

"WE WERE THERE, TOO":
ARCHAEOLOGY OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY
IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

by

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ABSTRACT

Thomas Cook and his wife escaped slavery by taking the Underground Railroad to Canada prior to the Civil War. In the early 1870s, the family pursued visions of a better life to California, eventually settling in Sacramento. In 1901 the Cook family lived on the alley at 1418-1/2 J Street; Thomas Cook and one son worked as barbers; a daughter worked as a dressmaker. Ninety years later, prior to the construction of an addition to the City's Community/Convention Center, personnel of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, excavated a privy filled with artifacts associated with the Cooks. This monograph presents all of the historical, archaeological, artifactual, and contextual information connected with this site, which is one of the first urban African-American sites excavated in California, if not in the western states generally. The goal of this report is to present the data as a comparative collection. The authors plan to publish further analyses of the Cook site in the future and welcome comments and suggestions on the avenues for this research.

Archaeologists have added a great deal to our understanding of the grim history of enslaved African Americans in the antebellum South. However, the story of blacks who traveled to the cities of the Far West - both free and as escaped slaves - has yet to be told. Although the advancement of African Americans in the urban West was limited by a racist structure, they nonetheless created a sophisticated and urbane culture.

The archaeological remains left by Thomas Cook and his family reflect the household members' daily lives. Archaeological evidence suggests that family members carried on their high status occupations at home during off hours, thereby circumventing the public ban on serving both black and white clientele. A comparison of the Cook assemblage with that of a nearby white household shows similarities that mask the gulf that must have existed between these peoples' lives in early 20th-century Sacramento. The effects of racism, as well as the family's responses to it, can be seen in the archaeological remains left by the Thomas Cook family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people contributed to the success of this project. Susan Alvarez worked as Field Assistant during the excavation of Feature 3 and conducted supplemental archival research. Anmarie Medin, Elaine-Maryse Solari, and Sunshine Psota processed the artifacts. Sunshine Psota and Vicki Beard catalogued the material and prepared the preliminary analysis eventually developed as Tables 2 through 6. Karana Hattersley-Drayton, North Bay Folklife, initiated phone interviews and researched oral history archives for comparative materials. Jean Hudson and Phillip L. Walker, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, identified and analyzed the faunal remains. Peter D. Schulz identified and analyzed the fish remains. C. Lynn Rogers analyzed the clothing fasteners. Clarence Caesar and Raymond Pitts provided us with historical information about Sacramento's African-American population. Suzanne Stewart, Stewart/Gerike Consultants, edited the report. Christina Savitski prepared the beautiful illustrations.

James Faber of the Facilities Management Department coordinated our work with the demolition contractor and graciously extended the deadline when illness prevented us from completing the report on schedule.

To all who assisted, our thanks. To any we may have forgotten, our apologies. Any mistakes are our own.

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CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

We have the record of kings and gentlemen ad nauseam and in stupid detail; but of the common run of human beings, and particularly of the half or wholly submerged working group, the world has saved all too little of authentic record and tried to forget or ignore even the little saved. W.E.B. DuBois

This report is one of three that describe the results of a program of archaeological excavation and historical research undertaken on the city block JK/14-15 in Sacramento, California (Map 1). The work was sponsored by the City of Sacramento in advance of the construction of an annex to the City Community/Convention Center. This report presents the results of the investigation of Feature 3, a backfilled privy behind the alley residence of the Cooks, an African-American family who lived at 1418-1/2 J Street in the early 20th century. The second report examines a small trash pit associated with the backyard chicken-raising endeavors of the Newman family, who lived at 1423 K Street (M. Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992a). The third report describes the excavation of a low-lying area beneath the residence of Mrs. Hudson at 1408 J Street (M. Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992b).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

During the past 25 years, Sacramento has been the scene of numerous large-scale archaeological excavations. Early archaeological investigations, in 1966, concentrated on Sacramento's embarcadero and the associated commercial district in connection with the construction of Interstate 5 (Hastings 1968). This research focused on architectural reconstruction and recovery of artifact-rich deposits that were the result of city-wide fires in the early 1850s. From 1968 to 1978, the California Department of Parks and Recreation sponsored an intensive series of investigations on a half-block portion of Old Sacramento State Historic Park, just one block from the waterfront. Once again, architectural reconstruction was the principal rationale for this work, much of which -- although not all (e.g., Butler 1979; Pritchard 1972) -- was done using the arbitrary unit/10-cm level method devised for unstratified prehistoric sites.

Beginning in 1976, archaeological efforts shifted away from "Old Sacramento" and the embarcadero district with the excavation of the Hannon Saloon deposits at 4th and K streets (Schulz 1977) and the Sonoma State University Anthropological Studies Center investigations described below. These later investigations emphasized the stratigraphic excavation of discrete archaeological features that could be associated with documented activities and social units. All of these investigations were the result of government regulations that required the mitigation of impacts to historic archaeological sites prior to development.

The investigation of the Convention Center parcel is the fourth major archaeological examination of Sacramento's historic period carried out by Sonoma State University's Anthropological Studies Center (ASC). The first focused on a portion of the JK67 block in 1979 (Praetzellis, Praetzellis, and Brown 1980). This location was known as the Golden Eagle site for a hotel of the same name that had once stood there. In 1981 the ASC excavated portions of the city block bounded by IJ56 streets. Focusing on the center of Sacramento's historic Chinese district, the IJ56 investigation produced a wealth of information about this ethnic enclave in the 1850s (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1982).

In 1988 work on the IJ89 Block, also known as the Library Plaza Block, yielded more than 60 discrete archaeological contexts -- both features and layers -- and more than 140 archive boxes of artifacts, containing literally hundreds of thousands of individual items. The features excavated during these investigations represented four themes, thus four monographs constituted the technical report on the investigations. These monographs presented the results of the investigation of the cellar of a rental cottage at 808 I Street, filled in approximately 1905 (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990a), and the backlot of the nearby San Fong Chong Laundry at 814 I Street (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990b). Other volumes reported on stratified deposits associated with a series of early merchants residing at 803 J Street and a contemporary baker at 823 J Street (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990c), and the Pioneer Junk Store at 805 J Street (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990d). These monographs were published as a series and are available at cost.

Households and businesses associated with individuals of divergent ethnic backgrounds have been studied in the archaeological work in Sacramento. These include the aforementioned Chinese merchants on the IJ56 block (see also, Praetzellis et al. 1987), Chinese laundrymen at 814 I Street, a Prussian Jewish junk dealer at 805 J, German bakers at 823 J, and African-American barbers at the Golden Eagle Hotel site. Much of ASC's work in Sacramento has been recently synthesized by Adrian Praetzellis (1991a) in *The Archaeology of a Victorian City* and elsewhere (A. Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992).

PROJECT HISTORY

The archaeological investigation of the JK/14-15 block resulted from the environmental review mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and in compliance with the mitigation measures specified in the Environmental Impact Report (City of Sacramento 1988).

Prior to field testing, an archaeological research design and a testing strategy were prepared (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1991a). As there was no evidence of prehistoric occupation on the project site, the research design concentrated on resources of the historic period.

The occupancy history of the study area was reconstructed using official City records, census schedules, directories, historic maps, and other sources. The information potential of the various parcels was determined by assessing their potential contribution to research issues in the areas of consumerism, urban households, urban geography, and ethnicity, as well as their potential for public interpretation (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1991a:12-14). Next the archaeological (survival) potential of each parcel was assessed. Following the procedures established by Schulz (1979a), test excavations were recommended for parcels where high research potential coincided with high archaeological potential.

In this first phase of investigation, test trenches were positioned according to the criteria of archaeological sensitivity and research potential outlined in the project research design and testing strategy. For the sake of cost-efficiency, ground truthing and evaluation were accomplished in a single phase using criteria established in the research design.

The testing was carried out on May 1 and 2, and September 3 and 4, 1991. Test excavation was done with the aid of a John Deere 410 hydraulic backhoe-loader with a 36-inch bucket. The object of testing was to expose previous ground surfaces (interfaces) in plan view. Features discovered in this way were to be minimally examined for integrity, structure, content, and date of deposition.

A total of approximately 15,000 square feet (1385 square meters) was mechanically stripped. From 6 to 24 inches (15 to 61 centimeters) of soil was removed. The entire project area was found to contain a scattering of historic-period and modern artifacts dating from the middle of the 19th to the late 20th centuries. In accordance with the project research design, these materials were not considered legally important since they had very poor archaeological "focus" (Deetz 1977:94): that is, the behaviors that resulted in the creation of these patterns of materials could not be reliably deciphered. In addition, since artifacts with a wide range of dates all appeared on the same period interface, it would not have been possible to derive either behavioral associations among artifacts or true historical associations between assemblages and the actual inhabitants of the parcel in times past.

