. Finally, Pit Group 4, comprised of Features 43 and 50, was located in the north-central section of Stripped Area B. Most of the pits represent general refuse deposits but three were identified as having other specific functions. Feature 43 was determined to be a pit associated with outdoor kitchen activities, Feature 46 was identified as a wood-lined cellar pit, and Feature 50 appeared to be a wood-lined privy pit.

The Pit Group 1 features were all refuse pits. Feature 79 contained a relatively low number of artifacts ($n=100$), Feature 80 contained a moderate number of artifacts ($n=436$), and Feature 81 contained a significant number of artifacts ($n=1,011$). Foodways artifacts are best represented in all three features followed by household/structural and miscellaneous artifacts. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor artifacts were either absent or marginally represented in these features. Only Feature 81 contained evidence for food waste disposal. Features 79 and 80 were used for general household refuse.

The vertical distribution of chronologically diagnostic artifacts and heterogenous nature of the fill in Feature 81 suggest that it was filled in multiple episodes, and possibly by multiple households. Feature 80 was too truncated to discern vertical artifact distribution patterns, but it also contained heterogenous fill and artifacts with a wide chronological range. This may also imply that Feature 80 was also used over time by multiple households. In contrast, Feature 79 contained more homogenous fill and yielded artifacts with a narrower chronological range. It appears that this feature was created in a single or few episodes by a single household during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, most likely between 1890 and 1910. Based on this chronology, Feature 79 was likely created by the residents living at either 3410 or 311 State Street (Highland Ave.). Features 80 and 81 were probably first used in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Based on their respective TPQ dates, Feature 80 was probably used through the 1930s and Feature 81 was likely in use until the 1940s. These two features may have been used by all of the households described below.

All three feature locations are shown within the rear yard of 3410 State Street (Highland Ave.) on the 1895 Sanborn map. The 1900 map shows the 3410 house directly east of this feature group location, possibly overlapping. This may indicate that the features postdate 1900. The 1911 map shows these feature locations in the rear yard of 311 State Street and the 1920 map shows them in the rear yard of 309 State Street. The long axes of Features 80 and 81 paralleled the lot lines, which were oriented north to south on all maps.

According to the 1910 census, Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw resided at 311 State Street. Dorothy Soloman served as a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard laborer. The 1920 census indicates that the Jesup family lived at 309 State Street. Lee Jesup was a fertilizer plant laborer, Florence Jesup was a laundress working from home, and Jimmie Jesup worked as a hotel bell boy. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent. All of these residents were listed as African American. No records are available to provide information on residents at this location prior to 1910.

Pit Group 2, comprised of Features 11, 12, 41, and 83, was located in the southwest section of Stripped Area B. All of these pits were used for the disposal of general household refuse. There is also some evidence in the pollen and phytolith record that the location of Pit Group 2 was used for gardening and the processing of plants for consumption. Feature 11 suffered significant disturbances from bioturbation and only half of the feature was excavated. Because this feature is not considered to have good potential to inform on research questions, it is not summarized below.

Features 12 ($n=505$) and 83 ($n=341$) contained a moderate number of artifacts, while Feature 41 contained a significant number of artifacts ($n=1,084$). Like in Pit Group 1, the foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous groups are best represented among the feature assemblages of Pit Group 2. However, the foodways group is notably less dominant in Pit Group 2 than in Pit Group 1. This suggests that the features in Pit Group 1 were used more heavily for food waste and kitchen debris disposal than the features in Pit Group 2. Faunal remains from Pit Group 2 features do not indicate that their location was used for the disposal of animal food waste. The fragmentary nature of miscellaneous items result in the over-representation of this artifact functional group among the Pit Group 2 features; this also occurred in Pit Group 1 features. Other artifact functional groups are only marginally represented.

The stratigraphy of Feature 12 indicated that it was probably filled in multiple episodes by a single household. In contrast, the stratigraphy of Features 41 and 83 indicated that these features were probably filled quickly in a single or few episodes, also by a single household. There is no indication that any of these features represent a long span of time because earlier artifacts were not recovered from deeper contexts than later ones. Artifacts, as well as pollen, phytolith, and starch remains, recovered from Features 12 and 41 indicate that they were used to dispose of general household refuse with a focus on kitchen debris. However, the moderate amount of foodways items and minimal presence of faunal remains suggest that this feature was not used specifically for animal food waste disposal. Further, the fragmentary nature of architectural materials found in these features suggests that they were not filled during a demolition event.

Features 12 and 83 were likely filled sometime during the 1890s. These features were probably associated with the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). Feature 41 was probably filled later during the 1920s or 1930s. This feature was likely created by the inhabitants of the duplex shown at 311 State Street on the 1920 Sanborn map.

No census records are available prior to 1910. According to the 1910 census, Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw resided at 311 State Street. Dorothy Soloman served as a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard laborer. No information is available for 313 State Street in the 1910 census. The 1920 census indicates that Beatrice and Gary Span lived at 311 State Street. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home, while Gary Span worked as a railroad fireman. Later inhabitants of 311 State Street include a laundress named Evalina Scott, a laborer named William Grady, a porter named Milton Montgomery, Ella Batter, and teacher named Mattie Mae Burch who later became an insurance agent. All of these residents were listed as African American. No records are available to provide information on residents at this location prior to 1910.

Pit Group 3 consists of Features 46, 62, 69, and 70. Feature 46 was a large cellar pit and the remaining three were small refuse pits. All four were located in the northwest section of Stripped Area B. Feature 46 contained an extremely high density of artifacts ($n=2350$), Features 62 ($n=108$) and 69 ($n=70$) contained a low number of artifacts, and Feature 70 contained a moderate density of artifacts ($n=341$). Like in Pit Groups 1 and 2, the foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous groups are best represented among the feature assemblages of Pit Group 3. Other artifact functional groups are only marginally represented. The fragmentary nature of miscellaneous items result in the over-representation of this artifact functional group in Features 46, 69, and 70. When this is accounted for, the foodways group appears dominant in all of the artifact assemblages in Pit Group 3. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor artifacts were either absent or marginally represented in these features.

Feature 46 reflected a filled cellar pit that appeared to be in use from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century through the 1930s. Following its use as a space for food storage, this pit was used for the disposal of general household refuse and demolition refuse. Further, the substantial presence of faunal remains suggests that this feature was also used for food waste disposal. The feature's stratigraphy and artifact distribution indicate that it was filled in multiple episodes over a relatively short span of time. In contrast, Features 62, 69, and 70 all depicted stratigraphy that suggest that they were filled quickly in a single or few episodes. Artifacts from these features reflect usage for general household refuse.

Features 46, 62, and 70 were filled during the mid-twentieth century, most likely during the 1930s or 1940s. Feature 46 has indications that it was in use during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century as a cellar before being used for refuse disposal in the mid-twentieth century. This is the only feature in the group that has evidence of long-term use. Feature 69 contained a small artifact assemblage and little can be gleaned about its chronology, but its close proximity to Feature 70 suggests that they were likely filled around the same time. Based on the chronology described here, it may not be possible to associate Features 62, 69, and 70 with a specific household because they fell within an empty lot along Highland Alley. Feature 46 may have been associated with the household at 3409/79, 311/79 and/or 313/81 State Street (Highland Ave.).

No census data is available for site inhabitants prior to 1910, and no census data is available for the inhabitants of 313/81 State Street prior to 1920. The 1910 census lists Dorothy Soloman and Gary Shaw as inhabitants of 311/79 State Street. Dorothy Soloman was a public school teacher and Gary Shaw was a railroad yard worker. Beatrice and Gary Span lived at this address according to the 1920 census. Beatrice Span was a laundress who worked from home and Gary Span was a railroad fireman. All residents are listed as African American.

Pit Group 4 consists of Features 43 and 50. These pit features were located in the north-central section of Stripped Area B. Feature 43 appeared to be an outdoor kitchen pit, while Feature 50 appeared to be a wood-lined privy pit. Feature 43 yielded 2,069 artifacts and Feature 50 yielded 2,211. In alignment with the artifact assemblages from other pits excavated for this study, the assemblages for Features 43 and 50 were dominated by foodways, household/structural, and miscellaneous artifacts. Clothing, personal, and agricultural/labor group artifacts are present in both features in small amounts. In addition, 24.3 kg (53.5 lbs.) of rubble was found in Feature 43 and 21.4 kg (47.2 lbs.) was found in Feature 50. The Feature 43 rubble included gravel, brick fragments, slag, and coal, while the Feature 50 rubble included brick fragments, gravel, slag, and fragmentary sheet metal.

Feature 43 reflected an outdoor kitchen pit that appeared to be in use during the mid-twentieth century. The feature's stratigraphy and artifact distribution suggest that it was filled in multiple episodes over a relatively short span of time. The stratigraphy of Feature 43 consisted of a primary zone of fill with a fire-exposed clay lining. Feature 43 was probably used repeatedly for the refuse of food waste, kitchen debris, and general domestic items. There is also evidence that this pit was used for the disposal of plants during brush control burning episodes, as seeds of ornamental plants (chinaberry) were found throughout the fill. In addition, roughly one quarter (26.66%) of the faunal remains exhibited burning. It is possible that this pit was originally used as an outdoor hearth, then later was used for refuse disposal. Alternatively, this pit may have served as a dumping location for a nearby fire pit with hot coals causing the fire-exposed clay lining. It is also possible that Feature 43 functioned as an open-fire cooking pit, a common feature at African American sites due to their preference for that method of food preparation.

Feature 50 reflected a wood-lined privy pit that appeared to also be in use during the mid-twentieth century. The stratigraphy of Feature 50 consisted of a primary zone of fill with a secondary clay fill intrusion and a small area where the two fills were intermixed. The fill characteristics and types of artifacts recovered suggest that this privy pit served multiple purposes. It was likely first used as an outdoor pit latrine, then later as a general refuse pit. The significant number of architectural/construction artifacts indicates that it may have been filled during a demolition event. It is more likely, however, that this feature experienced disturbances from a demolition bulldozing event. This would explain the clay fill intrusion and the area of intermixed fills, as well as the high number of architectural/construction artifacts. Feature 50 contained the largest number of faunal remains of all the pits excavated during this study. This suggests that, in addition to being used for the disposal of general household refuse, Feature 50 was used for food waste disposal.

The artifact assemblages from Features 43 and 50 suggest that they were used for the refuse of general household materials, food waste, and demolition materials. The MAD for Features 43 (1927.33) and 50 (1923.05) are only four years apart. However, the TPQ for Feature 43 is 1966 and the TPQ for Feature 50 is 1948. This suggests that these features were created around the same time during 1920s or 1930s, but Feature 43 remained in use for longer than Feature 50. These features were therefore likely associated with the same household inhabiting 308 Highland Alley. Three inhabitants occupied the house at 308 Highland Alley according to the 1920 census: a laundress named Clara Turner, a house painter named Charlie Turner, and a building laborer Willie Ponce. The 1934–1935 city directory lists Sam Fain as the sole inhabitant of 308 Highland Alley; Mr. Fain worked as a laborer. The 1941–1944 city directory listed Ella Jones, a laundress, as the only resident of 308 Highland Alley. Later residents include a domestic laborer named Annie Hillery and a shoe shiner named Russell Brown. All residents were listed as African American.

SUMMARY

The archaeological results from the data recovery at 9DU286 depict a variety of domestic activities associated with nineteenth- and twentieth-century households along State Street (Highland Ave.) and Highland Alley. These households represent a portion of the Historic Harlem Neighborhood in Albany. New South mechanically stripped two areas, designated as Stripped Areas A and B, for feature excavation during the data recovery fieldwork. These stripped areas were placed in the rear yards of houses to identify features and deposits associated with specific households. The location of Stripped Area A and the eastern section of Stripped Area B suffered heavy disturbances, likely from a bulldozing or structural razing event. However, the majority of Stripped Area B was undisturbed and contained a significant number of cultural features ($n=69$). One additional cultural feature was identified in Stripped Area A, but due to disturbances it was not excavated. Of the 84 anomalies exposed in both stripped areas, 56 were structural, 14 were pits, eight represented bulldozer disturbances, four were vegetation related, and two represented natural low areas.

All of the structural features were found in Stripped Area B. Some of these features were interpreted as configurations that represented structural remnants and many were found in association with various pit features. The clearest configuration of features ($n=10$) that could be related to a single structure, designated as Post Configuration 1, was located in the central section of Stripped Area B with the Feature 43 kitchen pit situated two meters (6.6 ft.) to the north. Coupled with its proximity to Feature 43, an unusually large percentage of foodways artifacts (47%) found among the Post Configuration 1 features suggests that it represented the remnants of a rear yard kitchen structure.

Another configuration ($n=10$), designated as Post Configuration 2, was in the north-central section of Stripped Area B between pit the Feature 43 kitchen pit and the Feature 50 privy pit. These features were likely associated with Feature 43 and/or Feature 50, as both kitchen pits and privy pits would have had structural elements. The remaining structural stains ($n=36$) were located in the western section of Stripped Area B.

Four groups of pit features were identified across Stripped Area B: Pit Group 1, consisting of Features 79, 80, and 81, was located in the southeastern corner; Pit Group 2, consisting of Features 11, 12, 41 and 83, was located in the southwestern section; Pit Group 3, made up of Features 46, 62, 69, and 70, was located in the northwestern section; and Pit Group 4, comprised of Features 43 and 50, was located in the north-central section. Most of the pits represented general household refuse deposits but three were identified as having other specific functions. Feature 43 was determined to be a pit associated with outdoor kitchen activities, Feature 46 was identified as a wood-lined cellar pit, and Feature 50 appeared to be a wood-lined privy pit.

Pit Group 1 consisted of three general household refuse pits: Features 79, 80, and 81. Feature 81 also showed evidence of food waste disposal. Feature 79 was created in a single or few episodes during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, most likely between 1890 and 1910. This feature was probably created by the residents living at either 3410 or 311 State Street (Highland Ave.). Features 80 and 81 were created by multiple filling episodes and were likely first used in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Based on their respective TPQ dates, Feature 80 was probably used through the 1930s and Feature 81 was likely in use until the 1940s. These two features may have been used by the residents of 3410, 311, and 309 State Street (Highland Ave.).

Pit Group 2 consists of Features 11, 12, 41, and 83. All four of these features were used for the disposal of general household refuse. Feature 11 was severely disturbed by bioturbation and is therefore not useful for addressing research questions. Feature 12 was filled in multiple episodes, while Features 41 and 83 were filled in a single or few episodes. All three features were filled quickly and most likely by a single household. Features 12 and 83 were likely filled sometime during the 1890s. These features were probably associated with the house at 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.). Feature 41 was likely filled later during the 1920s or 1930s. If so, this feature was created by the inhabitants of the duplex shown at 311 State Street on the 1920 Sanborn map.

Pit Group 3 consists of Features 46, 62, 69, and 70. Features 62, 69, and 70 were pits used for the disposal of general household refuse, while Feature 46 functioned as a cellar pit for food storage prior to being filled with general refuse, demolition refuse, and food waste. Feature 69 contained a small number of artifacts and was therefore determined to lack the ability to inform on research questions for this study. Features 46, 62, and 70 were filled during the mid-twentieth century, most

likely during the 1930s or 1940s. Feature 46 functioned as a cellar during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century before being filled in the mid-twentieth century. This is the only feature in the group that has evidence of long-term use. Based on the chronology described here, it may not be possible to associate Features 62, 69, and 70 with a specific household because they fell within an empty lot along Highland Alley. Feature 46 may have been associated with the household at 3409/79, 311/79 and/or 313/81 State Street (Highland Ave.).

Pit Group 4 consisted of Features 43 and 50, an outdoor kitchen pit and a wood-lined privy, respectively. Post Configuration 2 was situated between the two features and likely represented remnants of structural elements associated with one or both of the pit features. However, no clear correlation could be made between the structural and pit features. After serving their specific functions, both of these features were used for the disposal of general household refuse and food waste.

It is possible that Feature 43 functioned as an open-fire cooking pit, a common feature at African American sites due to their preference for that method of food preparation. Feature 43 was also the location of recreational activities such as pipe smoking among adults and playtime among children, as evidenced by the presence of pipe fragments and porcelain doll parts. Feature 43 exhibited signs of brush burning, and the substantial number of architectural/construction artifacts recovered suggests that it was also utilized for the disposal of demolition refuse.

Feature 50 also contained a large number of architectural/construction artifacts. This feature showed signs of disturbance in the upper 20 centimeters (7.9 in.) that likely resulted from a structural razing or bulldozing event which introduced the architectural/construction materials to the feature. The lower 15 centimeters (5.9 in.) of Feature 50 appeared intact. This portion of the feature contained fill and artifacts typical of a privy pit. Feature 43 and 50 were created around the same time during 1920s or 1930s, but Feature 43 remained in use for longer than Feature 50. These features were therefore likely associated with the same household inhabiting 308 Highland Alley.

DEMOLITION MONITORING

Demolition of the Red Fox Club, located at the corner of South Jackson Street and Highland Avenue, and the Greyhound Bus Station, located at the corner of South Jackson Street and Oglethorpe Boulevard, took place during the data recovery excavations. New South monitored all ground-disturbing activities that occurred during demolition. Ground-disturbing activities consisted primarily of foundation slab removal but also included capping a sewer line at the Red Fox Club along Highland Avenue (Figure 5.75.). No features were identified during demolition but artifacts were observed. A representative sample of artifacts was collected for analysis (Figure 5.76). These artifacts reflect the nineteenth- and twentieth-century occupation of the area.



Figure 5.75
Capping a Sewer Line on Highland Avenue

Figure 5.76
Selected Artifacts from Demolition Monitoring



A. Machine Made Glass Bottle with Volumetric Marks, 1931-1941; B. Sun Crest Bottle, 1942; C. Coca-Cola Bottle, Charleston, SC, 1969; D. Coca-Cola Bottle, Albany, GA, 1886

Fill soils were ubiquitous beneath both the Red Fox Club and the Greyhound Bus Station (Figure 5.77.). All artifacts were determined to be in secondary contexts and no intact deposits were identified. Therefore, no further investigations were conducted at these locations.



Figure 5.77
Foundation Slab Removal at the Greyhound Bus Station Showing Sandy Fill Soils

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VI. RESEARCH RESULTS

By M. Anne Dorland

This chapter briefly reviews the research topics presented earlier and discusses them in relation to the historical and archaeological analysis of the previous chapters. While most studies of urban African American communities in Georgia have focused on differences between Black and white communities, this study examines compares the historic Black community of Albany with other historic Black communities in Georgia. Research topics examined in previous studies of African American communities in Georgia are highlighted here to allow for meaningful comparison. As presented in the research design, topics are paired to facilitate nuanced discussions about African American lifeways in Albany and Georgia in general.

ETHNIC FOODWAYS

While ethnicity can be examined in a myriad of ways, it seems illogical to isolate foodways from ethnicity. Ethnic expressions are present in the way that humans conceptualize, procure, distribute, preserve, prepare, consume, and even dispose of food. Unlike racial categories, people choose their ethnicity, or at least chose the extent to which they embrace their ethnic identity. While race and ethnicity are both cultural constructs, ethnicity has closer ties to geographic origins and cultural, rather than physical, identifiers (Brandon 2009:5; Orser 2004). Because choices are evident in both ethnic identity and foodways, cultural expressions and aspirations can be illuminated by analyzing the ways that people interact with food.

During the period following Emancipation, Black foodways diverged into two basic camps: African-based traditions centered on pork and corn, and Euro-centric foodways that emerged as a result of Blacks preparing and serving food to white elites (2011:162). In addition to a reliance on pork and corn, other identifiers of African foodways in the archaeological record include a reliance on local wild species, and turtle in particular, and open-fire cooking evidenced by a preponderance of burnt bone (Joseph 2000). Analyses of foodways artifacts and plant remains found during this study are discussed here to shed light on ways that the historic Black community of Albany, as represented by the inhabitants of 9DU286, expressed their ethnic identity and aspirations.

Questions outlined in the Research Design chapter of this report, discussed below, include the following:

- Urban historic African American sites in Georgia often contain faunal assemblages with both domestic and wild species present. Domestic species typically dominate the assemblages. Does this pattern hold true for the Albany assemblage? If so, what are the implications?
- Are markers of ethnic foodways evident from the analyses of foodways artifacts or archaeobotanical, pollen, and phytolith remains? In what ways did the inhabitants of Site 9DU286 express ethnic identity through foodways?
- What types of cultural expressions or aspirations are evident in the ways that inhabitants of 9DU286 interacted with food?

While a reliance on local wild species is documented as being a marker of African foodways, previous studies of historic urban African American sites have depicted a heavier reliance on domestic fauna with a supplemental usage of local wild animals. More specifically, cattle have often been documented as dominating the assemblages of urban historic sites with chicken and pigs also present. In general, however, urban sites contain less diverse assemblages with less wild species than their rural counterparts (Honerkamp et al. 1983:228).

Part of this pattern holds true for the historic Black community of Albany. Diversity in animal taxa was low with domestic mammal and birds dominating the faunal assemblage, but pig and chicken remains were much more prevalent than cow remains. The Riverfront Augusta Site and St. Sebastian Way studies also consisted of faunal assemblages containing mostly or entirely of domestic mammals and birds (Botwick and Richey 2010; Joseph 1993). Like the current study's assemblage, the Riverfront Augusta Site assemblage also contained wild species in small amounts. The Riverfront Augusta Site assemblage contained similar amounts of cow and pig remains but a preference for pigs was noted.

The faunal assemblages of the 9th Street Block and the 2nd Avenue Revitalization Projects, representing the historic Black community of Columbus, were larger and substantially more diverse than the assemblage from the current study (Elliott 2005; Ledbetter et al. 1997). These two assemblages contained comparable amounts of domestic and wild species, suggesting not only higher levels of diversity than was observed in Albany, but also more equitability. The 2nd Avenue excavations revealed a change in subsistence practices over time wherein the prevalence of domestics decreased as the presence of wild animals increased. It should be noted, however, that it was not possible to clearly distinguish between the remains from 2nd Avenue that represented white inhabitants versus Black inhabitants (Elliott 2005).

The faunal assemblages from the Telfair Site and Benjamin Van Clark Park Neighborhood were similar to the site 9DU286 assemblage in terms of domestic versus wild. However, the domestic faunal subassemblages from these sites revealed an important difference between the subsistence practices of the Savannah and Albany residents. At the two Savannah sites, there was a clear preference for beef over pork as evidenced by the number of cow versus pig remains (Honerkamp et al. 1983; Thomas et al. 2006:200). These results directly contrast the evidence from Albany that pigs were raised on site and were a common dietary staple while beef was consumed infrequently and in smaller amounts.

A preference for pork is evident among the faunal remains recovered during this study. It is likely that animal husbandry focused on pigs and chickens was practiced by the historic inhabitants of 9DU286. Evidence for animal husbandry is offered both by the faunal analysis and an oral history account provided by Delores Spears in which she stated, "I believe some people raised chickens, although you were not supposed to raise them in the city, city vicinity. But I do remember seeing chickens and small gardens." This is a departure from results discussed in some of the other studies presented in the research design chapter which showed a preference for beef over pork or chicken. TRC's 2006 study of the African American Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood in Savannah examined faunal remains to discuss African American foodways. Faunal remains from this study were dominated by beef with pig, sheep/goat, turkey, and chicken also present. Thomas et al. (2006) interpreted the faunal assemblage as reflecting lower to middle class subsistence practices. The Riverfront Augusta Site study reflected a prevalence of pork jowls and feet in the site's faunal assemblage, and there was a slightly heavier presence of hogs than cows (Joseph 1993). This suggests that the Black communities of Albany and Augusta focused more on African-based culinary traditions centered on pork than the Black community of Savannah. However, more research is needed to confirm this conclusion.

Evidence for the consumption of corn among 9DU286 inhabitants is present among the archaeobotanical remains as well as the pollen record from various features. One maize cupule was identified in a sample collected from Feature 70, a general refuse pit (Appendix C). *Zea mays* pollen, representative of corn, was found in samples from Features 12, 41, 81, and 50 (Appendix B). These features were spread out across Stripped Area B and their locations represented the rear yards of multiple different historic Black households. This suggests that the consumption of corn, a marker of traditional African foodways, was ubiquitous among the inhabitants of Site 9DU286.

Feature 43 may provide evidence of open-fire cooking at 9DU286. This feature contained an ashy fill, a fire-exposed clay lining, and a preponderance of foodways artifacts. It is possible that this feature was an outdoor cooking pit that was later used for refuse disposal. If so, then this feature

provides additional support for the notion that inhabitants of 9DU286 were practicing African culinary traditions.

Aspirations of the historic Black community of Albany can be seen in representation of foodways artifact categories in the 9DU286 assemblage. Only five artifacts recovered during this study are categorized as food procurement items. This suggests that site inhabitants acquired animal food sources primarily through animal husbandry and purchasing meat from market. This may represent aspirations to detach from rural, impoverished lifeways focused on the procurement of wild species. By focusing on husbandry and purchasing food items rather than procuring wild species, historic Black residents of Albany may have expressed a desire to align with middle and upper class lifestyles.

In summary, data recovered for this study suggests that the historic Black community of Albany expressed a dedication to their African culinary roots and a desire to elevate their societal class. A diet centered on pork and corn is evident from the faunal, archaeobotanical, and pollen remains found across the site. The presence of a fire-exposed clay-lined cooking pit indicates that the African culinary tradition of open-fire cooking was practiced by inhabitants of 9DU286. A trend toward animal husbandry and the purchase of meat from market evidenced by foodways artifacts and faunal remains may indicate that site inhabitants aspired to detach from the lower-class foodways practice of procuring wild species for consumption.

RACE AND URBAN LANDSCAPES

Urban landscapes reflect the processes of racialization within cities. Historically, racialization has been used as a method for establishing social inequity based on the physical appearances, cultural practices, religious beliefs, and other attributes of people (Orser 1998; 2004). Humans organize landscapes to shape perception and reinforce social relations between different groups of people, largely based on race and/or class (Rothschild and Wall 2014:107). Urban landscapes in particular are complex and always shifting in response to changes in those social relations (Rothschild and Wall 2014:39).

Racial residential integration was present in many southern cities during the historic period. The Jim Crow era establishment of Black and white neighborhoods was more evident in northern cities (Joseph 2000:113). Historically, African Americans commonly inhabited peripheral, liminal, or marginalized parts of the urban landscape. Such spaces include the outskirts of cities, areas where ownership was unknown or questionable, sloped areas, or block interiors (Joseph 2000:111–113). However, a review of previous studies of urban Black historic communities in Georgia revealed at least one city that did exhibit a division of Black and white neighborhoods during the historic period.

Research questions regarding race and urban landscapes for this study, discussed below, include the following:

- Is racial residential integration present at Site 9DU286 and Downtown Albany in general? Alternatively, was the practice of racial residential segregation as established during the Jim Crow era evident?
- The historic Harlem neighborhood of Albany is known as Black community. Were other racial or ethnic groups present within this neighborhood during the residential occupation of Site 9DU286 (ca. 1880–1950)? How was the Black community of Albany spatially organized to reflect racial segregation established during the Jim Crow era?
- Is historic racial inequity evident in the organization of space within and surrounding Site 9DU286?

Dougherty County has always been predominantly rural with Albany serving as the county seat and the most populated city. Following Emancipation, newly freed African Americans in and around Dougherty County gravitated toward Albany where they could find safety in numbers. By 1900, the African American population in Dougherty numbered 11,228 as compared to the white population of 2,451 (U.S. Census Bureau 1910).

In *The Souls of Black Folk*, W.E.B. Du Bois (1903b:85) described Albany as “a wide-streeted, placid, Southern town, with a broad sweep of stores and saloons, and flanking rows of home, — whites usually to the north, and blacks to the south.” The 1900 Sanborn map shows the southern portion of the city between Front and Washington streets labeled as “African Neighborhood” (Figure 4.2). The eastern periphery of Site 9DU286 is located one city block west of Washington Street.

Census data shows that the southern portion of Downtown Albany remained a Black neighborhood through the modern era, known today as the historic Harlem neighborhood. Racial residential segregation is likely evident in Albany due to the influx of Black residents following Emancipation. Because the Black community of Albany did not organically evolve from an antebellum to postbellum occupation, but rather developed rapidly post-Emancipation, the formation of racially segregated neighborhoods is a logical one.

In other southern cities such as Augusta, Black communities were established earlier during the antebellum era and continued to develop during the postbellum and following eras. In their respective studies of the free African American Springfield community in Augusta, Joseph (1993) and Botwick and Richey (2010) found that racial residential integration was practiced in Augusta.

These studies examined ways that racial relations were expressed in the urban landscape. Racial inequality was evident in the types of areas inhabited by Blacks and whites, as well as differences in lot sizes and architecture among Black and white occupations. They found that houses occupied by Blacks were commonly located on sloped areas, lots occupied by Blacks were generally smaller, and houses occupied by Blacks were typically one story. White houses were more likely to be on the highest, flattest portion of a landform, lots occupied by whites were often double the length of those occupied by Blacks, and houses that whites inhabited were typically two stories instead of one.

The interplay of race and urban landscape in Columbus depicted elements of what occurred in both Albany and Augusta. During the antebellum era in Columbus, white and Black residential integration was present as it was in Augusta. However, as evidenced by settlement patterns examined for the 9th Street study, the formation of distinct white and Black neighborhoods evolved during the Jim Crow era. At the beginning of this transition from racial residential integration to segregation, African American houses were situated on block interiors with white houses facing the street. As time progressed and racially divided neighborhoods were formed, middle class Black families moved into the white street-facing houses (Ledbetter et al. 1997).

Studies of the historic Black community of Savannah depicted a similar racial landscape as that of Augusta. Settlement patterns at the Telfair Site indicated that poor Black and white site inhabitants occupied marginalized areas, living along alleys within block interiors (Honerkamp et al. 1983). The Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood represented the periphery of the city, as was common for Black occupations historically (Thomas et al. 2006). Savannah and Augusta are both larger cities than Albany and depicted the more typical racial residential integration observed in southern cities historically. Albany's smaller size and significant Black population, coupled with the rapid growth of the Black community in the postbellum era, resulted in a more segregated urban landscape. Because of this, racial relations were not expressed through the landscape in the same ways in Albany as they were in Savannah and Augusta. Black residences were not confined to liminal areas in Albany, as evidenced by the street-facing houses along the 300 block of State Street (Highland Ave.). This block of Downtown Albany is not peripheral and it is not situated on a sloped or otherwise unappealing space.

According to census data, historic maps, and city directory data, all of the historic inhabitants of Site 9DU286 were African American. However, a Jewish community also lived nearby and built the Temple B'Nai Israel in 1896 at Commerce Avenue (Oglethorpe Ave.) and S. Jefferson Street where it remained until 1992 (Jaben-Eilon 2019). This location is directly northwest of the site. According to census records, whites generally lived north of Commerce Avenue with Blacks living to the south. Both whites and Blacks lived along Commerce but in segregated clusters (U.S. Census

Bureau 1910). This stark division of Black and white neighborhoods is evident throughout the occupation of Site 9DU286. Jim Crow era segregation is visible in the historic maps, census data, and oral histories discussed in Chapter IV of this report. In his oral history account, Deacon J.D. Armstrong offered remembrances of the Jim Crow era in Albany by discussing how segregation was implemented when going to the theatres in town: "The Albany Theatre was right there on Jackson. Just up a ways from the Liberty Theatre, which was on Broad, and the other theater was right almost at an angle on Jackson from the Ritz Theatre... So, we, had the opportunity to go to both, but you always had to upstairs on all of them, all but the Ritz."

In summary, racial inequity was present in the urban landscape of Downtown Albany throughout the late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century occupation of Site 9DU286. The practice of racial residential segregation that emerged during the Jim Crow era was evident in archival records, historic maps, and the oral histories collected for this study. It appears that the division of neighborhoods based on racial lines occurred in Columbus as well but not in Augusta or Savannah. Columbus and Albany have smaller populations than August and Savannah, which have older and larger occupations. The size of the cities, as well as the ways that the Black communities developed in each city, may have impacted how social and racial relations were expressed through their urban landscapes.

RACE, CLASS, AND CONSUMERISM

An examination of race, class, and consumerism is conducted here to illuminate on ways that the Black community of Albany expressed their ideals and aspirations. Black experiences, reflected by consumer choices, have historically been varied. Rothschild and Wall (2014:113) state that African American consumerism is both a political and economic act. This is born of the notion that African American purchasing decisions are historically made to "define a comfortable existence and to circumvent racism." In contrast to popular belief that African Americans sought to imitate higher class white Americans, it is more often the case that they wanted the power to purchase according to their own values and objectives (Mullins 1999a).

For this study, class is examined in conjunction with consumerism to shed light on social relations in the historic African American community of Albany. By employing a theory of internal relations, class is used here as a historically constituted and constantly shifting set of social relations. "A theory of internal relations is based on the concept of the dialectic, where the web of social relations makes up the whole, and the appearance of these relations are taken to be its parts" (Ollman 1993:35; Wurst 1999:8). Instead of forcing the historic Black community of Albany to

conform to fixed categories such as upper, middle, or lower class, a more nuanced method is utilized to allow the community to inform class categories. In turn, these categories can be used to interpret the complex web of social relations that make up the fabric of their society (Wurst 1999).

Class analysis examines the ways that people use commodities symbolically to define and maintain social relations. African Americans avidly participated in the emerging consumer cultures of the late nineteenth century, viewing consumption as aspirational of social desires and important symbols of citizenry (Arjona 2017; Mullins 1999b; 1999c). There were “explicit and implied civil privileges of consumption” and at the same time, being a consumer had the potential to undermine “racist inequalities in political, labor, and consumer space” (Mullins 1999c:169). Purchasing mass-produced and marketed retail commodities was common in both urban and rural settings and may have had implications for expressing class differences within African American communities (Mullins 1999b; Steen 2011). Consumer choices are examined here to shed light on ways that the historic African American community in Albany mitigated social inequalities and conveyed social aspirations.

Research questions related to race, class, and consumerism for this study, discussed below, include the following:

- Are Victorian ideologies reflected by matching tableware or evidence of attempting to accumulate complementary sets? Is individualization and self-expression reflected by the presence of unique nonmatching tableware as suggested by Diana Wall (1999:114)?
- Is there evidence of material culture that can indicate inhabitants of 9DU286 tried to push back against racial discourses with consumer behavior (indicative of aspirational rights as citizens), education, or other actions?
- What categories of class are evident through archival and archaeological evidence? Is there variation in class between contemporaneous households? Was there significant disparity between classes? Do classes present at Site 9DU286 change over time? Do the classes of site inhabitants shed light on social relations in the historic Albany community?

Ceramics were not recovered in high enough frequencies to conclusively state whether complementary sets were owned by the historic inhabitants of Site 9DU286 or not. Some evidence is available to support the argument that matching sets were owned by at least some of the historic households that inhabited this site. The best examples of possible matching tableware sets were found among Pit Group 1 features. Two pieces of gilded whiteware and one piece of molded whiteware were recovered from Feature 80, while one piece of each were recovered from Feature 81. This may suggest that a matching set of gilded whiteware and another of molded whiteware

were owned by a household, or households, associated with Pit Group 1. Notably, the only examples of yellow ware from this study were recovered from features in Pit Group 1. One piece of dipped and one piece of plain yellow ware were found in Feature 79, while Feature 80 contained one piece of mocha yellow ware. This may further substantiate the claim that a household, or households, associated with this Pit Group collected complementary sets. Additionally, the presence of gilded whiteware may indicate that the owners aspired to become higher class citizens.

Evidence of individualization and self-expression can also be seen in the ceramics recovered during this study. There are several instances in which one piece of a decorated ceramic vessel was recovered from a feature and no other matching pieces were found anywhere on the site. Feature 43 yielded one piece of blue transfer print whiteware, Feature 79 produced one piece of blue painted porcelain, Feature 72 contained one piece of gilded porcelain, and Feature 50 contained one piece of polychrome decal porcelain. Based on the evidence presented here, Victorian ideals were expressed by some site inhabitants, while others valued self-expression and individualization more than Victorian ideals. This furthers the notion that variation in Black consumer choices reflected variation in Black experiences.

The small number of wild and exotic taxa that were identified in the 9DU286 faunal assemblage are indicative of occasional hunting, fishing, trade, or purchase, but are not decisive indicators of wealth or high-class consumer behavior. A preference for pigs was evident in the faunal remains, and it is likely that pig husbandry was practiced at this site. This is not uncommon in urban lower- or middle-class sites in general. Raising pigs is advantageous in several ways; not only do they up substantially less space than cattle, but they aid in food waste disposal, and they reproduce quickly (Appendix A).

Variation in consumer behavior among historic households associated with 9DU286 is evident from the faunal analysis. Feature 81 from Pit Group 1, a refuse pit located in the southeastern corner of Stripped Area B, contained only the remains of domestic mammals and domestic birds – with the singular exception of a small oyster shell fragment. Based on the lack of local or exotic wild species, the inhabitants of those households exhibited consumer behavior focused on animal husbandry and the occasional purchase of domestic, local meat from market. This feature was in use from circa 1890s to 1940s and was associated with the households at 3410, 311, and 309 State Street (Highland Ave.).

Feature 46 from Pit Feature Group 3, a wood-lined cellar pit located in the northwestern section of Stripped Area B, contained a somewhat diverse assemblage of both domestic and wild taxa. Locally sourced wild taxa likely served a supplementary role in the dietary practices of those

households associated with this feature. Households associated with Feature 46 include 3409/79, 311/79 and/or 313/81 State Street (Highland Ave.). Feature 46 was first used circa 1910 and was likely filled sometime during the 1930s or 1940s.

Features 43 and 50 from Pit Feature Group 4, an outdoor kitchen pit and a wood-lined privy, respectively, were located in the north-central portion of Stripped Area B. The Feature 43 assemblage contained just two identified species, domestic pig and domestic chicken. No wild or commensal taxa were identified in this subassemblage. The Feature 50 assemblage contained a diverse assemblage of nine domestic and wild taxa. Butcher marks were present on pig remains as well as unidentified medium-sized mammal remains, suggesting onsite butchering of these locally raised animals. Locally sourced and exotic species of wild taxa likely served a supplementary role in the dietary practices of those households associated with these features. Features 43 and 50 have the latest chronological association (ca. 1920–1940) and were likely used by the household residing at 308 Highland Alley.

The faunal subassemblages from features discussed above suggest that the historic households of 9DU286 exhibited differences in consumer behavior. All of the inhabitants appeared to rely heavily on pig husbandry, but how they supplemented their diets with other animal meat varied. While the inhabitants associated with Feature 81 focused solely on animal husbandry and the purchase of meat from market, inhabitants associated with Feature 46 procured locally sourced wild taxa to supplement their diet. Inhabitants associated with Pit Group 4 relied on animal husbandry, procured locally sourced wild taxa, and purchased exotic wild taxa from market. The purchase of exotic species from market is a higher-class consumer behavior.