Seven archaeological features were found (Map 2). Four of these, Features A (a shallow, truncated pit), B (a lens of artifacts in sandy soil), C (disturbed layer with some 19th-century artifacts), and D (backfilled privy), were examined at the time of discovery and determined not to be legally important under the criteria established in the research design. The three remaining phenomena, Area 1 and Features 2 and 3, were determined to be sufficiently important to require more study (Praetzellis 1991b).

Feature 3, the subject of this report, was a square, wood-lined pit containing a large quantity of artifacts, including whole and fragmentary bottles, white improved and transfer-printed ceramics, much food bone, and ferrous metal. Leading into the pit was a narrow trench-like feature. Feature 3 appeared to have been backfilled in the late 19th century. The quantity and range of artifacts contained in the feature and its sealed context and unimpaired integrity made this a legally important resource with the potential to address many of the issues identified in the project research design. At the conclusion of this phase, the archaeological deposits were covered with woven plastic fabric and the trench backfilled with soil. Feature 3 was excavated on September 11 through 13, 1991, by Adrian Praetzellis, Field Director, and Susan Alvarez, Field Assistant.

Goals

When Feature 3 was discovered during field testing, a decision had to be made regarding its importance under CEQA guidelines. The feature appeared to lack the necessary antiquity suggested by CEQA, being less than 100 years old, but contained the focus, range, and quantity of artifacts necessary to provide information useful in addressing research questions of demonstrable public and scientific interest. Despite considerable prefield research, no residents had been associated with the property. The property's association with turn-of-the-century alley dwellers, it was felt, gave it considerable importance, as little is known about the way of life of these urbanites whose presence is dim in pictorial and historical records. Researchers eventually discovered the identity of the residents at 1418-1/2 J Street through painstaking city directory work, and the uniqueness of deposit became evident. As one of the first artifact assemblages excavated from an African-American site in the West, the importance of the Cook collection is very clear.

The archaeological, artifactual, and historical data are presented in Chapter 2 in such a way that they may be used and interpreted by other researchers. Interpretive approaches that may be productively applied to this collection are introduced in Chapter 3. These analyses are preliminary. Further development is beyond the scope of the present project, which did not anticipate a discovery of this research significance. The authors, however, plan to pursue their study of the Cook site in future publications and presentations, including some intended for the African-American community.

Further research directions might include documentary and oral historical research into food ways, the mechanisms by which racism operated, and the modes of resistance to it. With a greater understanding of the site's context, the assemblage could then be compared to other urban sites (as yet unexcavated) in the West, urban sites within the more crowded and populous African-American communities of the East and South, and rural sites wherever they may be found. Only then could patterns within the archaeological record be associated with region, ethnicity, or place within the rural-urban continuum.

Archaeologists have been admonished to take stock of their social responsibility to the people whose history they are reconstructing. This is particularly true on African-American sites, where racism undeniably structured many of the events and processes that occurred there. To focus solely on material remains in a context that takes racism for granted, or ignores the condition altogether, negates the experience of African Americans, past and present. Parker Potter (1991) criticizes archaeologists for a lack of self-reflection regarding their own constructs and conclusions, and how these may be used to promote social agendas at odds with those of the groups being studied. He challenges archaeologists to involve African Americans in framing their research questions and to give the African-American community historical knowledge that they can use as a basis for future action (Potter 1991:101). The history of the project, outlined above, limited the involvement of the Sacramento African-American community in our work. Nevertheless, we believe that this report and subsequent products will fulfill both of Potter's suggestions.

The Sacramento African American Historical and Cultural Society (SAAHCS) organized recently with the following statement of goals: "We are concerned about the absence of our story in local historical celebrations. We were tired of our children being deprived of the knowledge about our local history. . . . We wanted Sacramento, our home, to know more about the major discoveries and contributions made by our forefathers, not only in Sacramento, but throughout the world" (Woods 1990). Recently, archaeologists working on an African-American site in Annapolis, Maryland, have used their on-site interpretive program to query African-American visitors for feedback on the research goals. The questions, which could be asked of any African-American site, included: "How were people living in this neighborhood part of the broader community in the late 1800s and the early 1900s?"; "To what degree did they participate in the local market economy?"; "Were free African Americans somehow limited in the ways they could participate and, if so, to what degree were they able to free themselves from those social and economic processes?" Positive visitor response provided evidence that these were considered socially relevant questions, of interest to the community (Logan 1992:11). African Americans from Sacramento, as well as from Annapolis or any other community, can see in the Cook site the successful struggles of their forefathers against and within the bonds perpetuated by racist policies and practices -- policies and practices that can be traced to the present, unmasked, and challenged.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At the opening of the 19th century, Sacramento's aboriginal inhabitants, the Nisenan, still lived relatively unmolested by foreign encroachment, hunting and gathering from the land's abundant resources, as they had done throughout their history. The Nisenan way of life was abruptly transformed when John Sutter, a German-Swiss adventurer, arrived with his followers in 1839 to establish New Helvetia.

Sutter received legal title from the Mexican government to 11 square leagues of land and established a cattle ranch and farm that he ran in quiet obscurity as a feudal estate using Native American labor. Then, on 24 January 1848, while digging a tailrace for Sutter's mill, James Marshall discovered gold on the American River. The news spread quickly, and by June, San Francisco stood deserted "as if an epidemic has swept the little town away"

(Bancroft 1888:59). Rumors of the great riches to be found in California caused little excitement on the East Coast, until the end of September and the publication of a number of fanciful and exaggerated articles on wealth being plucked from the ground. When a box filled with California gold dust was placed on exhibition at the War Office in Washington, D.C., many Easterners turned westward, resolved to make their fortunes. Sutter's personal domain was trampled in the ensuing stampede.

Bancroft described the diversity of California society during the Gold Rush as "a gathering without parallel in history," "a Babylonian confusion of tongues" made up of a "medley of races and nationalities" (1888:221). The Americans formed the dominant group among this colorful array. Many of the foreign sojourners who arrived after the depletion of the "easy gold" went home empty-handed, for as it became evident that there was not enough gold for everyone, foreigners were discouraged from mining by both legal and illegal means.

Economic disappointment caused the first wave of anti-foreign agitation in the mining districts. This was directed against the Sonorans from northern Mexico and the Chileans, whose prior experience and greater skill at mining provoked jealousy among the uninitiated Americans. These miners successfully lobbied for a tax on foreign miners, which was passed in April by the State legislature in the form of a \$10 monthly license fee. This excessive levy was repealed in 1851; by that time, the tax, in combination with threats and acts of violence, had caused the outmigration of many Latin-American miners. In 1852 the entrance of large numbers of Chinese miners into an already declining river-mining economy encouraged the legislature to pass a second Foreign Miners' Tax, this time at a reduced rate of \$3 a month, raised to \$4 in 1853 (Bancroft 1888:404-406). Tax collectors traveled throughout the mining districts. This informal manner of collection led to an organized system of extortion, where "carpet baggers" toured an area impersonating the government official and collected money on their own behalf, issuing fraudulent receipts (Meek 1926:162). Contrary to popular opinion, the tax was not collected only from Chinese; tax collectors got their fee wherever they could: from Chinese, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Italians, and Portuguese, as well as African Americans, who were classed as non-citizens (Wheat 1929).

Thus, competition for mineral deposits and later for profitable employment expressed itself in racist policies and practices -- legal, illegal, and extralegal -- carried out by the white dominated power structure against all people of color (Latin Americans, African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans). The black population of California was numerically small in comparison to those of the other affected groups, increasing from around 1,000 in 1850 to 4,000 in 1860. As the overseas Chinese population grew from 10,000 to 47,000 during the same period, this group suffered the brunt of racist attacks designed to protect white labor from competition with "inferior races" (Heizer and Almquist 1971:120).

Although California had been admitted to the Union as a "free state" in 1850, and any slave brought into California should have been free, the legal status of African Americans was insecure. The California legislature passed a Fugitive Slave Act in April 1852, which was quickly tested and declared constitutional by the courts. The temporary residence of a slave in free territory was ruled to have no effect on the legality of the slave's servitude. Likewise, as California had not emancipated slaves upon achieving statehood, the masters of those slaves were said to have had a right to their services. The fact that the state constitution prohibited slavery was not considered. The last fugitive slave case was tried unsuccessfully in 1858, when a federal court in San Francisco ruled that Archy Lee was a free man and could not be forced to return enslaved to Mississippi. Only with the arrival of the Civil War did African Americans obtain the right to testify in cases involving whites (Heizer and Almquist 1971:122-128).

From 1848 Sacramento grew and prospered as the gateway to the goldfields of the northern Sierra Nevada and soon became a center of African-American population in the state. The trail to Sutter's Fort became J Street, the town's main thoroughfare and center of trade, branching at the end of town into many roads to the mines. Before taking a crossroad, miners purchased supplies at general merchandise and specialty shops and found temporary lodging, food, and amusement in the many hotels, gambling halls, and saloons flanking J Street.

One block north, I Street served the same supply and service function for prospective Chinese miners and residents. In the 1850s numerous Chinese stores, gaming houses, and lodgings were located on I Street between 2nd and 6th streets. Bordering the slough on the north side of town and site of the 1852 levee (Brienes 1979:7), I Street was a less desirable neighborhood during Sacramento's early period. Later, as Sacramentans raised the city streets to prevent further flooding, I Street frontage increased in value as property suitable for businesses that required space for storage and heavy traffic. With this increase in value of real estate, the Chinese section of Sacramento became smaller and more compact, located between the "China (formerly Sutter) Slough" and I Street from 5th to 2nd streets (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1982:21-22).

In contrast to the concentrated Chinese settlement pattern, the residences of African Americans seem to have been distributed throughout Sacramento (Brienes, West & Schulz 1981:37, Fig. 7). A similar pattern has also been observed in San Francisco where, prior to World War II, African-American inhabitants were "to some degree lost in the city's population complex" (Daniels 1990:99). In contrast with the more recent past when African-American newcomers arrived en masse during the 1940s and settled in specific neighborhoods, those who migrated to the city individually or as families during the 19th century spread throughout Sacramento and San Francisco.

There is some evidence for a pattern of African-American residence along the city's alleys, which was frequently the case in other urban centers (Borchert 1980). It may be that ethnic patterning in Sacramento operated on a scale smaller than the multi-block neighborhood. On the half block bounded by 6th, N, and 7th streets, for example, African-American families and individuals settled on 6th Street; Jewish families of eastern and central European descent settled on 7th Street; affluent professionals constructed large residences in the center of N Street; while renters resided in cottages and less substantial dwellings on either end of the street (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1991b). In 19th-century Sacramento, lettered streets seem to have been the most desirable addresses, followed by numbered streets, with alley addresses clearly indicating low status.

Sacramento African Americans founded churches, schools, benevolent societies, and other social organizations from the 1850s onwards. Established in 1850, St. Andrew's A. M. E. Church constructed its own building at 7th between G and H streets in 1852; Shiloh (Siloam) Baptist Church was founded in 1856, and the congregation purchased their own building on 5th between M and N streets three years later (Caesar 1985:37). For many years African-American children were excluded from public schools. Elizabeth Thorn Scott taught the first class of 14 African-American children in the basement of St. Andrew's in 1854. The following year, the Sacramento County Board of Education provided a small stipend for the construction of a school building and its maintenance. Although official segregation of California schools was disallowed in 1877, integration of the school system moved slowly, and many African-American children attended segregated ungraded schools well into the 1880s (SAAHCS 1990:9).

St. Andrew's served as the center of African-American political life throughout California. The Colored Conventions of 1855, 1856, and 1865 were held here to set the African-American political agenda in the struggle for civil rights (SAAHCS 1990:7-8). Many

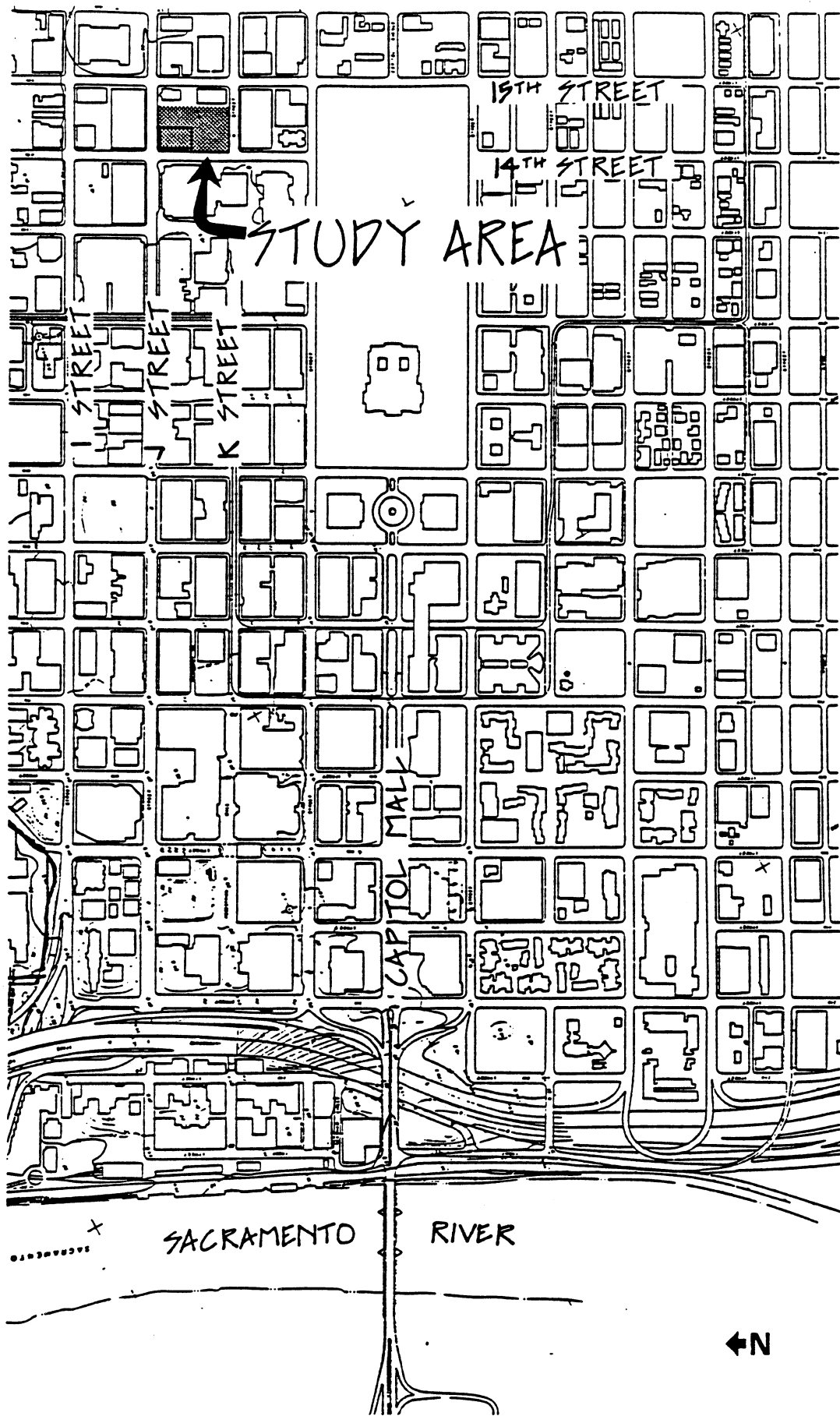
black Americans who came to California as slaves had been able to purchase their freedom with gold-mining earnings. These people went on to secure the freedom of others brought into the state as slaves: An 1852 Sacramento newspaper advertisement offered a "Negro Man" for \$300 at auction or for \$100 to any of his "abolition brethren" who sought the opportunity to release "said Negro from bondage" (Heizer and Almquist 1971:125, citing *Democratic State Journal*: June 1852).

The characteristics and experiences of the urban African-American communities of Sacramento and San Francisco differed from those of the ghetto dwellers of eastern cities and the tenant farmers of the rural South. Until the 1940s, the black communities of these two cities were small and made up primarily of service workers. There were few professionals or businessmen/women and few laborers, skilled or unskilled (Caesar 1985:100-110; Daniels 1990:xvii, 17). There was no real professional class here as in the Northeast and South, where African-American colleges and universities provided training (Caesar 1985:100). Throughout this period, urban African Americans in northern California worked as expressmen, porters, cooks, domestic servants, janitors, barbers, and construction workers.

In 1860, 155 African Americans lived in Sacramento, constituting approximately 1 percent of the population. By 1900 the relative number of this group had declined to 402, less than 1 percent. Following the completion of the railroads in the 1880s and the tarnishing of the Gold Rush luster, southern California became the most popular destination for African Americans relocating from elsewhere in the United States (Caesar 1985:74, 96). Racist union policies also discouraged African Americans from relocating to urban centers in northern California, where the small number of black Americans lacked the power and influence to promote change.