As previously stated, the small number of food procurement artifacts ($n=5$) recovered during this study indicate that animal food sources were obtained through animal husbandry and purchasing meat at market. Additionally, only a small number of wild taxa, local or exotic, were identified in the 9DU286 faunal assemblage. This may reflect push back against the notion that lower class Blacks consumed local, wild taxa that were not desired by middle or upper class whites. It is interesting that there also appears to be evidence for the practice of African culinary traditions among site inhabitants. This suggests that the Black community of Albany aspired to elevate their class status while retaining their cultural roots. Despite suffering the challenges of Jim Crow era segregation, this community was dedicated to the preservation of their culture.

Comparisons between the Black community of Albany and other urban Black communities in Georgia regarding consumerism and class are discussed here. The 9th Street study in Columbus show that households of moderate income existed throughout the site occupation. Miller's Economic Analysis was employed to calculate status based on the value of ceramics (Miller 1980;

1991). This analysis indicated that the status of the 9th Street inhabitants fell within the median range when compared to other contemporary urban residents (Ledbetter et al. 1997:123). A variety of quality in meat cuts with an emphasis on lower quality cuts was interpreted as middle status consumer behavior (Ledbetter et al. 1997:384). In contrast, the lack of matching tableware sets was interpreted as being indicative of lower status households (Ledbetter et al. 1997:326).

The Riverfront Augusta Site study also examined consumer behavior through faunal analysis. Analysis of remains was conducted according to contexts within discrete features, allowing for interpretations regarding the status and ethnic identity of residents associated with specific households to be made. Evidence suggested that households ranged from low to medium socioeconomic status. The presence of local wild resources was interpreted as a marker of lower status inhabitants. The types of secondary pork and beef cuts present was interpreted as reflecting middle status consumer choices (Joseph 1993).

Faunal remains from the Benjamin Van Clark Park neighborhood study in Savannah were utilized to discuss African American socioeconomic status. This assemblage, dominated by domestic mammals, indicates a preference for beef with pig, sheep/goat, turkey, and chicken also present. Mid-grade cuts of meat were prevalent among the remains. This assemblage was interpreted as reflecting lower to middle class subsistence practices (Thomas et al. 2006). Based on the results from these studies, the historic Black communities of Columbus, August, Savannah, and Albany all seemed to exhibit consumer behavior associated with lower and middle classes.

Comparisons can also be made in regard to consumer behavior across rural and urban sites in Georgia. A study conducted by Adams et al. (2005) of a Black tenant farm community in Richmond County, Georgia indicated that the site inhabitants had a low socioeconomic status and relied heavily on practices of self-sufficiency. These findings were informed by archaeological evidence suggestive of consumption practices involving livestock, homegrown produce, and wild plants.

Reed et al. (2011) also examined rural African American consumer behavior in Georgia in their study of the L.E. Gay Plantation. Self-sufficiency practices such as canning homegrown plants and hunting wild animals were evident from the archaeological remains. The faunal and ethnobotanical assemblages were small but indicated a reliance on both domestic and wild species. Per Honerkamp (1983), a heavier reliance on domestic species is an attribute of urban historic occupations; a more even usage of domestic and wild species is found at rural historic occupations. This is likely related to access to markets in cities, as well as access to more wild food sources in rural settings. In that vein, a heavier reliance on wild food sources lends to a higher prevalence of

self-sufficiency practices among rural site inhabitants. This trend was found to be true for the current study. However, inhabitants of 9DU286 did exhibit forms of self-sufficiency through the practice of animal husbandry and gardening.

Census and city directory data regarding the occupations of 9DU286 inhabitants are available starting in 1910 (Appendix D). When examining this data without historic context, three basic classes are evident among the listed occupations. Laborers, shoe shiners, bell boys, etc. could form a lower class, while teachers, nurses, barbers, etc. could form a middle class, and wholesale managers, insurance agents, etc. could form an upper class. However, a nuanced and historically constituted approach suggests that these “classes” are more intricately linked to a shifting social landscape. As the Black community of Albany began to flourish following Emancipation, they gained opportunities and achieved professional success. What was considered a respectable profession changed over time as well. Overall, the African Americans living in Albany showed that they valued business owners, educators, government workers, medical care professionals, and others who made a meaningful contribution to their community.

There does not appear to be significant disparity between the classes of site inhabitants, rather a shift in their class status occurs over time. Occupations of site inhabitants in the first half of the twentieth century included day laborers, laundresses, painters, bartenders, cooks, and more prestigious occupations such as teachers and nurses. While many of these occupations were also represented in the census and city directory data for the mid-twentieth century, there was also an insurance agent, a carpenter, a wholesale manager, and a City of Albany employee (Appendix D). This suggests that the fabric of the community changed from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

In summary, the historic Black community of Albany showed a sense of dedication to their African roots while navigating a rapidly changing social landscape. Consumer behavior, as evidenced by ceramic and faunal analyses, depicts a community that valued self-expression and maintained ideals that elevated their social standing. Variation in purchasing choices among the historic households represented at 9DU286 reflects a varied and complex Black experience. Some households were more focused on expressing the Victorian ideals of the time, while others valued individualization more. The fabric of their social network appeared to shift over the course of the site’s history. The types of occupations held by site inhabitants changed somewhat over time, indicating that the Black community of Albany achieved aspirations of elevating their class in spite of oppression and segregation.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

By M. Anne Dorland

The archaeology of urban historic African American sites in Georgia contributes to the awareness, education, and understanding of Southern Black communities. This study examined archaeological and archival evidence from a domestic occupation located in the historic Harlem neighborhood of Downtown Albany to shed light on historic Black life in Albany and Georgia in general. Archival research shows that at the time of the site's occupation (ca. 1880–1950), the Harlem neighborhood consisted of an African American community populated by the freed people from area plantations and their descendants. The area remains a predominantly African American community today.

The data recovery efforts at 9DU286 were designed to explore the lifeways of the site's past inhabitants and domestic activities associated with the nineteenth- and twentieth-century households along State Street (Highland Ave.) and Highland Alley. New South mechanically stripped two areas, designated as Stripped Areas A and B, for feature excavation during the data recovery fieldwork. These stripped areas were placed in the rear yards of houses to identify features and deposits associated with specific households. The location of Stripped Area A and the eastern section of Stripped Area B suffered heavy disturbances, likely from a bulldozing or structural razing event. Of the 84 features exposed in both stripped areas, 56 were structural, 14 were pits, eight represented bulldozer disturbances, four were vegetation related, and two represented natural low areas.

In addition to artifact analysis, faunal analysis, pollen/phytolith/starch/parasite analysis, and archaeobotanical analysis were conducted. The faunal assemblage was found to represent a post-Emancipation African American community that practiced animal husbandry and relied heavily on the meat provided by the pigs and chickens that were raised on site. Further, this assemblage likely represents a community of emancipated Blacks whose cooking traditions continued to reflect their deep cultural roots even as they grew and changed with the transition from enslavement to culinary and personal sovereignty (Appendix A).

No starch or parasite remains were identified in the samples collected from features for analysis, but both a pollen and phytolith record were identified and analyzed. Most notably, *Zea* pollen was found in samples from four of the five features that underwent this analysis. Coupled with the presence of pork, this supports the notion that site inhabitants had an African-based diet centered on corn and pork. Cereals were also found to be part of the diet of site inhabitants. The pollen

record shows that hickory and pine trees existed in the area and the phytolith record indicates that dung was used to enrich the garden sediments on site. Archaeobotanical remains represented field crops, fruit taxa, ornamentals, edible herbs, beans, and grasses. The field crops, including wheat and corn, were likely purchased from market while fruits may have been cultivated in onsite gardens. Edible herbs probably grew naturally on site and may have been gathered for food. Chinaberry trees and morning glory shrubs are ornamentals that were maintained on the properties; these represent the majority of the archaeobotanical remains (Appendices B–C).

Oral histories were collected for this study as well. Ten individuals were interviewed, ranging in age from mid 60s to 101 years old. Individuals were knowledgeable of the project area; however, as most African Americans in Albany in the later twentieth century lived south of Highland Avenue, none lived in the project area. Respondents shared information about Harlem, the African American business district bordered by South Jackson Street on the east and Highland Avenue on the south. Interviewees were keenly aware of and in some cases were active in the Albany Movement (1961–1962) and the protest for desegregation of the former Trailways Bus station, site of the forthcoming Albany Transportation Center.

Lines of historical inquiry were designed to contextualize the archaeology and incorporate community members' experiences. Research topics centered on ethnic foodways, the intersection of race and urban landscapes, and the interplay between race, class, and consumerism. These topics were used as a lens through which data was examined and interpreted.

In regard to ethnic foodways, the historic Black community of Albany expressed a dedication to their African culinary roots and a desire to elevate their societal class. A diet centered on pork and corn is evident from the faunal, archaeobotanical, and pollen remains found across the site. The presence of a fire-exposed clay-lined cooking pit indicates that the African culinary tradition of open-fire cooking was practiced by inhabitants of 9DU286. A trend toward animal husbandry and the purchase of meat from market evidenced by foodways artifacts and faunal remains may indicate that site inhabitants aspired to detach from the lower-class foodways practice of procuring wild species for consumption.

An examination of race and urban landscape revealed that racial inequity was historically expressed through racial residential segregation in Downtown Albany. This division of neighborhoods along racial lines emerged during the Jim Crow era and was evident in archival records, historic maps, and the oral histories collected for this study. Racial residential segregation occurred in Columbus as well but not in Augusta or Savannah. Columbus and Albany have smaller

populations than August and Savannah, which have older and larger occupations. The size of the cities, as well as the ways that the Black communities developed in each city, may have impacted how social and racial relations were expressed through their urban landscapes.

Race was also examined in conjunction with class and consumerism for this study. Consumer behaviors, as evidenced by ceramic and faunal analyses, depicts a community that valued self-expression and maintained ideals that elevated their social standing. The historic Black community of Albany showed a sense of dedication to their African roots while navigating a rapidly changing social landscape. Variation in purchasing choices among the historic households represented at 9DU286 reflects a varied and complex Black experience. Some households were more focused on expressing the Victorian ideals of the time, while others valued individualization. The fabric of their social network appeared to shift over the course of the site's history. The types of occupations held by site inhabitants changed somewhat over time, indicating that the Black community of Albany achieved aspirations of elevating their class in spite of oppression and segregation.

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APPENDIX A. FAUNAL ANALYSIS

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FAUNAL ANALYSIS FOR SITE 9DU286

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the results of a faunal analysis that was completed using faunal remains recovered from both feature and non-feature contexts during Phase III data recovery excavations at 9DU286 in the historic Harlem neighborhood of Albany, Georgia. This report includes a description of the methods employed during both the qualitative and quantitative phases of the faunal analysis, a description of the results including the composition of the faunal assemblage as a whole and on a feature-by-feature basis, and a discussion of what these results mean and how they relate to the overall research objectives.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The faunal analysis described herein was driven by specific research goals that are based on a comprehensive list of research questions. Of the research objectives that were developed for the data recovery excavations, two directly address subsistence practices as illustrated by the presence or absence of faunal material. These include the following:

- Urban historic African American sites in Georgia often contain faunal assemblages with both domestic and wild species present. Domestic species typically dominate the assemblages. Does this pattern hold true for the Albany assemblage? If so, what are the implications?
- Are markers of African American foodways evident from the faunal analysis? In what ways did the inhabitants of Site 9DU286 express ethnic identity through foodways?

An additional goal of this research on the Site 9DU286 faunal assemblage is to add to the body of knowledge regarding urban African American foodways in major cities throughout Georgia's historic period. This report will include a comparative discussion of the Albany Site 9DU286 results and those from previous excavations that use faunal analysis to address urban African American foodways in Georgia from various sites in Augusta, Columbus, and Savannah (Botwick and Richey 2010; Elliott 2005; Honerkamp et al. 1983; Joseph 1993; Ledbetter et al. 1997; Thomas et al. 2006).

It is the goal of this faunal analysis to address these research objectives and, in the process, to illustrate other aspects of food procurement strategies, consumption practices, and patterns of refuse disposal.

II. METHODS

The analysis of faunal material recovered from Site 9DU286 was completed by New South Associates zooarchaeologist, Stefanie M. Smith. All recovered faunal material was transported to the New South Associates' Laboratory facility in Stone Mountain, Georgia for processing, identification, and analysis.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Specimen identification was completed by visual comparative analysis using the New South Associates zooarchaeological comparative collection and reference library. When possible, specimens were identified to the species level. In cases where a species level identification could not be definitively made, specimens were identified to the level of family, order, or class. All unidentified bone or shell fragments were sorted by phylum or class when feasible, then weighed.

The faunal analysis described in this chapter includes material that was recovered from 19 distinct cultural features that were identified at 9DU286 including features 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 19, 34, 41, 43, 44, 46, 50, 62, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, and 83. Additional faunal material was recovered from areas surrounding these features and was also included in this analysis.

Following standard zooarchaeological practice, faunal analysis requires the collection of primary and secondary data. The collection of primary data refers to the qualitative analysis phase in which each specimen is identified to taxon and element, and all observable anatomical and taphonomic features are described and recorded (Reitz and Wing 2008) For this analysis, each bag of faunal material was first sorted into the categories of identifiable and indeterminate. Each category was then subdivided into individual specimens. A single specimen may consist of one or many bones, shells, or fragments thereof. Specimens were grouped based on element, taxon of origin, and anatomical or taphonomic features that were observed.

The primary data that was collected during this phase of analysis includes taxon, element, structure, approximate age, anatomical side, completeness, specimen weight in grams, fracture pattern, and any visible modifications made by humans or other animals. Additional values were collected as primary data including Number of Specimens (NSP) recovered from each

provenience, the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for each taxon, and total weight in grams for each category. These values are further expressed in percentages in order to more effectively illustrate the composition of the assemblage and various sub-assemblages.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

The collection of secondary data refers to the quantitative analysis phase using the previously collected primary data for the whole assemblage or for a subset of the assemblage (Lyman 2008; Reitz and Wing 2008). The types of secondary data that are generated during a faunal analysis are dependent on the specific goals and research questions of the study.

It is standard practice to begin the collection of secondary data by calculating the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) as represented by each taxon. This calculation is generally not completed for identifications higher than family or genus level in an effort to avoid over-estimation. MNI is based on element identification and is calculated by identifying the most frequently occurring element that is present for each taxon. For paired elements, side and skeletal maturity are also considered. Here, the MNI corresponds with the side that exhibits the highest frequency for each skeletal age group (Grayson 1984; Lyman 2008; O'Connor 2000; Reitz and Wing 2008).

While MNI provides an approximation of the number of taxa that are represented by an assemblage, questions regarding dietary practices often require more specific data that is designed to address the dietary contribution that each individual might represent. Since archaeological faunal assemblages consist entirely of what is often fragmentary dry bone from incomplete skeletons, a faunal analyst must complete a series of calculations in order to estimate the approximately amount of meat weight that a specific assemblage might represent. There are several methodological approaches to calculating the dietary contribution represented in an assemblage – each with its own pros and cons. In this analysis, the approximate dietary contribution of each taxon was determined using the formula for sample biomass using specimen weight in an allometric formula (Reitz and Wing 2008). This method illustrates the amount of meat that is represented by the archaeological specimens themselves rather than providing an estimate for an entire animal. The formula is as follows:

$$\log_{10} Y = \log_{10} a + b (\log_{10} X)$$

In this formula, X is the specimen weight in kilograms (kg) of the archaeological specimen(s) for a taxon, a is the Y-intercept of the linear regression line, and b is the slope of the regression line.

Ultimately, the estimated sample biomass in kg that is contributed by each identified taxon is represented by Y . The a and b regression line values are based on previously established allometric data (Reitz and Wing 2008:68).

Lastly, when discussing the taxonomic makeup of an assemblage, it is important to illustrate the diversity of the assemblage in the most descriptive way possible. This analysis follows Lyman's model of diversity as an umbrella term under which richness, heterogeneity, and evenness are combined to more accurately illustrate diversity levels (Lyman 2008; Smith 2019). While richness is simply calculated by finding the total number of identified taxa, both heterogeneity and evenness require the application of more complex statistical calculations.

First, heterogeneity is calculated with the help of the Shannon-Weaver function – also frequently referred to as the Shannon-Weiner function or the Shannon Index (Shannon and Weaver 1949; Magurran 1988; Lyman 2008; Reitz and Wing 2008; Smith 2019). The formula for calculating the heterogeneity of an assemblage or sub-assemblage is:

$$H = -\sum (P_i) (\log_e P_i)$$

Here, P_i is the relative abundance of each taxon (Reitz and Wing 2008). Relative abundance can be calculated using NISP, MNI, or Biomass depending on the analyst's preference. For the purpose of this analysis, the MNI and sample biomass values are used. Relative abundance is found by dividing each individual MNI or sample biomass by the total MNI or sample biomass. The formula for calculating relative abundance is:

$$P_i = f_i/n$$

Where f_i is the individual MNI or sample biomass, n is the total MNI or sample biomass (Smith 2019). With the P_i value plugged in, follow the order of operations wherein P_i is first multiplied by the natural \log_e of P_i for each taxon, then the sum of these products is inverted to a positive value. While the typical range for this number is between 1.5 and 3.5, the closer the number is to 1, the less heterogeneity is present within the assemblage (Magurran 1988; Lyman 2008; Smith 2019:192; Reitz and Wing 2008).

The last calculation under the diversity umbrella is that of evenness. Evenness, also sometimes referred to as equitability, is the expression of how frequently taxa appear in relation to one another within an assemblage (Lyman 2008; Reitz and Wing 2008). The formula for calculating evenness is:

$$E = H/\log_e S$$

Here, H is the previously calculated level of heterogeneity, while S is the total MNI or sample biomass. The closer the evenness of an assemblage is to 1, the more even its distribution of taxa. An evenness score nearing 0 shows very little evenness in its distribution of taxa (Lyman 2008; Reitz and Wing 2008; Smith 2019).

There are an innumerable amount of equations and methodological approaches that faunal analysts can use in an effort to effectively analyze and interpret their data. In general, the methods that are applied to a given assemblage are chosen based on how effective they will be at illustrating the data and answering the research questions posed at the onset of the project. In this instance, the methods chosen accomplish all of these goals effectively.

III. RESULTS

The faunal analysis for 9DU286 included a total of 645 individual bone or shell fragments with a combined weight of 1,001.42 grams. All of the analyzed faunal material was recovered from 19 distinct cultural features or anomalies and surrounding non-feature contexts within Stripped Areas A and B (Figure 1). Table 1 illustrates the density distribution of faunal material between the excavated features and non-feature contexts.

Stripped Area A and its associated features contained very little faunal material, comprising just under 2.5 percent of the total assemblage. Most of the recovered faunal assemblage from 9DU286 originated in various features within Stripped Area B. Within this area, only a few features contained substantial faunal assemblages. Approximately 81 percent of the total assemblage from this study was concentrated in four pit features from Stripped Area B (Features 43, 46, 50, and 81). Additionally, non-feature contexts contained a small amount of faunal material, comprising approximately two percent of the total assemblage. These areas and their associated sub-assemblages are discussed in more detail below.

Table 1. Faunal Specimen Summary

Provenience			NSP	% NSP	Total Weight (g)	% Weight
Feature Contexts	Stripped Area A	Ft. 2*	7	1.09	9.24	0.92
		Ft. 3*	1	0.16	0.14	0.01
		Ft. 5	8	1.24	2.12	0.21
	Stripped Area B	Ft. 11	2	0.31	4.76	0.48
		Ft. 12	6	0.93	15.47	1.54

Table 1. Faunal Specimen Summary

Provenience		NSP	% NSP	Total Weight (g)	% Weight
	Ft. 19	1	0.16	0.72	0.07
	Ft. 34	1	0.16	2.76	0.28
	Ft. 41	32	4.96	11.35	1.13
	Ft. 43	90	13.95	66.34	6.62
	Ft. 44	5	0.78	4.03	0.40
	Ft. 46	111	17.21	148.35	14.81
	Ft. 50	177	27.44	310.39	30.99
	Ft. 62	3	0.47	1.50	0.15
	Ft. 69	7	1.09	0.88	0.09
	Ft. 70	4	0.62	0.42	0.04
	Ft. 79	4	0.62	1.64	0.16
	Ft. 80	13	2.02	10.58	1.06
	Ft. 81	145	22.48	168.87	16.86
	Ft. 83	15	2.33	25.66	2.56
Non-feature Contexts		13	2.02	216.20	21.59
Total		645	100.00	1001.42	100.00

*Feature voided as non-cultural/heavily disturbed

STRIPPED AREA A

Stripped Area A is a narrow, elongated area that covered 53 square meters (570 sp. ft.) (Figure 1). In total, nine features were identified within Stripped Area A. Of these, three contained faunal material. Only Feature 5 was identified as partially undisturbed while the remainder of the area contained clear evidence of extensive disturbance.

Features 2, 3, and 5 each contained a small amount of non-diagnostic bone fragments that could not be identified beyond class (Table 2). Together, the faunal assemblages from these three features comprise just 2.49 percent of the total NSP and represent only 1.75 percent of the total estimated sample biomass. Although each feature contains an MNI of one, when the three sub-assemblages are considered together, the MNI drops to two: one bird and one medium or large mammal. Visible evidence of butchering was observed on three fragments of medium or large mammal bone from Feature 2. No butcher marks were observed on material recovered from Features 3 or 5. Evidence of burning was exhibited on all of the bone fragments that were recovered from Feature 5, although none were burned to the level of calcination.

Table 2. Species List of Stripped Area A Features

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Feature 2						
UID Mammal	3	0.47	-	0.86	0.05	0.16
UID Medium or Large Mammal	4	0.62	1	8.38	0.36	1.23
Feature 3						
UID Bird	1	0.16	1	0.14	0.00001	0.00002
Feature 5						
UID Mammal	8	1.24	1	2.12	0.10	0.36
Features Total	16	2.49	2*	11.50	0.51	1.75

*MNI recalculated for group assemblage.

While Features 2, 3, and 5 all contained faunal remains, the small size of each sub-assemblage, the observed levels of disturbance, and the lack of diagnostic materials preclude further discussion of these features as significant data sets regarding consumption or area usage at the site.

STRIPPED AREA B

Stripped Area B was located immediately to the southwest of Stripped Area A and covered an area of 390 square meters (0.1 ac.) (Figure 1). In total, 75 features were identified within the boundaries of Stripped Area B including both structural and pit features. Of these, three post molds and 13 pit features contained faunal material in varying amounts. Due to the identification of two distinct feature types and observed patterns of spatial clustering with respect to the pit features, the results below are organized according to feature type and group.

Post Mold Features

Three post mold features identified within Stripped Area B contained faunal material (Features 19, 34, and 44). All of these features were characterized as square or rectangular post molds, and all were partially excavated.

Features 19, 34, and 44 each contained a small amount of generally non-diagnostic bone fragments (Table 3). A single bone was identified as a pig foot bone (metapodial 1 or 4), while the remaining bone fragments could not be identified beyond class. Together, the faunal assemblages from these three features comprise just 1.10 percent of the total NSP and represent 1.24 percent of the total estimated sample biomass. Visible evidence of butchering was observed on the single bone fragment from Feature 34. No additional evidence of butchering or burning was observed on any of the remaining material from these features.

Table 3. Species List for Post Mold Features in Stripped Area B

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Feature 19						
UID Small or Medium Mammal	1	0.16	1	0.72	0.04	0.14
Feature 34						
UID Medium or Large Mammal	1	0.16	1	2.76	0.13	0.45
Feature 44						
UID Medium or Large Mammal	4	0.62	-	3.52	0.16	0.55
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	1	0.16	1	0.51	0.03	0.10
Post Mold Total	7	1.10	1*	7.51	0.63	1.24

*MNI recalculated for group assemblage.

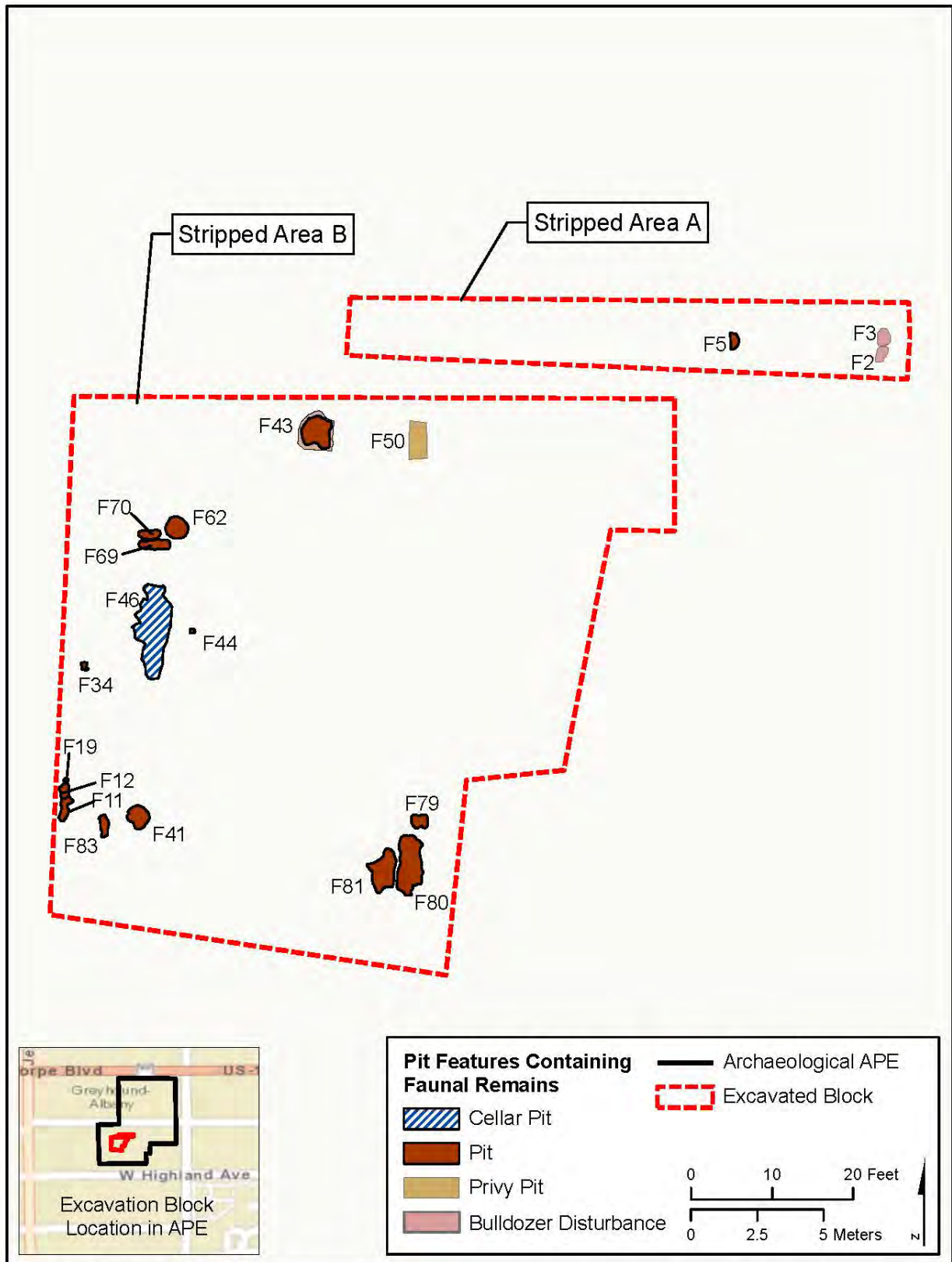
Although each feature contains an MNI of one, when the three sub-assemblages are considered together, the combined MNI drops to one, as it is possible that all of the unidentified mammal bone originated from the single identified pig. Based on the small size of these sub-assemblages, the identified function of the features themselves, and the general lack of diagnostic materials, it is unlikely that faunal material was purposefully deposited in these locations. Further discussion of these features in terms of consumption or food waste disposal would not contribute significant data to the interpretation of the site.

Pit Feature Group 1

Pit Feature Group 1 includes Features 79, 80, and 81. These features were located in the southeastern quadrant of Stripped Area B. Features 79 and 80 contained small amounts of generally non-diagnostic faunal material, while Feature 81 contained a larger and more diverse sub-assemblage.

Feature 79 is a large, shallow pit with severe root disturbance. The pit measured approximately 60 x 50 cm at its surface and contained a small amount of cultural material. Just four fragments of mammal bone were recovered from Feature 79 (Table 4). One fragment was identified as belonging to a medium or large mammal, but no other identifiable characteristics were present. Saw marks were observed on a single piece of bone, while three additional pieces exhibited evidence of burning.

Figure 1. Stripped Areas A and B showing Faunal Feature Locations



Source: Esri Resource Data (2020)

Feature 80 is a large, shallow pit that measured approximately 217 x 80 cm at its surface and contained a moderate amount of cultural material. The faunal assemblage from this feature is small and consists of generally non-diagnostic bone fragments including the remains of a medium or large mammal, a medium-sized bird, and a fish (Table 4). None of the recovered faunal material from this feature could be identified beyond class. Saw marks were observed on two fragments of bone, while evidence of burning was present on these and five additional fragments (n=7). None of these fragments were burned to the point of calcination.

While Features 79 and 80 have MNI values of one and three respectively, when considered together, the combined MNI value is three based on the possible overrepresentation of mammals in the combined assemblage. Together, the faunal sub-assemblages from these two features comprise just 2.66 percent of the total NSP and represent 2.03 percent of the total estimated sample biomass.

Table 4. Features 79 and 80 Faunal Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	%	#		kg	%
Feature 79						
UID Mammal	3	0.47	-	0.74	0.04	0.14
UID Medium or Large Mammal	1	0.16	1	0.90	0.05	0.16
Feature 80						
UID Mammal	5	0.78	-	1.58	0.08	0.27
UID Large Mammal	1	0.16	1	2.99	0.14	0.48
UID Medium or Large Mammal	4	0.62	-	4.27	0.19	0.67
UID Medium Bird	2	0.31	1	1.50	0.05	0.19
UID Ray-finned Fish	1	0.16	1	0.24	0.03	0.12
Features Total	17	2.66	3*	12.22	0.58	2.03

*MNI recalculated for combined sub-assemblages.

Feature 81 is a large, shallow pit that measured approximately 160 x 100 cm at its surface and contained a substantial amount of cultural material. This feature also contained the second largest faunal sub-assemblage in this study. With an NISP of 145, this sub-assemblage comprises 22.48 percent of the total NSP and represents 21.08 percent of the total sample biomass (Table 5). Faunal remains recovered from Feature 81 include the remains of at least eight individual animals including mammals, birds, and a single oyster (Ostreidae).

The faunal sub-assemblage from Feature 81 is mostly comprised of mammal remains. Of the 145 bone and shell fragments recovered from this feature, 107 were identified as mammal. Identified mammal remains represent at least one rat or mouse from the family Muridae, one cow (*Bos* sp.), and three pigs (*Sus* sp.). Rats and mice are categorized as commensal taxa and are often identified in areas commonly used for food waste disposal. It is likely that the murid identified here is an example of this commensalism.

Domestic species such as cow and pig are common finds at historic sites like 9DU286, although in varying amounts from place to place and feature to feature. In Feature 81, cow is represented by just two bone fragments: one navicular and one astragalus. Both of these elements originate in the hindfoot of the animal. In this instance, the elements both come from a left hindfoot and exhibit evidence of butchering, suggesting that they came from the same animal and were deposited at the same time. The 12 specimens that were identified as pig remains include elements from the head (n=10), the hindfoot (n=1), and the forelimb (n=1). Three individual pigs, two adults and one juvenile, are represented based on age estimates from tooth wear. Butcher marks were only observed on the forelimb element – a humerus shaft with transverse sawing at both ends.

Table 5. Feature 81 Faunal Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	%			#	kg
Indeterminate Categories						
Vertebrate	25	3.88	-	2.12	-	-
Invertebrates						
Oysters	1	0.16	1	0.52	-	-
Mammals						
UID Mammal	37	5.74	-	15.82	0.63	2.17
UID Large Mammal	1	0.16	-	6.99	0.30	1.04
UID Medium or Large Mammal	48	7.44	-	30.01	1.12	3.86
UID Medium Mammal	5	0.78	-	7.71	0.33	1.14
Muridae (Rats and Mice)	2	0.31	1	0.26	0.02	0.05
<i>Bos</i> sp. (Cow)	2	0.31	1	36.46	1.34	4.60
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	12	1.86	3	60.52	2.11	7.26
Birds						
UID Medium Bird	6	0.93	1	1.46	0.05	0.18
<i>Gallus domesticus</i> (Chicken)	6	0.93	1	7.00	0.22	0.77
Feature Total	145	22.48	8	168.87	6.12	21.08

Bird remains from Feature 81 consist entirely of medium-sized bird bone. Half of these remains were definitively identified as chicken (*Gallus domesticus*), while the remainder could not be identified beyond class and size. The unidentified bones were similar in size to chicken bones and may represent additional birds of this species. Based on age-related bone development of the bird remains, at least one adult chicken and one juvenile unidentified bird are represented by this sub-assembly.

A single, heavily weathered oyster shell fragment was recovered from Feature 81. This shell fragment does not on its own contribute significant data on the use of oysters at site 9DU286, however their presence is notable, as these marine invertebrates would not be available for local sourcing. This topic is therefore limited to the confirmation that oysters were present at the site and may have been consumed when they were available at the market or imported from the coast. No fish or reptile remains were identified in the Feature 81 sub-assembly.

Within Pit Feature Group 1, only Feature 81 appears to represent a location of intentional food waste disposal. This feature's moderately-sized faunal assemblage confirms the presence of domestics, while butcher marks observed on 16 individual specimens (11 percent of the sub-assembly) indicate the consumption of both cow and pig. It is also assumed that chicken was consumed, as a lack of observable butcher marks on bird bone does not rule out the use of other reduction methods. The presence of oyster shell in this feature suggests that coastal resources were imported to the area, but further interpretation is limited due to a lack of additional specimens in this sub-assembly. Approximately 36.55 percent of this sub-assembly exhibited evidence of burning ranging from slight reddening of the cortical surface to full calcination of the bone.

Pit Feature Group 2

Pit Feature Group 2 includes Features 11, 12, 41, and 83. These features were found within three meters of one another in the southwestern quadrant of Stripped Area B. This group assemblage comprises 8.53 percent of the total NSP and 5.75 percent of the total sample biomass for this study (Table 6).

Within the group assemblage, the feature sub-assemblies are small and generally non-diagnostic. Feature 11 is a large, shallow pit that measured approximately 80 x 55 cm at its surface and contained evidence of partial disturbance. Feature 11 was therefore not fully excavated. Only two pieces of unidentifiable mammal bone with visible saw marks were recovered from Feature 11. This sub-assembly represents less than one half of one percent of the total NSP from the combined assemblage (Table 6). These bone fragments did not exhibit any evidence of burning.

Feature 12 is a large, shallow pit that measured approximately 47 x 43 cm at its surface. This feature was fully excavated and contained a moderately dense artifact assemblage. The faunal sub-assemblage from Feature 12 is extremely small, containing just six bone fragments from at least one medium-sized mammal and one medium-sized bird. One fragment of mammal bone exhibited evidence of butchering in the form of saw marks, while a second fragment was burned to the point of calcination. This sub-assemblage represents 0.93 percent of the total NSP and 2.18 percent of the total sample biomass (Table 6).

Table 6. Species List for Features 11, 12, 41, and 83

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Feature 11						
UID Mammal	2	0.31	1	4.76	0.21	0.74
Feature 12						
UID Mammal	3	0.47	-	0.43	0.02	0.08
UID Medium or Large Mammal	1	0.16	-	0.39	0.02	0.08
UID Medium Mammal	1	0.16	1	14.55	0.58	2.01
UID Medium Bird	1	0.16	1	0.10	0.000005	0.00002
Feature Total	6	0.93	2	15.47	0.63	2.18
Feature 41						
UID Mammal	27	4.19	-	9.72	0.41	1.40
UID Medium or Large Mammal	3	0.47	1	1.42	0.07	0.25
UID Rodent	1	0.16	1	0.10	0.01	0.02
UID Ray-finned Fish	1	0.16	1	0.11	0.00002	0.0001
Feature Total	32	4.96	3	11.35	0.48	1.67
Feature 83						
Mollusca	4	0.62	-	0.59	-	-
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (Eastern Oyster)	1	0.16	1	17.72	-	-
UID Mammal	7	1.09	-	2.54	0.12	0.42
UID Medium or Large Mammal	3	0.47	1	4.81	0.22	0.74
Feature Total	15	2.33	2	25.66	0.34	1.16
Group Total	55	8.53	5*	57.24	1.66	5.75

*MNI recalculated for group assemblage.

Feature 41 is a large, shallow pit that measured 82 x 80 cm at its surface. This feature was fully excavated and contained a high artifact density. The faunal sub-assemblage from this feature is the largest of the group, however, it is small and generally non-diagnostic. Of the 32 individual

faunal specimens present in this feature, all but two were identified as mammal of either medium/large or indeterminate size. The two remaining specimens were identified as indeterminate rodent and indeterminate fish. Saw marks were observed on two fragments of mammal bone, while 18 individual fragments including the fish bone exhibited evidence of burning at various levels. This sub-assembly represents 4.96 percent of the total NSP and 1.67 percent of the total sample biomass (Table 6).

Feature 83 is a large, shallow pit that measured 86 x 33 cm at its surface. This feature was fully excavated and contained a moderate amount of cultural material. The faunal sub-assembly from Feature 83 is small and generally non-diagnostic with the exception of a single oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) as identified by a complete left valve. The remaining faunal material was identified as indeterminate mammal and indeterminate mollusk. Saw marks were observed on two fragments of mammal bone, while two additional fragments of mammal bone showed signs of burning. This sub-assembly represents 2.33 percent of the total NSP and 1.16 percent of the total sample biomass (Table 6).

As a whole, Pit Feature Group 2 contained a small amount of generally non-diagnostic medium or large mammal bone with extremely small amounts of rodent, bird, fish, and shellfish also present. Individually, these features each contain the remains of one (Feature 11), two (Features 12 and 83), or three (Feature 41) individual animals. However, when considered together, the combined MNI drops from eight to five based on the overlapping of taxonomic categories between features. The size and contents of the faunal sub-assemblies indicate that Features 11, 12, 41, and 83 do not represent an area of the site that was primarily used for the disposal of food waste. While these features do not provide significant data regarding overall consumption practices at the site, the presence of a complete left oyster valve in Feature 83 does further support the hypothesis that marine invertebrates were imported from the coast and may have been consumed on an infrequent basis.

Pit Feature Group 3

Pit Feature Group 3 includes Features 46, 62, 69, and 70. These features were identified within one meter of one another in the northwestern quadrant of Stripped Area B. Features 62, 69, and 70 contained small amounts of generally non-diagnostic faunal material, while Feature 46 contained a larger and more diverse sub-assembly.

Feature 62 is a small, shallow pit that measured 80 x 78 cm at its surface and exhibited a low artifact density. Just three fragments of medium-sized mammal bone, all with visible evidence of butchering, were recovered from this feature (Table 7). None of these fragments could be identified beyond size and class. No evidence of burning was observed in this sub-assembly.

This sub-assembly represents less than one half of one percent of the total NSP from the combined assemblage.

Feature 69 is a large, shallow pit that measured 105 x 50 cm at its surface and exhibited a low artifact density. Seven bone fragments were recovered from this feature (Table 7). A single bone fragment was identified as that of a medium-sized bird. The remaining fragments could not be identified to a specific vertebrate class. No evidence of butchering or burning was observed in this sub-assembly. This sub-assembly represents approximately one percent of the total NSP from the combined assemblage.

Feature 70 is a large, shallow pit that measured 80 x 31 cm at its surface and contained a moderate amount of cultural material. The faunal assemblage from this feature consists of four individual fragments of mammal bone with no visible signs of butchering (Table 7). One fragment was identifiable to size and was categorized as medium/large mammal. None of the recovered faunal material from this feature could be identified beyond class. One bone fragment exhibited evidence of light burning. This sub-assembly represents just over one half of one percent of the total NSP from the combined assemblage.

While Features 62, 69, and 70 each have an MNI value of one, when considered together, the combined MNI value drops from three to two based on the possible overrepresentation of medium-sized mammals in the combined assemblage. Together, the faunal sub-assemblages from these three features comprise just 2.18 percent of the total NSP and represent 0.35 percent of the total estimated sample biomass.

Table 7. Species List for Features 62, 69, and 70

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Feature 62						
UID Medium Mammal	3	0.47	1	1.50	0.08	0.26
Feature 69						
Vertebrate	6	0.93	-	0.73	-	-
UID Medium Bird	1	0.16	1	0.15	0.00001	0.00002
Feature 70						
UID Mammal	3	0.47	-	0.35	0.02	0.07
UID Medium or Large Mammal	1	0.16	1	0.07	0.005	0.02
Features Total	14	2.18	2*	2.80	0.11	0.35

*MNI recalculated for combined sub-assemblages.

Feature 46 is categorized as a large wood-lined cellar feature and measured 190 x 135 cm at its surface. This feature was one meter deep and contained a high density of cultural material. This feature also contains one of the largest faunal sub-assemblages within this study at 17.21 percent of the total NSP (n=111) and representing 16.46 percent of the total sample biomass (Table 8). Faunal material recovered from Feature 46 includes the remains of mammals, birds, and fish.

The faunal sub-assemblage from Feature 46 is mostly comprised of mammal remains. Of the 111 bone fragments recovered from this feature, 71 were identified as mammal. Identified mammal remains represent at least one unidentified large mammal, one Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), one Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*), one raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and two pigs (*Sus* sp.). Rats and sometimes raccoons are categorized as commensal taxa and are often identified in areas commonly used for food waste disposal. It is likely that the rat and raccoon remains identified here are examples of this commensalism. Squirrel hunting is a common sport in both modern and historic time periods. It is likely that the identified Fox Squirrel was obtained by this method for the purpose of consumption, however a lack of additional skeletal elements from this taxon makes it difficult to support this hypothesis.

Domestic species such as cow and pig are commonly found at historic sites like 9DU286, although in varying amounts from place to place and feature to feature. While no cow remains could be definitively identified in the Feature 46 sub-assemblage, it is possible that the unidentified large mammal bone fragments are representative of a cow. Only one domestic mammal, the pig, was conclusively identified within this sub-assemblage. The 12 specimens that were identified as pig remains include elements from the head (n=4), the forelimb (n=3), the hindlimb (n=1), and the foot (n=3). At least two individual pigs, one adult and one juvenile, are represented based on age estimates from tooth wear. Dental caries was observed on the adult teeth. This type of dental pathology is considered a clear sign of domestication as, with the exception of primates, it is rarely observed in wild animals. Dental caries often occurs in domestic animals that are fed a diet high in carbohydrates. Due to its nature as a progressive disease, dental caries is usually visible only on the teeth of older animals (Bartosiewicz and Gál 2013; Hillson 1986).

It is likely that some of the unidentified bone also originated from these pigs and may represent fragments of less diagnostic elements such as vertebrae and ribs. If this assumption is true, all parts of the pig skeleton are represented in Feature 46. This provides some support for the hypothesis that pigs were butchered on site despite a general lack of observable butcher marks in this assemblage. Only five unidentified mammal bone fragments exhibited evidence of butchering.

Bird remains from Feature 46 include small, medium, and large-sized birds and include at least one chicken (*G. domesticus*) and one turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). The small bird remains were not identifiable beyond size and class. While the chicken is a domestic species, the turkey may have been obtained through hunting. It is unclear whether this single specimen represents a domestic farm-raised bird or a wild bird. In discussions of wild versus domestic species at 9DU286 that follow, this specimen is categorized as wild.

In this sub-assembly, fish are represented by the presence two partial vertebrae and a single dorsal spine. None of these specimens could be definitively identified as either marine or freshwater species. While freshwater species could be sourced locally from the Flint River, the presence of marine species would indicate that food products were imported or traded from coastal areas. No reptile or invertebrate remains were identified in the Feature 46 sub-assembly.

Within Pit Feature Group 3, only Feature 46 appears to represent a location of intentional food waste disposal. This feature’s moderately-sized faunal sub-assembly confirms the presence of both domestic and wild species that were likely consumed, but it lacks specimens with substantial visible butcher marks. The lack of observable butcher marks on all but a few small fragments of mammal bone does not indicate that on-site butchering did not take place, however it does suggest that it might have been less common than initially presumed. Additionally, and as previously stated, a lack of observable butcher marks on bird bone and, in this case squirrel bone, does not disprove the use of other reduction methods. Evidence of light burning was observed a single bone identified as black rat.

Table 8. Feature 46 Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total			kg	% of total
Indeterminate Categories						
Vertebrate	6	0.93	-	0.46	-	-
Mammals						
UID Mammal	9	1.40	-	1.27	0.07	0.22
UID Large Mammal	4	0.62	1	26.55	1.00	3.46
UID Medium or Large Mammal	37	5.74	-	43.04	1.55	5.34
UID Medium Mammal	6	0.93	-	8.19	0.35	1.20
<i>Sciurus niger</i> (Fox Squirrel)	1	0.16	1	0.33	0.02	0.07
<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black Rat)	1	0.16	1	0.19	0.01	0.04

Table 8. Feature 46 Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total			kg	% of total
<i>Procyon lotor</i> (Northern Raccoon)	1	0.16	1	0.29	0.02	0.06
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	12	1.86	2	49.56	1.76	6.07
Birds						
UID Bird	6	0.93	-	0.19	0.00001	0.00003
UID Large Bird	1	0.16	-	9.97	0.00031	0.001
UID Medium Bird	14	2.17	-	3.26	0.00011	0.0004
UID Small Bird	1	0.16	1	0.03	0.000002	0.00001
Galliformes (Ground-dwelling birds)	1	0.16	-	0.25	0.00001	0.00004
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (Turkey)	1	0.16	1	0.06	0.000003	0.00001
<i>Gallus domesticus</i> (Chicken)	6	0.93	1	3.36	0.00011	0.0004
Fish						
UID Ray-finned Fish	4	0.62	1	0.63	0.0001	0.0003
Feature Total	111	17.21	10	147.63	4.78	16.46

Pit Feature Group 4

Pit Feature Group 4 includes Features 43 and 50. These features were identified within three meters of one another in the north-central section of Stripped Area B. Both features contained sub-assemblages that were among the largest in this study.

Feature 43 is a large, shallow pit that measured 165 x 160 cm at its surface and contained a very high artifact density. The faunal sub-assemblage from this feature contains just 90 individual bone or shell fragments comprising 14 percent of the total NSP and represents 8.45 percent of the total estimated sample biomass (2.45 kg) (Table 9). This sub-assemblage consisted almost entirely of bone fragments from birds and mammals, most of which were unidentifiable beyond class and size. Just two taxa, represented by a total of nine bone fragments, were identified within this sub-assemblage.

One common domestic mammal, the pig (*S. scrofa*), was identified within this sub-assemblage. The seven specimens that were identified as pig remains are comprised exclusively of teeth and one jaw fragment. At least two individual pigs, one adult and one juvenile, are represented based on age estimates from tooth wear. It is likely that the unidentified medium and large mammal

bone fragments from this feature are representative of additional pig elements as well as larger domesticates like the cow, however this interpretation is speculative without definitive identification of these specimens.

Table 9. Feature 43 Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Indeterminate Categories						
Vertebrate	1	0.16	-	0.11	-	-
Invertebrates						
Unidentified (UID) Bivalve	1	0.16	1	0.28	-	-
Mammals						
UID Mammal	16	2.48	-	3.33	0.15	0.53
UID Large Mammal	2	0.31	1	4.33	0.20	0.68
UID Medium or Large Mammal	35	5.43	-	30.38	1.13	3.91
UID Medium Mammal	13	2.02	-	11.60	0.48	1.64
UID Small or Medium Mammal	1	0.16	-	0.09	0.01	0.02
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	7	1.09	2	11.81	0.48	1.67
Birds						
UID Bird	2	0.31	-	0.38	0.00002	0.0001
UID Large Bird	1	0.16	1	0.30	0.00001	0.00004
UID Medium Bird	9	1.40	-	3.31	0.00011	0.0004
cf. <i>Gallus domesticus</i> (Chicken)	2	0.31	1	0.42	0.00002	0.0001
Feature Total	90	13.95	6	66.34	2.45	8.45

Bird remains found in Feature 43 consist of one unidentified large bird and at least one chicken (*G. domesticus*). Additional unidentified medium-sized bird bones may represent additional elements from the identified chicken or additional birds that are similar in size. In his sub-assembly, all of the identified chicken bones are long bones from a juvenile bird. The large bird is represented by a single unidentifiable long bone shaft fragment.

Although this sub-assembly was one of the largest in this study, its contents were relatively non-diagnostic with the exception of remains that confirm the presence of at least two pigs and one chicken at the site. Evidence of butchering consists entirely of saw marks on medium or large mammal bone fragments. As with previous sub-assemblies, the lack of observable butcher marks

on bird bone does not rule out the use of other reduction methods. Various levels of burning were observed on 24 individual specimens.

Feature 50 is a wood-lined privy that measured 150 x 75 cm at its surface and contained a very high artifact density. Clay fill was observed in the upper two levels of the feature. The faunal sub-assembly from this feature is the largest and most diverse in the study, containing 27.29 percent of the total NSP (n=177) and representing 37.83 percent of the total estimated sample biomass (10.98 kg) (Table 10). This feature sub-assembly consists mostly of mammal remains, however invertebrate, bird, and fish remains were also identified in small amounts.

The invertebrate assemblage from Feature 50 consists of a single air-breathing terrestrial snail from the Polygridae family. The presence of this snail within the Feature 50 fill is attributed to natural processes and is not related to intentional subsistence practices at the site.

Identified mammals include at least one rat (*Rattus* sp.), one domestic cat (*Felis catus*), one cow (*Bos* sp.), and two pigs (*S. scrofa*). Domestic species such as cow and pig are common in historic assemblages like this one, although in varying amounts from place to place and feature to feature. In Feature 50, cow is represented by just two elements: one astragalus and one femur. Although both elements represent a hindlimb, in this instance, they originate from opposite sides of the cow skeleton. Both elements exhibit clear signs of butchery.

The 12 specimens that were identified as pig remains include elements from the head (n=2), the shoulder/forelimb (n=2), and the feet (n=8). Two individual pigs, one adult and one juvenile, are represented based on age estimates from epiphyseal fusion and tooth development. Butcher marks were observed on approximately half of the identified pig remains including the scapula, humerus, and several elements from the hindfoot. The most abundant mammalian specimens were those of the unidentified medium or large-sized mammals. These unidentified fragments likely represent heavily fragmented remains of the positively identified cow and pigs.

The presence of rat remains can be attributed to intrusive scavenging and provides further evidence for commensalism at the site. The identified cat specimens are two pieces of a single long bone from an adult cat and may represent the redeposited remains of a deceased pet.

Table 10. Feature 50 Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Invertebrates						
Polygridae	1	0.16	1	0.45	-	-

Table 10. Feature 50 Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Mammals						
UID Mammal	34	5.27	-	7.96	0.34	1.17
UID Large Mammal	4	0.62	-	75.82	2.58	8.89
UID Medium or Large Mammal	77	11.94	-	96.90	3.22	11.09
UID Medium Mammal	7	1.09	-	8.19	0.35	1.20
UID Small or Medium Mammal	4	0.62	-	4.12	0.19	0.65
UID Small Mammal	1	0.16	-	0.17	0.01	0.04
<i>Felis catus</i> (Domestic Cat)	2	0.31	1	0.96	0.05	0.17
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	1	0.16	1	0.45	0.03	0.09
<i>Bos</i> sp. (Cow)	3	0.47	1	45.64	1.63	5.63
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	12	1.86	2	61.25	2.13	7.34
Birds						
UID Bird	8	1.24	-	1.81	0.0001	0.0002
UID Medium Bird	4	0.62	-	1.15	0.00004	0.0001
Phasianidae	1	0.16	1	0.87	0.00003	0.0001
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (Turkey)	1	0.16	1	1.11	0.00004	0.0001
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (Northern Bobwhite)	1	0.16	1	0.08	0.000004	0.00001
Fish						
UID Ray-finned Fish	12	1.86	-	2.40	0.22	0.77
<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i> (Atlantic Croaker)	2	0.31	1	0.80	0.20	0.68
<i>Lepomis</i> sp. (Sunfish)	2	0.31	1	0.26	0.03	0.10
Feature Total	177	27.29	10	309.94	10.98	37.83

Bird remains found in Feature 50 consist of at least one turkey (*M. gallopavo*), one bobwhite quail (*C. virginianus*), and one unidentified bird in the heavy-bodied, ground-dwelling Phasianidae family. Each of these three taxa are represented by a single bone fragment. Most of the identified bird bone from this feature was unidentifiable beyond class and size. While the number of wild birds identified from this sub-assembly is distinctly higher than other sub-assemblies at the site, the skeletal frequency for each is extremely low.

Fish remains were recovered from Feature 50 in similar amounts to the bird remains. Of the 16 identified fragments of fish bone, four were identifiable to a specific genus or species and represent two individual fish. One fish from the genus *Lepomis* (sunfishes) was identified based on the

presence of the first cervical vertebra and a premaxilla. Sunfishes in this genus are freshwater fish that are commonly found in the lakes and rivers of the southeast. Due to the proximity of the site to the banks of the Flint River, it is likely that this fish was caught locally. One Atlantic Croaker (*M. undulatus*) was identified based on the presence of a basioccipital and a preopercular. The croaker is a marine species of fish that inhabits the coastal waters of the southeastern U.S. This fish could not have been sourced locally. Rather, the presence of this fish in the faunal assemblage of site 9DU286 suggests that some amount of food was sourced from non-local suppliers from coastal cities. The fish assemblage from this feature provides valuable and specific information regarding food procurement strategies at the site.

NON-FEATURE CONTEXTS

A small amount of faunal material was recovered from non-feature contexts within the upper 30 cm of Stripped Area B. The non-feature sub-assemblage comprises just over two percent of the total NSP and represents 23.20 percent of the total estimated sample biomass (Table 11). This sub-assemblage contains both mammal and bird bone that was unidentifiable beyond class and size. A single humerus exhibiting clear evidence of butchering was identified as pig (*S. scrofa*). This humerus was sawed at both ends and exhibits evidence of meat removal in the form of slice marks along the diaphysis.

Table 11. Non-Feature Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI	Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	% of total	#		kg	% of total
Indeterminate Categories						
Vertebrate	3	0.47	-	0.08	-	-
Mammals						
UID Medium or Large Mammal	5	0.78	-	5.17	0.23	0.79
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	1	0.16	1	210.22	6.46	22.27
Birds						
UID Medium Bird	4	0.62	1	0.73	0.04	0.14
Feature Total	13	2.02	2	216.20	6.73	23.20

The small amount of faunal material that was present in the non-feature contexts indicates that food waste at 9DU286 was disposed of in specific locations and was not tossed out haphazardly. The presence of a small number of bone fragments in these contexts is most likely a product of both historic and modern disturbance as observed at various locations across the site.

COMBINED ASSEMBLAGE

Looking at faunal data one feature at a time can help parse out patterns of site use that may be hidden when data is considered as a whole. The feature-by-feature approach is particularly helpful when discussing which features were most heavily used for certain activities such as waste disposal or cooking. However, faunal data should be considered from a number of perspectives in order to most effectively illustrate the role that fauna played at a given site. For this reason, the previously discussed sub-assemblages are now combined in order to provide an overview of which taxa are present at the site as a whole and in what proportions.

Approximately seven percent of the 9DU286 faunal assemblage could not be identified beyond vertebrate or mollusk. The identified invertebrate remains represent 0.62 percent of the total NSP and include the complete or partial remains of one land snail (family Polygyridae), one Eastern Oyster (*C. virginica*), and at least one additional unidentified oyster (Table 12). Sample biomass was not calculated for the invertebrate assemblage due to its small size. However, the total MNI for this group is similar to that of the Bird and Fish groups.

The identified vertebrate assemblage from 9DU286 comprises just over 92 percent of the total NSP, almost 87 percent of the total MNI, and represents a total sample biomass contribution of 29.02 kg (Table 12). The vast majority of the NSP and sample biomass contribution at the site comes from mammals. This includes medium and large mammals such as pigs and cows as well as smaller mammals such as rats, a squirrel, a racoon, and a cat. While domestic species such as the cow (*Bos* sp.) and pig (*Sus* sp.) and wild species like the Fox Squirrel (*S. niger*) are generally considered to be representative of dietary practices, the rat and mouse taxa (*Rattus* sp., *R. rattus*, and Muridae), cat (*F. catus*), and raccoon (*P. lotor*) remains are, in this case, unlikely to be related to diet. Rather, these remains illustrate commensalism at the site. Accounting for this and subtracting the sample biomass values of all commensal taxa from the study, the mammals of this assemblage represent an approximately dietary contribution of 28.89 kg of meat. In total, mammals including the commensal species comprise 56.52 percent of the total MNI and 65 percent of the MNI for the vertebrate assemblage (Table 12).

Table 12. Albany Data Recovery Faunal Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI		Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	%	#	%		kg	%
Indeterminate Categories							
Vertebrate	41	6.36	-	-	3.5	-	-
Mollusk	4	0.62	-	-	0.59	-	-
Category Total	45	6.98	-	-	4.09	-	-
Invertebrates							

Table 12. Albany Data Recovery Faunal Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI		Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	%	#	%		kg	%
Indeterminate Categories							
Polygridae	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.45	-	-
Unidentified (UID) Bivalve	1	0.16	-	-	0.28	-	-
Oysters	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.52	-	-
<i>Crassostrea virginica</i> (Eastern Oyster)	1	0.16	1	4.35	17.72	-	-
Category Total	4	0.62	3	13.05	18.97	-	-
Mammals							
UID Mammal	155	24.03	-	-	46.72	1.67	5.75
UID Large Mammal	12	1.86	-	-	116.68	3.80	13.11
UID Medium or Large Mammal	226	35.04	-	-	236.78	7.19	24.79
UID Medium Mammal	35	5.43	-	-	51.74	1.83	6.31
UID Small or Medium Mammal	6	0.93	-	-	4.93	0.22	0.76
UID Small Mammal	1	0.16	-	-	0.17	0.01	0.04
UID Rodent	1	0.16	-	-	0.10	0.01	0.02
<i>Sciurus niger</i> (Fox Squirrel)	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.33	0.02	0.07
Muridae (Rats and Mice)	2	0.31	1	4.35	0.26	0.02	0.05
<i>Rattus</i> sp.	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.45	0.03	0.09
<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Black Rat)	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.19	0.01	0.04
<i>Procyon lotor</i> (Northern Raccoon)	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.29	0.02	0.06
<i>Felis catus</i> (Domestic Cat)	2	0.31	1	4.35	0.96	0.05	0.17
<i>Bos</i> sp. (Cow)	5	0.78	2	8.70	82.10	2.77	9.55
<i>Sus</i> sp. (Pig)	45	6.98	5	21.74	393.87	11.37	39.18
Category Total	494	76.59	13	56.52	935.57	29.02	99.99
Birds							
UID Bird	17	2.64	-	-	3.24	0.0001	0.0004
UID Large Bird	2	0.31	-	-	10.27	0.0003	0.001
UID Medium Bird	41	6.36	-	-	11.66	0.0004	0.001
UID Small Bird	1	0.16	-	-	0.03	0.000002	0.00001
Galliformes (Ground-dwelling birds)	1	0.16	-	-	0.25	0.00001	0.00004
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> (Turkey)	2	0.31	1	4.35	1.17	0.00004	0.0002
Phasianidae	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.87	0.00003	0.0001
<i>Gallus domesticus</i> (Chicken)	12	1.86	1	4.35	10.36	0.0003	0.001
cf. <i>G. domesticus</i>	2	0.31	1	4.35	0.42	0.00002	0.0001
<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (Northern Bobwhite)	1	0.16	1	4.35	0.08	0.000004	0.00001
Category Total	80	12.40	5	21.74	38.35	0.0012	0.0042
Fish							
UID Ray-finned Fish	18	2.79	-	-	3.38	0.0003	0.001
<i>Micropogonias undulates</i> (Atlantic Croaker)	2	0.31	1	4.35	0.80	0.0001	0.0003

Table 12. Albany Data Recovery Faunal Species List

Taxon	NISP		MNI		Weight (g)	Sample Biomass	
	#	%	#	%		kg	%
Indeterminate Categories							
<i>Lepomis</i> sp. (Sunfish)	2	0.31	1	4.35	0.26	0.00004	0.0001
Category Total	22	3.41	2	8.70	4.44	0.0004	0.001
Assemblage Total	645	100.00	23	100.00	1,001.42	29.0216	100.00

A small number of bird remains comprised of both domestic and wild variants, were identified in this study. Identified birds include at least two chickens (*Gallus* sp. and *G. domesticus*), one turkey (*M. gallopavo*), one additional individual in the Phasianidae family, and a single bobwhite quail (*C. virginianus*). While the presence of at least two chickens of varying ages clearly defines the use of domestic birds at the site, the extent to which wild bird species such as the turkey and the bobwhite were used is still unclear. Turkeys are a somewhat ambiguous species in historical faunal assemblages due to the rather common practice of keeping domestic turkeys along with flocks of chickens, ducks, and geese. Alternatively, bobwhite quail are firmly considered wild species that would only be obtained through hunting. However, they are represented here by a single bone and are therefore unlikely to represent a major contribution to local diet. With this in mind and assuming that all identified birds were consumed, the bird assemblage from 9DU286 represents an approximate dietary contribution of 0.0012 kg of meat and consists of mostly domestic species, particularly chickens. Overall diversity within the bird assemblage is low. Bird remains comprise 21.74 percent of the total MNI for this study and 25 percent of the MNI for the vertebrate assemblage, which is contradictory to the excessively small contribution that they make to the overall sample biomass as represented by this assemblage (Table 12).

Lastly, fish remains represent 3.41 percent of the total NSP. In total, the partial remains of two individual fish were identified and include one Atlantic Croaker (*M. undulates*) and one sunfish (*Lepomis* sp.). It is assumed that both fish were consumed at the site, however the small amount of remains that were recovered represent a dietary contribution of less than one gram of meat (0.0004 kg). Together, these fish represent 8.70 percent of the overall MNI and ten percent of the MNI for the vertebrate assemblage (Table 12).

The identified fish species are found in two different environments. Fish in the *Lepomis* (sunfish) genus are generally small and reside in freshwater ponds and lakes. The Atlantic Croaker is a marine fish species that lives in the coastal shallows. While the sunfish could have been caught locally, the Atlantic Croaker could not and would have been imported from the coast for direct consumption or to be sold at market.

A small amount of bone modification was observed on the faunal material from 9DU286 (Table 13). Just over 29 percent of the assemblage exhibited evidence of modification. Most of these modifications consisted of butcher marks and various levels of burning on medium and large mammal bone. A majority of the observed butcher marks consisted of saw marks. While evidence of chopping, hacking, and slicing was present, it was much less common than sawing. A small number of bird bones exhibited evidence of burning, although none were burned to the point of calcination. A single fish bone also showed evidence of light burning. No cultural modifications were observed in this faunal assemblage.

Table 13. Bone Modifications at 9DU286

Taxon	Calcined*	Other Burning*	Sawed**	Hacked/Chopped**	Sliced**	Total
Unidentified (UID) Bivalve	-	1	-	-	-	1
UID Mammal	27	70	14	-	-	111
UID Large Mammal	-	-	1	-	1	2
UID Medium or Large Mammal	21	26	-	-	-	47
UID Medium Mammal	-	10	1	2	-	13
UID Small Mammal	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sciurus niger (Fox Squirrel)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bos sp. (Cow)	-	-	2	1	2	5
Sus scrofa (Pig)	-	1	1	-	1	3
UID Bird	-	1	-	-	-	1
UID Medium Bird	-	2	-	-	-	2
Gallus domesticus (Chicken)	-	1	-	-	-	1
UID Ray-finned Fish	-	1	-	-	-	1

*Includes specimens with multiple levels of burning

**Includes specimens with multiple types of butcher marks

Maturity is not always evident from faunal remains. However, when possible, each specimen is coded with an approximate age level. In total, 78 individual bone fragments provided some indication of maturity level. 52 individual specimens are categorized at immature, although this age range can be seen as ambiguous, as it stretches from fetal to sub-adult. 26 individual specimens are categorized as remains of mature adult animals.

In this assemblage, most of the age data was gathered through observations of epiphyseal fusion, ossification of articular ends, or tooth wear in the remains of mammals and birds including rat, cow, pig, and chicken. Of the bird remains that were coded for maturity, juvenile bird remains are

only slightly more common than those of adult birds. Mammals for which maturity markers were observed include both juvenile and adult specimens. While both adult and juvenile pigs were present, specimens coded as juvenile were more common. The identification of birds and pigs of various ages suggests that these animals were likely raised on site at 9DU286, although this practice of animal husbandry appears to be limited to these two taxa. Further examination of maturity levels for these 78 individual specimens could illustrate patterns in the presence or absence of more specific age groups within the assemblage.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The faunal assemblage from 9DU286 contained a total of 645 individual bone or shell fragments with a combined dry weight of 1,001.42 grams. Analysis of this faunal assemblage identified at least 23 individuals whose archaeological remains represent a total sample biomass of 29.02 kg. This MNI count includes the remains of at least three invertebrates for which biomass was not calculated as well as three rats or mice, one raccoon, and a cat that, together, were categorized as commensal species. Removing these species from the calculations, the combined dietary contribution represented by the vertebrate assemblage from 9DU286 is 28.89 kg and consists of 18 individuals. All of this material was recovered from various feature and non-feature contexts within Stripped Areas A and B. Based on the size and contents of the various sub-assemblages, only Features 43, 46, 50, and 81 – all located within Stripped Area B – appear to represent locations of intentional food waste disposal.

ADDRESSING THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The faunal analysis described in this report was driven by specific research objectives that were developed for the data recovery excavations at site 9DU286. Of the various research objectives addressed, two directly relate to subsistence practices as illustrated by the site's faunal assemblage.

- Urban historic African American sites in Georgia often contain faunal assemblages with both domestic and wild species present. Domestic species typically dominate the assemblages. Does this pattern hold true for the Albany assemblage? If so, what are the implications?
- Are markers of African American foodways evident from the analyses of cultural material, faunal, and/or plant remains recovered during this study? In what ways did the inhabitants of Site 9DU286 express ethnic identity through foodways?

Faunal remains from site 9DU286 indicate a general pattern of subsistence practices wherein domestic mammals supplied most of the meat consumed on site. Pigs were consumed more frequently than cows and appear to have been raised and butchered on site. Beef was much less common and was probably purchased at market for special occasions or for specific dishes. Domestic birds – specifically chickens – were also a common food staple and were likely raised on site for this purpose. Additional wild animals including squirrel, turkey, bobwhite quail, fish, and shellfish were supplementary food sources that were occasionally obtained through hunting and fishing or purchased at a market - as evidenced by the presence of non-local marine taxa.

Table 14 illustrates the distribution of the identified taxa across various domestic and wild categories. It is clear from this table that commensal species, domestic mammals, and domestic birds are the most commonly occurring animal categories at 9DU286. For historic urban African American sites, this follows the expected trend of identified taxa. While these taxa were identified with the highest frequency, biomass calculations for each of the identified categories reveal that only domestic mammals significantly contribute to the sample biomass as represented by this assemblage. It should be noted that the biomass of indeterminate mammals, indeterminate birds, and indeterminate fish were not included here and therefore the biomass of each category below represents only those individuals that were identified to family or lower. To put these numbers into a more meaningful context, the biomass percent calculation is based on the total sample biomass, of which only 49.22 percent came from faunal material that was identifiable to family or lower.

Table 14. Contribution by Category at 9DU286

Category	MNI		Biomass	
	#	%	kg	% of total
Invertebrates	3	13.04	0.00	0.00
Domestic Mammals	7	30.43	14.14	48.73
Domestic Birds	4	17.39	0.0041	0.01
Wild Terrestrials	1	4.35	0.03	0.10
Wild Birds	1	4.35	0.000004	0.00001
Fishes	2	8.70	0.004	0.01
Commensal Species	5	21.74	0.13	0.45
Total	23	100.00	14.29	49.22

Historic urban African American sites in the south from the post-Emancipation era are likely to provide evidence for specific trends in subsistence practices. In *High on the Hog: A Culinary Journey from Africa to America*, author Jessica B. Harris provides two patterns of subsistence typical of Black communities at the turn of the turn of the century:

The post-Emancipation culinary history of African Americans solidified the development of two different tendencies of African American food. One presented the basic African-influenced pork and corn fare of the newly emancipated. The other celebrated the more European-oriented offerings of the former free people of color and the mulatto elite and included dishes like those created by Blacks to serve to elite whites (2011:162).

The term diversity is often used to refer to the approximate number of identifiable taxonomic groups. In terms of quantitative analysis, diversity is more effectively applied to encompass richness, heterogeneity, and equitability. Illustrated in Table 15, diversity has been calculated using a series of functions in order to more effectively express the true levels of diversity that are present within the assemblage. Richness is simply expressed as the total number of identified taxa at a specific taxonomic level within a given assemblage. Here, the richness of the site faunal assemblage at the very general class level is 33. At the more focused level of family, the richness of this assemblage drops to 19. To more effectively discuss the true richness of this assemblage, it is expressed here at the family level. For this analysis, the heterogeneity and equitability values were calculated using both the MNI and sample biomass for comparative purposes.

In order to interpret these results, it is important to understand the standard ranges and what they mean for each. When calculating heterogeneity, the closer the results are to one, the less heterogeneity is present within the assemblage. In this instance, the heterogeneity of the site 9DU286 assemblage exhibits substantial variation between the two base options. With sample biomass as a base, the assemblage exhibits fairly low heterogeneity. Conversely, when calculated using the MNI value as a base, the assemblage appears to have a high degree of heterogeneity. Based on the levels of diversity exhibited in faunal assemblages from similar sites in Georgia and, the calculation based on the sample biomass is likely the more accurate of the two in this instance.

Table 15. Diversity at 9DU286

	Total	Richness	Heterogeneity	Equitability
Sample Biomass (kg)	14.29	19	0.5658	0.2127
MNI	23		2.7253	0.8692

Following the model described by Harris, the low diversity exhibited here combined with a heavy reliance on pigs and chickens as staple food sources likely represents a community of emancipated Blacks whose cooking traditions continued to reflect their deep cultural roots even as they grew and changed with the transition from enslavement to culinary and personal sovereignty. The small

number of wild and exotic taxa that were identified are indicative of occasional hunting, fishing, trade, or purchase, but are not decisive indicators of wealth or high status. The preference for pigs is not uncommon in urban lower- or middle-class sites in general, as raising pigs is a much more economical practice than raising cattle. Not only do pigs take up substantially less space, but they aid in food waste disposal, and they reproduce quickly.

Equitability illustrates the relationship between taxa in an assemblage. Generally, equitability values range from 0 to +1, with +1 being an even distribution and 0 being uneven. When calculated using the sample biomass as a base, the equitability in this assemblage is low, meaning that the taxa are represented unevenly. When calculated using the MNI as a base, the equitability in this assemblage is much higher, suggesting that the identified taxa are represented fairly evenly. For consistency and due to the likelihood of bias in the MNI values due to the small size of this assemblage, the equitability score that is based on sample biomass is considered the more accurate measurement for this assemblage. This is supported by the assertion that a faunal assemblage indicative of a diet dominated by domestic taxa and supplemented by wild taxa should contain an uneven distribution.

Although the assemblage as a whole provides insight into general patterns of behavior within the historic Harlem neighborhood, there are slight variations and nuances from area to area. This is particularly evident between the four comparable pit feature sub-assemblages (Features 43, 46, 50, and 81). A closer look at these sub-assemblages might suggest that different households practiced different eating habits. For example, Feature 81 from Pit Feature Group 1 in the southeastern corner of Stripped Area B contained only the remains of domestic mammals and domestic birds – with the singular exception of a small oyster shell fragment. Here, a single beef hock was identified while nearly all segments of the pig skeleton were present. Both adult and juvenile pigs were identified in this sub-assemblage while no age markers were present on the identified cow remains. This suggests that beef was purchased by the cut while pigs were probably raised and butchered on site. All portions of both adult and juvenile birds were represented with the exception of the cranium and the feet. The absence of these elements is likely due to the fact that they are generally small and fragile and are less likely to be recovered during excavation. However, it is also possible that birds were purchased from a butcher or market vendor already cleaned and ready for cooking. In this instance, the feet and head would often already be removed. There is a lack of evidence for scavenging in this assemblage, suggesting that the faunal remains were likely deposited in a single episode and were quickly covered.

Feature 46 from Pit Feature Group 3 in the northwestern section of Stripped Area B was categorized as a wood-lined cellar and contained a somewhat diverse assemblage of both domestic and wild taxa. Identified domestic species include pig and chicken. Identified wild species were

more numerous but were represented by fewer specimens. These include fox squirrel, raccoon, turkey, and fish. Both adult and juvenile pigs and chickens were identified in this assemblage. While the presence of dental caries on the identified pig teeth confirms the domestication of pigs, patterns of skeletal representation are similar to those observed in the Feature 81 assemblage and are suggestive of on-site animal husbandry. Interestingly, very little evidence of burning or butchering was present in this assemblage, thus limiting discussion of on-site butchering practices. Locally sourced wild taxa likely served a supplementary role in the dietary practices of those households associated with this feature. The presence of several commensal species often associated with scavenging suggests that food waste was deposited in this feature over a more extended period of time.

Features 43 and 50 in Pit Feature Group 4 were situated in close proximity to one another in the north-central portion of Stripped Area B. The Feature 43 assemblage contained just two identified species, domestic pig and domestic chicken. No wild or commensal taxa were identified in this sub-assemblage. A large percentage of the faunal material from this feature was heavily fragmented and non-diagnostic. Pig remains from this feature represent both adult and juvenile pigs but represent only the head. Other portions of the skeleton may be represented in the highly fragmentary unidentified material. All chicken and other bird remains with observable age markers were from juvenile birds only. There is a lack of evidence for scavenging in this assemblage, suggesting that the faunal remains may have been deposited in a single episode and quickly covered. Alternatively, the excessive fragmentation exhibited by this sub-assemblage may suggest that the area saw substantial foot traffic that would have discouraged the presence of scavenging animals in the area.

The Feature 50 assemblage was categorized as a wood-lined privy and contained a diverse assemblage of nine domestic and wild taxa. Identified domestic species include cow and pig. Identified wild species were more numerous but were represented by fewer specimens. These include turkey, bobwhite quail, sunfish, and Atlantic Croaker (*M. undulatus*). A number of commensal species including a cat, a rat, and terrestrial snails were also identified in this assemblage. Both adult and juvenile pigs were identified, while cow and rat remains represented only juveniles, and bird and cat remains represented only adults. Fish experience indeterminate growth and were therefore not coded for maturity. Patterns of skeletal representation for domestic mammals were similar to those observed in Features 81 and 46 and are suggestive of on-site animal husbandry of pigs. Unlike Features 81 and 46, this feature lacks evidence that domestic birds were raised on site. Butcher marks were present on pig remains as well as unidentified medium-sized mammal remains, suggesting on-site butchering of these locally raised animals. Locally sourced and exotic species of wild taxa likely served a supplementary role in the dietary practices of those households associated with this feature. The presence of several commensal species often

associated with scavenging suggests that food waste was deposited in this feature over a more extended period of time.

Background research for this analysis included a review of faunal analysis from urban archaeological sites with identified African American occupations from similar time periods in major cities around the state of Georgia. These included the 9th Street Block and the 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project in Columbus; the Riverfront Augusta Site and St. Sebastian Way in Augusta; and the Telfair Site and Benjamin Van Clark Park Neighborhood in Savannah (Botwick and Richey 2010; Elliott 2005; Honerkamp et al. 1983; Joseph 1993; Ledbetter et al. 1997; Thomas et al. 2006). All of these excavations were guided by similar research objectives as those outlined for the excavation of site 9DU286 in Albany and are therefore relevant points of comparison.

When compared to these previously analyzed faunal assemblages from similar site types across the state, the site 9DU286 assemblage most closely resembles those identified in the Augusta area. These sites, the Riverfront Augusta Site and St. Sebastian Way, both contained faunal assemblages comprised mostly or entirely of domestic mammals and birds (Botwick and Richey 2010; Joseph 1993). The Riverfront Augusta Site also contained wild species, but in very small amounts.

In Columbus, the faunal assemblages of the 9th Street Block and the 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project were generally larger and substantially more diverse than that of site 9DU286 in Albany (Elliott 2005; Ledbetter et al. 1997). These two assemblages contained comparable amounts of domestic and wild species, suggesting not only higher levels of diversity than was observed in Albany, but also more equitability. It should be noted, however, that the 2nd Avenue excavations revealed a change in subsistence practices over time wherein the prevalence of domestics decreased as the presence of wild animals increased (Elliott 2005).

The faunal assemblages from the Telfair Site and Benjamin Van Clark Park Neighborhood were similar to the site 9DU286 assemblage in terms of domestic versus wild. However, the domestic faunal sub-assemblages from these sites revealed an important difference between the subsistence practices of the Savannah and Albany residents. At the two Savannah sites, there was a clear preference for beef, as cattle were represented in higher than expected amounts while pigs were present, but not in substantial numbers (Honerkamp et al. 1983; Thomas et al. 2006:200). These results directly contrast the evidence from Albany that pigs were raised on site and were a common dietary staple while beef was consumed infrequently and in smaller amounts.

In conclusion, the faunal assemblage from site 9DU286 in the historic Harlem neighborhood of Albany, Georgia represents a post-Emancipation African American community who practiced animal husbandry and relied heavily on the meat provided by the pigs and chickens that were

raised on site. Diets were supplemented by the occasional trade for or purchase of beef and exotic marine animals such as oyster and Atlantic Croaker (*M. undulatus*). Additional wild taxa such as birds and freshwater fish were also supplementary food sources that were likely obtained through hunting, fishing, purchase, or trade.