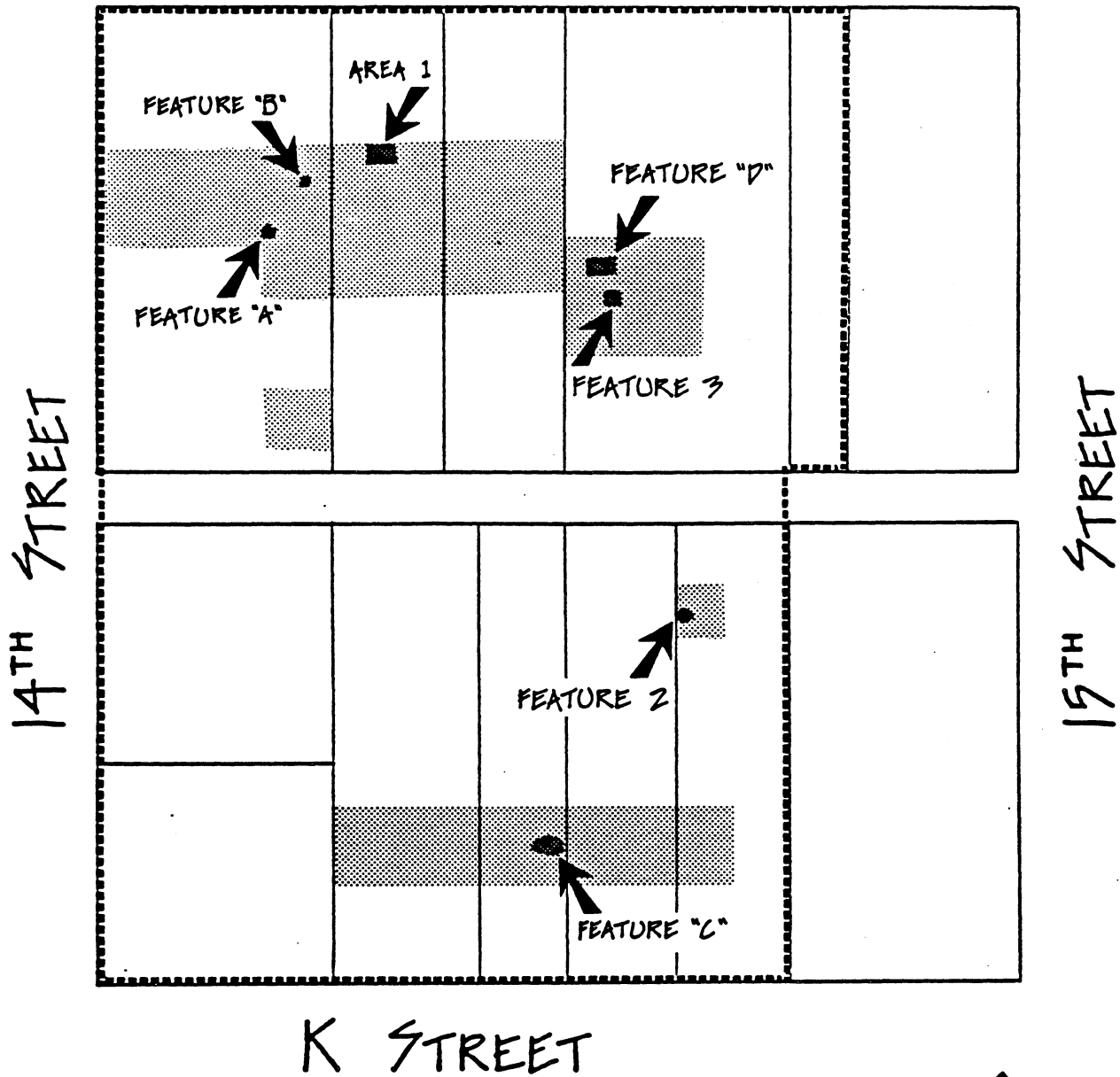
Clarence Caesar (1985:91) has characterized the decades between 1880 and 1940 within Sacramento's black history as "the settled community," noting a lack of growth and a period of stabilization. The level of political and social activism dropped off considerably from previous decades when civil rights victories had been won. Racism retreated into more subtle domains, harder to confront by the small black community faced with the indifference of the majority. Where in the South, racist doctrine was upheld by Jim Crow laws and terrorist activities, in the West it was supported by an "understanding" of the economic and social "place" of minorities (Caesar 1985:97-99). This understanding delayed further civil rights advances for decades in cities such as Sacramento and San Francisco.

Despite racism and prejudice, the African Americans who settled and found their niche within these northern California urban centers were often quite successful financially. Wages were higher here, prices were lower, fortunes could be made and lost. These "pioneer urbanites" developed a rich social and cultural world for their family and friends (Daniels 1990). Only one generation removed from the specter of enslavement, within the all-pervasive influence of racism, African Americans competed successfully within the arena where it was "understood" that they might operate.

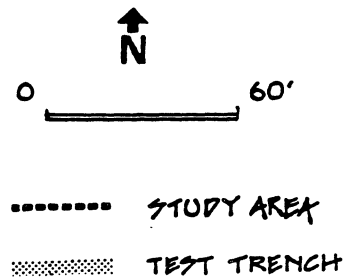


MAP 1
STUDY AREA LOCATION

✓ STREET



MAP Z
TEST LOCATIONS



CHAPTER 2

FINDINGS

HISTORY

Methods

Historical research was conducted at the Sacramento History and Science Division Archives, the California State Library, Bancroft Library, Sonoma County Public Library, Sonoma State University and California State University, Sacramento. Numerous phone interviews were initiated in an attempt to locate potential documentary sources, comparative collections, and oral history informants. Persons contacted include:

Johanna Herring, Archivist, Wabash College Black Oral History Project, Crawfordsville, Indiana

Dr. Ray Pitts, Sacramento

Charlene Gilbert and Patty Gregory, Sacramento History and Science Division Archives

Earline Woods, President, Sacramento African American Historical and Cultural Society (SAAHCS)

James V. White, Sacramento

Ila Moore, Sacramento

Clarence Caesar, California State Office of Historic Preservation, SAAHCS
American Folklife Center, Washington, D.C.

Dr. John Vlach, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Betty Rivers, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento

M. Drake Patten, Monticello, Virginia

Dr. Elizabeth Reitz, University of Georgia, Athens

Dr. Theresa Singleton, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Anne Yentsch, Armstrong State College, Savannah, Georgia,

Dr. Marley Brown III, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia

Dr. Belinda Bloomberg, John Milner Associates, Philadelphia

Mark Walker, Engineering-Science/Chartered, Washington, D.C.

Lauren J. Cook, John Milner Associates, Greenwich, Connecticut

JK/14-15 Block

A few wooden structures were constructed on the block bounded by J, K, 14th, and 15th streets in the 1850s during the excitement that followed the Gold Rush. These structures were probably ephemeral and disappeared by 1860. In the 1860s, a junk dealer operated on the corner of J and 15th and a blacksmith occupied the parcel diagonally opposite at the corner of K and 14th. In the middle and late 1870s, working families moved into new residences on J and K streets; J Street, however, continued to be occupied primarily by businesses that required open space.

From the mid-1880s into the 1890s, owner-occupiers and landlords constructed additional rental housing along both sides of the alley that ran between J and K. Stables, hen houses, and other outbuildings also flanked the alley on both sides. In the middle 1890s, A. Coolot, a successful merchant, constructed brick commercial buildings on the corner of 14th and J and rental residences along his newly acquired J Street property (Map 3). The next

major phase of construction occurred in the early 1910s, when the Merrium Apartments replaced residences on 14th and K streets and a row of six shops on J Street and five rental cottages along the alley replaced the wood and coal yard near 15th (Map 4).

The J Street alley cottages were razed by the early 1950s; the area remained open space or parking. All but one of the remaining K Street residences had also been razed and replaced by a used car lot by 1954. Coolot's brick commercial buildings, with some additions, and the Merrium Building remained standing into 1991.

1418 J Street

Feature 3 was located on the W1/2 of Lot 3 of the JK/14-15 Block (Parcel #4 [W1/2] on Map 5). Until 1906, when the east and west halves of Lot 3 were combined, the legal dimensions of the parcel remained 40 feet fronting J Street by 160 feet deep to the alley between J and K streets. Data collected for this site are presented in Table 1 and summarized below.

J. Smith constructed a wooden building on the W1/2 of Lot 3 in 1851. At this time J Street was the town's main thoroughfare. Miners heading for Placer and Nevada counties took J Street to 12th and turned north along the Auburn Road; those heading for El Dorado and Amador counties continued out J Street, the "Plank Road," past Sutter's Fort. The 14-15 block would not have seen the volume of traffic of the blocks below 12th Street, where settlement was intense. The use of the Gold Rush building constructed on this lot has not been identified; presumably its function was connected to servicing the continuous parade of miners who passed by. Within a few years the building had disappeared. In 1856 the Sacramento Valley Railroad was completed out R Street to Folsom. With the passing of the mining boom and the development of alternate transportation routes, the nature of J Street businesses changed.