Features 43, 46, 50, and 81 served as specific and intentional locations for food waste disposal. However, Features 43 and 81 do not contain any evidence of scavenging from commensal species, suggesting that food waste was deposited in these locations and quickly covered. Features 46 and 50, both large wood-lined features, appear to have been used for food waste disposal over a period of time.

When compared to other historic urban African American sites across the state of Georgia, the faunal assemblage from site 9DU286 most closely resembles the faunal assemblages from the Riverfront Augusta Site and St. Sebastian Way in Augusta. When compared with sites in Columbus and Savannah, clear differences were observed. The Columbus faunal assemblages from the 9th Street Block and the 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project were generally larger and substantially more diverse. The Telfair Site and Benjamin Van Clark Park Neighborhood were similar to the site 9DU286 assemblage in terms of the prevalence of domestic versus wild taxa, but indicated a clear preference for beef over pork.

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APPENDIX B. POLLEN, PARASITE, PHYTOLITH, AND STARCH ANALYSES

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POLLEN, PARASITE, PHYTOLITH AND STARCH ANALYSES OF SAMPLES
FROM SITE 9DU286, DOUGHERTY COUNTY, GEORGIA

By

Linda Scott Cummings

With assistance from
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PaleoResearch Institute
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PaleoResearch Institute Technical Report 2020-048

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Stone Mountain, Georgia

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INTRODUCTION

Site 9DU286, representing a 19th to 20th century African-American residential site situated in downtown Albany, Georgia, was sampled for pollen, phytolith, parasite, and/or starch analysis to contribute to a discussion of local foodways and land use. Clues concerning socioeconomic status, including variation among the different residential backyards, were sought. This report also compares variation among earlier and later features, as samples are associated with the rear yards of houses as shown on Sanborn fire insurance maps dating from 1895 to 1920.

METHODS

Pollen and Parasite Eggs

Sediments often present unique challenges for pollen preservation and recovery, meaning that larger samples are required for land sediments than for pollen recovery from lake sediments or peat bogs. A chemical extraction technique based on flotation is the standard preparation technique used at PaleoResearch Institute for recovering pollen grains from sediments. This particular process was developed for extracting pollen from soils where the ratio of pollen to inorganic material is relatively low. Note that the successful recovery of pollen for analysis does not rely on the repetition of specific and individual steps in the laboratory alone, but rather requires mastery of extraction concepts, in addition to experience in how best to achieve desired results given different sediment matrices. In addition to pollen analysis, one sample (Sample 343) from the Fort Argyle Site also was designated for parasite analysis. Extraction of both pollen and parasite eggs follows the same protocol.

Hydrochloric acid (10%) was used to remove calcium carbonates if present in the sediment samples, after which, they were screened through a 250-micron mesh. Multiple water rinses were utilized until neutral employ Stoke's Law for settling time. After settling, the supernatant was poured off. A small quantity of sodium hexametaphosphate was mixed into each sample to suspend clay-sized particles prior to filling the beakers with water. Again, multiple rinses employing Stoke's Law and decanting facilitated clay removal. Treatment with sodium hexametaphosphate was repeated, as necessary, to remove clay. This process was repeated with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), which removes clay, soluble organics, and iron. Finally, the samples were freeze-dried under vacuum.

Once dry, the samples were mixed with sodium polytungstate (SPT), at a 1.8 g/ml density, and centrifuged to separate the organic material including pollen and starch, which floats, from the inorganic remains and silica, which do not float. The supernatant containing pollen and organic remains was decanted and retained. The sodium polytungstate process was repeated to recover all of the organics. Once the organics were recovered, the accumulated supernatant was centrifuged at 1,500 rpm for 10 minutes to allow small-sized silica to be separated from the organics. This supernatant was decanted into a 50-ml conical tube and diluted with reverse osmosis deionized (RODI) water and centrifuged at 3,000 rpm to concentrate the organic fraction in the bottom of the tube. This pollen-rich organic fraction was rinsed, then all samples received a short (25 minute) treatment in hot hydrofluoric acid to remove remaining inorganic particles. The samples were acetylated twice for 10 minutes each to remove extraneous organic matter. The samples were rinsed with RODI water to neutral.

Following this, a few drops of potassium hydroxide (KOH) were added to each sample, which was then stained lightly with safranin. Due to the presence of large quantities of minute organic debris, the samples were centrifuged at high speeds for short intervals to remove this debris for better viewing.

A light microscope was used to count pollen at a magnification of 500x. Pollen preservation in these samples varied from good to poor. An extensive comparative reference housed at PaleoResearch aided pollen identification to the family, genus, and species level, where possible.

The pollen diagram was produced using Tilia Version 2.1.1. Total pollen concentrations were calculated in Tilia using the quantity of sample processed in cubic centimeters (cc), the quantity of exotics (spores) added to the sample, the quantity of exotics counted, and the total pollen counted and expressed as pollen per cc of sediment.

Pollen analysis also included observing and recording starch granules and, if they were present, their assignment to general categories. We did not, however, search for starches outside the pollen count. An additional search for starches is performed only when starch analysis is part of the suite of analyses performed. Starch granules are a plant's mechanism for storing carbohydrates. Starches are found in numerous seeds, as well as in starchy roots and tubers. The primary categories of starches include the following: with or without visible hila, hilum centric or eccentric, hila patterns (dot, cracked, elongated), and shape of starch (angular, ellipse, circular, or lenticular). Some of these starch categories are typical of specific plants, while others are more common and tend to occur in many different types of plants.

Parasite eggs are counted while examining the sample for pollen and starches. Then, the remaining portion of the microscope slide was scanned in search of parasite eggs.

Phytolith and Starch Extraction from Sediment

First, 30 ml of sediment from the sample was placed in a 500 ml beaker. Hydrochloric acid (HCL) at a six normal concentration was added to the samples that were heated for 20 minutes. Following this reverse osmosis deionized (RODI) water was added to the sample and allowed to settle for 1.5 hours after which time the supernatant was decanted and HCL was again added to the sample and heated. This procedure was repeated three times after which the sample was rinsed to neutral pH with RODI water. Following this samples were given short-duration spins in the centrifuge in order to remove any remaining clay particles. The sample was then transferred to a 50 ml centrifuge tube and freeze-dried using a vacuum system, which freezes out all moisture at -107°C and < 10 millitorr. The dried sample was then mixed with sodium polytungstate (SPT, density 2.3 g/ml) and centrifuged to separate the phytolith and starch grain fraction, which will float, from most of the inorganic silica fraction, which will not. Because a lot of silt-sized inorganic material was floated with SPT, each sample was again dried under vacuum and mixed with potassium cadmium iodide (density 2.3 g/ml). The addition of potassium cadmium iodide greatly improved the recovery and concentration of the phytolith fraction, without which, this sample would not have been countable. After several alcohol rinses, the sample was mounted in optical immersion oil for counting with a light microscope at a magnification of 500x. A total count of 200 taxonomically significant phytoliths was attempted, after which, the slide was scanned for rare phytolith types and for starch grains. A percentage

phytolith diagram that includes frequency data for any starch grains observed was produced using Tilia 2.0 and TGView 2.0.2.

ETHNOBOTANIC REVIEW

Use of historic documents referring to plant use is particularly relevant to the study of remains from the historic era. Ethnobotanic literature, as well as historic records of various types, provides evidence for the exploitation of numerous plants in historic times, both by broad categories and by specific example. We consulted a broad range of ethnographic sources, both inside and outside the study area, to permit a more exhaustive review of potential plant uses. Ethnographic sources document that with some plants, the historic use was developed and carried from the past. A plant with medicinal qualities very likely was discovered in prehistoric times and the usage persisted into historic times. There is, however, likely to have been a loss of knowledge concerning the utilization of plant resources as cultures moved from subsistence to agricultural economies and/or were introduced to European foods during the historic period. References on plant domestication, cooking, and food cultures are often consulted when describing plants whose evidence we encounter in the pollen, phytolith, and/or macrofloral records. Plants represented by pollen, phytoliths, and macrofloral remains are discussed in the following paragraphs to provide an ethnobotanic background for discussing the remains. Many plants represented by pollen, phytoliths, and starch analyses are potential and/or probable food resources, while others are weedy and/or ornamental plants that probably grew nearby.

Edible and Economically Important Plants

***Carya* (Hickory)**

Carya (hickory) species grow in diverse habitats, including rich, moist soils of bottomland woods, dry to moist upland woods, alluvial floodplains of major streams, slightly acidic soils, dry ridges, and well-drained hillsides. Most species are found in the southeastern United States, with some reaching parts of the Midwest (Hedrick 1972:149-150) (Peterson 1977:190).

Hickory nuts (*Carya* spp.) were the most important nuts used by Native Americans at European contact. During prehistoric times, hickory nuts would have been collected early, before they were consumed by competing animals. Wooden mortars were used historically for processing large quantities of hickory nuts (Reidhead 1981:189). Several species of hickory are sweet and edible, although some are bitter. Nuts are available from late September through early October and usually were harvested in fall when the outer husks dried and split (Peattie 1966:148-151; Talalay et al. 1984:338-359). Often nuts were shelled using two rocks or mortar and pestle. Crushed nuts were placed into boiling water to separate shell fragments from nutmeats, which were then dried for storage.

Hickory wood is strong and elastic, and is a good fuel for cooking. Often, it is made into tool handles because of its strength. Husks and hulls yield tan, brown, and black dye (Brill and Dean 1994:172).

Carya illinoensis (Pecan)

C. illinoensis (pecan) is reported to be the largest of the native hickories, and varies grows 110–140 feet in height. Pecan nuts are smooth and oblong, having thinner shells than hickory nuts. Pecans may be processed and used similarly to hickories. Pecan nuts are sweet, and consist of roughly 3% water, 9% protein, 71% fat, and 15% carbohydrates. Pecan trees may be found in river bottoms, and in rich, moist soil (Brill and Dean 1994:172; Harlow et al. 1991:269-271; McGee 1984:265; Peattie 1966:148-151).

Juglans (Walnut)

The genus *Juglans* (walnut) includes trees or large shrubs that produce a woody nut with a more or less grooved shell. Walnuts do not grow close to one another because the roots produce juglone, which is toxic to other walnut trees. Also, walnut trees are intolerant of shade (Hickman 1993:709; Peattie 1966:118; Peterson 1977:188; Talalay, et al. 1984:339-340).

Juglans (walnut) are second only to almonds in popularity and consumption. *J. regia* (English walnut) is native to Europe, and preferred because it is easier to shell. *J. cinerea* (butternut), *J. major* (Arizona walnut), *J. microcarpa* (little walnut), and *J. nigra* (black walnut) are native to the United States (Ody 1993:71; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 2017). Walnuts can be collected quickly and efficiently, as the entire crop stays on the ground for some time. Nuts are high in fat and protein, and are commonly used as a food source, with animals providing little competition. They are also particularly vulnerable to spoiling due to the high fat content (Hedrick 1972:319; McGee 1984:272; Peterson 1977:188).

Juglans cinerea (Butternut)

J. cinerea (butternut, white walnut) is a small tree that typically grows best along streams and ravines, particularly in well-drained, gravelly soil, but also occupies the rich soils of deciduous woods. *J. cinerea* grows throughout the eastern half of the United States, except for Florida and Louisiana (Peattie 1966:119; Peterson 1977:188; Talalay, et al. 1984:339-355).

Butternuts are sweet nuts that can be eaten raw or roasted. They can be harvested from late September to early January. Early in fall, the fibrous outer husk is green, firm, and very difficult to remove. In December, however, the husks are black, rotten, and fairly easy to remove (Peterson 1977:188; Talalay, et al. 1984:339-355).

The nuts were processed using a hammerstone and anvil method. The nut was placed on the large flat stone, then cracked using a smaller, hand-held hammerstone. The nutmeat was then picked out of the shell and eaten plain, or added to broth, grain dishes, or cakes. Butternuts were not usually processed for the oil because portions of the husk get caught in the shell and nutmeat mass. When this is placed in boiling water, the husk fragments will float to the top. If left boiling long enough, the husk fragments dissolve and make everything black and bitter tasting. Butternut sap can also be used like maple sap for syrups (Hedrick 1972:319; Moerman 1998:280).

Native groups “made a laxative from bark that was pulled from the tree in a downward motion,” whereas an emetic was made from bark that was pulled upward (Foster and Duke 1990:276; Krochmal and Krochmal 1982:52; Ody 1993:71). Bark tea treated rheumatism,

headaches, toothaches, and snake bites. A strong, warm tea was used on wounds to stop bleeding, and to promote healing. Buds steeped in water were used to treat ulcers in the mouth. Tapeworms and fungal infections were treated with butternut oil (Foster and Duke 1990:276; Herrick 1995:134; Moerman 1998:279).

Juglans nigra (Black walnut)

J. nigra (black walnut) is a medium- to large-sized tree that can reach up to 150 feet in height. It grows in the deep, rich soil of bottom lands and fertile hillsides, throughout most of the eastern and mid-western United States. Like most walnuts, it is intolerant of shade, and grows best in natural openings or at the edges of forests (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973:128-129) (Peattie 1966:121-122; Peterson 1977:188; Talalay, et al. 1984:339-355).

Black walnuts are sweet nuts that can be eaten raw or roasted. They can be harvested from late September to early January. Early in fall, the fibrous outer husk is green, firm, and very difficult to remove. In December, however, the husks are black, rotten, and fairly easy to remove (Talalay, et al. 1984:339-355).

The inner bark serves as a mild laxative, similarly to other walnut species. The peel of the fruit treated intestinal worms, ulcers, and syphilis. A leaf infusion is used against bed bugs (Foster and Duke 1990:276; Herrick 1995:134; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973:128-129; Moerman 1998:280).

Juglans nigra (black walnut) is not noted to have been used for shipbuilding, but rather for furniture, cabinet work, and gunstocks. Of the fifteen native species to the United States, the black walnut is preferred for ornament and timber. The wood is moderately dense, hard, and strong in comparison to its weight. Black walnut wood is valued for its strength, shock resistance, hardness, durability, good workability, and pleasing appearance. Black walnut is the most valuable furniture and cabinet timber of the United States. In addition to furniture, black walnut is used for caskets and coffins; radio, television, and phonograph cabinets; piano cases; millwork (doors, sash, frames, and interior finish); sewing machines; wooden ware, and novelties. Other woods are commonly finished to imitate it (Johnson 1973:144-145; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:539-540; Peattie 1966:121-125).

Cultigens

Cerealia

Cerealia is a term used in palynology to denote *Avena sativa* (oat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley), *Secale cereale* (rye), and *Triticum* (wheat). Other major cereal grains around the world include *Oryza sativa* (rice), *Panicum miliaceum* (proso millet, common millet), *Setaria italica* (foxtail millet), *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum) and *Zea mays* (maize). Of these, *Oryza* and *Zea mays* pollen grains may be distinguished and are not usually lumped with Cerealia. These seeds "played a crucial role in human nutrition and cultural evolution" (McGee 1984:226).

Grains were used for making beer and bread, staples in the human diet since at least 3000 BC. Cereal grains are concentrated sources of protein and carbohydrates and continue to provide the majority of caloric intake for much of the world's population. Wheat, barley, rye, and oats have been the most important grains in the Middle East and Europe; rice in Asia;

maize or corn in the prehistoric New World; and sorghum and millets in Africa (Hickey and King 1981:436; McGee 1984:227-232).

***Zea mays* (Maize, corn)**

Zea mays (corn, maize) is a New World cultigen in the Poaceae (grass) family. Endosperm composition allows identification of five different maize types. Flour corn, often used by Native Americans, is starchy with little protein. Popcorn and flint corn have hard starch and more protein than other varieties. Dent corn has a waxy starch, and sweet corn contains little starch and is mostly sugar (Heiser 1990:95; McGee 1984:241). Experimental processing reveals maize pollen on husks, silks, in shelled maize, and in ground maize flour (Scott Cummings, personal communication, 1983).

At European contact, “maize was the most widely grown plant in the Americas, extending from southern Canada to southern South America, growing at sea level in some places and at elevations higher than eleven thousand feet in others” (Heiser 1990:89).

Today, corn is used for food, starch, alcohol, sweetener, and animal feed. It is still a staple for millions of people in developing nations in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. In North America, corn is grown in smaller or garden plots, as well as large commercial farms, as in the Midwest “corn belt.” Corn is often consumed fresh when in season, and canned or frozen kernels provide corn the remainder of the year. In addition, dried kernels are ground to produce cornmeal. The kernels of a variant, popcorn are heated and popped before consumption. Corn is fermented into bourbon whiskey (Rhoades 1993:92-117).

Ornamentals

Asteraceae (Sunflower or Aster Family)

Asteraceae (sunflower or aster), the world’s largest family of dicots, are mostly herbaceous annual to perennial plants whose unifying feature is a crowded flower head with many florets sharing a receptacle and appearing to create a single flower (Ebeling 1986:268; Hickey and King 1981:418; Hickman 1993:174; Zomlefer 1994:203-205). *Ambrosia* (ragweed) and many other species of Asteraceae are weedy, herbaceous plants growing in a variety of habitats including cultivated fields, meadows, waste places, old fields, pastures, gardens, and lawns (Muenscher 1980:423-425). Well known members of Asteraceae include thistle (tribe Cynareae), dandelion (*Taraxacum*), sunflower (*Helianthus*), and endive (*Cichorium*) (Zomlefer 1994:203-205).

Asteraceae were important medicinal resources for many groups. Many species were used to make medicinal tea and chewing gum (Ebeling 1986:531, 533; Kirk 1975:135-142, 149-155). *Artemisia* leaves made a ceremonial drink, as well as medicinal tea for treating colds, easing menstrual cramps, and to help during childbirth. Leaves were used as a sweatbath inhalant for rheumatism and pains, and a leaf poultice relieved toothaches (Moerman 1998:92-93; Timbrook 1984:146). Also, ashes were rubbed on the forehead to help reduce headaches and fevers (Moerman 1998:111-112).

***Polemonium* (Jacob's Ladder)**

Polemonium (Jacob's ladder, Greek-valerian) is an annual and perennial shrub that produces blue and sometimes white or pink flowers. It grows in moist to dry environments, shaded areas in woodlands, rocky slopes, talus, and meadows. Several species of this plant are grown as ornamentals in gardens (Hickey and King 1981: 338; Hickman 1993: 852; Zomlefer 1994: 852).

Weeds

Muenscher (1980:3) describes weeds as "those plants that grow where they are not wanted. Whether a plant of a given species is considered a weed depends not only on its characteristics and habitats, but also on its relative position with reference to other plants and man." Often weeds are able to thrive in diverse and adverse circumstances. Commonly, weeds are found in disturbed areas or in places undesirable to other plants. Many weed species produce enormous quantities of seeds, which are widely dispersed. Other weed species are capable of reproducing vegetatively. These factors combine to produce a plant that is very successful in competition with other plant species. The word "weed" is assigned here to those plants that were most likely not eaten, but rather were part of the grassy environment or lawn or grew around foundations.

Anacardiaceae (Cashew or Sumac Family)

Members of the Anacardiaceae (cashew or sumac family) are perennial trees or shrubs that produce a milky sap. They primarily grow in pantropical environments with a few varieties in the temperate regions of Eurasia and North America. Plants from this family grow in dry or rocky soils, road embankments, dry wastes, upland soils, old fields, margins of woods, pastures, dry barrens, pinewoods, sandy woods, cultivated fields, swamps (*Toxicodendron vernix* or swamp sumac), and in woodlands (Britton and Brown 1970: 480-81; Hickey and King 1981: 264; Zomlefer 1994: 150-51).

Many varieties are toxic and produce phenolic compounds in the resin or latex canals of the plant that have been known to cause severe skin irritation (Zomlefer 1994: 150). *Toxicodendron radicans* (poison ivy), a climbing three-leaved ivy, often grows in thickets, along fences, or climbs trees, while *Toxicodendron toxicodendron* (poison oak) grows mainly in dry woodland areas (Britton and Brown 1970: 481-485; Little 1980: 552-553). Species native to North America include *Rhus* (sumac), *Toxicodendron* (varnish tree), and *Cotinus* (smoke tree) (Hickey and King 1981: 264; Zomlefer 1994: 151).

Low-Spine Asteraceae (Ragweed Group)

The Asteraceae (sunflower) family is the world's largest family of dicots, consisting mostly of herbaceous plants, usually with a taproot (Hickey and King 1981:418; Hickman 1993:174; Zomlefer 1994:203). Members of the Low-spine Asteraceae (Ambrosieae) group are weedy, herbaceous plants that grow in fields, meadows, waste places, in drainages, along waterways, in disturbed sites, and along roadsides (Hickman 1993:193-194; Muenscher 1980:422-425). The pollen grains are buoyant and capable of being transported over longer distances on the wind than those of most members of the High-spine group. The plants usually

pollinate in late summer or early fall and cause allergic reactions in many people (Niering and Olmstead 1979:355-356).

Low-spine Asteraceae taxa include wind-pollinated plants such as *Ambrosia* (ragweed) and *Iva* (sumpweed) that have pollen with spines (echinae) less than 2.0 μm in length. They also possess other defined morphologic characteristics (Kapp 1969).

Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)

Brassicaceae (mustard family) is a large family of annual to perennial herbs, rarely presenting as small shrubs. The family comprises 375 genera and 3200 species that often contain watery, acrid sap. About 55 genera are native to the United States. No mustards are poisonous, although all are pungent tasting. Flowers are uniform, consisting of four separate sepals arranged like a cross. Mustards are widely distributed across North America in open sunny fields, cultivated fields, disturbed areas, or moist places, chiefly in northern temperate regions (Brill and Dean 1994:249; Fernald 1950:707-708; Hickey and King 1981:150; Tilford 1997:158).

Weedy members of this family include *Capsella* (shepherd's purse), *Descurainia* (tansy-mustard), and *Lepidium* (pepperweed). Generally, weedy plants of the mustard family are more successful in moist rather than desert areas. Some weedy plants cause damage to grain and flax crops (Morhardt and Morhardt 2004:94). Wild members of this family grow in waste places, grain fields, pastures, neglected fields, cultivated areas, in ditches, and along stream banks (Britton and Brown 1970:146).

Cultivated members of the *Brassica* group include broccoli, cabbage, brussels sprouts, collards, kale, kohlrabi, turnips, mustards, rutabagas, cauliflower, rape, and some mustards; yellow mustard is a separate genus (*Sinapis alba*). *B. nigra* (black mustard) is one of the most widespread mustards in the United States and is the chief source of commercial mustard. (Hedrick 1972:100; Martin 1972:64-65; McGee 1984:196; Muenscher 1980:232-236; Peterson 1977:64).

Mustards are high in calcium, potassium, fiber, beta carotene, vitamins A, B₁, B₂, C, and isothiocyanates (mustard oil) (Brill and Dean 1994:249). Seeds are used whole as seasonings in pickle recipes or ground to make hot mustard. Young plants, eaten raw or cooked as potherbs, are highly nutritious and contain significant amounts of vitamins A, B, and C. Brassicaceae flower buds are a good source of protein (Tilford 1997:158)(Hodgson 2001:98-99; King 1990:12; Kirk 1975; Sweet 1976:56; Tilford 1997:158).

Seeds of this family stimulate production of digestive juices and aid in digestion. Ripe *Descurainia* and *Lepidium* seeds generate a gelatinous coating when wet that stimulates the production of digestive juices, slows and improves digestion, and possibly decreases the development of diabetes. A poultice of the plants was applied to toothaches and used as lotion to treat frostbite and sore throats (Harrington 1967:307-308)(Hodgson 2001:98-99; Kearney and Peebles 1960:349; King 1990:12; Kirk 1975:35-41; Moerman 1986:151; Muenscher 1980:242; Sweet 1976:56; Tilford 1997:158). *Capsella* is useful for stopping internal or external bleeding (Sweet 1976:42). Furthermore, recent research into *Brassica* vegetables indicates they are rich in indole-3-carbinol, which boots DNA repair at the cellular level (Fan et al. 2006; Wu et al. 2006). In Chinese medicine, the main functions of *Sinapsis alba* seeds (*bai jie ze*) are

to clear dampness and phlegm patterns; expel cold; warm the stomach, spleen, and lungs; regulate the flow of *qi*; and disperse swelling}(Hedrick 1972:100; Hickey and King 1981:150).

Many members of this family are cultivated as ornamentals including *Alyssum* (alyssum), *Arabis* (rockcress), *Aubrieta* (aubrieta), *Erysimum* (wallflower), *Hesperis matronalis* (dame's rocket), *Iberis* (candytuft), *Lobularia maritima* (sweet alison), *Lunaria* (honesty, money plant), *Malcolmia* and *Matthiola* (stocks). These plants seed freely, thus establishing themselves in gardens over a period of many years (Hickey and King 1981:150).

Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)

Members of the Cyperaceae (sedge) family are native and introduced, perennial or annual, grass-like or brush-like herbs with creeping rhizomes and triangular stems. They typically grow in damp to marshy areas and riparian habitats, in disturbed areas, and often with grasses, although some are found on open, dry ground (Harrington 1964:116-118, 124-142; Hickey and King 1981:448; USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 2017; Zomlefer 1994:347). Members of this family, including *Carex* spp. (sedges), *Cyperus* spp. (flat sedges), and *Scirpus* spp. (bulrushes), grow as weeds in grasslands or recently drained areas (Hickey and King 1981:448; Muenscher 1980:157).

DISCUSSION

Pollen, phytolith, and starch analysis of five samples from Site 9DU286 (Table 1) was undertaken to answer specific research questions. The 1912 soil survey identified specific crops that would do well in the Orangeburg loamy sand. They included cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, cabbage, table beets, radishes, lettuce, string beans, and garden peas. Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes also were well adapted to this type of soil. Pecan trees also grow well in this type of soil in this region. Pollen and phytolith analysis were designed to identify crops grown in the areas sampled. In addition, pollen, phytolith, and starch analyses have the potential to identify ornamental and dietary plants that may address questions of socioeconomic status of the residents. Variation in signatures for microscopic remains are discussed below. Finally, temporal variation in signatures between earlier and later features might shed light on local lifeways.

Features 12 and 41 were general refuse pits located in the southwest section of Stripped Area B. These feature locations fell within the rear yard of 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave.) as shown on the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps. The 1911 map shows the Feature 12 location in the rear yard of 313 State Street, while the Feature 41 location is shown in the rear yard of 311 State Street. On the 1920 map, both feature locations are shown in the rear yard of 311 State Street.

Feature 81 was a large but shallow general refuse pit located in the southeast corner of Stripped Area B. This feature location is shown within the rear yard of 3410 State Street (Highland Ave.) on the 1895 Sanborn map. The 1900 map shows the 3410 house directly east of Feature 81, possibly overlapping with the feature location. This may indicate that this feature post-dates 1900. The 1911 map shows the Feature 81 location in the rear yard of 311 State Street and the 1920 map shows it in the rear yard of 309 State Street. The long axis of Features 81 paralleled the lot lines, which were oriented north to south on all maps.

The arboreal pollen record is dominated by *Pinus* pollen (Figure 1, Table 2) in each of these samples. Sample 112, representing Feature 41, exhibited *Carya* pollen, indicating a hickory tree growing on the lot or in the neighborhood. All three samples contained small

quantities of *Quercus* pollen, indicating oak trees growing in the greater neighborhood. Frequencies of Amaranthaceae pollen, representing plants in the goosefoot family, are similar in these samples, with Feature 41 containing the largest quantity and Feature 12 containing the least. Only Feature 12 exhibited Anacardiaceae pollen, indicating the presence of a member of the sumac family that could include poison ivy. Features 12 and 81 exhibit small frequencies of Low-spine Asteraceae pollen, suggesting the presence of ragweed in the local vegetation community. Quantities of High-spine Asteraceae pollen are very similar in these three samples, indicating plants in the sunflower family as part of the local vegetation community. These could be perceived either as ornamentals or weeds. Brassicaceae pollen, which might represent either a food plant such as radish, kale, or turnips, was observed only in Feature 12. Alternatively, many Brassicaceae plants fall within the weedy plant group and some, such as alyssum are considered ornamentals. Fabaceae pollen was noted in samples from Features 12 and 81. This pollen was not sufficiently distinct to place it within a particular genus. Several plants in this family fall within the “weedy plant” category. Based on morphology, we can eliminate beans and peas (and other cultivated legumes) as possibilities. Poaceae pollen, representing grasses, is observed in moderate frequencies in all three samples, but is noted in the largest frequency in Feature 12. *Polygonum sawatchense*-type pollen is noted only in the sample from Feature 81. Although this pollen type is named for a western species, this type of pollen is produced by annual and perennial species across North America. This type of knotweed is likely a weedy plant.

Cerealia pollen was observed only in the sample (123) representing Feature 12. This pollen represents wheat, rye, barley, or oats and suggests discard of kitchen debris. *Zea mays* pollen, also likely representing discard of kitchen debris, was noted in all three samples and was particularly abundant in samples representing Features 12 and 81.

Fern spores were observed in all three samples. *Sporormiella* dung fungal spores were noted only in the sample (112) representing Feature 41. This suggests either presence of a grazing animal on this lot or use of dung as a garden amendment. Tetraploa were noted only in sample 123, representing Feature 12. These organisms are deemed to be part of the local sediment fauna. Nematode eggs were particularly abundant in sample 314, representing Feature 81, followed by sample 123, representing Sample 12. Sample 112, representing Feature 41, contained very few nematode eggs. Nematodes, which are represented by nematode eggs in all five samples, are slender, small, unsegmented worms that live in soil. They may be beneficial by helping to turn organic matter into nutrients for plants, preying on soil-dwelling pests including white grubs and root maggots, or they may feed on plant roots, stunting or killing plants. Microscopic charcoal was abundant in all three samples. It is possible ash was discarded, routinely, from fireplaces in use in these structures. Ash is also known as a good soil amendment and might have been thrown on specific areas of the lot or property. Total pollen concentration was highest in sample 123, representing Feature 12, at approximately 3440 pollen per cubic centimeter (cc) of sediment, followed by sample 112, representing Feature 41 at approximately 2100 pollen/cc of sediment. Finally, sample 314, representing Feature 81, exhibited only approximately 620 pollen/cc of sediment.

The phytolith record for these three features exhibits similar quantities of trichome and elongate phytoliths (Figure 2) representing grasses, in general. Bulliforms are abundant in all three samples, but most abundant in Sample 314, representing Feature 81. Short cell phytoliths representing grasses include moderate quantities of Festucoid and Chloridoid forms, representing cool season and short grasses, respectively. Phytoliths representing Panicoid or

tall grasses are few. Although both short grasses and tall grasses are considered warm season grasses, short grasses grow in areas that do not sustain sufficient soil moisture to support tall grasses. Only a few phytoliths typical of dicotyledonous plants (dicots) were observed, and they were not specific indicators of specific types of plants. Spherulites, which is a general term indicating minerals that exhibit radial symmetry and ability to fluoresce under cross polar illumination, occur naturally in some rocks, and form in the digestive tracts of some herbivorous livestock, notably sheep, goats, and cattle. Fecal spherulites, which are composed of calcium oxalate monohydrate (whewhellite). Calcium oxalates are organo-minerals that are found in leaves of many species of higher plants (Shahack-Gross, 2011:207). It is unusual for calcium oxalates to survive laboratory processing that uses acids and/or bases. Therefore, it is difficult to place these birefringent particles firmly within the category of dung or fecal spherulites. If they do represent fecal spherulites, we also anticipate seeing *Sporormiella* dung fungal spores in the pollen samples. Only sample 112, representing feature 41, exhibited *Sporormiella* dung fungal spores in the pollen sample. Coincidentally, this same sample yielded the largest quantity of spherulites in the phytolith sample from that same feature. This suggests that the spherulites observed in this sample, and probably the other samples, represent the presence of herbivore dung.

Features 43 and 50 were located in the northern section of Stripped Area B. According to the 1895, 1900, and 1905 Sanborn maps, the Feature 43 location was within the rear yard of 3409/79 State Street (Highland Ave) and the Feature 50 location was within the rear yard of the 3410/77 lot. According to the 1911 Sanborn map, lot lines changed in such a way that the locations of both features were within the rear yard of the house at 308 Highland Alley. If these features were associated with the same household, it is likely that they post-date 1905. The 1920 map also shows the locations of Features 43 and Feature 50 in the 308 Highland Alley lot. Feature 43 contained an abundance of faunal remains, soda bottles, and carbonized seeds, suggesting a nearby outdoor kitchen area. Feature 50 was a wood-lined privy pit located near Feature 43. Artifacts included some of the same items as Feature 43 and other items such as liquor bottles, possible perfume vials, ammunition, beads, fish and mammal bone, ceramics, buttons, electrical components, a penny, a comb, and a spoon.

Sample 222, representing Feature 43, exhibited a pollen signature more similar to that of the other three pollen samples, discussed previously, due to recovery of *Carya* and a moderately large *Pinus* pollen frequency. It is distinguished by the presence of a small quantity of *Juglans* pollen, indicating proximity to a walnut tree, an elevated *Quercus* pollen frequency, representing oak trees. It exhibited small frequencies of *Amaranthaceae*, *Artemisia*, and *Polemonium* pollen, representing a plant in the goosefoot family, wormwood, and Jacob's ladder. Plants in the goosefoot family are likely to be considered weeds or ornamentals, while wormwood is an acknowledged medicinal plant and sometimes used as an ornamental. The genus *Amaranthus* includes both ornamental species with a red flowerhead and weedy species (pigweed). Jacob's ladder is an ornamental plant. The elevated frequency of Low-spine *Asteraceae* in sample 222, representing Feature 43, indicates local growth of weedy ragweed.

Sample 236, representing Feature 50, exhibited an elevated frequency of *Amaranthaceae*, suggesting either weedy or ornamental plants. Some plants in the *Amaranthaceae* might have been cultivated for their edible seeds. Recovery of this large frequency of *Amaranthaceae* pollen might represent weedy plants, consumption of seeds or ground seed meal, or discard of kitchen debris. The quantity of Low-spine *Asteraceae* pollen, representing ragweed, was relatively low. High-spine *Asteraceae* pollen was observed in both samples from this group. *Cyperaceae* pollen was present in sample 236, representing Feature 50, suggesting that it grew with grasses in sediments that were relatively moist. *Fabaceae* pollen was observed in Feature 50, but not Feature 43.

Cerealia pollen was present in sample 222, representing Feature 43, suggesting discard of kitchen products that included wheat, rye, barley, or oats. *Zea mays* pollen was noted in the other sample (236), representing Feature 50, in this group. This suggests either consumption of corn or possibly discard of kitchen debris that included corn.

Fern spores were present in both of these samples and nematode eggs were present, but not abundant. Microscopic charcoal was abundant in both samples, again suggesting discard of kitchen debris or ash. Total pollen concentration was higher in sample 222, representing Feature 43, at nearly 3650 pollen/cc of sediment. Total pollen concentration was calculated as approximately 1260 pollen/cc of sediment in the sample (236) representing Feature 50.

The phytolith record for these two features are different from one another. Sample 236, representing feature 50, exhibited the largest quantities of Chloridoid and Panicoid phytoliths noted in this project. This suggests local growth of both short and tall grasses either in the vicinity of this privy pit or elsewhere. It is possible that these phytoliths entered the privy along with other materials that were discarded or purposefully thrown into the privy pit. It is interesting that the elongate dendritic forms are not elevated in this sample, as their recovery would indicate discard of kitchen debris that included either flour or baked goods.

Sample 222, representing feature 43, was dominated by bulliform phytoliths, which are generic indicators of grasses and/or sedges. This large pit, containing faunal remains and other debris suggesting an outdoor kitchen, yielded phytoliths unique to this location. At present, these cells, described as representing cells with punctates, remain of unidentified origin.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Pollen and starch analysis of five samples and parasite analysis of one sample from 9DU286 yielded a record of vegetation and discard of kitchen debris. No starches were recovered in these samples and no parasite eggs were observed in sample 236, a privy pit (Feature 50). Nematode eggs, on the other hand, were observed in all samples examined. These worms live in soils and are involved in plant decomposition. Microscopic charcoal was present in large quantities in all five samples, suggesting discard of ash in trash pits and also in the privy.

Two samples, representing Features 41 and 43, exhibited *Carya* pollen, representing one or more hickory trees, in similar frequencies, suggesting the possibility that they represent the same moment (or few years) in time. They also contained similar frequencies of *Pinus* pollen, representing pine trees. They lack other significant similarities other than very small quantities of nematode eggs, suggesting different uses for the trash pit (Feature 41) and a large pit (Feature 43).

Amaranthaceae pollen, which was most abundant in Features 41 and 50, could represent either weedy or ornamental plants or even edible seeds that were processed and consumed, and ultimately deposited into the privy (Feature 50). Low-spine Asteraceae pollen was most abundant in Feature 43, suggesting ground disturbance and weedy plant growth in

the vicinity of this large pit and possible outdoor kitchen area. Recovery of elevated Cyperaceae and Poaceae pollen frequencies in the privy (Feature 50) suggest the possibility that plants collected during yard clean up were discarded in the privy. Legumes might be present as weedy plants on the landscape, as Fabaceae pollen was recovered in Features 12, 81, and 50. *Polygonum* pollen, probably representing a weedy plant, was noted in the sample representing Feature 81. Jacob's ladder, an ornamental, grew near Feature 43.

Cereals were part of the diet of people who lived near Features 12 and 43, whereas evidence of discard and probable consumption of maize (corn) was more abundant and associated with Features 12, 41, 81, and 50. A *Zea*-type rondel was recorded in Feature 50, which also yielded *Zea* pollen.

Recovery of nematode eggs in all of the pollen samples indicate the presence of either beneficial or damaging nematodes in the sediments. They were most abundant in Features 81, 12, and 50, representing a large pit, a trash pit, and a privy, respectively. Spherulites were present in all phytolith samples except Sample 236, representing Feature 50, the privy. This suggests the presence or use of dung throughout most of the back yards and is supported by recovery of *Sporormiella* dung fungal spores in Sample 112, representing Feature 41, a trash pit. Dung is an effective soil amendment and is often used to enrich garden sediments.

TABLE 1
 PROVENIENCE DATA FOR SAMPLES FROM SITE 9DU286,
 DOUGHERTY COUNTY, GEORGIA

Sample No.	Feature	Feature Description	Map	Residence	Provenience/ Description	Analysis
123	12	Trash pit	1895 1900 1905 1911 1920	3409 3409 3409 313 311	Trash pit from backyard of residences identified on two maps. Artifacts include bricks, a cut bone, glass, charcoal, and a pocket watch part	Pollen, Phytolith/ Starch
112	41	Trash pit	1895 1900 1905 1911 1920	3409 3409 3409 311 311	Trash pit in backyard of residences defined on two maps. Artifacts include nails, glass, buttons, possible pieces of leather, historic ceramics (some decorated), calendar page for August 1912.	Pollen, Phytolith/ Starch
314	81	Large, shallow pit	1895 1900 1905 1911 1920	3410 3410 3410 311 309	Feature contained large amounts of faunal bone, glass, and nails, as well as handmade brick fragment and a clay marble. Artifacts indicate an earlier chronological association than other features.	Pollen, Phytolith/ Starch
222	43	Large pit	1895 1900 1905 1911 1920	3409 3409 3409 308 308	Residence first appeared on 1905 map, northern area facing the alley between Oglethorpe and Highland Ave. Prolific faunal remains, soda bottles, and carbonized seeds suggest outdoor kitchen area.	Pollen, Phytolith/ Starch
236	50	Privy pit	1895 1900 1905 1911 1920	3410 3410 3410 308 308	Privy located near F. 43. Artifact density high and included intact soda and liquor bottles, possible perfume vials, ammunition, beads, carbonized seeds, fish and mammal bone, ceramics, buttons, various electrical components, a wheat penny, a comb, and a spoon (possibly silver-plated)	Pollen/ Parasite, Phytolith/ Starch

TABLE 2
 POLLEN TYPES OBSERVED IN SAMPLES FROM SITE 9DU286

Scientific Name	Common Name
ARBOREAL POLLEN:	
Juglandaceae:	Walnut family
<i>Carya</i>	Hickory, Pecan
<i>Juglans</i>	Walnut
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak
NON-ARBOREAL POLLEN:	
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth family (now includes Chenopodiaceae, these two families were combined based on genetic testing and the pollen category "Cheno-ams")
Anacardiaceae	Sumac family
Asteraceae:	Sunflower family
<i>Artemisia</i>	Sagebrush
Low-spine	Includes Ragweed, Cocklebur, Sumpweed
High-spine	Includes Aster, Rabbitbrush, Snakeweed, Sunflower, etc.
Brassicaceae	Mustard or Cabbage family
Cyperaceae	Sedge family
Fabaceae	Bean or Legume family
Poaceae	Grass family
<i>Polemonium</i>	Jacob's ladder
<i>Polygonum sawatchense</i> -type	Sawatch knotweed
CULTIVARS:	
Cerealia	Economic members of the Grass family including <i>Triticum</i> (wheat), <i>Avena sativa</i> (oat), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (barley), and <i>Secale cereale</i> (rye)
<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize, corn
Indeterminate	Too badly deteriorated to identify

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name
SPORES:	
MONOLETE SMOOTH	Fern spore
TRILETE SMOOTH	Fern spore
FUNGAL SPORES:	
<i>Sporormiella</i>	Dung fungus
<i>Tetraploa</i>	Fungal spore
OTHER:	
Nematode eggs	Eggs from soil or plant roundworms
Microscopic charcoal	Microscopic charcoal fragments
Total pollen concentration	Quantity of pollen per cubic centimeter (cc) of sediment

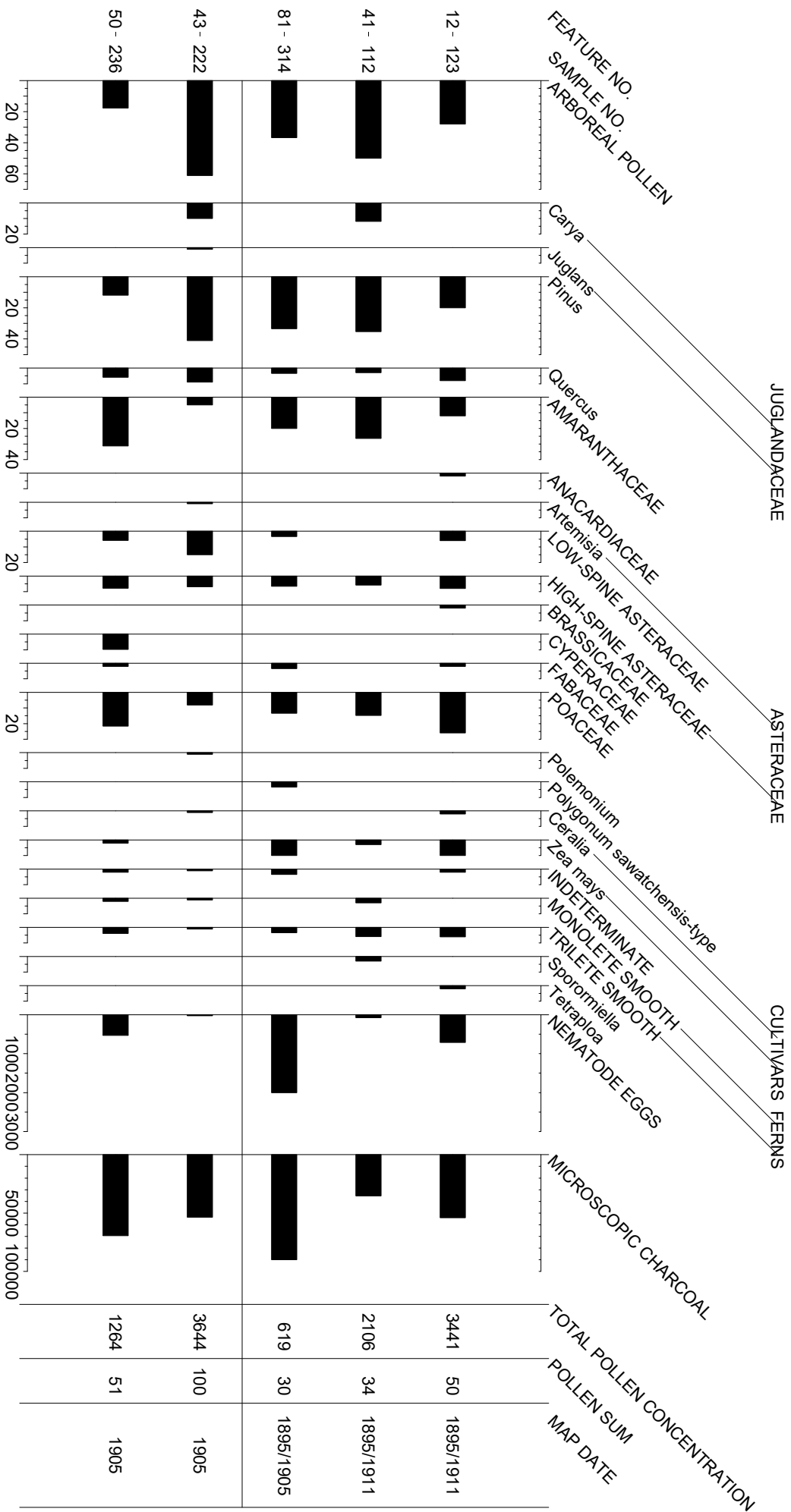


FIGURE 1. POLLEN DIAGRAM FOR 9DU286, ALBANY, GEORGIA.

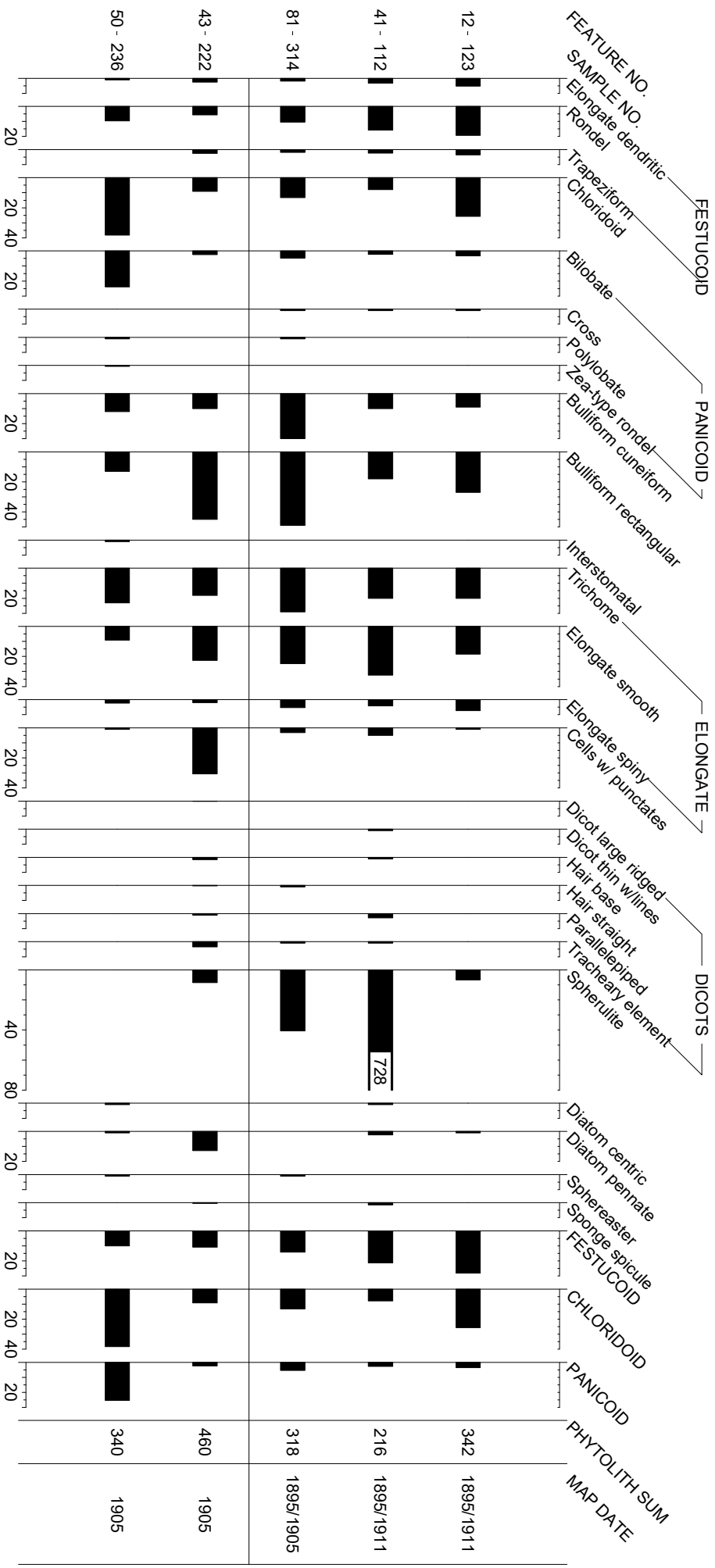


FIGURE 2. PHYTOLITH DIAGRAM FOR 9DU286.

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APPENDIX C. ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS

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Archaeobotanical Study, Late
Nineteenth-Century to Mid-Twentieth-
Century Occupation of Site 9DU286,
City of Albany
Dougherty County, Georgia

PALEOBOT CONSULTING

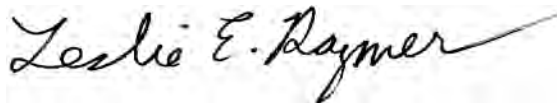
Archaeobotanical Study, Late Nineteenth-Century to Mid-Twentieth-Century Occupation of
Site 9DU286, City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia

Report Submitted to:

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Paleobot Consulting Report # 58

January 4, 2021

DRAFT REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

This archaeobotanical study focuses on macroplant remains collected by flotation of bulk soil samples collected from 12 cultural anomalies identified during New South Associates' 2020 Phase III excavation of Site 9DU286, associated with late nineteenth-century through mid-twentieth-century African-American domestic occupations located in the historic Harlem Neighborhood in the City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia (Appendix A, Tables 1-5). The study area consisted of a three-acre parcel located in the Albany Freedom Historic District. New South Associates conducted Phase I survey consisting of shovel testing and a GPR survey in 2015. Phase II evaluation of the site area was undertaken by New South in 2017. Phase III data recovery excavations, which took place from July 6-28, 2020, focused upon backyard areas of African-American dwellings located in the southwestern portion of the site area.

Phase III evaluation consisted of mechanical stripping of 443 square meters followed by feature identification and excavation. Eighty-four anomalies were identified during Phase III site evaluation, including 56 structural features, 14 pits, 8 bulldozer disturbances, 4 vegetation-related anomalies, and 2 natural low areas. Thirteen bulk soil samples collected by New South from 12 of the pit features were floated by New South personnel; the resulting flotation light fractions were submitted for archaeobotanical study. The pit fill found within these features represented general refuse deposits from domestic occupation of the site area. The sampled cultural anomalies consisted of 1 cellar pit (Feature 46), 1 privy pit (Feature 50), 1 outdoor kitchen pit (Feature 43), and 9 general refuse pits (Features 12, 41, 62, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, 83).

The primary objective of this analysis was to examine plant use and refuse disposal patterns as they were manifested in the 9DU286 features exposed during data recovery. The abundant, but relatively non-diverse macrofloral assemblage recovered from the sampled features submitted for study limited our ability to interpret plant use at this site (Appendix A, Tables 1-5).

The following chapters present the analysis methods, archaeobotanical study results, and report conclusions. The analysis methods used in this subsistence study are presented in Chapter II. The archaeobotanical study results are presented in Chapter III and the conclusions are presented in Chapter IV. The data tables are presented in Appendix A, Tables 1 to 5.

II. ANALYSIS METHODS

Macroplant remains analyzed in this archaeobotanical study derive from 13 flotation samples from 12 pit features. Prior to archaeobotanical analysis, the samples were subjected to mechanical flotation by New South Associates personnel in a Dausman-type flotation device with a recirculating water system.

Large sample size necessitated subsampling of seven of the 13 flotation light fractions prior to analysis (Appendix 1, Table 1). In the laboratory, each light fraction was weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (4.0 mm, 2.36 mm, 2.0 mm, 1.18 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.85 mm, 0.71 mm, 0.5 mm). The resulting sample fractions were fully sorted under a binocular microscope (10-25x). Due to large sample size, only the greater than 4.0 mm fraction clinker, wood charcoal, and bark was pulled from the sample matrices during sorting (see Appendix A, Table 1). In the remaining seven samples, clinker and wood charcoal was pulled from the 2.36 mm sieve as well. All chinaberry seeds, domesticated seeds, and other large seeds that were greater than 2.36 mm were collected and tabulated by count (chinaberry, maize, wheat, other large seeds) and weight (chinaberry only). Light fraction material that was smaller than 2.36 mm was sorted, and all observed charred and uncharred seeds were counted and removed from the flotation light fraction. Seeds were identified with a modern reference collection that is housed at Paleobot Consulting and standard reference texts. In this analysis, the macroplant data were quantified by the site as a whole and each sampled cultural feature (Appendix A, Tables 1-4).

Identifications were attempted on up to 15 randomly selected greater than 4.0 mm wood charcoal fragments from each sample (Appendix A, Table 4). Whenever possible, wood specimens were identified to genus. Segments that were too fragmentary or poorly preserved to specifically identify were placed in the more general category of unidentifiable hardwood. Wood taxa are identified by comparison with charred and natural transverse, tangential, and radial thin sections of modern wood, as well as textbook illustrations. The transverse view was emphasized due to magnification limitations, size of the specimens, and time constraints. As needed, dichotomous keys were employed. The identified wood charcoal assemblage is summarized by site and feature. In this table, the identified wood specimens are summarized by raw count and relative proportions of the wood charcoal assemblage associated with each feature and the entire assemblage. Percentage values discussed in the text list each taxon as a proportion of the entire identified wood charcoal assemblage found in a given sample context.

The macroplant remains recovered during this analysis are summarized in Appendix A, Tables 1 through 5. Appendix A, Table 1 presents data on wood charcoal/resin weights and total counts of identified carbonized and uncharred seeds. The identified carbonized seeds are tabulated in Appendix A, Table 2. Appendix A, Table 3 summarizes the uncharred seed assemblage. The identified wood charcoal specimens are presented in Appendix A, Table 4. The Latin nomenclature, principal uses, and habitats of the macroplant assemblage are presented in Appendix A, Table 5.

III. ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Thirteen flotation samples from twelve cultural pit features were analyzed as part of this archaeobotanical study. New South Associates processed 100.5 liters of soil from the sampled features; 667.70 grams of light fraction material from the floated samples was analyzed by Paleobot. Recovered archaeobotanical remains consisted of 197.70 grams of clinker (coal waste), 38.08 grams of wood charcoal, 0.02 grams of bark, 130 carbonized seeds, and 271 uncharred seeds. Eighty-five percent of the charred seeds and 75 percent of the uncharred seeds were chinaberry nutlets and nutlet fragments.

The charred seed assemblage (N=130) included 2 domesticated field crops (maize, wheat), 2 fruit-producing plants (blackberry/raspberry, grape), 2 ornamental taxa (chinaberry, morning glory), 1 edible herbaceous plant (knotweed), 2 plants identified to family (bean family, grass family), and 8 unidentifiable seed fragments (Appendix A, Table 2). Two hundred and seventy-one uncharred seeds were also recovered including 2 fruits (blackberry/raspberry, strawberry), 1 ornamental shrub (chinaberry), 3 edible herbs (goosefoot, mallow, plantain), and 2 herbaceous weeds (copperleaf, sida, Appendix A, Table 3). Finally, 113 wood charcoal specimens from eight of the sampled features were identified (Appendix A, Table 4). The common names, Latin nomenclature, and economic uses of the macroplant assemblage are presented in Appendix A, Table 5

SUMMARY OF CARBONIZED SEEDS AND WOOD CHARCOAL

Summary of Charred Seeds

Carbonized macroplant remains recovered from the analyzed features consisted of 38.10 grams of wood byproducts (wood charcoal and bark) and 130 charred seed fragments representing nine taxa (Appendix A, Table 2). Carbonized wood, along with a large amount of coal clinker, was recovered from 100 percent of the pit features. Ninety-two percent of the carbonized seeds were identifiable to at least the genus level (N=119). Three seeds were identified to family and eight carbonized seed fragments were unidentifiable. Eighty-five percent of the carbonized seed assemblage derived from chinaberry nutlets and nutlet fragments.

Summary of Uncharred Seeds

Two hundred and seventy-one uncharred seeds representing eight taxa (2 fruit, 1 ornamental, 3 edible herbs, 2 herbaceous weeds) were recovered from the flotation samples. The uncharred seed assemblage consisted of 32 blackberry/raspberry, 1 strawberry, 215 chinaberry, 18 goosefoot, 1 mallow, 1 plantain, 1 copperleaf, and 1 sida (Appendix A, Table 3). Ninety-two percent of the uncharred seeds from four taxa (blackberry/raspberry, chinaberry, mallow, copperleaf) were heavily weathered and in a few instances mineralized. For the purposes of this report, all of the uncharred seeds, on the basis of the weathered condition of the bulk of the recovered seeds and the relatively recent (late nineteenth-century) site

occupation date, are interpreted as historic seeds that date to the time of the site occupation (discussed in the next section).

Origins of the Macroplant Assemblage

All of the identified seeds, both charred and uncharred, are analyzed in this study. The carbonized seeds recovered from the samples are interpreted as unquestionable archaeological remains. However, the origins of uncharred seeds in archaeological deposits are often more problematical and require careful assessment. Uncharred seeds are frequently excluded from macroplant analyses, because they are interpreted as modern intrusions into archaeological deposits (Lopinot and Brussell 1982; Miller 1989; Minnis 1981). Several studies have assessed the problems associated with the long-term preservation of uncharred seeds in sites in mesic environments (Miksicek 1987; Miller 1989). Uncharred seeds are rarely preserved for many years in open-air, moist soils and are poorly preserved in open-air dry soils (Miksicek 1987). However, when suitable environmental conditions exist fresh seeds will last for long periods of time (Miller 1989: 50).

Extensive studies of macroplant assemblages from Historic Period archaeological sites conducted by the author and others have shown that even the most fragile seeds are frequently preserved in both features and midden deposits, particularly when the sites are rapidly and deeply buried (Cummings 1993; O'Steen et al. 1995; O'Steen and Raymer 1995; Raymer 1996, 1997; Raymer and O'Steen 1993, 1994). With this in mind, the origins and antiquity of each plant taxon from this nineteenth to early twentieth-century historic site are assessed. The weathered condition of the majority of the uncharred seeds in combination with the recent date of site occupation (late nineteenth-century) and relatively protected location of their deposition (deep pits covered by a thick soil deposit and in some cases concrete) is suggestive of long term preservation of uncharred seeds. Consequently, the entire carbonized and uncharred macroplant assemblage is analyzed in this archaeobotanical study.

SITE 9DU286 MACROFLORAL ASSEMBLAGE

Introduction

Macroplant remains recovered through flotation included 38.08 grams of wood charcoal, 0.02 grams of carbonized bark, and 401 seeds (130 carbonized, 271 uncharred). Given the fact that the majority of the its were filled with domestic trash dating to the time of site occupation, the wood charcoal likely originated from discarded fuel remains.

Fifteen genera of charred and uncharred seeds (N=393 seeds; 8 charred seeds were unidentifiable or unknown) were identified to taxon within the macroplant assemblage, including 2 vegetable field crops (maize cupule, wheat), 3 fruits (blackberry/raspberry, grape, strawberry), 2 ornamentals (chinaberry, morning glory), 4 edible herbs (goosefoot, knotweed, mallow, plantain), 2 weedy herbs (copperleaf, sida), and 2 taxa identified to family (bean family, grass family). Fifty-five percent (219 of 401 seeds) of the recovered seeds representing a single taxon, chinaberry, were recovered from the Feature 50 privy pit samples. Eighty-five percent of the Site 9BU286 charred seeds and 75 percent of the uncharred seeds were chinaberry nutlets and nutlet fragments. The Feature 12 pit, which contained only 16 seeds, yielded the

greatest diversity of identified taxa, including 14 charred (1 wheat, 4 chinaberry, 2 morning glory, 1 bean family, 2 grass family, 4 unidentifiable) and 2 uncharred (1 weathered mallow, 1 plantain).

Seven of these taxa including the field crops, fruit taxa, and ornamentals, represented definite economically important plants. The field crops likely documented plant food remains that were purchased at local markets. The fruit taxa could either have been purchased at markets or grown in kitchen gardens on the lots. The chinaberry and morning glory seeds likely documented ornamental flowers planted in garden beds and shrubs maintained around the properties. The edible herbs documented naturally occurring plants growing in the vicinity of the residences that could also have been gathered for food. The herbaceous weeds likely derived from naturally occurring weeds growing around the habitations. The relative proportions of each identified plant category (as a proportion of the 401 seeds) were 0.7% vegetable, 9% percent fruit, 82% ornamental, 5% edible herb, 0.7% percent herbaceous weed, 0.7% identified to family, and 2% unidentifiable.

Wood Charcoal and Resin

Wood byproducts were recovered from 100 percent of the feature samples. Carbonized wood byproducts consisted of 38.08 grams of wood fragments and 0.02 grams of bark. The distribution and relative proportions of identified wood charcoal specimens in an archaeobotanical assemblage associated with features, unit samples, and the entire assemblage are typically utilized to assess of patterns of wood use and past forest composition. The recovery of the wood assemblage from late nineteenth-century pit features from an urban setting indicated that the wood assemblage was not amenable to examining past forest composition. However, as has already been asserted, the majority of the wood charcoal likely originated from discarded spent fuel remains. Hence, the identified wood specimens from these pit features, which are were assumed to represent discarded domestic fuel, offered some insight into fuel selection and use associated with heating and cooking activities.

Identified Wood Specimens

Identifications were attempted on 113 pieces of wood charcoal from eight of the sampled features, with the identified fragments placed into five categories (pine, elm/hackberry, hickory, oak, indeterminate hardwood). The wood charcoal sample was well preserved; 100 percent of the identified wood charcoal fragments were specifically identifiable. The proportion of specifically identifiable wood specimens, in combination with the identification of carbonized seed taxa, highlighted the excellent state of preservation of the carbonized macroplant assemblage.

The relative proportions of identified wood in the feature samples were 85% pine, 1% elm/hackberry, 1% hickory, 4% oak, and 9% indeterminate hardwood. Identified wood charcoal can provide important insights into fuel use practices and building materials. Pine, which represented an 85% proportion of the identified wood specimens, was alikely used for fuel and likely building materials.

Definite Plant Foods and Probable Deliberately Planted Ornamentals

(Vegetables, Fruits, Ornamentals)

Economically important vegetable crops, seeds from fruit-producing shrubs, herbs, and vines, and two ornamentals accounted for the greatest proportion of the identified macrofloral assemblage (92%). As has already been discussed, the vast majority of these economically important plant remains derived from a single ornamental taxon, chinaberry.

Vegetables

Two domesticated field crops, maize and wheat, were recovered from the flotation samples. The vegetable assemblage consisted of 1 carbonized maize cupule (Feature 70) and 2 carbonized wheat grains (Features 12, 83). As has already been discussed, these crop remains likely represented market purchases, as both of these field crops need extensive areas for successful cultivation.

Fruit-Producing Plant Foods

Nine percent of the identified seeds represented four fruit-producing taxa including 1 shrub (blackberry/raspberry), 1 herbaceous vine (grape), and 1 fruit-producing herb (strawberry). The strawberry almost certainly represents a crop grown in kitchen gardens associated with the dwellings in the study area. The blackberry/raspberry and grapes were both common naturally occurring edge zone species around nineteenth-century habitations and deliberately planted. The recovery of these fruit-producing taxa documented the preparation of these plant foods by the Site 9DU286 inhabitants and likely cultivation/collection of these taxa as well.

Blackberry/Raspberry

Thirty-four blackberry/raspberry seeds were (2 charred, 32 uncharred) were recovered 42% of the sampled pit features (Features 46, 69, 80, 81, 83). Shrubs of the genus *Rubus*, (refers to all *Rubus* sp., including blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, etc.) were apparently a prized fruit in nineteenth-century American households, as blackberry/raspberry seeds are virtually ubiquitous in nineteenth-century archaeobotanical assemblages in the United States (Cummings 1993; O'Steen et al. 1995; O'Steen and Raymer 1995; Raymer 1996, 1997; Raymer and O'Steen 1993, 1994). Blackberry/raspberries, which are distributed throughout the eastern United States, commonly form thickets along fence rows and roadsides, within old fields, and other disturbed habitats. The succulent berries are available for harvest from the late spring through midsummer (Bailey 1949; Radford et al 1968). The berries are eaten fresh, prepared as a fresh fruit beverage, and made into jellies, jams, pies, and wine (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Gillespie 1959; Hall 1976; Medve and Medve 1990; Peterson 1977).

Rubus fruits were highly regarded as a virtual medicinal panacea throughout the nineteenth century, both by professional medical practitioners and in folk medicine. Griffith, in his influential *Medical Botany* (1847), extolled the value of blackberry root as an astringent medicine (diarrhea treatment). Teas made from dried blackberry/raspberry root bark were used to control diarrhea, as a blood purifier, and as a spring tonic. Dried blackberry roots were sold commercially in the nineteenth century. Finally, decoctions of the roots

were gargled for sore throats and to cure mouth ulcers. Berry juice, which was used as a diarrhea cure and to control upset stomachs, was stored in the form of blackberry brandy and a thick syrup (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973).

Grape

A single charred grape seed was found in the Feature 80 pit. Wild grapes are found throughout the Americas bordering watercourses and within deciduous forests. Virtually every variety of Old World grape, both wild and domesticated, is derived from a single species, *Vitis vinifera*. Approximately two dozen species of grapes are native to North America. The most well known eastern varieties are the fox grape, *Vitis labrusca*, and the muscadine, *Vitis rotundifolia*. The European grape was imported into the Americas by the first colonists. Columbus introduced this variety to Haiti in 1494. European grapes were introduced into California, where they flourished, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by Spanish missionaries. Numerous attempts were made to establish European grapes in the eastern United States in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, all of which failed due to the susceptibility of this species to phylloxera and mildew. Native fox grapes were crossed with the European grape to produce such well-known domesticated varieties as Catawba, Concord, and Delaware grapes. Muscadines, which are native to the southeastern United States, were domesticated by European colonists and are popular as a table grape and in domestic winemaking (Hall 1976; Hedrick 1972; Radford et al. 1968; Root 1980; Ward 1941).

Domesticated grapes were grown throughout the United States and Mexico in the nineteenth century in kitchen gardens and in commercial vineyards. Grapes were consumed fresh, and also made into jelly, juice, wine, raisins, and pies (Hall 1976; Hedrick 1972; Root 1980). Although grapes were chiefly prized as a fresh fruit and in the production of wine, Hedrick (1972) notes that the fruits were used in the treatment of scurvy, and Coon (1963) and Angier (1978) claim that the fruits aid the body in removing toxins from the kidneys by neutralizing uric acid. According to Crellin and Philpott (1989), the primary medicinal use of grapes involved imbibing wine as a stimulant and mixing other medicines with wine, presumably to make the medicines more palatable.

Strawberry

One uncharred strawberry seed was found in the Feature 46 pit feature. Strawberry fruits, which grow wild in old fields and along woodland borders, ripen from March to June (Medve and Medve 1990; Radford et al 1968). Strawberries have appeared throughout world history as a source of food and medicine. Root (1980) reports that wild strawberries were first grown in European gardens in the fourteenth century. They became popular dessert fruits in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Early explorers reported dense strawberry patches in the meadows and woodlands of the eastern United States and Canada. The native North American wild strawberry is regarded as having better coloring, a richer flavor, and a larger size than its European cousins (Root 1980). Strawberries were not readily available in urban markets in the United States until the mid-nineteenth century due to their perishability. Prior to this time, this berry was commonly grown in kitchen gardens for home consumption (Root 1980).

Strawberries are eaten fresh and used to make jellies and jams, pies, fresh drinks, and wine (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). The young leaves can be consumed fresh in salads or cooked as

a spinach-like potherb (Angier 1978). Like blackberry/raspberry, strawberries were highly regarded in nineteenth-century folk medicine as a panacea, with almost every portion of the plant having a reported medicinal value (Crellin and Philpott 1989; Duke 1992). The berries were used as a mild laxative, to reduce fevers, to treat kidney stones and gout, and were once used as a cosmetic (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Teas made from the leaves were used as a preventative for scurvy and to treat diarrhea. Infusions made from the roots were used in the treatment of urinary disorders (Coon 1963; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Strawberry leaves were used in Appalachia as a gout remedy and refrigerant.

Ornamental Plants

Two taxa (327 seeds) including 1 herbaceous plant (morning glory) and 1 shrub (chinaberry) accounted for an 82% proportion of the identified seed assemblage.

Chinaberry

Two hundred and fifteen weathered and 110 charred chinaberry seeds were recovered from 75 percent of the sampled features (Features 83, 41, 12, 43, 50, 81, 46, 79, 70). Sixty-seven percent of the chinaberry seeds were recovered from the Feature 50 pit. Chinaberry was an enormously popular ornamental tree that was widely used as a landscaping plant in eighteenth century gardens and yards (Hedrick 1972). According to Leighton (1986), chinaberry was first imported into North America in the 1700s. This tree was planted by both Thomas Jefferson and George Washington (Leighton 1986). It is widely planted in the south (Hedrick 1972), and has escaped cultivation in the Carolinas (Radford et al. 1968). This ornamental was not apparently as popular in nineteenth-century gardens and yards, as neither Favretti and Favretti (1990) nor Leighton (1987) list this tree in their compendiums of common nineteenth-century garden plants. Chinaberry fruits are not edible, however this taxon sustains a minor reputation as a medicinal herb. The root bark was employed in eighteenth-century South Carolina as a treatment for intestinal worms (Crellin and Philpott 1990).

Morning Glory

Two charred morning glory seeds were recovered from the Feature 12 pit. This herbaceous plant may represent ornamental plantings around the residences. On the other hand, this herbaceous plant is a common invader of disturbed habitats such as gardens and yards (Radford et al. 1968). Morning glory was common in slave cabin features at the Hermitage plantation (Raymer 1997). The wide distribution of morning glory, combined with its recovery from sealed interior root cellars, suggests that this taxa was deliberately used by the African American inhabitants of the Hermitage cabins.

Morning glory species were grown as ornamentals throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Favretti and Favretti 1990). The common morning glory, (*Ipomoea purpurea*), which was introduced into the United States from South America, was a popular trellised vine in nineteenth-century gardens (Leighton 1987; Medve and Medve 1990). Common morning glory has escaped from cultivation and is now a widely distributed weed in the Southeast, growing in cultivated and fallow fields, along roadsides, and in other waste places (Radford et al 1968).

A related species, wild potato vine (*Ipomoea pandurata*), has roots that form large tubers that can be cooked and eaten in the same manner as yams (Gillespie 1959; Hall 1976). Wild potato vine is distributed throughout the southeastern United States. Hedrick (1972:316-317) and Root (1980:500) discuss another species of Convolvulaceae, *Ipomoea macrorrhiza*, whose edible roots were eaten by enslaved African

Americans in the early nineteenth century. *Ipomoea macrorrhiza* grows in sandy clearings and on beaches on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts and in Florida. Both common morning glory and wild potato vine are related to the cultivated sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*).

Common morning glory and wild potato vine were used as folk medicinal remedies in the nineteenth century, as a cathartic and a diuretic (Crellin and Philpott 1990). The flowers, seeds, roots, and stems of common morning glory were administered as a strong laxative (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Crellin and Philpott (1989:305) state that morning glory was not favored by "regular" medical practitioners. The asters were not apparently used as medicinal remedies by European and African immigrants (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Crellin and Philpott 1990; Justice 1939; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Krochmal et al 1969; Massey 1942), however, Gillespie (1959) reports that the young leaves of one species, big-leaf aster (*Aster macrophyllus*), were gathered and consumed as a cooked green vegetable in West Virginia.

Naturally Occurring Herbaceous Plants (Edible Herbs, Herbaceous Weed/Grasses)

Twenty-four seeds from four naturally occurring edible herbaceous plants (21 seeds-goosefoot, knotweed, mallow, plantain) and two herbaceous weeds (3 seeds-copperleaf, sida) represented a collective 6 percent proportion of the identified macrofloral assemblage. These six taxa documented naturally occurring herbaceous plants that were commonly found in open fields, yards, and edge zones around nineteenth-century human habitations.

Edible Herbs

Twenty-one naturally occurring edible herb seeds from four taxa (goosefoot, knotweed, mallow, plantain) represented a 5 percent proportion of the identified seed assemblage. The leaves of all four taxa were gathered in the spring and summer and eaten as fresh salad greens and cooked as nutritious potherbs. The seeds of two taxa (goosefoot, knotweed) were also eaten by Historic Period Americans. These seeds may well represent the gathering and consumption of these nutritious naturally occurring plant foods by the inhabitants. However, these taxa may also derive from incidentally preserved natural seed rain. The identification of these edible herbs documents naturally occurring edible plants growing in the disturbed landscape around the site area.

Goosefoot

Eighteen uncharred goosefoot seeds were identified in 33% of the sampled features (Features 50, 62, 69, 80). Goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*), also known as lambsquarters, has long been valued as a nutritious wild plant food. This annual herbaceous plant, which grows in disturbed habitats, is a common weed growing around human habitations throughout the continental United States (Britton and Brown 1970; Radford et al 1968). A single plant can produce up to 100,000 seeds. Goosefoot seeds were found in 74 percent of the sampled features. Goosefoot probably grew in waste areas in the Five Points locality during the nineteenth century.

Young goosefoot leaves are cooked as a spinach-like potherb, eaten raw in salads, or added to soups, and the seeds can be ground for flour or consumed as a cereal (Cox 1985; Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Hall 1976; Gillespie 1959; Hedrick 1972; Medve and Medve 1990; Peterson 1977). Goosefoot greens and seeds

have been used historically as a gathered dietary supplement. Euroamerican pioneers reportedly added goosefoot flour to breads, cookies, muffins, and pancakes (Duke 1992). Goosefoot seeds were mixed with wheat to extend the crop in times of famine in Europe (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Several species of *Chenopodium* were cultivated in the nineteenth century as medicinal herbs and garden ornamentals (Favretti and Favretti 1990; Leighton 1987). Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*) was not recorded in the literature reviewed for this report as a medicinal herb (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Cox 1985; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Duke 1992; Foster and Duke 1990; Grieve 1931; Justice 1939; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Krochmal et al 1969; Massey 1942; Millspaugh 1884).

Knotweed

One charred knotweed seed was recovered from Feature 83. The knotweeds/smartweeds, *Polygonum* sp., which are available for harvest in the summer, are common herbaceous weeds of disturbed habitats throughout the United States and Canada (Britton and Brown 1970; Radford et al 1968). Britton and Brown, in their *Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada* (1970), discuss 14 species of *Polygonum*. Smartweeds are common throughout the eastern United States in alluvial settings and disturbed areas (Britton and Brown 1970; Radford et al 1968).

The seeds and greens of these herbaceous plants have long been utilized as a gathered dietary supplement in the United States, with the roots, seeds, and bulbs all being used for food. The smartweeds are most highly prized for their seeds, which are ground into flour for baking or parched and eaten as a cereal. The leaves and shoots are eaten fresh in salads and cooked as a potherb. The rootstalks of some species are valued as a potato substitute (Angier 1978; Gillespie 1959). Gillespie (1959) states that some varieties of smartweed were also used as a pepper substitute.

The smartweeds, particularly *Polygonum hydropiper* and *Polygonum aviculare*, have a reputation in folk medicine as an astringent, a diuretic, and a tonic. The smartweeds were best known in nineteenth-century America for their supposed diuretic and astringent qualities (Crellin and Philpott 1989). Smartweed was apparently not a very popular herbal medicine among nineteenth-century medical professionals, since it was generally only briefly mentioned in medical treatises, and Griffith (1847) stated that this taxon was rarely prescribed as a medicinal remedy.

Mallow

A single heavily weathered mallow seed was found in the Feature 12 pit. Six species of mallow (*Malva* sp.), all of which are naturalized from Europe, are recorded as growing in the United States and Canada. These annual or perennial herbs are common weeds of waste places around human habitations. Mallow fruits are available for harvest from April through August (Britton and Brown 1970). These naturalized plants were imported into the northeastern United States prior to 1669 (Hedrick 1972). The young leaves are gathered in the spring and used as a salad green or potherb, and added to soups as a thickener (Cox 1985; Gillespie 1959; Peterson 1977). Dried leaves are added to soups. Mallows (*Malva alcea*, *M. incana*, *M. moschata*) were grown as garden ornamentals from the late eighteenth through the nineteenth centuries (Hedrick 1972; Leighton 1987). Mallows were not apparently highly regarded as medicinal herbs (Crellin and Philpott 1989; Hedrick 1972; Cox 1985). Duke (1990) records that teas were

made from *Malva neglecta* and *Malva sylvestris* to aid digestion. These taxa were also used as an astringent, anti-inflammatory drug, for upper respiratory ailments, and as a poultice for wounds.

Plantain

One uncharred plantain seed was also identified in Feature 12. Plantains (*Plantago* sp.) are annual herbaceous weeds that include both indigenous American and naturalized European species. Britton and Brown (1970) record over 200 species in the northern United States and Canada. These leafy stemmed herbs are found in waste places, woods, old fields, swamps, and along streambanks. Plantains are common yard weeds throughout the eastern United States (Britton and Brown 1970; Cox 1985). Plantains sustain a minor reputation in the ethnobotanical literature as a potherb and salad green (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Peterson 1977). Fernald and Kinsey report that common plantain (*Plantago major*) was used as a famine food in the past. Another species, seaside plantain (*P. juncooides*), was gathered and consumed by New England coastal fishermen. Plantains were widely used as a home medical remedy in eighteenth and nineteenth-century America (Crellin and Philpott 1989). The leaves and plant juices were used as a topical treatment for a wide variety of skin ailments and wounds. The leaf juice was also used as a poison remedy.