Lot 3 remained undeveloped until after 1870. The 1870 bird's-eye view shows only one building on J Street between 14th and 15th -- the residence and business of junk dealer John Dickens at the corner of J and 15th. Numerous residences are shown fronting K Street which, with the construction of a horse-drawn streetcar line from Front Street and out along K past 16th, had become a more desirable location.

Benjamin Estabrook, a Vermont native, purchased the W1/2 of Lot 3 in the early 1870s and had constructed improvements on the parcel by 1874. Estabrook, a Sacramento farmer in his 50s, may have remained in the grain business for a few years prior to retiring after moving to J Street. Estabrook owned other property in Sacramento and may have lived on his rental incomes. It is unknown if the alley residence at 1418-1/2 J was constructed at the same time as 1418 J, or if it was added at a later date. Benjamin and his English-born wife, Sophia, were married for more than 50 years, the last half of which they spent in their one-story, wood-frame residence with wrap-around porch at 1418 J. The small residence measured only 620 square feet, excluding the porch, with a 500-square-foot main unit and 120-square-foot kitchen unit at the rear. There were three small outbuildings in the Estabrooks' back lot and a two-story stable for their horse and wagon fronting the alley. Also fronting the alley was a 720-square-foot, wood-frame rental dwelling of simple, one-story, rectangular plan. The residence had a small front porch, brick chimney, and small kitchen addition at the rear (Map 3).

It is not known who lived in the rental residence prior to 1901, when a Sacramento city directory listed barber Thomas Cook residing on the 1418 J alley between 14th and 15th. Thomas Cook was a 66-year-old African-American widower who had been born in Maryland. Thomas and his Virginia-born wife had spent the 1860s in Canada, where they may have

traveled on the Underground Railroad to escape slavery. With at least two young children, the Cook family moved to California in the early 1870s. In 1900 the Cook household included Thomas and his grown children: Thomas H., age 28, who also worked as a barber; Virginia, age 36, who was a dressmaker; Clarence, age 18, whose occupation was not listed; and Ernest, age 15, and who was still in school.

Benjamin Estabrook died at age 81 in 1902; Sophia lived alone at 1418 J Street until 1906, when she sold to the owner of the neighboring parcel, Rowena Coulter, and moved into a boarding house. The following year, Coulter sold her property, which now contained the Estabrook residences and a wood, coal, and coke yard next door, to William E. Briggs, a Sacramento ear, eye, nose, and throat doctor. In 1908-1909 Briggs demolished the Estabrook residence and all improvements on the parcel, except perhaps for 1418-1/2 J, and constructed a row of six two-story shops/apartments with bay windows along J Street and a row of five dwellings facing the rear alley (Map 4).

The Cooks continued to rent the alley residence from Coulter and Briggs until 1908-1909, when major construction on the lot forced them to move elsewhere. In 1910 the Cook family are listed on the census at 2224 R Street. Thomas Cook, now 75 years old, still worked as a barber; Thomas Jr., Clarence, and Virginia no longer lived in the household; another son William, age 40, had moved in and listed his occupation as "own income"; Ernest worked as a laborer.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Methods

Before the present excavation could begin, the plastic cover and backfill that had been placed over the feature when it was discovered were removed to expose the feature, and the surface thoroughly scraped to remove intrusive artifacts. All excavation was done stratigraphically: that is, according to the natural shapes and dimensions of the layers, and in the reverse order to that in which they were deposited (Harris 1979:126). Arbitrary levels were not employed. Soil was loosened with trowels or a combination of trowel and shovel, placed into buckets, and dumped into screens.

All artifacts were retained except for non-diagnostic glass sherds of less than 1/2-inch diameter. To ensure consistent recovery of artifacts, all soil was passed through 1/4-inch or finer wire mesh. A sample of each layer was passed through 1/8-inch mesh to determine if fine screening was needed to extract small artifacts. Portions of Layer 34 and all of Layers 38 and 39 were bagged in the field and wet screened through 1/16-inch mesh in the lab. This was done because it was noted in the field that Layer 34 contained an appreciable quantity of fish bone, while Layers 38 and 39 were clay-rich and would not pass readily through the screen. Excavation continued until non-culturally deposited, native soil was encountered.

Feature Descriptions

Feature D

Feature D was a brick-lined pit, perhaps constructed as an outhouse, also located on Lot 3. The top 2 feet (60 centimeters) of the feature contained a variety of domestic artifacts: glass bottles (including fully automatic machine-made), tableware ceramics (white improved earthenware and porcelain), and ferrous metal. The feature contained a limited range and number of artifacts and a small number of faunal remains. The artifacts appear to represent a terminal deposit that built up after the feature went out of use. The technological

characteristics of the materials indicate that they were deposited in the second decade of the 20th century. Due to paucity of materials, Feature D was not considered to be legally important and was not archaeologically excavated.

Feature 3

The archaeological feature designated Feature 3 consisted of a filled pit, 4 feet square by 5 feet deep (1.21 by 1.52 meters) (Map 6). The sides were almost vertical, and the middle 3 feet were lined with redwood planks. At the surface, leading into the feature, was a narrow channel cut into the native soil. Feature 3 contained nine principal layers of soil, some of which were made up of multiple lenses (Figure 1).

Layer 31. This layer appeared intrusive and contained two strata recorded as one. The top stratum was a medium-brown sandy clay with charcoal, gravel, and demolition debris including concrete. The lower layer was a sandy unit with small gravel. Layer 31 artifacts were more fragmentary than artifacts in Layers 32 through 34, although many sherds from Layer 31 mended with vessels from these succeeding layers. Layer 31 measured over 2 feet deep (60 cm) and 1-1/4 feet wide. This layer is the fill of a post hole that was cut into Layer 32. The small pit was excavated into Feature 3 after the feature's useful life was over; soil excavated from the feature appears to have been backfilled into it, accounting for the artifact crossmends.

Layer 32. Layer 32 appears to be the top layer of pit fill and is a medium-brown sandy clay, up to 1 foot (30 cm) deep in the center of Feature 3, with charcoal flecks and lumps, lenses of ash, and decayed organic material (wood). Egg shell was present as well as *in situ* burned soil and charcoal lenses. Artifacts in Layers 32 through 36 are very similar in the variety and often crossmend or match. These layers, with their high charcoal and artifact content, indicate the active use of the feature for garbage disposal. Numerous individual disposal events, some of which involved *in situ* burning within the pit, are represented. Layer 32 contained some whole ceramics vessels and glass containers, a oil stove base, between 4 and 5 pounds of nails, and less than 4 ounces of sheet-metal fragments.

Layer 33. Beneath the *in situ* burned soil, Layer 33 was a yellow-brown sandy clay up to 1 foot (30 cm) deep in the center of the pit. Layer 33 contained whole artifacts, including a complete vertical wick lamp burner, and fragments that mended with items from adjoining layers. Approximately 7 pounds of nails and 1-1/2 pounds of sheet metal were among the items recovered.

Layer 34. Layer 34 was a yellow-brown sandy clay and dark brown sandy clay mix, up to 2 feet (60 cm) thick with much charcoal and egg shell. It occurred on the edges of Feature 3 above the wood lining. A distinct edge around the south side of the fill indicated that Layer 34 was cut into Layer 35. Layer 34 contained numerous artifacts that crossmended with layers above and below. Ceramics were broken into numerous pieces. Large quantities of faunal remains, 2 pounds of sheet-metal fragments, 7 pounds of nails, and some large fragments of window glass were among the items recovered.

Layer 35. Up to 2 feet (60 cm) thick, Layer 35 was a silty sand with charcoal, ash, and redwood plank fragments. Patches of ash occurred throughout the layer. A void space and corner nails appeared near the top of this layer, which contained fewer artifacts and artifacts of smaller size than those above it. The patchy occurrence of an older edge along the side of the feature indicates periodic clean out. Layer 35 contained the greatest number and range of clothing-related fasteners, 10 graphite arc lamp electrodes, door hardware, wall

plaster, large pieces of window glass, 1-1/2 pounds of sheet metal, 13 pounds of nails, and 28 spike fragments. Whole glass containers and small sherds of ceramics that crossmended with layers above were among the other items recovered.

Layer 36. Layer 36 was a lens of dark brown organic sandy clay up to 4 inches (10 cm) thick with burned artifacts and charcoal, located within Layer 35. Artifacts in Layer 36, although less abundant and more fragmentary than in the layers above, were of the same types. The layer contained approximately 1 pound of nails and less than 1 ounce of sheet metal.

Layer 37. Layer 37 was an up to 4-inch-thick (10-cm) layer of yellow-grey sand with lenses of medium-brown silty sand that lay up against the redwood planks and may have sloughed in from the pit's sides. Layer 37 contained only a limited quantity of small, fragmentary artifacts and some 12d (3-1/4") nails with wood adhering that had originated in the feature's wood lining.