Herbaceous Weeds/Grasses

The 0.7 percent proportion of herbaceous weed taxa (copperleaf, sida) documented non-economic weeds that were probably incidentally inserted into the features.

Copperleaf

One weathered copperleaf seed was recovered from the Feature 83 pit. A second specimen was found in Feature 50. Copperleaf is an endemic weed of waste places, cultivated fields, and yards (Muenscher 1955). This plant is not recorded as edible, and no mention of its use as a medicinal herb or garden ornamental was found in the literature reviewed for this project (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Cox 1985; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Duke 1992; Favretti and Favretti 1990; Foster and Duke 1990; Grieve 1931; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Leighton 1987; Massey 1942; Millspaugh 1884).

Sida

A single uncharred sida seed was found in the sample collected from Feature 83. Sida is a noxious weed that was imported from Europe and is naturalized throughout North America. This annual herbaceous plant, which fruits from June to frost, is found in cultivated fields, pastures, and other disturbed habitats (Radford et al 1968). This taxon was not eaten by Euroamericans and is not recorded in the historic literature as a medicinal herb (Cox 1985; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Gillespie 1959; Hall 1976; Justice 1939; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Massey 1942; Medve and Medve 1990; Peterson 1977).

Plants Identified to Family and Unidentifiable Seeds

Three charred seeds, all of which were recovered from the Feature 12 flotation sample, were identified as bean (N=1) and grass family (N=2, represented a single taxon). These specimens represent a 0.7% proportion of the recovered seed assemblage.

Finally, a 2 percent proportion of the recovered seed assemblage were unidentifiable. Unidentifiable seeds were recovered from Features 12, 62, and 83.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This archaeobotanical study focused on macroplant remains collected by flotation of bulk soil samples collected from 12 cultural anomalies identified during New South Associates' 2020 Phase III excavation of Site 9DU286, associated with late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century African-American domestic occupations located in the historic Harlem Neighborhood in the City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia (Appendix A, Tables 1-5).

The primary objective of this analysis was to examine plant use and refuse disposal patterns as they were manifested in the 9DU286 features exposed during data recovery. The abundant, but relatively non-diverse macrofloral assemblage recovered from the sampled features submitted for study limited our ability to interpret plant use at this site (Appendix A, Tables 1-5).

Thirteen flotation samples from twelve cultural pit features were analyzed as part of this archaeobotanical study. New South Associates processed 100.5 liters of soil from the sampled features; 667.70 grams of light fraction material from the floated samples were analyzed by Paleobot. Recovered archaeobotanical remains consisted of 197.70 grams of clinker (coal waste), 38.08 grams of wood charcoal, 0.02 grams of bark, 130 carbonized seeds, and 271 uncharred seeds.

The charred seed assemblage (N=130) included 2 domesticated field crops (maize, wheat), 2 fruit-producing plants (blackberry/raspberry, grape), 2 ornamental taxa (chinaberry, morning glory), 1 edible herbaceous plant (knotweed), 2 plants identified to family (bean family, grass family), and 8 unidentifiable seed fragments (Appendix A, Table 2). Two hundred and seventy-one uncharred seeds were also recovered including 2 fruits (blackberry/raspberry, strawberry), 1 ornamental shrub (chinaberry), 3 edible herbs (goosefoot, mallow, plantain), and 2 herbaceous weeds (copperleaf, sida, Appendix A, Table 3). Fifteen genera of charred and uncharred seeds (N=393 seeds; 8 charred seeds were unidentifiable or unknown) were identified to taxon within the macroplant assemblage, including 2 vegetable field crops (maize cupule, wheat), 3 fruits (blackberry/raspberry, grape, strawberry), 2 ornamentals (chinaberry, morning glory), 4 edible herbs (goosefoot, knotweed, mallow, plantain), 2 weedy herbs (copperleaf, sida), and 2 taxa identified to family (bean family, grass family).

Seven of these taxa including the field crops, fruit taxa, and ornamentals, represented definite economically important plants. The field crops likely documented plant food remains that were purchased at local markets. The fruit taxa could either have been purchased at markets or grown in kitchen gardens on the lots. The chinaberry and morning glory seeds likely documented ornamental flowers planted in garden beds and shrubs maintained around the properties. The edible herbs documented naturally occurring plants growing in the vicinity of the residences that could also have been gathered for food. The herbaceous weeds likely derived from naturally occurring weeds growing around the habitations. The relative proportions of each identified plant category (as a proportion of the 401 seeds) were 0.7% vegetable, 9% percent fruit, 82% ornamental, 5% edible herb, 0.7% percent herbaceous weed, 0.7% identified to family, and 2% unidentifiable.

Identifications were attempted on 113 pieces of wood charcoal from eight of the sampled features, with the identified fragments placed into five categories (pine, elm/hackberry, hickory, oak, indeterminate hardwood). The relative proportions of identified wood in the feature samples were 85% pine, 1% elm/hackberry, 1% hickory, 4% oak, and 9% indeterminate hardwood.

In conclusion, this archaeobotanical study documented a well-preserved and diverse macrofloral assemblage at 9DU286 site. The inhabitants likely purchased field crops at market, maintained fruit-producing species and ornamental plants around their habitations, and also gathered locally available naturally occurring fruit-producing and edible herbaceous taxa to supplement their diet.

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Appendix A. Tables 1 to 5

Table 1. 9DU286 Archaeobotanical Remains

Field Bag	Feature	Volume (L)	Sample Weight	Sorted Portion	Clinker	Wood Charcoal	Bark	Total Charred Seeds	Total Uncharred Seeds	Charred Chinaberry	Weathered Chinaberry
108	83	4	39.23	100%	12.77	3.06		35	3	29	
113	41	9.5	40.87	partial	11.39	3.74		9	0	9	
124	12	8	53.78	100%	4.83	11.82		14	2	4	
223	43	7.5	44.80	partial	27.86	3.13		37	0	37	
232	50	7	72.57	partial	37.01	3.26		3	113	3	112
237	50	7	50.04	partial	16.79	3.85		1	114	1	103
315	81	8	60.00	30%	19.21	6.73		21	0	20	
345	46	9	81.13	50%	56.37	0.56		2	30	2	
404	79	5.5	53.31	100%	0.60	0.72		2	0	2	
408	80	9	44.06	100%	1.17	0.21		1	3		
504	70	9	47.58	50%	9.18	0.58		4	0	3	
511	69	9	43.02	100%	0.04	0.13		0	4		
516	62	8	37.31	100%	0.48	0.29	0.02	1	2		
	Total	100.5	667.70		197.70	38.08	0.02	130	271	110	215

Table 2. 9DU286 Carbonized Seeds

Field Bag	Feature	Volume (L)	Total	Domesticates		Fruit		Ornamental			Edible Herb		Bean Family*	Grass Family	Unidentifiable
				Maize Cupule	Wheat	Blackberry/Raspberry	Grape	Chinaberry	Chinaberry	Morning Glory	Knotweed				
108	83	4	35		1	1		29	0.73			1			3
113	41	9.5	9					9	0.76						
124	12	8	14		1			4	0.05				1	2	4
223	43	7.5	37					37	0.75						
232	50	7	3					3	0.06						
237	50	7	1					1	0.02						
315	81	8	21			1		20	0.51						
345	46	9	2					2	0.01						
404	79	5.5	2					2	0.04						
408	80	9	1												
504	70	9	4	1			1	3	0.01						
511	69	9	0												
516	62	8	1												1
	Total		130	1	2	2	1	110	2.94			1	1	2	8

Table 3. 9DU286 Uncharred and Uncharred Weathered Seeds

Field Bag	Feature	Volume (L)	Total	Fruit		Ornamental		Edible Herb			Weed	
				Blackberry/ Raspberry- weathered	Strawberry uncharred	Chinaberry- weathered	Chinaberry- weathered	Chinaberry- weathered	Goosefoot- uncharred	Mallow- weathered	Plantain- uncharred	Copperleaf- weathered
108	83	4	3	1							1	1
113	41	9.5	2							1		
124	12	8									1	
223	43	7.5										
232	50	7	113			112	0.50					1
237	50	7	114			103	1.02		11			
315	81	8										
345	46	9	30	29	1							
404	79	5.5										
408	80	9	3	1					2			
504	70	9										
511	69	9	4	1					3			
516	62	8	2						2			
		100.5	271	32	1	215			18	1	1	2

Table 4. 9DU286 Identified Wood Charcoal Specimens

Field Bag	Feature	Volume (L)	Total	Pine	Elm/Hackberry	Hickory	Oak	Hardwood
108	83	4	15	13		1		1
113	41	9.5	15	14	1			
124	12	8	15	15				
223	43	7.5	15	13				2
232	50	7	15	11			2	2
237	50	7	15	14				1
315	81	8	15	11			2	2
345	46	9	8	5			1	2
		60	113	96	1	1	5	10

Table 5. Common Names, Latin Nomenclature, and Economic Uses of Site 9DU286 Macroplant Assemblage

Major Use	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Vegetative Type	Edible	Edible Part	Medicinal	Ornamental	Weed	Habitat	Season of Availability
Vegetable	Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Gramineae	Domesticated	X	Seeds	X			Domesticated	June-Aug
Vegetable	Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Gramineae	Domesticated	X	Grain				Domesticated	May-June
Fruit	Blackberry/ Raspberry	<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Rosaceae	Shrub	X	Fruit	X			Cultigen, fence rows, thickets	June-July
Fruit	Grape	<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Vitaceae	Vine	X	Fruit	X			Cultigen; low woods, streams	August-October
Fruit	Strawberry	<i>Fragaria sp.</i>	Rosaceae	Herb	X	Fruit	X			Cultigen, old fields	April-June
Ornamental	Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	Small tree and shrub			X	X		18th-Century cultigen, naturalized	September-October
Ornamental	Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea sp.</i>	Convolvulaceae	Annual herbaceous vines			X	X	X	Garden ornamental, weed	Summer
Edible Herb	Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	Chenopodiaceae	Annual herb	X	Greens, Seeds	X		X	Disturbed soil, waste places	June-frost
Edible Herb	Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	Polygonaceae	Annual/ perennial herb	X	Greens, Seeds	X	X	X	Fields, waste places	June-frost
Edible Herb	Mallow	<i>Malva sp.</i>	Malvaceae	Annual/ perennial herb	X	Greens	X	X	X	Fields, waste places, naturalized	May-October
Edible Herb	Plantain	<i>Plantago sp.</i>	Plantaginaceae	Annual herb	X	Greens	X	X	X	Old fields, woods,	May-Sept
Weed	Copperleaf	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Annual herb					X	Waste places	June-frost
Weed	Sida	<i>Sida sp.</i>	Malvaceae	Annual/ perennial herb					X	Moist, saline soil	Summer
Ided to Family	Bean Family	Fabaceae	Fabaceae								
Ided to Family	Grass Family	Gramineae	Gramineae						X		

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APPENDIX D: SPECIMEN CATALOG

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Specimen Catalog

County: Dougherty
State: Georgia
Project: Albany MMT 9DU286 Data Recovery (2020)

State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	1	412			Surface	Before Club Demolition	1 (110.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, large vessel base embossed with: 'LON'/'J' in keystone/'_28'-'J' in keystone- Jackson, Mississippi. Knox Glass Co.	7/21/20
9DU286	2	330			Surface	Monitoring	1 (101.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; missing finish; embossed on base: '2-878F' in Hexagon'6'	7/21/20
9DU286	2	330			Surface	Monitoring	1 (450g)	Bottle Glass, Royal Crown Cola, Clear, Red and White ACL labels. Shoulders-Crown and '10 FL OZS.' Crown and RC Body: Royal Crown Cola White on Red with RC above and Crown below Embossing: '10''Owens I in O'5' (Curated Separately)	7/21/20
9DU286	2	330			Surface	Monitoring	1 (63.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear jar; embossed on body: 'TRADEMARK'/'VASELINE'/'CHEESE-BROUGH'/'NEW-YORK' (Curated Separately)	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (47.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; embossed on body: volumetric marks, '1 OZ.' Base: 'ILLINOIS'/'1 in O in Diamond Owens'8.'/'1.' 1931-1941 (Curated Separately)	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (392g)	Bottle Glass, With Applied Color Label, clear; ACL label in blue and white; embossing on heel/base- ACL label: 'Sun Crest'/'REG. U.S. PAT. OFF' heel emb: 'DES. PAT. 118862'/'c 866' base emb: 'Duraglas'/'3''Owens I in O in Diamond'/'2.' (Curated Separately)	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (364.5g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, ACL in white only; embossing on skirt and base: ACL Side 1: Coca-Cola logo 'TRADE MARK' '6 1/2 FL OZ' Side 2: Coke 'TRADE MARK' '6 1/2 FL OZ.' Skirt Emb: 69-05 (Date Code-Model) Base Emb: 'CHARLESTON SC'/'L' (Curated Separately)	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (369.6g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, applied finish; embossed on body/heel/base: Body: 'Coca-Cola Logo' 'TRADE MARK REGISTERED' 'ALBANY, GA' Heel: 'O B CO' Base: '1243'/'2'. 1904-1905 (Curated Separately). Ohio Bottling Co. (OB Co.)	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (200.6g)	Bottle Glass, Milk Bottle, clear; finish embossed with: 'A BOTTLE OF MILK IS A BOTTLE OF HEALTH'	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (51.2g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, base fragment; embossed: 'ALB.'/'GA'	7/21/20
9DU286	3	508			20 embgs	Red Fox Club Lot	1 (15.9g)	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish, Clear	7/21/20
9DU286	4	231			200 cmbd	Grayhound Bus Station Pad Removal	1 (449.5g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, Clear, white and red ACL label; embossed on base: '1969'/'7' Anchor-H Monogram '66'/'5' ACL label: 'NEHL' 'CONTENTS IO FLU 075' 'PROPERTY OF NEHI BEV. CO.' (Curated Separately)	7/21/20

Specimen Catalog

County: Dougherty
 State: Georgia
 Project: Albany MMT 9DU286 Data Recovery (2020)

State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (56.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber base fragment. Heel embossed: 'HALF PINT', base embossed: 'MADE IN USA' 12'-A in circle monogram-'D126/'11'-55'. 1955 date code, Lockhart et al. 2013 'Armstrong Cork Co.' accessed on SHA bottle website	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (64.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber small round pharmaceutical bottle. 1923-1982 embossed base: Hazel-Atlas Monogram/'K'4320' (Curated Separately)	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (78.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber oval pharmaceutical style bottle. Stippled, embossed base, threaded finish. Embossing: '4' Owens-Illinois I in O in Diamond Maker's Mark. '8/'11' 1948-1958 (Curated Separately) on SHA bottle website	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (230.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Cobalt blue, ribbed; Maker's mark illegible letter in circle, possibly Owens-Illinois (1954 start date)? But mark very faint. (Curated Separately)	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (395.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, missing finish; stippled; embossed base: '245-B-8/'1 in Keystone Monogram/'A-57' Knox Glass Bottle Co. of Mississippi 1932-1952	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (95.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Lysol, Amber pharmaceutical style bottle with screw threaded finish. Lysol script embossed on shoulder. Maker's Mark (Curated Separately)	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (396.1g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, Clear, 1933-1945 (case of 7 oz bottles from depression to WWII) complete, crown finish; clear; embossed on sides, base, crown, and heel. side: 'NEHI Beverages'/'NEHI'/'REG US PAT OFF'/'MINIMUM CONTENTS'/'7 FLUID OUNCES'. Base: 'DESIGN PAT. D MAR3 25'. heel: 'NEHI'/'COLUMBUS,GA' (Curated Separately)	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (117.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear panel bottle, missing neck/finish, illegible makers mark on base 'C,D,I,V,T' n=2. mend	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		2 (10.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (34.4g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear, threaded finish, partial embossed letters	7/6/20
9DU286	5	1	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (79.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber, round household product (i.e. Clorox style). Base fragment, stippled embossed I in O, Owen's-Illinois maker's mark 'D-126..16..55..66..19448'. 1966 Date Code	7/6/20
9DU286	6	4	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (29.1g)	Table Spoon, Metal, stamped 'silver plate' (In Microenvironment)	7/6/20
9DU286	6	4	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (15.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, base frag	7/6/20
9DU286	6	4	Block A		10-50 embgs		1 (2.8g)	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes, Aqua blue	7/6/20
9DU286	6	4	Block A		10-50 embgs		2 (64g)	Phonograph Record, 45 rpm, one complete, no labels	7/6/20

Specimen Catalog

County: Dougherty
 State: Georgia
 Project: Albany MMT 9DU286 Data Recovery (2020)

State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	7	3	Block A		30 embgs		1 (210.22g)	Sus Sp., Humerus, Both articulations sawed, s lice marks, Dry-Screened	7/6/20
9DU286	8	2	Block A		50 embgs		1 (10.9g)	Container Glass, Clear, fragment embossed with 'SPOT BOTTLE' in circle	7/6/20
9DU286	8	2	Block A		50 embgs		1 (145.5g)	Unidentified Machine Part, tractor pedal? (In Microenvironment)	7/6/20
9DU286	8	2	Block A		50 embgs		1 (1.8g)	Plastic Item, Unidentified, edge of object; ribbed portion (Discarded)	7/6/20
9DU286	8	2	Block A		50 embgs		1 (2.5g)	Plaster (Discarded)	7/6/20
9DU286	9	23	Block B		Surface		1 (340g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. 1940-1966, Stippled body, embossed on shoulder: 'BUFFALO ROCK' in circle, base: 'B.R.CO./BIRMINGHAM ALA' 'L' 'SLGW6"396' (Curated Separately)	7/28/20
9DU286	9	23	Block B		Surface		1 (409.9g)	Bottle Glass, Chero Cola, Aqua. 1912-1914 (Chero-Cola), embossed on shoulder: 'Chero-Cola' logo/'6 1/2 FLOZ', heel: 'THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD'/'ALBANY, GA', base: 'Chero-Cola'/'91' or '16' (Curated Separately)	7/28/20
9DU286	9	23	Block B		Surface		1 (455.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. 1921-1950 (NuGrape Co.) embossed on body: 'DOMINO' logo with stylized dominos on whole body. heel: 'PROPERTY OF NUGRAPE BOTTLING CO./MIN CONTENTS 9 FL OZS.' base: 'ALBANY GA.' (Curated Separately)	7/28/20
9DU286	10	327	Block B		Surface		1 (10.4g)	Bottle Glass, Milk Bottle, Clear. 1923-1954 (Thatcher Mfg maker's mark-MTC with enlarged T), Machine made, embossed on body: 'HALF PINT LIQUID'/'A	7/22/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (2.9g)	Bottle of Milk is a Bottle of Health' (script). heel: 'SEALED'/'MTC' (Thatcher Mfg monogram). base: S21 in value mark (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (461.7g)	Chert-Unidentified, Utilized Flake, Complete, cortical flake; two edges showing signs of use	7/28/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (2.9g)	Copper Coins, Lincoln Head Penny, 1942 (In Microenvironment)	7/8/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (461.7g)	Bottle Glass, Nu Grape, Clear. 1921-1932 (patent dates), Embossed heel: 'BOTTLE PAT'D MARCH 9 1920'/'MIN CONTENTS FULL HALF PINT'/'6952"8' body: Nu Grape logo (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (337.4g)	Bottle Glass, Chero Cola, Clear. 1912-1924 missing neck (finish), embossed on side: 'MIN CONT. 6 FL OZ.'/'Chero-Cola'. heel: 'ALBANY, GA.' base: '1959L'/'PATENT PENDING'/'6'/'G25'	7/8/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (207.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. 1940-1952 (stippling/knox glass mark) Food jar, stippling on base and sides. base: Knox Glass Co. of Mississippi J in Keystone/'10'/'320"7 1/4' (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (390.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. 1926-1940 (patent, use of ACL labels) Embossed on body: 'Long Twist'/'REG US PAT OFF'/'MIN CONT 61/2 FL OZ'/'BOTTLE PAT'D FEB 16, 1926'. base: 'COLUMBUS, GA.' (Curated Separately)	7/8/20

Specimen Catalog

County: Dougherty
 State: Georgia
 Project: Albany MMT 9DU286 Data Recovery (2020)

State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	11	7	Block B		10-20 embgs		1 (109g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. Small jar with threaded finish, embossed base: '914A1' (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (332.7g)	Bottle Glass, Chero Cola, Aqua. Finish missing, embossing on shoulder/heel/base, space for applied color label, shoulder: 'Chero-Cola/'6 1/2 FL OZ.'. Heel: 'CHATT 21'/'THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD'/'COLUMBUS, GA.'. Base: 'Cola' Chattanooga Bottling Co. Maker's Mark 1921	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (372.6g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, Hobble-skirted; space for applied color label start date 1955; embossed on heel/base, heel: '72"1' C in circle 2. base: 'GALVESTON'/'TEX' (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (386.6g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, Hobble-skirt, aqua, embossed Coco-Cola Logo/'TRADEMARK REGISTERED'/'MIN CONTENTS 6 FL OZ.'/'BOTTLE PAT. D-105529'/'2' Base: 'ALBANY GA.'/'8' Owens-III 1 in O in Diamond '47'. Maker's Mark: 1947 (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (65.1g)	PerfumeCosmetic Bottle, Glass, Clear Jar. This was probably a Vaseline jar with a paper label. Base embossed: 'CHESEBROUGH'/'POND'S INC.'/'22' start date: 1955 (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (128.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, 1942-1952 (Duraglass and Date code) Embossed at shoulder: 'THIS CONTAINS'/'MRS. STEWARTS BLUING' Maker's Mark: '7' Owens 1 in O in Diamond '2'/'Duraglass'. 1942-1952. Mrs. Stewart's Bluing started in the 1880's and still in operation. (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (183.4g)	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Clear, Post or cup-bottom mold seams, no embossing, suction scar, present dates it to 1910-1947. (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (393.1g)	Bottle Glass, Nu Grape, Clear. Embossed body: Nu Grape Logo/'TRADEMARK REGISTERED'/'MIN. CONTENTS 6 FL OZ.'. heel: BOTTLE PATD MARCH 9 1920, base: ALBANY GA 1920-1932 (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	12	6	Block B		10-40 embgs		1 (400.3g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, Clear. Worm off Applied Color Label, stippled and embossed on base: 'DESIGN PATD MAR. 3 25' 1940-1956 (Curated Separately)	7/8/20
9DU286	13	16	Block B		20 embgs		1 (8g)	Center Fire Cartridge, Brass, stamping words present but illegible, unfired with lead bullet (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	14	17	Block B		20 embgs		1 (28.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. 1925 (threaded finish). embossed on both sides: 'BAYER'/'ASPIRIN' (Curated Separately)	7/17/20
9DU286	15	103	Block B		20 embgs		1 (2.6g)	Medical Item, Glass, Glass dropper	7/10/20
9DU286	16	201	Block B		20 embgs		1 (1g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/10/20
9DU286	16	201	Block B		20 embgs		1 (3.2g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/10/20

Specimen Catalog

County: Dougherty
 State: Georgia
 Project: Albany MMT 9DU286 Data Recovery (2020)

State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	16	201	Block B		20 cmbgs		1 (0.1g)	Button, Plastic, Some thread still in button, 4-hole	7/10/20
9DU286	16	201	Block B		20 cmbgs		1 (9.9g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	7/10/20
9DU286	16	201	Block B		20 cmbgs		1 (1.7g)	Beer/Soda Pull Tab (In Microenvironment)	7/10/20
9DU286	16	201	Block B		20 cmbgs		2 (3.3g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment	7/10/20
9DU286	17	206	Block B		20-30 cmbgs		1 (4.3g)	Machine Gear (In Microenvironment)	7/13/20
9DU286	17	206	Block B		20-30 cmbgs		1 (11.4g)	Bottle Stopper, Glass	7/13/20
9DU286	17	206	Block B		20-30 cmbgs		1 (78.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, jar with metal cap; clear; mend; embossed with 'TRADE MARK'/'VASELINE'/'CHESEBROUGH'/'NEY-YORK' (In Microenvironment)	7/13/20
9DU286	18	301	Block B		20-30 cmbgs		1 (3.9g)	Button, Other Brass, golf club button; two crossed golf clubs-crown above-indistinct figures left/right-two balls on field below; roman numerals around edges (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286	18	301	Block B		20-30 cmbgs		1 (0.7g)	Button, Plastic	7/14/20
9DU286	18	301	Block B		20-30 cmbgs		1 (0.04g)	Aves, Medium, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, cf. distal end of tibiotarsus, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	19	8	Block B		30 cmbgs		1 (8.3g)	Chert-Unidentified, Utilized Flake, one used edge	7/14/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (394.1g)	Bottle Glass, Chero Cola, Clear, embossed on side/heel/base, side: 'MIN CONT. 6 FL OZ.'/'Chero-Cola', heel: 'ALBANY, GA.', base: '1959L'/'PATENT PENDING'/'G25' 1912-1914 (Curated Separately)	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (205.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, shoulder: 'HALF PINT'. Base embossed 'WINE' J in keystone Maker's Mark, Knox Glass Bottle Co. of Mississippi 1940-1966	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (78.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, metal screw-cap still in place; screw thread finish dates from late 1920s. embossed on base: 1 in circle'1 1/2 FL OZ'/'8' (In Microenvironment)	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (20.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, small. screw threaded finish, embossed base: '2' Owens-Illinois I in O '9'. 1959-1989 (Curated Separately)	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (118.5g)	Bottle Glass, Milk Bottle, upper half including finish	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (75.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, threaded finish, Maker's Mark P in Circle/'2 FL OZ'/'26'/'Pierce Glass Co. 1905-1987 (Curated Separately)	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (148.96g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, threaded finish. Heel: 5FL OZS, base: 'COLLINS CORP'/'95-D'/'1 in Keystone'/'6' or '16'/'VIDALIA, G.A.' 1932-1952 (Curated Separately)	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (86g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. Missing finish; Maker's Mark: '132/FF in circle monogram'/'6' Foster-Forbes Glass Co.-Condiment bottle, 1942-1983	7/7/20
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (54.2g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, fragment, clear, some remnants of label	7/7/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	20	5	Block B		30-50 cmbgs		1 (157.08g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, threaded finish. Heel: 5FL OZS, base: 'COLLINS CORP'/'95-D'/1 in Keystone/'6' or '16'/VIDALIA, G.A.' 1932-1952 (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		80 (187.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (76.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, finishes, one mend	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		4 (12.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		9 (19.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (11.8g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1g)	Container Glass, Green	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		8 (55.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (11.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, finish fragments	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		7 (23.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		48 (122.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		9 (5.4g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/14/20
								Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber liquor bottle base; 1951 start date. embossed Owens-Illinois O and I in Diamond/'HALF PINT' base: 'BOTTLED BY...M WALKER & SONS LTD WALKERVILLE, CANADA/' BOTTLE MADE IN USA'	
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (54.1g)		7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (17.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, aqua; base fragment; embossed: 'C' in Circle (Chattanooga Glass Co.)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; 'Dura... portion of Duraglass logo	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		4 (1.38g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.14g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (4.63g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, power saw, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.09g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Rib, power saw-sawed longitudinally, irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.2g)	Screw Cap/Top (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Screw, Pointed Wood (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		4 (2.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (65g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		7 (20.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		6 (38.6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	21	208	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/14/20

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9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (8.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2.5 (61.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (22.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear base fragment, embossed with 'WINE' '144'	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.4g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Finish fragment	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (18g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear glass, not enough for ID	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		22 (53g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (4g)	Spring (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (33g)	Bolts (Hardware) (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (5.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	22	213	Feature 2	W Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		19 (61g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		2 (1.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		23 (57.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (24.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear base; embossed: '144'/'WINE' 'J' in keystone (Knox Glass Co. of Mississippi) '3'	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (19g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (10.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	23	214	Feature 2	E Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (7.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (11.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/14/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/14/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		3 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, finish fragment	7/14/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (3.5g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim fragment	7/14/20
9DU286	24	209	Feature 2	W Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (5.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	27	210	Feature 3	E Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Base frag, embossed wit '8'	7/15/20
9DU286	27	210	Feature 3	E Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		6 (18g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/15/20
9DU286	27	210	Feature 3	E Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		2 (3.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286	27	210	Feature 3	E Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		13 (43g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286	27	210	Feature 3	E Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (13.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		3 (4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/14/20

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9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		3 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		11 (19.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (19.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (0.14g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		4 (4.1g)	Plaster (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		1 (2.3g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	28	207	Feature 3	W Half	Level 1, 20-23 cmbd		3 (0.2g)	Concretions (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	29	101	Block A, Feature 5		50-55 cmbd		8 (2.12g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/7/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		7 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Brass Jewelry Parts, earring (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	30	413	Feature 10	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (4.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	31	102	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (4.1g)	Battery Part, Carbon w/ lamp electrode (Discarded)	7/19/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		5 (37.8g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		10 (3.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		7 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		18 (26.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.2g)	Iron/Steel Key, End broken off (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.5g)	Beads, Glass, Round, Black	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (15.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		4 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1g)	Electrical Fuse, Glass, Brass casing over glass tube (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Lead, Unidentified, Crushed lead cap (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (25.5g)	Unidentified Machine Part, Iron/Steel plate with fastening hole (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (4.76g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Two pieces articulate; power saw, 8.5 mm thick slice, Dry-Screened	7/22/20

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9DU286	32	117	Feature 11	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	33	122	Feature 12	W Half	Surface		2 (6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	33	122	Feature 12	W Half	Surface		1 (14.55g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Power Saw, Dry-Screened	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		6 (7.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, Base frag	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Glass, Stained Glass, Milk glass with pink outer layer, translucent with glitter	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		3 (9.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (7.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (9.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (18.9g)	Stoneware, Unidentified, Burned, Rim, tan exterior, white interior	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		1 (17.3g)	Brass Watch/Clock Part, top plate, pocket watch (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		10 (30.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	34	118	Feature 12	E Half	Level 1, 10-12 cmbd		3 (13g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass, Grommet with small clothing clasp (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, Rim	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		5 (2.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		1 (1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		14 (10.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		6 (2.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		2 (4.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		13 (25.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	35	119	Feature 12	E Half	Level 2, 12-15 cmbd		3 (28.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	36	120	Feature 12	E Half	Level 3, 15-17 cmbd		2 (2.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	36	120	Feature 12	E Half	Level 3, 15-17 cmbd		2 (1.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	36	120	Feature 12	E Half	Level 3, 15-17 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Glass, Burned	7/23/20
9DU286	36	120	Feature 12	E Half	Level 3, 15-17 cmbd		2 (4.6g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	36	120	Feature 12	E Half	Level 3, 15-17 cmbd		14 (36.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	36	120	Feature 12	E Half	Level 3, 15-17 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim sherd	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		5 (3.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		8 (5.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		3 (1.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		8 (22.8g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		1 (5.6g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted, Lusterpaint with copper, metallic texture	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		1 (2g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	37	121	Feature 12	E Half	Level 4, 17-21 cmbd		31 (61.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (7g)	Grommet (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (3.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.4g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (14.6g)	Ceramics, Unidentifiable	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black Or Brown	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (3.7g)	Stoneware, Unidentified	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (2.8g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (3.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	12 (27.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20

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9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (10g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	12 (16.5g)	Glass, Burned	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.6g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.1g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and stepped; columnar; Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (0.82g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	165 (184.3g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (5.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	51 (78.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	31 (57.3g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (11.3g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (16.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	8 (4.3g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (9g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	38	124	Feature 12	W Half	10-21 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (3.9g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	40	126	Feature 13	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd	Wood Sample	1 (7.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	40	126	Feature 13	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd	Wood Sample	1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/26/20
9DU286	41	411	Feature 15	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	41	411	Feature 15	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	42	125	Feature 19	S Half	Level 1		1 (0.72g)	Mammalia, Small Or Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/26/20

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9DU286 43	15		Feature 20	S-SW Half	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (74.2g)	Bottle Glass, Olive Green Spirit Bottle, one frag portion of base	7/17/20
9DU286 44	416		Feature 20	S-SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/26/20
9DU286 44	416		Feature 20	S-SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286 44	416		Feature 20	S-SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/26/20
9DU286 44	416		Feature 20	S-SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286 44	416		Feature 20	S-SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (2.8g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286 45	9		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/15/20
9DU286 45	9		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (7.5g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286 45	9		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286 45	9		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/15/20
9DU286 45	9		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.6g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 45	9		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (7.6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 46	11		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Porcelain, Plain, rim	7/15/20
9DU286 46	11		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (5.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286 46	11		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 46	11		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (19.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 46	11		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (8.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 47	10		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286 47	10		Feature 22	NW Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, mend (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 48	12		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (14.3g)	Container Glass, Clear, Complete small glass 1.5 inch lid	7/15/20
9DU286 48	12		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286 49	13		Feature 22	SE Half	Level 3, 30-36 cmbd		1 (16.9g)	Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286 50	302		Feature 25	W Half	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		4 (35.8g)	Glass, Burned, clear	7/14/20
9DU286 50	302		Feature 25	W Half	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286 50	302		Feature 25	W Half	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.01g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/14/20
9DU286 50	302		Feature 25	W Half	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286 50	302		Feature 25	W Half	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286 50	302		Feature 25	W Half	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (6.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286 51	303		Feature 25	W Half	Level 2, 19-25 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		1 (12.2g)	Bottle Stopper, Glass, mend; burned	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		1 (2.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		2 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		1 (6.9g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Red	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		1 (4.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		3 (4.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286 52	305		Feature 26	E Half	Level 1-2, 8-23		1 (0.9g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/14/20

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9DU286	53	304	Feature 26	W Half	Level 2, 18-23 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286	53	304	Feature 26	W Half	Level 2, 18-23 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/14/20
9DU286	54	127	Feature 32	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/27/20
9DU286	54	127	Feature 32	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/27/20
9DU286	55	334	Feature 34	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (7.4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/23/20
9DU286	55	334	Feature 34	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.76g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, 18.5 mm slice, Dry-Screened	7/23/20
9DU286	55	334	Feature 34	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (6.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	56	335	Feature 34	W Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (25.1g)	Bolts (Hardware), wide-head carriage bolt (In Microenvironment)	7/23/20
9DU286	57	116	Feature 36	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (6.6g)	Sheet Of Lead (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	57	116	Feature 36	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (15.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	57	116	Feature 36	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	57	116	Feature 36	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	57	116	Feature 36	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	58	336	Feature 38	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Porcelain, Plain, rim	7/23/20
9DU286	58	336	Feature 38	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (7.5g)	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	7/23/20
9DU286	58	336	Feature 38	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	58	336	Feature 38	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	58	336	Feature 38	W Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.5g)	Nail, Wire Finish Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	59	337	Feature 38	W Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (14.3g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/23/20
9DU286	59	337	Feature 38	W Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	59	337	Feature 38	W Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	60	104	Feature 41	N Half	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (8.5g)	Marble, Machine Made Glass	7/17/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (70.7g)	Stove Part (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		4 (29.4g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		8 (22.6g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Button, Porcelain, Unmeasured	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		5 (4.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, Some burned	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (3.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim sherds	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, Base fragment	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		4 (9.4g)	Leather, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (0.6g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (4g)	Container Glass, Machine Made Orange/Pink (Depression)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (6.8g)	Container Glass, Green	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		20 (30.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20

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9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		57 (75.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (4.9g)	Coarse Earthenware, Unidentified, Dark brown, possibly dipped exterior, Green interior	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Ring, Iron/Steel, flattened, fragment. Washer frag? (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (1.2g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (5.6g)	Sheet Of Copper, small rectangular plate (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		6 (7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (0.54g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (20.1g)	Metal Lids, Other, Fragment of metal disc, possible portion of lid (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		5 (15.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		4 (12.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Slag, Ball (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		3 (6.1g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	61	110	Feature 41	E Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		23 (88.4g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Green	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (3.6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		3 (17.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		5 (17g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (4g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (9.7g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (8.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim Sherds	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Sheet Of Copper (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	62	114	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1, 8-18 cmbd		2 (14.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (3.6g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		5 (7.7g)	Leather, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		40 (29g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		7 (13g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (41.3g)	Strap Iron/Metal (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20

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9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (8.7g)	Auto Part, Metal, Copper fastening plate for primary coil on a High Tension Trembler Coil (used in gas engines for vehicles such as Deuz Motorwagan or Ford Model-T). (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (1.02g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Irregular perpendicular and longitudinal, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		7 (38.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		11 (22.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (0.1g)	Pencil Lead (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	63	111	Feature 41	E Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (3.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, rim	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (3g)	Glass, Stained Glass, Layer of clear glass with colored glass, light green, pink, blue between	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Glass, Burned	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		46 (44.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		10 (5.6g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		3 (8.8g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Porcelain, Unidentified, Underglaze blue transfer print	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		6 (23g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (7.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (1g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (8.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Patent finish	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		4 (4.6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Brass Cap (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (1.8g)	Sheet Of Copper, Beat copper rim cover (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		23 (19.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (9.2g)	Other Clay/Ceramic Tile, lime green glaze on top	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		3 (1.3g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		6 (4.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		3 (2.8g)	Leather, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		6 (7.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (6.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear color, finish fragments	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Clothing Grommet, Eyelet, Rivet, Iron/Steel (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (4.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, 1900-1963. Maker's mark 'VITREOUS' on stylized pot/'...WIN M. KNOWLES'/'...CHINA CO./'28-2-1' -Edwin M. Knowles China Company partial mark	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (19.4g)	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, clear, prescription finish	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (3.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Base	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Rodentia, Suborder Sciurognathi, Lower Incisor, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		12 (69.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		6 (13.8g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		37 (72g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (1g)	Slate, Roofing (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		4 (29.2g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (24g)	Nut, Metal, With attached screw/bolt (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		1 (6.1g)	Asphalt Roofing, Appears burned (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		2 (21g)	Plaster (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	64	115	Feature 41	W Half	Level 2, 18-26 cmbd		4 (1.8g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (7.1g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	36 (41.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (2.8g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	13 (16.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (4.5g)	Container Glass, Green	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	10 (10.1g)	Glass, Burned	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (10.8g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Light Green	7/24/20

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9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (2.3g)	Glass, Unidentified, heavily patinated	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.7g)	Button, Hard Rubber	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (2g)	Lead, Unidentified (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.9g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	3 (1.4g)	Ceramics, Unidentifiable	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	3 (5.3g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.2g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-General	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.73g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	19 (6.66g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.11g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Indeterminate Vertebra, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	7 (2.19g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, calcined and blue-black, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	129 (108.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	175 (162g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	35 (52.9g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	19 (150.8g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	57 (22.4g)	Rubber, Unidentified, decomposed/burned rubber-like material (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	13 (30.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20

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9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	28 (13.5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	23 (35.1g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (6.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.5g)	Nail, Other, Tack (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Non Iron/Steel, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.2g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	65	113	Feature 41	W Half	Level 1-2, 8-26 embd	Flotation Sample	3 (0.9g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (6.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	3 (10g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	4 (25.5g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, Clear fragments	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	3 (26.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Finished	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	6 (112.4g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, 2_mend together, not enough to ID	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	4 (19.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	9 (89.8g)	Container Glass, Green	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (5.1g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	2 (7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Base fragments	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	2 (9.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 embd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (3.3g)	Whiteware, Plain, 1883 start date: partial maker's mark; 'SE./'JOHNSON./'ENGL.'; amber portion of globe/crown motif	7/10/20