Layer 38. Layer 38 was a grey crumbly clay matrix over 1 foot (30 cm) in depth with many worm castings. This was the most clay-rich layer encountered in Feature 3. Layer 38 contained a few small, fragmentary artifacts. The soil matrix and dearth of materials in Layers 37 and 38 indicate the use of the pit for the disposal of organic wastes.

Layer 39. Layer 39 was a pale grey clay at the bottom of the feature up to 5 inches (12 cm) thick and containing only a few small fragmentary artifacts. Feature 3 may have functioned as either a privy pit or as a sump to drain the backlot. It probably was excavated to serve as the former and later adapted as the latter. In either case, Layer 39 appears to be alluvium that accumulated while a sump clean-out at the bottom of the feature contained standing water.

Interpretation

Feature D was in the location of an outbuilding at the rear of Estabrook's backyard. Feature 3 was located on the other, south side of the line (Map 3), which may represent a fence separating the two yards. Both features were apparently backfilled when Dr. Briggs developed the property. Brick-lined Feature D in the Estabrooks' backyard contained only a small quantity of discarded household items; wood-lined Feature 3 in the Cooks' yard contained large quantities of household goods, faunal remains, and structural debris. In January 1908 the "watercloset" at 1418-1/2 passed final inspection. The wood-lined privy would have gone out of service at that time, if it had not already done so.

The 1418-1/2 J Street residence remained the same size and shape on both the 1895 and 1915 Sanborn maps, and appears not to have been replaced by Briggs, although improvements are indicated by the documentary and archaeological records. The Cooks appear to have remained in the house during at least some of the renovations, discarding refuse into the abandoned privy. When they moved, the family either discarded additional unwanted items into the pit or left them in the house for the contractors who continued to fill the pit. The lack of rodent bones in Feature 3 and of gnaw marks on the food bone remains indicate that surfaces were exposed for only short periods of time during the feature's backfilling. There was not time for rodents or other scavengers to maul the remains.

ARTIFACTS

Archaeological materials were cleaned, sorted, and catalogued by staff of the Anthropological Studies Center. The artifact numbering system reflects the site recording system. Each numbered provenience was assigned a three-element lot number; the first two elements (91-34) are part of an in-house system and designate the 34th collection assigned a lot number at the Anthropological Studies Center in 1991. The third element of the accession number is the feature and layer in which the artifact was found. Thus, the number 37 indicates the seventh layer in Feature 3. The archaeological materials will be curated at the Anthropological Studies Center's Collections Facility.

The purpose of this section is twofold: to present the recovered assemblage in sufficient detail so that it may be used by future researchers as a comparative collection; and to provide the raw data upon which the generalizations and conclusions detailed in the following sections are, in part, based.

The artifacts are presented by general functional category. These were derived from South (1977), as modified and expanded by other researchers for later periods and western contexts (e.g., Hardesty 1988; Tordoff 1987), and as further modified for this and other projects undertaken by the ASC.

Definitions

The following definitions cover the terms and organization of artifact descriptions presented on Tables 2 through 6. Crossmending was noted between Layers 31 through 36. As Layer 31 is believed to be intrusive, it is tabulated separately; while Layers 32 through 36 are grouped together with the notation of the number of items from each layer. Layers 37 through 39 are each tabulated separately.

Category (top line each entry)

The following categories were used to define functional types:

ACTIVITIES: Includes subcategories Commerce, Hunting, Sewing, Tools, Transportation, and Writing. This category serves mainly to bring together minimally represented functional types that might otherwise be lost in the table.

DOMESTIC: Food. Includes retail food containers (e.g., Worcestershire sauce bottles, pickle jars, mineral-water bottles).

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation and Consumption. Includes kitchen, serving (e.g., tureen, teapot), tableware (e.g., plates, stemware, tumblers), flatware (e.g., knives, forks).

DOMESTIC: Food Storage. Includes canning jars, crocks, jugs.

DOMESTIC: Furnishings. Includes furniture, decorative objects, cuspidors, flower pots.

DOMESTIC: Heating and Lighting. Includes lanterns, lamps, fuel containers, candles, light bulbs.

INDEFINITE USE: Identified items with more than one potential original use and containers with indefinite contents.

PERSONAL: Accoutrement. Includes purses, musical instruments.

PERSONAL: Adornment. Includes jewelry, hair pins.

PERSONAL: Clothing. Includes buttons, buckles, fasteners.

PERSONAL: Grooming and Health. Includes medicine bottles (e.g., patent/proprietary, pharmacy, bitters), toiletry items (e.g., combs, brushes, perfume, chamber pot).

PERSONAL: Indulgences - Alcohol. Includes retail alcoholic beverage bottles (e.g., beer, wine, ale, and distilled beverages).

PERSONAL: Indulgences - Tobacco. Includes pipes, tobacco tins.

PERSONAL: Toys. Includes dolls, marbles, tea-sets.

STRUCTURAL: Hardware. Includes nails, door knobs, hinges.

STRUCTURAL: Material. Includes window glass, tile.

UNIDENTIFIED USE. Includes items for which no specific use could be identified (e.g., amorphous metal, wire, rivets).

Modifiers (2nd line)

The second line of each record provides more specific identification. The first field is often a covering term, such as tableware, container, buttons, or closure, but is sometimes quite specific, as for example, hammer. The second entry provides further identifications, as in plate, bitters, shirt, or cork. The last entry gives material, including color for glass and fabric for ceramics.

Quantity

Quantity contains three fields. The first is for whole items; the second is for fragments; and the third is the minimum number of vessels/items (MNV) represented by the combined whole and fragment values for the entry. Very small fragments or sherds are not counted in the minimum number when their presence does not seem to represent a whole vessel, but rather site-formation processes (secondarily deposited sheet refuse).

Methods and Terms

The following section presents the methods and terms used on the artifact tables.

Buttons

C. Lynn Rogers (1992) analyzed the buttons and clothing fasteners and supplied the following text.

Analysis of the buttons consisted of a careful visual inspection of each specimen. Size (in British lines and in inches), form, construction, and material type were the emphasized attributes. Design elements and makers' marks were always noted where present. Such attributes are the building blocks for additional information. For instance, makers' marks and known patents based on these basic elements shed light on time spans and place of manufacture

for many fasteners. Material type, form, and size are good indicators of probable button type. They are clues to garment types and styles, sometimes age- and gender-specific. Design elements are datable when specific to a known club, society, military or service organization, or when they depict a well-known character or scene from a play or story. Such clues were researched as part of this analysis.

Once all basic data about a button were recorded, its place of origin, probable use, and date range was inferred. All buttons from a provenience were organized by type. All fasteners of one type, but of varying size, are listed together within the type description. A type is determined by material, form, and construction technique.

Measurements are given in British "lines," the traditional trade and consumer standard applied to buttons in Britain and in the United States. There are 40 lines to an inch. French lines or "lignes," which are figured differently, are not used here.

Material Types

All of the following types are represented in the collection:

Porcelain. As used here, porcelain buttons can be of white or colored body composed of a vitreous ceramic with sugary texture when broken, with colorless, exterior glaze, and a translucent to opaque quality when held up to strong sunlight. Most have been compression-molded from powdered or moistened clays and then fired at least once. Button collectors refer to this fabric as "china." Archaeologists often mistake it for "milk glass." Porcelain buttons can be found in white, cream, black, teal, green, light blue, dark blue, brown, and orange. Further decoration includes molded relief, transfer-printed designs, handpainted overglaze bands, and solid painted surfaces.

Ocean Shell (Mother-of-Pearl). During the past three centuries, the nacre from seashells have been fashioned into buttons. Marine shells from the South Pacific, northern Pacific, the Middle East, Indian Ocean, and from Asian waters were and still are exploited. No attempt was made in the current analysis to differentiate buttons by shell type, unless obvious cortex or shape attributes identify the shell. In general, ocean shells are lustrous (iridescent) and stable, providing high-quality buttons. Certain species are sometimes dyed black, blue, pink, red, green, orange, purple, or yellow. Most, however, are simply shaped and polished to bring out their natural beauty.

Freshwater Shell. Buttons also have been made from freshwater mussels in the United States and in Europe. Europeans produced them for at least two centuries before the United States began production in 1891; the European buttons were not exported to this country. Freshwater shell is derived from only a few varieties of the *Unionidae* family of mollusks. It has a pale luster and cannot be split into layers, unlike ocean shells. The rough outer cortex must be ground off. Freshwater shell is sometimes dyed pastel colors. When found in archaeological contexts, freshwater shell buttons often appear chalky white, brittle and flaky, and lackluster.