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9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	2 (175.7g)	Bottle Glass, Royal Crown Cola, aqua; all but one fragment mend; ACL label remnants body: Front: Royal Crown pyramid logo Back: ingredients and 'PROPERTY OF NEHI BOTTLING Co.' 'ALBANY' shoulder: Royal Crown/front and back	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (0.1g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	3 (0.69g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Longitudinal and Irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	8 (5.25g)	Vertebrata, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (4g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (1.8g)	Battery Part, arc lamp electrode (Discarded)	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	8 (48.4g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/10/20
9DU286	67	202	Feature 43		20 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	10 (94.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/10/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Light Bulb, Machine Made, long and thin, fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (3.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.5g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7.7g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		5 (14.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (30.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber; finish with metal cap (screw)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (7.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.7g)	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, Bead finish fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (16.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		30 (37.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2g)	Chain, brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		6 (8.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (4.1g)	Metal Object, Miscellaneous, Spool or roller; has some kind of foil on the outside of it. (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20

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9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (152.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Aqua base; 1943-1953 . mend; imprint of ACL label (UID); embossed on base: mend; 'Duraglass'Owen-Illinois I in O in Diamond-data code '3'	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (182.9g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, Clear; 1928. embossed on shoulder: ".CH" body: 'MARK REG'/.NTS 6 FL OZS'/.:RTY OF COCA-COLA//BOTTLING.'. heel: '3298 G ROOT 28' base: 'ALBANY, GA' Date code right of Root	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2585.48g)	Unidentified Machine Part, gear shaft(long shaft of iron with toothed gear at one end-mill machinery/tractor part. OVER SIZE (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-General, Complete	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Chert-Unidentified, Utilized Flake, Complete	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.07g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vertebra Epiphysis, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.37g)	Sus Sp., Upper Premolar 4, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.27g)	Sus Sp., Upper Premolar 3, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (1.19g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Mandible Or Maxilla, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7.11g)	Sus Sp., Mandible With Teeth, W/M1 and M2, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.28g)	Sus Sp., Upper Premolar 1, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.52g)	Sus Sp., Lower Premolar 1, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		4 (0.01g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.84g)	Sus Sp., Upper Premolar 2, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (3.29g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.5g)	Screw, Pointed Wood (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (3.7g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		13 (147.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (11g)	Nut, Metal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		59 (130.4g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.4g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	68	218	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.2g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Safety Pin, Brass, cuprous (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.4g)	Spring (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.6g)	Clothing Buckle, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (17.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber finish fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		26 (74.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.5g)	Container Glass, Other, red color	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Button, Hard Rubber	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (0.2g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		14 (43.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (3.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, finish fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (17.1g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass, embossed with: 'GEN.'	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Doll Part, Porcelain	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (8.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.5g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Beads, Glass, Round, mend, light pink	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (80.3g)	Shoe Parts, Other, Iron/Steel, steel toe (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear base fragment; embossed: 'APPLJE.' Capstan logo (Capstan Glass Co.)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (0.28g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Longitudinal and Irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		8 (4.3g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7.6g)	Asphalt Floor Tile (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		15 (99.9g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Non-Electrical Wire, copper wire (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (51.1g)	Bolt And/Or Bracket (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (12g)	Nut, Metal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		63 (165.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	70	224	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (1.8g)	Concretions (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass, small flake of a label or paint	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (78.8g)	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish, Green, neck and crown finish, mend	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (32.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragment	7/16/20

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9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (9.8g)	Metal Object, Miscellaneous, small disk, concave (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (4.6g)	Light Bulb, Metal Base Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (4.6g)	Ball Clay Pipe Bowl, Molded, fragment, burned	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		27 (87.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (27.2g)	Unidentified Machine Part, shaft with hollow end- possible tractor lever (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.7g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (18.2g)	Glass, Burned	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		5 (28.2g)	Container Glass, Green	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (4.7g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		5 (37.2g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (6.6g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (10.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Bottle Glass, With Applied Color Label, Fragment, tiny bit of color label	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (2.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (4g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear color, 'IC'	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		9 (36.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (8.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim fragment	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (6.7g)	Machine Gear (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Unidentified Electrical, Unwound copper cable or wire attached to an electrical terminal (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (247.3g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, clear; broken(mend); embossed on body/heel: '9 FLUID OUNCES' 'NEHI' (x2) 'REG U.S. PAT. OFF.' 'BEVERAGE' heel: 'HI BOTT.'	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (10.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; base fragment; embossed: '152'/empty keystone logo	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (0.5g)	Unmodified Stone	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (2.75g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (4.55g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vertebra Centrum, two pieces articulate, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.42g)	Sus Sp., Lower Molar 3, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.21g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Longbone, articular end not developed, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		11 (7.5g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (1.58g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Washer, toothed interior, mend (Discarded)	7/16/20

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9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		35 (87.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		39 (346.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (8g)	Brick, Machine-Made (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (9.4g)	Metal Lids, Other (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.6g)	Crown Cap, With seal inside (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (74.3g)	Bolt And/Or Bracket, Bracket (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	71	215	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Brass Cap (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		5 (7.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Copper Coins, Lincoln head penny, 1966. (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (1.6g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, copper or brass tubes (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		4 (0.8g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragment; burned	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		24 (38.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		7 (9g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Brass Jewelry Parts (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (9.2g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (1.5g)	Doll Part, Porcelain	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Green	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		7 (27.8g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (15.1g)	Glass, Burned	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, brass; part (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		80 (240.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (3g)	Container Glass, Other, red color	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.2g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (46.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Electrical Wire, copper; no casing (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20

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9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Cobalt. Vicks Vapo-rub Triangle in Triangle fragment. 1910-1940	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		5 (16.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear. graduation (volumetric)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Screw Cap/Top, 'VETO' cream deodorant' (In Microenvironment)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (29.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear base fragment; embossed: 'OWENS'/'O in I in Diamond' Fact Code: 12	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (17.4g)	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish, Clear	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (2.3g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		7 (5.36g)	Aves, Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (1.27g)	Mammalia, Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		3 (2.37g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		4 (2.42g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.66g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Longitudinal and Irregular Perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (3.1g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Washer (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		28 (222.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Screw, Pointed Wood (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		114 (285g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	72	226	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (8.4g)	Iron/Steel Plate (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (78.7g)	Bottle Glass, Nehi, Clear. 1923-1939. mend; base embossed; 'DESIGN PATD MARCH 3, 1925'	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified, possibly black transfer	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		21 (58.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Chain, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Clothing Buckle, Brass, brass, strap guide buckle (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (1.8g)	Jewelry Parts, Glass	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (3.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		4 (4.17g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, 4 pieces articulate, 10.5mm slide, power saw, Dry-Screened	7/17/20

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9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.12g)	Aves, Medium, Radius, cf. Gallus domesticus, articular end not developed, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Aves, Medium, Femur, cf. Gallus domesticus, articular end not developed, proximal portion, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		3 (2.81g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (0.25g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, two pieces articulate, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.28g)	Bivalves, Indeterminate Shell Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (0.39g)	Aves, Medium, Pelvic Complex, sutures not fused, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.09g)	Mammalia, Small Or Medium, Vertebra Epiphysis, caudal vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.29g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Humerus, fetal or newborn, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		7 (101.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (5.6g)	Crown Cap (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		38 (104.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (6.9g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (1.5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top, rim fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1g)	Washer (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	73	220	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (4g)	Unmodified Stone, Complete (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	74	221	Feature 43	NE Quad	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd			Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Aqua; 1913-1940. Embossed body: Flint (Script) Rock (Block)/"TRADE MARK REGISTERED" heel: "PROPERTY OF COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO./" G20"6 1/2 FLU. OZS/" ALBANY, GA' Base: 'Flint (Script) Rock (Block) (Volumetric to ACL)	7/17/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (14.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (9.7g)	Knapsack Buckle/Clip, Iron/Steel, tooth-buckle (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		3 (0.3g)	Sheet Of Copper (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		11 (20g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (3.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Pencil Lead (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (6g)	Nut, Metal (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel, corrugated (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (17.2g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		1 (25.6g)	Iron/Steel Plate, nail attached (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		16 (51.1g)	Nail, Wire Finish Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	75	225	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 2, 30-35 cmbd		7 (52.7g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/20/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Green	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (2.4g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Charcoal	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (3.1g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		12 (14.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		10 (58.1g)	Bottle Glass, Nebi	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		7 (6.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Ball Clay Pipe Bowl, Glazed, portion of face/eye and turban	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (9.7g)	Metal Lids, Other, watch or compass lid, brass (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Concretions	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (3.24g)	Mammalia, Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Aves, Medium, Humerus, no articular ends present, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.11g)	Vertebrata, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		1 (103.6g)	Iron/Steel Plate (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		51 (95.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		4 (20.1g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		10 (78g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	76	216	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 2, 30-40 cmbd		2 (0.7g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	77	217	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 3, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Beads, Glass, Round, Black (Pulled For Photograph)	7/16/20
9DU286	77	217	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 3, 40-50 cmbd		1 (3g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/16/20
9DU286	77	217	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 3, 40-50 cmbd		2 (3.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/16/20
9DU286	77	217	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 3, 40-50 cmbd		2 (4.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	77	217	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 3, 40-50 cmbd		4 (16.5g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	77	217	Feature 43	SE Half	Level 3, 40-50 cmbd		2 (12.3g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (96.4g)	Stove Part (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (14.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed with 'J'	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		4 (4.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		3 (7.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		2 (1.6g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (7.4g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (6.6g)	Glass, Burned	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Electrical Wire, copper wire/no casing (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Brass Jewelry Parts, earring, clip on (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (5g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	7/22/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (3g)	Whiteware, Unidentified, handpainted overglaze or decal	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.45g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Longitudinal and Irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		12 (33.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		2 (2.5g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top, rim fragments (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	78	227	Feature 43	SW Quad	Level 2, 30-37 cmbd		7 (56.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	12 (8.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	8 (5.4g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.4g)	Button, Hard Rubber	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.1g)	Snaps, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (4.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	8 (2.42g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	718 (235.5g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (58.4g)	Biological/Other/Unidentified, too carbonized to tell (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	16 (62.7g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	88 (47.2g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	10 (34.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment, two clinched (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	20 (30.3g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (14.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, clinched (Discarded)	7/17/20

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9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (4.8g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (4.6g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.4g)	Rubber, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2.6 (20.6g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (6.5g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	79	223	Feature 43	NW Quad	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	11 (4.7g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	81	22	Feature 44	SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		4 (3.52g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/27/20
9DU286	81	22	Feature 44	SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.51g)	Sus Sp., Indeterminate Metapodial, Metapodial 1 or 4, Dry-Screened	7/27/20
9DU286	81	22	Feature 44	SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		2 (4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		1 (2.5g)	Lead, Unidentified, flattened lead disc (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		2 (3.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Green	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		2 (14.7g)	Barbed Wire (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		1 (5g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		4 (8.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	82	311	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, Surface		10 (60.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		4 (8.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		2 (12.8g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		3 (13.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragments	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		2 (7.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		29 (33.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		10 (6g)	Container Glass, Green	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (1g)	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Button, Other Brass, snap button; still attached to snap (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Sheet Of Copper (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (3g)	Zinc Canning Lid, fragment; seal portion (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		43 (40.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20

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9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (4g)	Screw, Pointed Wood (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (2.2g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Asbestos Siding (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		3 (4.7g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (21.7g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		27 (36.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	83	312	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 0-10 cmbd		8 (41.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (1698.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, near-complete brick	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		500		
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		3 (15.3g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (2.3g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		4 (2.9g)	Brick, Unidentified, fragments (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (21.8g)	Asphalt, layer of tar on one side (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	84	331	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (0.9g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		1 (4.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		36 (60.9g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		10 (32g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		1 (1.5g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		1 (2.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	85	339	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 1, 40-100		1 (1.5g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	86	313	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 1, 5-10 cmbd		10 (2.9g)	Container Glass, Green	7/17/20
9DU286	86	313	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 1, 5-10 cmbd		3 (1.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	86	313	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 1, 5-10 cmbd		1 (6.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	86	313	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 1, 5-10 cmbd		2 (7.3g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	86	313	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 1, 5-10 cmbd		1 (3.8g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		3 (12.5g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Button, Shell, Unmeasured	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		36 (36.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (7.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber base fragment; 'A'	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/20/20

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9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.2g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		3 (8g)	Container Glass, Green	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		2 (0.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		3 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		12 (38.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (12.8g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		2 (0.88g)	Mammalia, Medium, Indeterminate Rib, Longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		4 (6.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		8 (51.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (82.6g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	87	318	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (24.1g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal, mend	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (12.1g)	Bottle Stopper, Glass	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (6.9g)	Lead, Unidentified, pitted lead plate; burned (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		4 (10.4g)	Container Glass, Green	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		6 (8.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		4 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		10 (14.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		8 (11.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		52 (60.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		2 (18.2g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		2 (0.7g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (43.2g)	Iron/Steel Plate, rim; stove part (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (16.6g)	Unidentified Electrical, brass parts (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (0.3g)	Porcelain, Plain, base fragment	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		5 (16.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (0.4g)	Metal Object, Miscellaneous, very small finial (personal flag) (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (1.9g)	Lead, Unidentified (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		3 (2.4g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		12 (65.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (8.4g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (52.5g)	Spark Plug (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		7 (15.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		1 (2.7g)	Screw, Pointed Wood (Discarded)	7/20/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	88	319	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 2		2 (0.7g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		4 (38.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		1 (6.1g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		1 (3.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		1 (7.3g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, base fragment	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		1 (7.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Unmodified Stone	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		1 (3.56g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		13 (25.5g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		2 (49.6g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		2 (8.2g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		31 (79.7g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	89	342	Feature 46	W Half	Level 2-9, 20-110 cmbd		3 (37.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (40g)	Non-Electrical Wire, hooked at ends; bucket handle (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		6 (7.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (2.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		5 (4.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (15.5g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Concretions	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (1.84g)	Melagris Gallopavo, Wild Turkey, Atlas, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Sus Sp., Fibula, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2.17g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Skull Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/20/20

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9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.11g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Longitudinal, irregular perpendicular, and v-shaped, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		5 (7.2g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		14 (85.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (7.1g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		8 (12g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	90	320	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		8 (9.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Whiteware, Unidentified, five beige, dark brown, and green decoration; unid., not enough; rim	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.05g)	Sheet Of Copper (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (28.5g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		16 (20.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (3.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Button, Bone, Unmeasured	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (3.7g)	Chert-Unidentified, Angular Debris	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (3.7g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-General, Complete	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.19g)	Rattus Rattus, Black Rat, Innominate, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.33g)	Sciurus Niger, Fox Squirrel, Radius, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.15g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Tarsometatarsus, articular ends not developed, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.25g)	Galliformes, Tarsometatarsus, distal end surfaces still forming, stepped and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.09g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Coracoid, irregular perpendicular and stepped/columnar, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.79g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Synsacrum, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		5 (0.76g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		4 (19.62g)	Aves, Medium, Humerus, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.32g)	Aves, Medium, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.36g)	Sus Sp., Phalange I, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.23g)	Sus Sp., Carpal Or Tarsal, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.03g)	Aves, Small, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.38g)	Mammalia, Medium, Vertebra Epiphysis, Dry-Screened	7/22/20

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9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		20 (16.55g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (20.49g)	Mammalia, Large, Indeterminate Rib, sawed longitudinally and transverse, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.73g)	Sus Sp., Indeterminate Metapodial, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (1.26g)	Mammalia, Medium, Indeterminate Rib, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (11.16g)	Sus Sp., Ulna, two pieces articulate; longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		26 (108.7g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		53 (44.8g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		2 (4.1g)	Plaster, or other architectural (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Crown Cap (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (6.9g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		1 (8.7g)	Pen/Pencil Part, Wood, cuprous interior and head; plastic casting exterior (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	91	321	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 3, 30-40 cmbd		14 (2.8g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (11.9g)	Lead, Unidentified, molten lead (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		2 (6.7g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		3 (6.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		4 (9.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (4.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragment	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		6 (12.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (8.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (11.7g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		2 (2.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.38g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Dorsal Spine, Friable, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		7 (29.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		15 (19.9g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (3.4g)	Nail, Wire Finish, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20

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9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		9 (16.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	92	322	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (9.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot, rim: small	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Button, Other Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Porcelain, Unidentified, small fragment; uid red decoration	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		5 (4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		2 (6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.05g)	Aves, Medium, Wing Digit I Or II, Articulation not fully developed, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.24g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.29g)	Procyon Lotor, Northern Raccoon, Lower Canine, Root is friable, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		7 (36.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		18 (20.3g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		4 (9.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		1 (2.6g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	93	323	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 4, 40-50 cmbd		3 (2.5g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	94	324	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5, 50-60 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	94	324	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5, 50-60 cmbd		1 (2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	94	324	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5, 50-60 cmbd		1 (6.8g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	94	324	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5, 50-60 cmbd		1 (5.1g)	Chalk, sample; very fragile clumps (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	95	340	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5-8, 60-100 cmbd		3 (6.4g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	95	340	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5-8, 60-100 cmbd		1 (3.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	95	340	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5-8, 60-100 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	95	340	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5-8, 60-100 cmbd		16 (35.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/26/20

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9DU286	95	340	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 5-8, 60-100 cmbd		39 (111.7g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	96	325	Feature 46	NW Quad	Level 6, 60-70 cmbd		1 (6.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/22/20
9DU286	97	326	Feature 46	SW Quad	Level 6, 60-70 cmbd		1 (4.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	98	328	Feature 46	W Half	Level 7, 70-80 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/26/20
9DU286	98	328	Feature 46	W Half	Level 7, 70-80 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286	98	328	Feature 46	W Half	Level 7, 70-80 cmbd		59 (68.4g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	98	328	Feature 46	W Half	Level 7, 70-80 cmbd		1 (6g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	99	329	Feature 46	W Half	Level 8, 80-90 cmbd		7 (16.9g)	Unmodified Stone	7/22/20
9DU286	99	329	Feature 46	W Half	Level 8, 80-90 cmbd		113 (253.4g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	99	329	Feature 46	W Half	Level 8, 80-90 cmbd		11 (26.6g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	99	329	Feature 46	W Half	Level 8, 80-90 cmbd		2 (9.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	99	329	Feature 46	W Half	Level 8, 80-90 cmbd		7 (26.5g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	99	329	Feature 46	W Half	Level 8, 80-90 cmbd		1 (36.2g)	Rubber, Unidentified, burned (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	100	338	Feature 46	W Half	Level 9, 90-100		2 (3.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	100	338	Feature 46	W Half	Level 9, 90-100		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/23/20
9DU286	100	338	Feature 46	W Half	Level 9, 90-100		3 (6.5g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	100	338	Feature 46	W Half	Level 9, 90-100		15 (23.8g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	100	338	Feature 46	W Half	Level 9, 90-100		2 (2.8g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	101	341	Feature 46	W Half	Level 10, 100-110 cmbd		2 (2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	101	341	Feature 46	W Half	Level 10, 100-110 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/23/20
9DU286	101	341	Feature 46	W Half	Level 10, 100-110 cmbd		3 (2.9g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	101	341	Feature 46	W Half	Level 10, 100-110 cmbd		1 (9.1g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	101	341	Feature 46	W Half	Level 10, 100-110 cmbd		3 (25.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	E Half	20-30 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Bottle Stopper, Glass, fragment	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	E Half	20-30 cmbd		3 (4.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	E Half	20-30 cmbd		1 (1g)	Clothing Buckle, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20

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9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		22 (42.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		7 (7.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (9.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (4.6g)	Strap IronMetal, bent with hole in one end (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (2.6g)	Porcelain, Plain, rim	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber; 'ORK'	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, YellowGreen (Depression)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		3 (16.8g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (2.6g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		6 (35.1g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (1g)	Stone Object, Unidentified, pointed rod with circular incising around the body.	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (2.6g)	Sheet Of Copper, longer than wide; bent, rounded end with hole (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Electric Motor Part, small fan blade or similar partfitting on rotating portion (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (0.1g)	Charcoal	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (45.8g)	Auto Part, Metal, 'Boyce Motometer' printed on bottom of both sides; outer rims (decorated/some screws intact); lead casing, and interior back sheet (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (9.97g)	Aves, Large, Femur, no articular ends present, Dry-Screened	7/24/20

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9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (0.44g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		6 (6.91g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (0.38g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Pelvic Complex, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (0.48g)	Aves, Medium, Radius, steppedcolumnar and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		40 (158.6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		33 (65.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (11.4g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		8 (7.5g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		3 (2.9g)	Screw, Blunt End (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (2.3g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (13g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded, hollow tube of iron/steel, heavily corroded (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (2.9g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Non-Electrical Wire, copper (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	102	343	Zone A, Feature 46	EHalf	20-30 cmbd		2 (2.5g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 cmbd	Wood Sample	1 (1.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 cmbd	Wood Sample	7 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 cmbd	Wood Sample	4 (3.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 cmbd	Wood Sample	1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/24/20

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9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (0.5g)	Button, Other Brass, square button with eyelet (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (0.1g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (209.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear; screw top and machine made; embossed on shoulder: 'MIFFLIN'/'MIFFLIN' on base: 'MIFFLIN' infinity symbol'/'CHEMICAL CORP'/'PAT ADD FOR' (Curated Separately)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (5.67g)	Mammalia, Medium, Indeterminate Metapodial, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (3.63g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Skull Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (2.36g)	Sus Sp., Upper Molar 3, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	1 (0.54g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Furculum, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	12 (23.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	2 (0.5g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	103	346	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Wood Sample	11 (51.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	5 (8.3g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (2.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.5g)	Lead, Unidentified (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.9g)	Glass, Burned	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	3 (0.25g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Indeterminate Vertebra, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.12g)	Aves, Medium, Scapula, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20

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9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.13g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.31g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, spiral and stepped, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (11.43g)	Sus Sp., Mandible With Teeth, W/PM1, PM3, PM4; dental carrie on PM3, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	17 (5.54g)	Vertebrata, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	3 (1.11g)	Aves, Medium, Pelvic Complex, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.43g)	Sus Sp., Lower Premolar 2, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.9g)	Sus Sp., Lower Premolar 3, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.44g)	Mammalia, Large, Vertebra Epiphysis, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.05g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Thoracic Vertebra, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	338 (134.2g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	11 (9.3g)	Miscellaneous, Unidentified Material (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	19 (9.9g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.6g)	Asphalt Roofing (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	2 (9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	8 (13.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	1 (15.3g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	8 (8.4g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	104	345	Zone B, Feature 46	EHalf	30-47 embd	Flotation Sample	9 (2.7g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/24/20

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9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		3 (2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		2 (2.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		2 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		2 (0.3g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		1 (1g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		1 (1g)	Button, Hard Rubber, faux-fabric button with stamping on back: 'I.R.C. Co./1851//GOODYEAR' Dates: 1854-1898 (India Rubber Comb Co.)	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		7 (45.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		2 (8g)	BiologicalOtherUnidentified, Tar (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		1 (0.6g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		2 (1.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	106	347	Zone C, Feature 46	EHalf	47-54 embd		4 (11.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	107	348	Zone D, Feature 46	EHalf	54-62 embd		1 (0.3g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	107	348	Zone D, Feature 46	EHalf	54-62 embd		1 (13.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; base fragment; 'O' or '0'	7/24/20
9DU286	107	348	Zone D, Feature 46	EHalf	54-62 embd		1 (0.4g)	Sheet Of Copper (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	107	348	Zone D, Feature 46	EHalf	54-62 embd		1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/24/20
9DU286	107	348	Zone D, Feature 46	EHalf	54-62 embd		1 (9.6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (2.1g)	Figurine, Porcelain, possibly doll part; not enough to ID	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (1.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/24/20

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9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Clear, finish fragment	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		3 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (0.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		3 (1.6g)	Button, Bone, Unmeasured, 1 mend	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		5 (8.85g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Friable, Dry-Screened	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		3 (25.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		4 (12.3g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (1.8g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (5.2g)	Chert-Unidentified, Unmodified Stone, attached iron oxide concretion, possibly angular debris but hesitate to class it as precontact (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	108	349	Zone E, Feature 46	EHalf	62-70 embd		1 (0.9g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 embd		1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 embd		1 (0.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 embd		2 (2.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 embd		1 (3g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 embd		1 (5.4g)	Marble, Machine Made Glass	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 embd		2 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/24/20

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9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-General, Complete	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 cmbd		2 (2.4g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 cmbd		3 (21.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	109	350	Zone F, Feature 46	EHalf	70-91 cmbd		3 (18.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	110	351	Zone G, Feature 46	EHalf	91-100 cmbd		1 (11.7g)	Iron/Steel Personal Care Item, tin matchbox (In Microenvironment)	7/24/20
9DU286	111	332	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot, rim fragment	7/22/20
9DU286	111	332	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20 cmbd		1 (10.6g)	Porcelain, Plain, base fragment	7/22/20
9DU286	111	332	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	7/22/20
9DU286	111	332	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20 cmbd		1 (23.8g)	Limestone, Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	112	333	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	112	333	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		1 (6.1g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/22/20
9DU286	112	333	Feature 48	EHalf	Level 1, 20-30 cmbd		2 (6.2g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (9.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (3.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	3 (22.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (14.5g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, Rim and base, small dish	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	2 (35.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber. 2 mend, embossed w'ATL...IC...	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (258.8g)	Spike (In Microenvironment)	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	1 (55.9g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Cobalt Blue, Vicks Vapo-Rub bottle; embossed on base with Vicks triangle 15/a dot/VICKS VAPO-RUB; mend	7/10/20
9DU286	113	203	Feature 50		30 cmbd	Scrape/Clea n-up	2 (10.2g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/10/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	EHalf	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		15 (2.12g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	EHalf	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Shoe Parts, Leather	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	EHalf	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (16.7g)	Bottle Stopper, Glass, aqua color	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	EHalf	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		7 (32.2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/25/20

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9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		4 (0.9g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		3 (7.4g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Clothing Grommet, Eyelet, Rivet, Iron/Steel (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (18.4g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse 'A', Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (98g)	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish, amber; embossed on shoulder; 'ATLANTIC'; mnd; soda or beer; crown finish	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		12 (6.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		26 (72.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (41.6g)	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, amethyst color	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Machine Made Orange/Pink (Depression), tableware	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		5 (12.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (159.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, finishes	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (7.2g)	Bicycle Part, Metal, bike chain link (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (7.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Phonograph Record, fragment; bakelite	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		3 (5.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (7g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (30.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, Rim and Base	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (66g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, base embossed; clear; missing neck/finish base; Hazel-Atlas monogram '4-K-4388'	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd			Button, Other Brass, iron-backed with brass front. -stamped with 'BATTLESHIP BRAND' and battleship motif in center (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Chert-Unidentified, Utilized Flake, Complete	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Sus Sp., Lower Canine, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.05g)	Lepomis Sp., Cervical Vertebra, First cervical vertebrae, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		6 (1.82g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.21g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vertebra Epiphysis, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.35g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, power saw, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.08g)	Colinus Virginianus, Northern Bobwhite, Tibiotarsus, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (307.4g)	Battery Part, possible whole battery (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		276		
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		(411.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		8 (31.6g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		23 (71.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20

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9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Nut, Metal (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (3.3g)	Bolt And/Or Bracket (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	114	228	Feature 50	E Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (15g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, 1923-1933, embossed: portion of 'Ball' script logo and portion of 'PERFECT MASON'	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (46.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear base; embossed: '4/Owens-Illinois 1 in O in	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (38.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber; embossed heel: '7 dot dot'. base: Owens I	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (74.2g)	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass, embossed 'MADE IN USA' on base; complete jar (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		4 (14.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		5 (6.1g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (7g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (2.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (22.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber liquor bottle frag; man holding sword and a charging dog embossed on surface	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (78.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		23 (97.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (1.5g)	Light Bulb, Metal Base Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		4 (10.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (5.5g)	Bottle Stopper, Glass, amber, disc-shaped; only a depression on bottom; molded	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Electrical Fuse, Glass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Spring (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (32.8g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, Jar finish: mend	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (6g)	Marble, Machine Made Glass	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (6.7g)	White ware, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	White ware, Plain, Molded	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (18.6g)	Buckle, Belt, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (4.5g)	Lead, Unidentified, fragment of flat lead object (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	White ware, Plain, rim	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		2 (3.8g)	White ware, Plain, handle fragments	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (4.3g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass, molded, rim	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Button, Bone, Unmeasured	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (8.9g)	Plastic Hair Brush/Comb, stamped with '210''GENUINE BEST..'	7/25/20

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9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		13 (8.22g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		3 (0.45g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.87g)	Phasianidae, Pheasant, Grouse, Turkey, Innominate, cf. Gallus sp., Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (0.15g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Screw Cap/Top (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		3 (8.6g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		1 (5.3g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		220 (363.7g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	115	234	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd		13 (66.6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.7g)	Ceramics, Unidentifiable	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.9g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.6g)	Glass, Burned	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (4g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (6.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (0.61g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.42g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, 11.5mm slice, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.11g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vertebra Epiphysis, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (2.8g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	129 (45.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	131 (121.6g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/25/20

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9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	21 (28.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (5.1g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	9 (17.4g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	32 (27.5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (3.7g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	117	232	Feature 50	W Half	Level 1, 30-40 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (2.5g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (291.8g)	Glass, Plate, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (12g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Copper Coins, Unidentified, flattened, maybe a quarter (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (9.8g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Amethyst Color, '2', base fragment	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (9.5g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse', Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (1.8g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, pressed metal plates with three parallel rectangular holes on both ends (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		3 (7.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (2.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, rim	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		4 (2.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		3 (20.3g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (22.7g)	Insulator, Porcelain	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (35.4g)	Table Spoon, Metal, mend (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		11 (40.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (2.6g)	Light Bulb, Metal Base Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		27 (194.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (82.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber; mend; 'KINGMAN'	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (11.5g)	Canning Jar Lid, Glass, Aqua	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		3 (21.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (10.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, embossed with ...'E'/'...S'/'...Y' volumetric graduation	7/25/20

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9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		10 (7.7g)	Unidentified Electrical, radio parts tube; various parts; portion of bakelite base mends (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (22.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear; 1931-1954, Maker's Mark 'Owens Illinois I in O in Diamond' 4'	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (45.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear base; embossed: 'D-9"67' Anchor-H Monogram 8"MI630E'	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (37g)	Unidentified Electrical, Radio part, tube; bakelite base with plugs, bulb interior/outer housing missing (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (97.9g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse', amber; cap intact and legible; embossed on shoulder cap: 'FRANKFORT DISTILLERY" LOUISVILLE"/BALTIMORE' shoulder: '...LAW FORBIDS" ...USE OF THIS BOTTLE, 4D start for 'Fed Law Prohibits...'	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (17.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Cobalt. 1910-1940. screw cap still attached; base emb: 'Vicks Vap-O-rub triangle in triangle '8'	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.21g)	Lepomis Spp., Premaxilla, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		16 (5.33g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.01g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		6 (0.54g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Indeterminate Vertebra, Uniform in approximate size and morphology, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.25g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vertebra Epiphysis, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.27g)	Aves, Medium, Humerus, Distal articular end not calcified, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (1.76g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (2.28g)	Mammalia, Small Or Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (1.84g)	Mammalia, Small Or Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.12g)	Microponogonias Undulates, Atlantic Croaker, Basioccipital, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		100 (187.7g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		4 (65.6g)	Iron/Steel Plate (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (4.8g)	Screw Cap/Top (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (10g)	Crown Cap (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		5 (2.7g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (31.3g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		25 (152.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (27.4g)	Non-Electrical Wire, two wires twisted together (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		5 (7.2g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/25/20

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9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (12.5g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (5.5g)	Screw, Blunt End (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	119	229	Feature 50	E Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		3 (0.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (81.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed on body: volumetric markings Base: 'B' in Circle'2' (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (227.4g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse, A'; Clear, embossed on base: 'D9'70 H 8'/M 87 EE Heel: '4'. Body: 'OLD QUAKER' inscript Shoulder: 'FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE' (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (378.1g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse', Clear; portions of cap intact; embossed on base/heel/shoulder Base: 'D-9''67' Anchor-H Monogram '8''M 1630 E' Heel: '8''SCHENLEY' in script Shoulder: 'FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE' (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (3.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear base fragment; embossed: W/T in inverted triangle. 1922-1969	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (136.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber base; embossed: '7' Owens I in O in Diamond '8''MAGON GA.'1'. 1938-1948	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (6.4g)	Unidentified Electrical, vacuum tube part; interior (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Unidentified Electrical, portion of vacuum tube base (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (3.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (27.2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		15 (83.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (14.8g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal, red decal; molded; rim	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (12.4g)	Rimfire Cartridge, stamped with 'A' and '8', unidentified mark (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (10.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (0.5g)	Button, Bone, Unmeasured	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		6 (20.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		4 (43.2g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (5g)	Porcelain, Plain, rims	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Button, Plastic, unmeasured	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (0.6g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Green	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		7 (57.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		3 (16.3g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		2 (90.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		5 (10.2g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		14 (18.73g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.89g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular peripindular, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (1.32g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, hyperostoid of unknown element, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (10.02g)	Mammalia, Large, Indeterminate Rib, sawed transversely on both ends, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (0.45g)	Polygridae, Shell, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		3 (23.7g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		13 (73.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		1 (61.3g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	120	235	Feature 50	W Half	Level 2, 40-50 cmbd		44 (69.6g)	Nail, Wire Finish Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (12.1g)	Table Spoon, Metal, brass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		2 (31.3g)	Whiteware, Overglazed Handpainted, with transfer print outlines	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (4.5g)	Porcelain, Polychrome Decal	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (2g)	Clothing Items, Other, Brass/Copper, small catch or latch for a coin purse or similar bag (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		2 (4.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (2.3g)	Glass, Burned	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (5g)	Unidentified Machine Part, knob for a radio or other device (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (0.45g)	Rattus Spp., Femur, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (0.46g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		2 (0.96g)	Felis Catus, Domestic Cat, Tibia, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (0.59g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Caudal Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		3 (3.12g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (14.6g)	Metal Lids, Other (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		5 (64.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		27 (76.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		2 (5.4g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	121	230	Feature 50	E Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd		1 (7.8g)	Iron/Steel Plate (Discarded)	7/25/20

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9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (403.6g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse', Clear, embossed on shoulder: 'FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE' body: 'THE SPOT BOTTLE' in raised circle on both sides base: 'PAT APP FOR'/R174 12 9'	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (13.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear base fragment; embossed Hazel-Atlas HA monogram. 1923-1971	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (50.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear base; embossed 'D-9"/67' Anchor-Hocking Anchor-H monogram '40' 1940	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (171.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, figured bottle (cosmetic); neck and finish missing; embossed with '1' on base (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (146.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, tall, thin jar; machine-made; embossed on base: HA monogram/'5H5515'	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (385.9g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse, Ä', Clear liquor bottle embossed on shoulder: 'FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE' heel: 'R-80' base: '55-6"/NEW ENGLAND DISTILLERS INC.'/'2 dot' (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (121.5g)	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Amber, No marks (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (394.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, embossed on shoulder/base shoulder: 'PEP' or 'PSP' in shield-both sides base: '3' Owens I in O in Diamond '8"/6' (Curated Separately)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (211g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, food or condiment bottle; embossed on base: 'S"/4'	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.4g)	White ware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black Or Brown, Red	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (1.1g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot, fragment	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		3 (1.8g)	White ware, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (8.4g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue, finish fragment	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		7 (6.6g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.01g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (13.3g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		5 (47.2g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.5g)	Light Bulb, Machine Made, long and thin, part of vacuum tube part	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (4.6g)	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes, molded with checker green pattern	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (3.5g)	Coarse Earthenware, Unidentified, Red body, brown glaze or slip, burned	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (2.7g)	White ware, Plain, base	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (2.4g)	Button, Porcelain, Unmeasured, single hole with brass loop	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (3.1g)	Copper Coins, Wheat Penny, 1937 (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		5 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/25/20

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9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		8 (21.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (5.5g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (60.6g)	Canning Seal, Glass, amber; mend	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (2.6g)	Jewelry Parts, Glass	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (26.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		43 (196.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (2.1g)	Button, Other Iron/Steel (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		3 (29.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; finish fragments; one mend	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (12.9g)	Bottle Glass, Coca-Cola, portion of logo	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (74g)	Container Glass, Aqua, thick bottle base; no marks	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (1.2g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		6 (14.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (26.2g)	Glass, Burned	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (0.5g)	Button, Other Brass, snap button parts (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (209.4g)	Spring, heavy-duty (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (1.9g)	Figurine, Porcelain, fragment	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (29.2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (180.6g)	Metal, Architectural Hardware, Miscellaneous, heavy duty bracket; other piece (unidentified). (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.68g)	Micropogonias Undulates, Atlantic Croaker, Preopercular, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (1.11g)	Meleagris Gallopavo, Wild Turkey, Humerus, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		16 (13.01g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.15g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Caudal Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		6 (1.62g)	Aves, Indeterminate, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		2 (30.46g)	Bos Sp., Femur, Two pieces articulate, sawed transverse to proximal end with slice marks on femoral head, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (1.68g)	Sus Sp., Lunate, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (15.18g)	Bos Sp., Astragalus (Talus), Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (2.54g)	Sus Sp., Navicular, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (0.43g)	Sus Sp., Upper Canine, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (54.85g)	Mammalia, Large, Humerus, sawed longitudinally and along distal transverse plane w/fine s/ice marks at distal end, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (2.58g)	Sus Sp., Triquetral, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 embd		1 (1.56g)	Sus Sp., Scaphoid, Dry-Screened	7/25/20

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9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (0.52g)	Sus Sp., Unciform, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (1.23g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vestigial Phalange, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (6.21g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Femur, heavily weathered, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (2.02g)	Sus Sp., Phalange 2, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (29.81g)	Sus Sp., Humerus, transverse sawing, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (16.13g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, 22mm slice, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		3 (5.96g)	Mammalia, Medium, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		2 (5.8g)	Sus Sp., Calcaneus, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (10.48g)	Sus Sp., Scapula, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (5.08g)	Sus Sp., Astragalus (Talus), sawed along the transverse plane, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (0.44g)	Mammalia, Medium, Vertebra Centrum, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		8 (16.83g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (0.55g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (22.3g)	Nut, Metal (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		2 (10.6g)	Crown Cap (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		9 (17.9g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		2 (51.1g)	Metal Lids, Other, pop-in can lids; one mend (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		2 (3.9g)	Rubber, Unidentified, burned (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		2 (11.2g)	Screw, Pointed Wood (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		2 (5.3g)	Tin Can, Modern Crimped Top, fragments (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (16.9g)	Screw Cap/Top (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		15 (125.5g)	Non-Electrical Wire, some twisted together (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		143 (250.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		32 (211.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	122	238	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-65 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (6.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.2g)	Button, Other Iron/Steel (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	17 (5g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/25/20