Bone. In theory, only cow long bone was used for the making of buttons. There are accounts of late 19th-century "bone collectors" scouring the countryside in northeastern Nevada for cow bone to be used in the manufacture of buttons, bonemeal, and other products. This was after a particularly bitter winter when most of the range cattle had frozen to death. Bone buttons are often mistaken for wood ones, since their grain and color are very similar. Bone buttons are rarely fancy, but even the plain, useful types are usually polished and may be dyed various shades of brown and mahogany. Elaborately carved, lathe-turned fasteners are occasionally found.

Vegetable Ivory. The meat of the tagua palm nut is called vegetable ivory. It is a creamy white material, tough and breakable, resembling real ivory in appearance. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, vegetable ivory was used extensively for buttons. Numerous decorative treatments were applied, including inlay, carving, dying, texturing and color stenciling to resemble cloth, and combining with metal and cloth parts for additional effects.

Glass. Most recovered glass buttons are of black glass. Some are truly black glass, that is, opaque when held up to strong light. Others are translucent and in strong light can be seen as very dark green, red, purple, or magenta. Still, these are classified as black glass, since they appear black under ordinary use and circumstances. Glass buttons are almost always molded in one- or two-piece molds, with occasional grinding off of seams, polishing, or facet enhancing. Ornamental treatments include inlay, incising, embossing, coating with metallic paints to imitate metal buttons, molding into facets to imitate jet beadwork, piercing, and acid-etching.

Iron. All ferrous-based metals (i.e., all metal buttons showing rust) are called "iron" in this analysis, including tin, steel, japanned iron, or otherwise plated iron. Most iron parts for buttons are stamped from sheet metal, fashioned into faceted studs, or are drawn into wire, for shanks.

Cuprous Metal. Brass and copper are included here. These usually exhibit yellowish to orangish color and greenish corrosion. Cuprous metal parts on buttons can be stamped from sheet metal or cast in molds.

Methods of Attachment

Sew-through Holes. Most buttons are pierced by two, three, or four holes, of 1/32-inch to 1/16-inch diameter, through which thread is sewn to attach the button to a garment. The holes commonly occur at the button center, within a thinned "hole panel." Some varieties of bone buttons have five holes or only one hole. The fifth hole is not for sewing thread, but is actually a result of the lathe on which the button was formed. The hole in single-hole bone button forms may be used to sew a covering fabric onto the form or may also be the result of manufacture using a lathe indexing tool.

Shanked. Shank buttons most often have wire loop shanks, regardless of the button material type. Wire loop shanks are round- to oval-shaped loops composed of thin wire, the parallel ends of which are embedded in moldable materials and welded onto or crimped into metal button backs. Other metal shank types include birdcage and four-way shanks. Usually, thread is sewn directly through the shanks for attachment to a garment; expensive, non-launderable buttons were often attached at the shank to a smaller kotter pin, at the back side of a garment. In this way, each button could be easily removed prior to laundering and then quickly put back in place for wearing.

Self-Shank. Cast metal and molded rubber, glass, composition, horn, and others often have self-shanks. Their shanks are merely extensions of the button back: loop, cone, or wedge-shaped protrusions fitted with a hole for sewing and of one piece with the whole button.

Flexible Shank. Sometimes two-part metal or cloth-covered metal buttons have canvas shanks, also known as "flexible" shanks. The buttons have typical Sanders' construction: a metal face disc, forced over and crimped to a back disc of metal, with fiber-filler sandwiched between the discs. The back disc has a wide center hole (ca. 1/4") through which a wad of canvas protrudes. Sewing thread is passed through the canvas and onto the garment. The

canvas shank has the advantage over wire loops or metal sewing holes of being soft, and thereby less likely to cut attaching threads during wear. Sanders' buttons commonly have either a wire loop shank or a flexible one.

Ceramic

Ceramics were sorted by functional type, fabric, form, and decorative treatment. Vessels were reconstructed to determine minimum number. Place of origin is generally not attributed unless the vessel is marked or bears other characteristics firmly associated with a region (e.g., Chinese porcelain).

The ceramic terminology used here was adapted from the Golden Eagle report (Praetzellis 1980); brief descriptions of the fabric types are provided below.

Earthenware. This term covers a wide range of ceramics which, because of the low temperature at which they are fired, are neither porcelain nor stoneware. Earthenware may be contrasted with porcelain, in that it is opaque, not translucent, and with stoneware, in that it is porous, not vitreous. Because earthenware is porous it requires glazing before it can be used for food preparation, serving, or storage.

White Improved Earthenware (WIE). This term was created by Praetzellis and Praetzellis (1979) to avoid the confusion generated by the use of such emic ware names as "Ironstone." Such names, created by the potters to enhance the marketability of their wares, were used indiscriminately to describe a variety of body types. In the past, white improved earthenware was known under many names, including "White Granite," "Ironstone China," "Semi Porcelain," "Feldspar Opaque China," "Pearl China," "French China," and so on. White improved earthenware is simply an improvement of pearlware in the direction of durability. Whereas pearlware is light and relatively porous, white improved earthenware, because of its higher firing temperature and/or greater proportion of feldspar, is dense and low in porosity. The popularity of white improved earthenware is attributed to its unusual durability and brilliant clear glaze, together with its relatively low cost.

Opaque Porcelain (OP). The term "opaque porcelain" was created to designate an opaque ceramic body having more characteristics in common with improved earthenware than true porcelain (Praetzellis 1980:7). The fabric, which is often gray, has a crystalline body when viewed in cross section. The porcelain-like characteristics of this material may have resulted from a variation on Turner's "Stone China" formula, which used a high proportion of kaolin, an ingredient of porcelain. Opaque porcelain was used for tableware ranging from plain, heavy-bodied vessels to the thin-walled, delicately molded pieces often produced by Davenport of Staffordshire.

Rockingham. Pale yellow or cream-colored earthenware covered with a variegated purple-brown, brown, or yellow-brown glaze; often with molded decoration.

Redware. Common pottery generally made from local, unrefined clay. When fired, impurities in the clay usually result in a colored (red, buff, or brown), rather than a white, ceramic. On mid-19th century sites, this ware commonly occurs as flower pots and crocks.

Stoneware. The high proportion of fluxes contained in stoneware clay causes it to vitrify when fired to a sufficiently high temperature. The dense, extremely hard fabric varies from buff to brown-black, depending on the amount of iron or other impurities within the clay. Being non-porous, the body does not require glazing before use. For cosmetic

purposes, however, Euroamerican potters commonly used a salt glaze on the exterior and a slip on the interior. Euroamerican stoneware was used for large and small shipping and storage vessels.

Porcelain. Porcelain is a hard, dense, white, translucent ceramic material which appears granular in cross section. This high-fired ceramic type evolved out of the stoneware tradition in China. The dividing line between porcelain and stoneware is a matter of degree; both are hard, dense, and vitreous and can be grayish in color. Whiteness and translucence are the clearest indicators of porcelain. Euroamerican and Chinese porcelains are generally easily differentiated by fabric and glaze color, and by decorative elements.

Glass

Glass was sorted by functional category, color, and type. The first modifier (2nd line on tables) is derived from "Function" terms developed by Parks Canada (Jones and Sullivan 1985); the second term refers to specific commercial product (e.g., pickles, bitters, sarsaparilla, beer) or to form (e.g., bowl, tumbler). The third term refers to glass color. The text for each entry describes the item(s) in terms of vessel part; formal elements (e.g., rectangular or circular body form); possible multiple functions or contents; size, if unique or necessary to identification; decorative detailing, including embossing, using conventions specified in Fike (1987:7,11); and additional provenience information if matches are present. Where possible, illustrations are cited for individual items.

Metal

Artifacts were sorted by function and material. Mail order catalogues (e.g., Russell & Erwin 1865; Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897, 1902; Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891) were consulted to aid identification and provide terms for hardware. Amorphous metal and nails were weighed.

Ferrous. All ferrous-based metals (i.e., all metal showing rust), including tin, steel, japanned iron, or otherwise plated iron are covered by the term "ferrous."

Copper alloy. Brass and copper are included here. These usually exhibit yellowish to orangish color and greenish corrosion.

Data Presentation

The Artifact Description Tables (2 through 6) present data on the materials recovered from the wood-lined pit behind the Cooks' residence. Layers 31, 37, 38, and 39 cannot be firmly associated with the Cook household; they will not be discussed further in this report. A total of 8277 items representing a minimum of 474 individual artifacts (excluding nails and window glass) was recovered from Layers 32 through 36. Numerous items were discarded whole into the pit, and many ceramic vessels mend from small sherds. Feature 3 has a terminus post quem of 1908 based upon the presence of 29 Vaseline jars (Table 7); the significance of this date is discussed below.