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9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.4g)	Glass, Burned	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (3.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.5g)	Hook & Eye, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (3.2g)	Coarse Earthenware, Unidentified	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.1g)	Chert-Unidentified, Angular Debris	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	11 (2.06g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.12g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (0.62g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, calcined and blue-black, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.96g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Calcaneus, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.17g)	Mammalia, Small, Tibia, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.76g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Humerus, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (1.15g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	8 (9.4g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (2.6g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	124 (50.7g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (6.6g)	Crown Cap (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	39 (101.9g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/25/20

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9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (11.9g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	21 (47g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.2g)	Non IronSteel, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (17.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, two are clinched (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.1g)	Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	17 (21.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.9g)	Slate, Roofing (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	124	237	Feature 50	W Half	Level 3, 50-60 cmbd	Flotation Sample	10 (2.5g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/25/20
9DU286	126	415	Feature 51	E-SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (5.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286	126	415	Feature 51	E-SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	126	415	Feature 51	E-SE Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (2.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	127	418	Feature 53	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-30 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	128	417	Feature 56	S Half	Level 3, 30-41 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (6.4g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/27/20
9DU286	129	414	Feature 57	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-23 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/26/20
9DU286	129	414	Feature 57	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-23 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (39.1g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded, mend; knife blade or handle (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	129	414	Feature 57	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-23 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (2.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/26/20
9DU286	129	414	Feature 57	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-23 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (9.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/26/20
9DU286	129	414	Feature 57	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-23 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (7.3g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	129	414	Feature 57	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-23 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (5.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/26/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (46.1g)	Bottle Glass, Crown Cap Finish	7/23/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/23/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (5.9g)	White ware, Plain, rim	7/23/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.5g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned Unidentified	7/23/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (30.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	130	518	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (21.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (4.5g)	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass	7/23/20

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9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (22.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (0.6g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	13 (6.7g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (1.2g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	131	516	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (19.7g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		1 (9.3g)	Whiteware, Plain, mend; rim	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		1 (4.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, signs of burning	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		1 (2.9g)	Ironstone, Plain	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		1 (0.05g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		2 (4.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		12 (12.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		1 (5g)	Quartz, Flake-General	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		3 (1.5g)	Mammalia, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, three pieces articulate, power saw, Dry-Screened	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		4 (2.7g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	133	514	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 1, 5-15 cmbd		5 (69.2g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		3 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		2 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		6 (8.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Bottle Glass, With Applied Color Label, clear, ACL with '..ES.'	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	134	519	Feature 62	NE Quad	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		3 (25.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	135	515	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		1 (30.7g)	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped, base fragment; slipped interior; undecorated exterior	7/23/20
9DU286	135	515	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		2 (5.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/23/20
9DU286	135	515	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		5 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/23/20
9DU286	135	515	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/23/20

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9DU286	135	515	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		2 (4.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/23/20
9DU286	135	515	Feature 62	SW Half	Level 2, 15-27 cmbd		2 (28.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/23/20
9DU286	136	18	Feature 64	SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (3.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	136	18	Feature 64	SW Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (19.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/24/20
9DU286	137	522	Feature 66	W Half	Level 1, 10-21 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/27/20
9DU286	137	522	Feature 66	W Half	Level 1, 10-21 cmbd		1 (9g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	137	522	Feature 66	W Half	Level 1, 10-21 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	137	522	Feature 66	W Half	Level 1, 10-21 cmbd		1 (5.6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	138	521	Feature 67	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/27/20
9DU286	139	513	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	139	513	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	139	513	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		4 (0.3g)	Vertebrata, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/22/20
9DU286	139	513	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (25.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Glass, Burned	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Glass, Unidentified	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-General	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.43g)	Vertebrata, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.15g)	Aves, Medium, Scapula, heavily weathered, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	10 (4.8g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	33 (20.5g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/22/20

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9DU286	140	511	Feature 69	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (3.2g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/22/20
9DU286	142	510	Feature 69	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/22/20
9DU286	142	510	Feature 69	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/22/20
9DU286	142	510	Feature 69	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/22/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		64 (92g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Corkscrew, mendi; fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.5g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (4.7g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	143	505	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (5.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (2.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.5g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (2.3g)	Ring, Iron Steel (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	12 (14.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Glass, Burned	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (3.5g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Amber	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (8.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	25 (18.6g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (7.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2.6 (10.1g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.4g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	144	504	Feature 70	N Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (13.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20

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9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, amber; stippled base fragment, embossed: 'O./S., Clorox Logo (partial)'10' (1940-1962)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		4 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.3g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; 'BEA.'	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (5.7g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (13.7g)	Tool Handle Part, bucket side handle (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		83 (105.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Clothing Buckle, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (4.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (6.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Refined Earthenware, Colored Glazes, yellow rim	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.19g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.9g)	Flatware, Plastic, blue fork (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (1.1g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		32 (27.4g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		10 (36.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		5 (0.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.1g)	Plastic, Indeterminate (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	146	501	Feature 70	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.05g)	Pencil Lead (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	147	507	Feature 70	N Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2.6g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/20/20
9DU286	147	507	Feature 70	N Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (5.3g)	White ware, Plain, portion of handle	7/20/20
9DU286	147	507	Feature 70	N Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		2 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	149	502	Feature 70	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	149	502	Feature 70	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	149	502	Feature 70	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	149	502	Feature 70	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (0.05g)	White ware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	149	502	Feature 70	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	149	502	Feature 70	S Half	Level 2, 20-30 cmbd		13 (22.7g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	150	509	Feature 70	N Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.07g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/21/20
9DU286	150	509	Feature 70	N Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		3 (17.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	150	509	Feature 70	N Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Concretions (Discarded)	7/21/20
9DU286	151	503	Feature 70	S Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		1 (4.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	151	503	Feature 70	S Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		1 (0.16g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	151	503	Feature 70	S Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		1 (8.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	151	503	Feature 70	S Half	Level 3, 30-37 cmbd		2 (4.2g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	152	204	Feature 72		Level 1, 30 cmbd		1 (9.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/10/20

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9DU286	152	204	Feature 72		Level 1, 30 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	7/10/20
9DU286	152	204	Feature 72		Level 1, 30 cmbd		1 (10.5g)	Porcelain, Gilded, Molded rim, with golden edging remaining on rim and pink sponge decoration	7/10/20
9DU286	152	204	Feature 72		Level 1, 30 cmbd		1 (6.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat,	7/10/20
9DU286	152	204	Feature 72		Level 1, 30 cmbd		2 (5.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/10/20
9DU286	153	520	Feature 73	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (8.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/24/20
9DU286	153	520	Feature 73	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/24/20
9DU286	153	520	Feature 73	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/24/20
9DU286	153	520	Feature 73	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (50.3g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/24/20
9DU286	153	520	Feature 73	S Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (5.1g)	Marble, Machine Made Glass	7/24/20
9DU286	154	19	Feature 78	E Half	Level 1A, 10-20		1 (0.7g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/27/20
9DU286	154	19	Feature 78	E Half	Level 1A, 10-20		1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/27/20
9DU286	154	19	Feature 78	E Half	Level 1A, 10-20		2 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/27/20
9DU286	154	19	Feature 78	E Half	Level 1A, 10-20		1 (8.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	154	19	Feature 78	E Half	Level 1A, 10-20		1 (2.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	155	21	Feature 78	E Half	Level 1B, 10-16		5 (40.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/27/20
9DU286	156	20	Feature 78	E Half	Level 2A, 20-28		1 (3.7g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/27/20
9DU286	156	20	Feature 78	E Half	Level 2A, 20-28		2 (2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/27/20
9DU286	157	105	Feature 79		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Porcelain, Blue Painted	7/19/20
9DU286	157	105	Feature 79		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Button, Shell, Unmeasured	7/19/20
9DU286	157	105	Feature 79		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Longitudinal and irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/19/20
9DU286	157	105	Feature 79		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (0.24g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/19/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (194.5g)	IronSteel Metal Rod, hollow on one end (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat, warped/burned	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, threaded finish fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Brass Ring (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (16.9g)	IronSteel Plate, half-disk shape (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		15 (90.3g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (6g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (22.3g)	Porcelain, Plain, base	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.7g)	Yellow Ware, Dipped	7/17/20
9DU286	158	406	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.8g)	Container Glass, Green	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20

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9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (3.2g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.4g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.5g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.05g)	Plastic, Indeterminate (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (1.7g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1.6 (9.1g)	Iron Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	9 (6.3g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	159	404	Feature 79	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (41.3g)	Ironstone, Plain, rim	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (7.2g)	Yellow Ware, Plain, rim	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		7 (5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (4.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (7.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	161	403	Feature 79	SE Quad	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1.4 (2.1g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	162	205	Feature 80		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (26.3g)	Whiteware, Dipped, Annular blue decoration, thick rim	7/10/20
9DU286	162	205	Feature 80		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (8.6g)	Container Glass, Green	7/10/20
9DU286	162	205	Feature 80		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (12.1g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal, rim; well-preserved decal	7/10/20
9DU286	162	205	Feature 80		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (9.1g)	Yellowware, Mocha	7/10/20
9DU286	162	205	Feature 80		Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (32.1g)	Whiteware, Plain, 1883-1913. partial maker's mark; portion of animal seal (lion and unicorn) over 'JOHNSON B.'. "ENGLAND". Base fragment	7/10/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd		49 (99.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/16/20

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9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		2 (0.7g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		3 (1.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, rim	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		3 (10.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		2 (6.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, rims	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		10 (10.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (10g)	Sheet Of Lead, crushed (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		3 (1.3g)	Button, Other Brass, snap buttons (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (0.9g)	Insulator, Glass, amber; fragment from glass insulator at light bulb base	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (0.5g)	Brass Cap (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (19.5g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear, base fragment; embossed: 'L-44-1/'WINE'	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		8 (8.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		8 (20.3g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (4g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, YellowGreen (Depression), portion of lid or stopper	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		2 (3.2g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse', clear, one mend	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Green	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		2 (1.64g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, two pieces articulate, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (2.01g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Vertebra Centrum, Power Saw, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (1.33g)	Aves, Medium, Femur, Dry-Screened	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (3.7g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (39.5g)	Bolts (Hardware), slotted bolt within lead hemisphere (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (1g)	Staple (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		22 (20.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		5 (18.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	163	402	Feature 80	NE Quad	Level 1, 10-17 embd		1 (0.8g)	Nail, Other, Tack (Discarded)	7/16/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		39 (77.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		2 (5.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		3 (11.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, threaded finish fragments	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		12 (18.6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		1 (3.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; '.04.'	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		4 (12.9g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		4 (8.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		1 (2.1g)	Bottle Glass, With 'Federal Law Prohibits Reuse', amber fragment	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 embd		1 (1.4g)	Auto Safety Glass	7/20/20

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9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		1 (2.5g)	Bottle Glass, With Applied Color Label, unidentified; clear fragment; red ACL remnant	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		6 (11.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Whiteware, Gilded, rim	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		3 (0.7g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Green	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		1 (2.99g)	Mammalia, Large, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		4 (11.1g)	Tin/Aluminum Foil (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		3 (2.8g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		10 (6.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	164	409	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-14 cmbd		3 (2.8g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.5g)	Snaps, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Green	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	8 (7.2g)	Glass, Burned	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	12 (9.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (1.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (1.39g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.19g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, 7.5mm slice, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	21 (11.5g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Slate, Roofing (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (2.5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20

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9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (1.8g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	5 (6.9g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (3.9g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	40 (27.7g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	165	408	Feature 80	NW Quad	Level 1, 10-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (6.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (17.3g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded, clear mend; vessel handle base	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified, base fragment	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Green	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		3 (1.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		2 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.1g)	Eyelet/Rivet/Grommet, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Porcelain, Unidentified, UID blue decoration	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Whiteware, Gilded	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		20 (36.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		2 (11.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		2 (14.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear finish fragments	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		7 (7.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Plastic Jewelry Parts, earring ; black; faceted	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Graphite Object, rod (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		2 (2.3g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	167	401	Feature 80	SE Quad	Level 1, 9-17 cmbd		5 (4.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (19.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, lamp base	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Button, Shell, Unmeasured, with brass eye	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (57.6g)	IronSteel Plate, lightweight; stove part (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		8 (19.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Brass Cap, crushed (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (28.8g)	IronSteel Metal Rod, fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		3 (4.4g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear finish fragment	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		4 (8.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		2 (3.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/20/20

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9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Button, Other Brass, stamped with 'HAPGRADE' in oval; overall button. 1900-1908 (In Microenvironment)	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (0.17g)	Aves, Medium, Scapula, Irregular perpendicular and stepped/columnar, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (0.62g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, calcined and blue-black, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (0.24g)	Osteichthyes, Bony Fish, Vertebra Centrum, Dry-Screened	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		5 (7.3g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	168	410	Feature 80	SW Quad	Level 1, 10-15 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/20/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		45 (213.3g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1066.8g)	Brick, Handmade	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		10 (303.6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		11 (30.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		28 (39g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		14 (35.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (99.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua, thick bottle base	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (6.1g)	Knapsack Buckle/Clip, IronSteel (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (12.5g)	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, finish only; clear; mend	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Green	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (3g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber.IC..'	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		21 (26.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (1.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (15.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, aqua; finish fragments; jar rims	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (13.2g)	Bottle Glass, Applied Finish, aqua finish, neck, and body portion; embossed with 'D.' and 'C.'	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (35.4g)	Iron/Steel Pocket Knife, white-metal ends; wood handle (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.48g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Irregular perpendicular, smooth perpendicular, and longitudinal, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		8 (48.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		11 (38.8g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (3.3g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20

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9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	169	316	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		12 (38.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		3 (18.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (10.7g)	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Button, Other Ceramic, iron/steel eye/hook (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.1g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (32.3g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, handle fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.1g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.6g)	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (15g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic, unglazed	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Button, Porcelain, Unmeasured	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Gilded	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (24.6g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic, glazed	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (5.7g)	Marble, Clay	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Button, Other Brass, snap-button; stars around edge (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		4 (3.8g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		6 (65.3g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim fragments	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (9.4g)	Stoneware, Domestic, Brown	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (27.2g)	Whiteware, Dipped, brown line along rim	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (2.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, partial maker's mark upper arch: '...E OF WALES' center: standing royal coat of arms -part of 'PRINCE OF WALES'	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.22g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Fibula, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.78g)	Sus Sp., Basioccipital, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		17 (5.27g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		4 (1.89g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Skull Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (4.18g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Tibiotarsus, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.56g)	Aves, Medium, Longbone Shaft Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		2 (0.48g)	Aves, Medium, Scapula, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (3.47g)	Mammalia, Medium, Scapula, saw marks and chop marks, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.51g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Sternum, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (3.11g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Rib, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.38g)	Aves, Medium, Ulna, articular end not developed, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (1.73g)	Gallus Domesticus, Domestic Chicken, Tarsometatarsus, two pieces articulate, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (38.34g)	Sus Sp., Humerus, sawed on both ends, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (20.96g)	Bos Spp., Astragalus (Talus), Dry-Screened	7/17/20

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9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (5.96g)	Sus Sp., Frontal, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Sus Sp., Lower Incisor 1, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (6.99g)	Mammalia, Large, Costal Cartilage, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	170	317	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	17 (43.3g)	Nail, Unidentified Cut Or Wrought, Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (22.5g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (20.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Cut Or Wrought, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (21.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (0.9g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (6g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified Cut, mend	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Yellow	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	16 (9.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (6.4g)	Glass, Burned	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (5.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	12 (12.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (1.7g)	Fishing Weight, Lead (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20

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9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.3g)	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (3.3g)	Center Fire Cartridge, .44 caliber (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (4.6g)	Furniture Knob, Metal, threaded machine or radio knob, brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.52g)	Ostreidae, Oysters, Hinge, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (2.73g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, reddened, blue-black, and calcined, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1.5 (5.87g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.28g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Skull Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.06g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Vertebra Epiphysis, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	4 (1.99g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, blue-black calcined, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.79g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Ulna, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.28g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Premolar, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (1g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	54 (21.1g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	11 (27.2g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	34 (72.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	89 (108.9g)	IronSteel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.5g)	Nail, Wire Roofing 2 Penny, 0.0 To 1.0 In. (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	EHalf	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	3 (11.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20

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9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	18 (12g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	9 (31g)	Mortar (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	171	315	Feature 81	E Half	Level 1, 10-20 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (2g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		4 (9.2g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (5.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (23.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (8.1g)	Porcelain, Plain, rim	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (108.4g)	Unidentified Machine Part, switch for stove or chimney flue ; meant to rotate (In Microenvironment)	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (34.2g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Clear base fragment stippled: '6212'HA monogram (Hazel-Atlas)'11 A' 1940-1971	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (16.8g)	Bos Spp., Navicular, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		4 (1.27g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (1.5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (15.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		2 (1.6g)	Tin Can, Unidentifiable, Fragments (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (6.4g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	173	306	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 10 cmbd		1 (12.1g)	Non-Electrical Wire, copper (Discarded)	7/14/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Button, Shell, Unmeasured, fragmented; mend	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Jewelry Parts, Glass, milk glass earring	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (10.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua, embossed with ..N'S'; aqua fragment	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Porcelain, Plain, rim	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded, rim	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		5 (6.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		8 (8.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		6 (13.8g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		10 (49g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		16 (39.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (3.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, base fragment	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.2g)	Charcoal	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/Black Or Brown	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		6 (1.8g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		23 (11.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20

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9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		9 (15.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (15.6g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, clear; finish fragments	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (3.2g)	Trade Token, non-ferrous metal; raised lettering on both sides: Side 1: 'ALL QUALITY MINTS' Side 2: 'GOOD FOR A 5c PACKAGE OF MINTS' - vending machine token (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (12g)	Chert-Unidentified, Tested Stone	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.01g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Mandible Or Maxilla, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		23 (9.97g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		3 (0.97g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, calcined and blue-black, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (1.97g)	Mammalia, Medium, Indeterminate Rib, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (1.15g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Blue-black and calcined, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (3.68g)	Sus Sp., Upper Molar 2, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.22g)	Muridae (Subfamily Sigmodontinae), New World Rats And Mice, Mandible With Teeth, with all teeth, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (3.51g)	Sus Sp., Jugal, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		13 (7.04g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Skull Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.75g)	Sus Sp., Upper Premolar 2, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (1.69g)	Mammalia, Medium, Indeterminate Vertebra, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.25g)	Sus Sp., Indeterminate Premolar, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.91g)	Sus Sp., Maxilla With Teeth, with pre-molar 2, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Palatine, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.04g)	Muridae (Subfamily Sigmodontinae), New World Rats And Mice, Femur, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		17 (22.8g)	Plaster (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.3g)	Asphalt Floor Tile (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		31 (33.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		19 (49.2g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Non-Electrical Wire (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		3 (5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (0.3g)	Asphalt Roofing (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		5 (7.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		7 (2.8g)	Concretions (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		14 (22.4g)	Unmodified Stone, Complete (Discarded)	7/15/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	174	307	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.7g)	Unmodified Stone (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		24 (106g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		4 (9.1g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (5.2g)	Figurine, Porcelain, base; textured exterior; shape unidentified	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1g)	Glass, Burned	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, 'WH GL.../DRUGG.../ALBA.'	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		38 (26.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.6g)	Whiteware, Plain, rim	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		6 (2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.8g)	Button, Other Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		12 (33.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		6 (4.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.5g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Brass Jewelry Parts (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Black, residual	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed Or Slipped	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (3.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (163g)	Spike, fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		13 (52.2g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Charcoal	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		4 (1.19g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		3 (0.65g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Longitudinal and Irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (2.14g)	Sus Sp., Lower Premolar 3, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.48g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Cancellous Bone Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.35g)	Aves, Medium, Synsacrum, Longitudinal and Irregular perpendicular, Dry-Screened	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Metal Lids, Other, fragment; tin can pop-lid part (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (0.2g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (0.5g)	Chalk (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		5 (5.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (16.1g)	Non-Electrical Wire, copper (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		2 (4.9g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		8 (13.3g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	175	308	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 1, 9-19 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	176	309	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		1 (1.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/15/20

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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	176	309	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		2 (1g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/15/20
9DU286	176	309	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		3 (13.6g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	176	309	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		1 (3.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	176	309	Feature 81	NW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Concretions (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	177	310	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		2 (4.9g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	177	310	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		2 (16.3g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/15/20
9DU286	177	310	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		1 (1.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	177	310	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		1 (1.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	177	310	Feature 81	SW Quad	Level 2, 19-23 cmbd		1 (1.2g)	Sheet Of Iron/Steel (Discarded)	7/15/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		2 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		3 (2.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		1 (1.7g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		3 (26.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		3 (1.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		1 (9.2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, Tableware	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		1 (4.3g)	Stoneware, Domestic, Albany Slipped	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		7 (28.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		1 (17.9g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Finish fragment	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		1 (23g)	Chert-Unidentified, Tool-Chipped-Expedient, Scraper	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		1 (17.72g)	Crassostrea Virginica, Eastern Oyster, Shell, Worm scars and bore holes, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		4 (0.59g)	Mollusca, Indeterminate Shell Fragment, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		2 (3.99g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Vertebra, Two pieces articulate; power saw, Dry-Screened	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	E Half	Level 1, Stripped Surface		3 (42.5g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20

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9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, Stripped Surface		2 (9.9g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, Stripped Surface		2 (5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, Stripped Surface		2 (13.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	178	109	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, Stripped Surface		3 (55.6g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		4 (40.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		5 (24.9g)	Glass, Burned	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		11 (16.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		1 (3g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Brown	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		2 (5.5g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Decal, Mostly faded	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		1 (0.9g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		2 (2.4g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		6 (36.4g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		1 (6.3g)	Button, Other Brass, Witch, corroded ferrous material (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		14 (11.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		2 (8.8g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, Amber Bottle finish fragments	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		10 (12.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		8 (10.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		9 (11.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		4 (14.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, Base fragments	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		1 (0.3g)	Porcelain, Plain	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		2 (2.8g)	Chert-Unidentified, Flake-General	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		3 (22.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		6 (16.5g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		15 (106.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		8 (13.8g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		2 (22.4g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	179	106	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-12 cmbd		3 (19.7g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.7g)	Snaps, Brass (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20

Specimen Catalog

County: Dougherty
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State Site #	Prov Bag #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Field Notes	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (3.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment (In Microenvironment)	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (5.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	2 (0.8g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (1.7g)	Glass, Burned	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (4g)	Container Glass, Clear	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	7 (3.12g)	Mammalia, Medium Or Large, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	1 (0.24g)	Mammalia, Indeterminate, Indeterminate Bone Fragment, reddened and blackened, Flotation - Heavy Fraction	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	78 (105.1g)	Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	30 (28.6g)	Slag (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	28 (15.5g)	Coal (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	9 (21.9g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment (Discarded)	7/17/20
9DU286	180	108	Feature 83	EHalf	Level 1, 7-17 cmbd	Flotation Sample	6 (3.9g)	Brick, Unidentified (Discarded)	7/17/20

**APPENDIX E: CITY DIRECTORY AND
CENSUS DATA SHOWING OCCUPATIONS
OF SITE 9DU286 INHABITANTS**

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APPENDIX E CITY DIRECTORY AND CENSUS DATA FOR SITE 9DU286:
PERSONS LISTED BY OCCUPATION

1910 Census -Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Saunders, Henry	Bartender	Poolroom
309	Saunders, Maggie	Washerwoman	At home
311	Shaw, Gary	Laborer	Railroad yard
311	Soloman, Dorothy	Teacher	Public School
315	Lamar, Minnie	Washer woman	At home
315	Fason, Turner	Laborer	Wood hauler

1920 Census – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Jesup, Lee	Laborer	Fertilizer plant
309	Jesup, Florence	Laundress	At home
309	Jesup, Jimmie	Bell Boy	Hotel
311	Span, Gary	Fireman	Railroad
311	Span, Beatrice	Laundry	At home
313	Williams, Arthur	Porter	Railroad
313	Williams, Nellie	Laundry	At home
313	Ponce, Mary	Nurse	Private Family
315	Johnson, Sallie	Laundress	At home
315	Johnson, Willie	Laundress	At home
315	Johnson, Mary Lee	Laundress	At home

1920 Census– Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where employed
308	Turner, Charlie	Painter	Houses
308	Turner, Clara	Laundress	At home
308	Ponce, Willie	Laborer	Building
310	Greene, Siriella	Laundress	At home
310	Greene, Grace	Laundress	At home
310	Danson, Louisana	Cook	Private Home
310	Danson, Howard	Barber	Barber shop
312	NOT LISTED		

1922 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Saunders, Henry	None given	NA
311	Scott, Evalina	None given	NA
313	Dawson, Howard	Porter	NA
313	Williams, Arthur	Switchman	NA
315	Lovett, Cleveland	Laborer	NA

1925 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Sanders, Henry	Laborer	NA
311	Scott, Evalina	Laundress	NA
313	Winter, Owens	NA Not listed by name in directory	NA
313	Jones, Estelle	Laundress	NA
313	Lockett, Leonard	Mill hand	NA
313	Montgomery	Porter	NA
315	Lovett, Cleveland	Mill hand	NA

1928–1929 Albany City Directory- Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Sanders, Henry	Laborer	NA
311	Grady, William	Laborer	NA
313	Bryant, Sarah	Cook	NA
315	Lovett, Cleveland	Laborer	NA

1930–1931 Albany City Directory - Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Sanders, Henry	Laborer	NA
311	Montgomery, Milton	Porter	NA
313	Washington, Jordan	Served Lunches	NA
315	Lovett, Sallie	Laundress	NA

1934–1935 Albany City Directory Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Sanders, Henry	Laborer	NA
311	Batter, Ella	Not stated	NA
313	Pack, Henry	Not listed by name in directory	NA
315	Woods, Henry	None stated	NA

1934–1935 Albany City Directory- Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	NA
308	Fain, Sam	Laborer	NA
310	No listing		NA
312	Blacksmith, Mary	Not stated	NA

1937–1938 Albany City Directory - Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Milton, Clarence	Laborer	NA
311	Burch, Mattie Mae	Not stated	NA
313	Hardwick, Lemmie	Not listed by name in directory	NA
315	Hargrove, Bessie	Not listed by name in directory	NA

1939 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Sanders, Maggie	Not listed by name	NA
311	Burch, Mattie Mae	Teacher	NA
313	Puttman, Ernest	Not listed	NA
313	Bailey, Cyra	Not listed by name	NA
	Slater, Aretha	Not stated	NA
	Slater, Essie May	Domestic	NA
	Williams, Randolph	Not stated	NA
	Hooper, Minnie	Not stated	NA
	Lewis, Joe	Student	NA
	Littman, Louis	Not stated	NA
	Scay, Jerry	Not listed by name in directory	NA
315	Jones, Frances	Washerwoman	NA

1939 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

	Rogers, La Blanche	Washerwoman	NA
	Smith, James	Not Stated	NA
	Woods, Henry	Employee	City of Albany Street Department
	Rivers, Bessie	Washer Woman	NA

1941–1942 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Sanders, Maggie	Cook	NA
311	Burch, Mattie Mae	Teacher	NA
315	Not Listed		NA

1941–1942 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Jones, Ella	Laundress	NA

1943–1944 Albany City Directory- Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florence	Domestic	NA
311	Burch, Mattie	Teacher	NA
313	Hart, Hattie	Domestic	NA
	Hudson, Lonnie	Laborer	NA
	Lewis, Aretha	Landress	NA
	Richardson, Irene	Domestic	NA
315	Not Listed		NA

1943–1944 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Jones, Ella	Not Stated	NA

1946–1947 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	Johnson, Hattie	Not stated	NA
	Lawson, Robert	Not stated	NA
	Sanders, Maggie	Not stated	NA
311	Burch, Mattie	Teacher	NA
313	Hudson, Lonnie	Not stated	NA
	Lewis, Aretha	Not stated	NA
	Richardson, Irene	Domestic	NA
	Williams, Silas	Plasterer	NA

1946–1947 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Hillery, Annie	Domestic	NA

1949–1950 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Cook	NA
	Sanders, Maggie	Not stated	NA
311	Burch, Mattie L	Insurance Agent	NA
313	Atkins, Albert	Employed	Railroad
	Hudson, Lonnie	Employed	Cuday Packing Co
	Richardson, Irene	Cook	So. Grand Terrace Cafe
	Williams, Silas	Plasterer	NA
315	Sundry Store		NA

1949–1950 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Hillery, Annie	Laundress	NA

1951 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Domestic	NA
	Sanders, Maggie	Not stated	NA

1951 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

311	Burch, Mattie L	Insurance Agent	NA
313	Williams, Silas	Plasterer	NA
	Hudson, Lonnie	Employed	Cudahy Packing Co
315	Florida Seafood		NA

1951 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Hillery, Annie	Laundress	NA

1953 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Domestic	NA
	Willis, Leroy	Not stated	NA
311	Burch, Mattie L	Insurance Agent	NA
313	Richardson, Irene	Plasterer	NA
	Williams, Hattie	Employee	Cleaners
313 ½	Ford, John	Wholesale manager	San Souci Distbg Co.
	Hudson, Lonnie	Employed	Cudahy Packing Co
	Strawder, James	Employee	City of Albany
315	Highland Clinic		NA

1953 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Grant, Annie M	Not stated	NA

1956 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Domestic	NA
	Willis, Leroy	Not stated	NA
311	Burch, Mattie L	Not stated	NA
313	Richardson, Irene	Cook	So. Grand Terrace
	Hunt, Annie	Cook	NA

1956 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

313 1/2	Hudson, Lonnie	Carpenter	NA
	Strawder, James	Laborer	City of Albany
315	Phillips Home Furn.		NA

1956 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Not Listed		

1957 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Domestic	NA
	Willis, Leroy	Not stated	NA
311	Burch, Mattie L	Not stated	NA
313	Richardson, Irene	Cook	So. Grand Terrace
	Hunt, Annie	Cook	NA
313 1/2	Hudson, Lonnie	Carpenter	NA
	Strawder, James	Laborer	City of Albany
315	Phillips Home Furn.		NA

1957 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Hillery, Annie	Laundress	NA

1958 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Maid	NA
311	Burch, Mattie L	Not stated	NA
313	Richardson, Irene	Cook	So. Grand Terrace
313 1/2	Hudson, Lonnie	Not stated	NA
315	vacant		NA

1958 Albany City Directory – Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Brown, Russell	Shoe shiner	NA

1960 Albany City Directory – Highland Avenue

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
309	King, Florine	Maid	NA
311	Burch, Mattie L	Not stated	NA
313	Richardson, Irene	Cook	So. Grand Terrace
313 1/2	Hudson, Lonnie	Not stated	NA
315	vacant		NA

1960 Albany City Directory - Highland Alley

Address	Resident	Occupation	Where Employed
308	Brown, Russell	Shoe shiner	NA
308 ½	Ethel's Beer Parlor		

APPENDIX F: SITE FORM

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CLEAR

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

PRINT

Official Site Number: 9DU286

Institutional/Field Number: Albany MMT B Site 1 **Site Name:** _____
County: Dougherty **Location Accuracy:** High **Map Name:** Albany West (USGS)
UTM Zone: 16N **UTM Easting:** 770042 (NAD27) **UTM Northing:** 3496552 (NAD27)

Owner Name: City of Albany **Address:** 303 Highland Avenue **Ownership:** City
Site Length: 135 (meters) **Width:** 90 (meters) **Elevation:** 60 (meters) or feet
Basis for Site Dimensions: GPS High Accuracy **Orientation:** N-S **Investigation Status:** Professional
Investigation Type (select up to 3): 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation

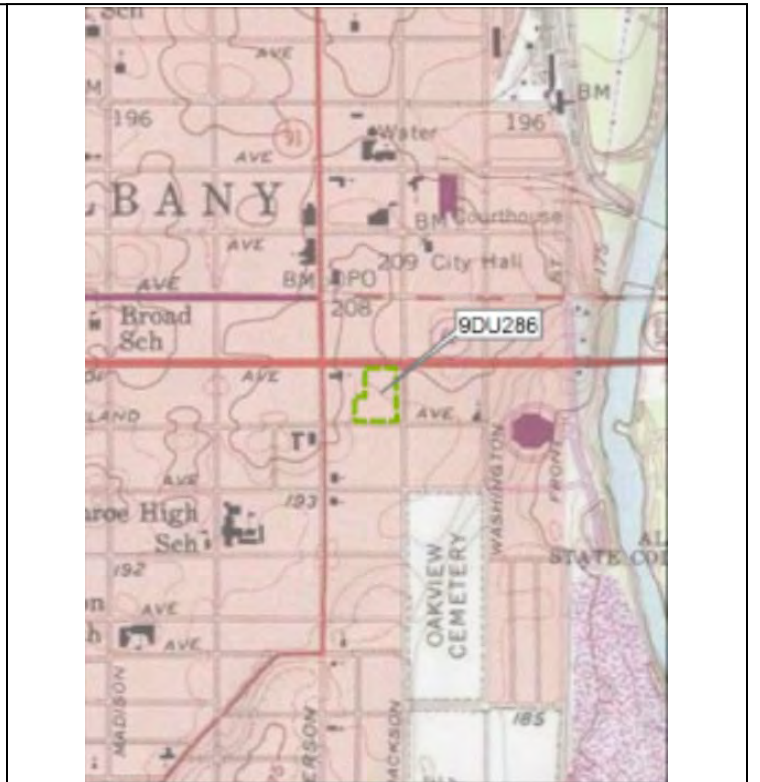
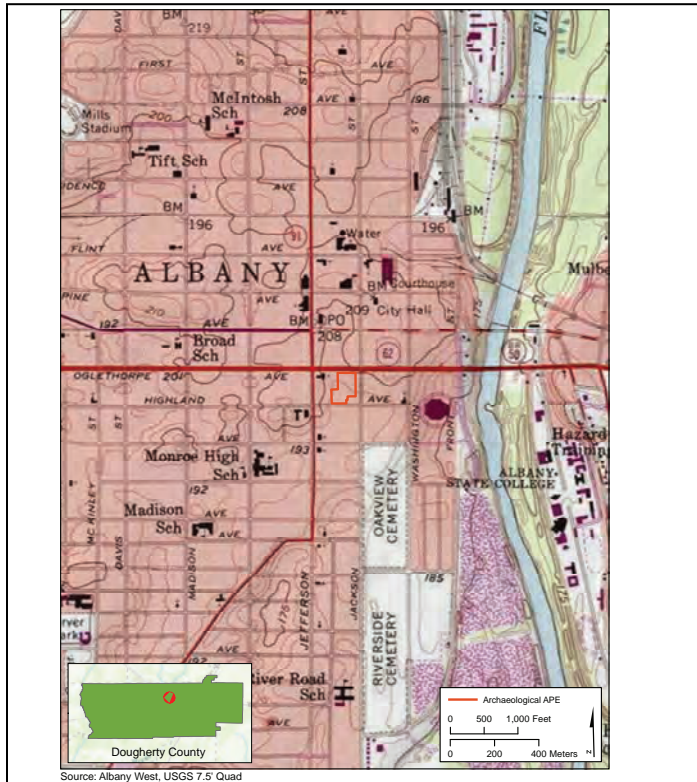
Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):
 N/A Grab Sample Diagnostics Controlled-Total Controlled-Sample Other _____
Standing Architecture: Absent **Midden:** Unknown **Features:** Present
Percent Disturbance: Greater than 50% **Context of Artifacts:** Both Plowzone & Subsurface **Slope %:** 2
Type of Site (select up to 3): 1. House or Structure
 2. Factory 3. Barn, Stable

**For additional types, choose from a list of site types provided by GASF and include in Additional Information below.*

Has the site been excavated? Yes No **Estimate percentage of site excavated:** 4%
Topography: Other **Current Vegetation** (woods, pasture, etc.): Open, grassy and paved areas
Nearest Water Source: a. Name: Flint River b. Type: River
 c. Major Drainage (name): _____ d. Minor Drainage (name): _____
Distance to Water: a. Horizontal 550 (meters) or feet b. Vertical 14 (meters) or feet

Additional Information: **Please include descriptions for items selected as Other in the above dropdown menus.*

Data recovery excavations were conducted at 9DU286 in July 2020. This site is situated on an upland flat in Downtown Albany. Data recovery excavations were designed to explore the lifeways of the site's past inhabitants and domestic activities associated with the nineteenth- and twentieth-century households along State Street (Highland Ave.) and Highland Alley. Two areas were mechanically stripped for feature excavation. Of the 84 features exposed in both stripped areas, 56 were structural, 14 were pits, eight represented bulldozer disturbances, four were vegetation related, and two represented natural low areas.



Sketch Map

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

Official Map

(Xerox of topographic map)

State Site Number: 9DU286 Institutional/Field Number: Albany MMT B Site 1

Public Status: Select... National Register Status: Listed

National Register Level of Significance: Select...

Preservation State (select up to two): 1. Razed 2. Select...

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Construction 3. Unknown

Describe Current Land Use:

Buildings have been demolished at 9DU286 in preparation for the construction of the Albany Multitmodal Transportation Center.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Anne Dorland Affiliation: New South Associates, Inc.

Date of Fieldwork: 07/28/2020 Date of Report: 01/31/2021

Report Title:

“Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Around”: Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Site 9DU286, Albany Multimodal Transportation Center, by M. Anne Dorland and Velma Thomas Fann, with Stefanie M. Smith, Linda Scott Cummings, and Leslie Branch-Raymer

Other Reports:

Botwick, Brad, Summer Ciomek, and J. W. Joseph
2015 Cultural Resources Assessment of Albany Multimodal Transportation Center, City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia.

Botwick, Brad, Sarah Lowry, and J. W. Joseph
2017 Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Albany Multimodal Transportation Center, City of Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia.

Artifacts Collected (select as many as appropriate):

Lithic Debitage Lithic Tools FCR Precontact Ceramic Historic Ceramic Faunal Remains
Botanical Remains Building Material Nails Glass Metal Midden Other

Artifact Details:

A total of 11,529 artifacts were collected during the data recovery of 9DU286. Of these, 3,829 were miscellaneous artifacts, 3,601 were household/structural artifacts 3,134 were foodways artifacts, 79 were clothing artifacts, 66 were personal artifacts, and 27 were agricultural/labor artifacts. Faunal remains consisted of 645 individual bone or shell fragments. Twenty-nine of the recovered artifacts were pre-contact lithics.

Were ancestral and/or human skeletal remains found? Yes No

Location of Collections: Waring Archaeological Laboratory Location of Field Notes: Waring Archaeological Laborator

Private Collections:

Private Owner Name: _____ Address: _____

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 1. Historic Non-Indian 2. Unknown Indian 3. Select...

4. Select... Other: _____

Phases: 1. Select... 2. Select... 3. Select...

4. Select... Other: _____

FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date: 01/26/2021 Institutional Affiliation: New South Associates, Inc.

Name: Anne Dorland Phone: (770) 498-4155 Email: adorland@newsouthassoc.com

Is this form a revisit of an existing archaeological site? Yes No