Activities

Numerous activities are represented in the collection, including farming, hunting, sewing, writing, tool use, and transportation. The use of some items remains problematic. The copper alloy tag is very similar to stock markers advertised in the Sears, Roebuck catalogue (1897:45). Such tags were used primarily on hogs, whose raising or slaughter would have been illegal within Sacramento city limits (Ulhorn 1873:102). Alternatively, the

tag could have been attached to a numbered door key. The soft earthenware mortar could have been used to grind food in the kitchen or in the preparation of herbs and other ingredients for medicines and potions. Likewise, the apothecary scale could have weighed ingredients for medicines or gun powder for shells. Nine cartridge cases were also found in Feature 3.

Food Preparation and Consumption

Glass and ceramic tableware, representing both eating and serving vessels, comprise 10 percent of the collection. The Cook collection contains a variety of vessel forms and decorative treatments. The range of decoration on the ceramics is typical of that found in other circa 1900 collections (Table 8). From the 1850s, shape reigned as the most favored decorative element in The Potteries district of England, which continued to supply most Americans with their tableware well into the 20th century. The shape of everyday classes of ceramics achieved expression in the genres of the time: sided and angular wares inspired by the Gothic Revival; ceramic bodies graced with molded leaves, grain, and fruit inspired by naturalism; and scalloped, wavy rim patterns heralding back to the white salt-glazed stoneware designs of the preceding century. The arrival of shapes had been made possible by the development of whiter, denser earthenwares that did not need to be concealed by printed patterns and that could be formed in intricately patterned molds.

Although shapes continued to be marketed by British, and increasingly by American, potters (Wetherbee 1980), printed and painted dinner settings enjoyed a revival in the late 19th century. Some of the patterns, of both American and British manufacturers, covered inferior bodies that were neither white nor vitreous. Although distributors often guaranteed that their sets would not craze, this was probably not the case. The Cooks' ceramic tableware collection includes plain white pieces, molded patterns, and printed patterns; many decorated pieces are graced with a combination of molded and printed designs. The molded vessels range from the extremely popular "Corn and Oats" registered in the 1860s by the well-known Staffordshire pottery, Davenport & Co., to a matching cup and saucer with a faint molded bead and vine rim made by Knowles, Taylor, & Knowles of Ohio after 1900. These vessels provide the ceramic tableware *terminus post quem* for the feature.

The collection contains four pieces of what may have been a much larger dinner set decorated with wavy beaded rim on flat pieces and slightly molded body on hollow pieces, all with overglaze transfer prints of gold vines, pink flowers, and green leaves. This pattern is very similar to the "Glenmore Rose" dinner set advertised by Sears, Roebuck in 1902:

The decorations on our Glenmore set are not the usual printed or colored decorations shown by other dealers, but are put on by the decalcomanie process, being a much truer and finer reproduction of the flowers than the ordinary print. The colors are beautiful rose and green floral designs, and all handles, knobs and covers are beautifully traced with gold, which together with the floral decorations give this set a very beautiful appearance [1902:789, 2R314].

Although this set was guaranteed not to craze, it had done so, probably prior to its discard.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. tablesettings were sold only in 100-piece dinner sets, ranging in price from \$4.98 for a plain American-made set, to \$8.45 for the Glenmore Rose American-made set similar to items recovered here, to \$19.95 for a Haviland French China set (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:788-798). The presence of sherds from two plates, a cup, and a teapot suggest that the Cook family may have purchased their tablewares as a set. The numerous Knowles, Taylor, & Knowles vessels may also have been purchased as a set. Sears, Roebuck does not identify the American potter of Glenmore Rose other than by their shipping point in western Pennsylvania. English and French companies, on the other hand, are always

identified, although there is some evidence that the advertisers were not too careful in matching captions to illustrations. Sears, Roebuck & Co. distributed the wares of J. & G. Meakin, who specialized in inexpensive mass-produced "white graniteware" for export to the United States. According to the 1897 catalogue, "American made crockery is well known to be inferior to the English and French manufacture. Our orders have been placed in Europe for the best and most select patterns, with manufacturers whose goods are known the world over as the finest it is possible to produce" (1897:678). The catalogue touted the wares of J. & H. [sic] Meakin as the "finest and most durable earthen ware made in the world" and pictured a plain white set. One set of these "will out-wear three sets of domestic goods, and will cost but a trifle more" (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:678). Five years later the same illustration was used to advertise "Stoneware White China" for hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses made by a pottery in eastern Ohio and sold at a considerable reduction in price (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:797).

The presence of four overseas Chinese vessels, three bowls and one spoon, is not unusual for sites of this date. Chinese merchants sold these wares a few blocks away.

The three blue transfer-printed porcelain handles appear to have been from condiment servers that would have had metal spoons attached. Alternatively, they may have been handles to a sewing or manicure kit.

Canning jars, stoneware crocks, a yellow-ware mixing bowl, and a can opener were recovered. Only one glass commercial food container was identified (probably pickles); except for a few possible baking power lids, the contents of tinned cans could not be identified from the badly corroded fragments found within Feature 3.

Furnishings

Numerous items of household furnishings were recovered, including at least two flower pots; fragments of a glaze-decorated jug and a jardiniere; a "tinkler" from lamp or chandelier; handles, hasps, and latches from dressers, cupboards, and/or chests; and a "nest egg" for display. The nest egg, made of opaque white glass, was hollow and egg sized, and sold at three for five cents in a 1913 mail-order catalogue (Kresge 1913:111). Similar knickknacks are available today, but usually in more durable material, such as polished stone.

Artifacts related to heating and lighting are also common in the collection. Twelve graphite electrodes for arc lamps were recovered. An arc lamp requires two graphite electrodes of different sizes to operate. When the lamp is not lit the ends of the two electrodes are in contact, when they are pulled apart a spark jumps between them generating a current of approximately 100 volts. Arc lamps give off more light than the best contemporary incandescent lamps and, from the 1880s, were most popular for lighting streets and public areas. Around 1900 small arc lamps, mounted on a foot, were used for domestic lighting, but due to their bright and harsh light, heat, smoke, odor, noise, and twinkling, the incandescent lamp was preferred for indoor use (Woodhead et al. 1984:75-76). The base of an incandescent light bulb and numerous fragments from kerosene lamps, including a complete vertical wick lamp burner with an 1880 patent date, were also recovered. Coal and scavenged wood appear to have been burned in the fireplace to heat the house. In the summer, an oil stove, similar to one advertised for summer use by a Sacramento merchant, may have been used for cooking (Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:108).

Clothing Fasteners

The following section was prepared by C. Lynn Rogers (1992).

One hundred and thirty fasteners were recovered from Feature 3. Of the fasteners, 58 specimens (45%) are buttons and rivet buttons, 64 (49%) are non-button metal clothing and shoe fasteners, 6 (5%) are collar studs, and 2 artifacts (1%) are broken pieces of jewelry. The composition of the collection is very different from collections, most of which date from the 1840-1900 period, previously analyzed by the author. In those collections, buttons accounted for the vast majority of fasteners, with a very few collar studs, eyelets, and clasps in attendance (Marmor et al. 1991; Praetzelis and Praetzelis 1990a, 1990b, 1990c, 1990d; Rogers 1991; Tordoff 1987; Zeier 1985). Possible reasons for this variation are discussed subsequently.

The button and clothing fastener *terminus post quem* for Feature 3 is 1896 based upon the presence of a patent date. The greatest number of datable fasteners fell within the 1880s-to-present period, but many items with very broad ranges are also present.

Most of the buttons from Feature 3 are non-diagnostic and can only be described as general-purpose fasteners, worn by all ages, both sexes, and on a variety of everyday garments. The collection, however, includes many items that are very specialized as to garment type and to gender; a few are indicative of age. One porcelain "pantywaist" style button was recovered indicating the presence of children. Pantywaist buttons were attached to children's suits of underwear by means of tape, rather than thread. The style is characterized by two very large holes and a plain biconvex shape. Pantywaist buttons of porcelain and bone are common artifacts in circa 1900 deposits. Senior citizens remember wearing pantywaists in the 1920s. Gender-specific fasteners were also recovered and are listed on Table 9. It is interesting that both sexes are well represented, considering that males apparently outnumbered females by four to one at the site.

Two ornate, stamped metal garter buckles are very similar to several advertised in Sears, Roebuck catalogues (1897, 1902). The buckles were attached to ladies' leg garters and allowed for loosening or tightening of the garter bands (Figure 2c). Cloth belts, worn by women as part of waists and dresses, are represented by three metal slides, accounting for at least two belts (Figure 2d). The ornate metal buckles, slides, and other accessories could be purchased in sets, to be attached to a belt, presumably sewn together at the time the outfit was assembled. The belt usually was made of matching fabric or a coordinating fabric, to go with a particular outer garment. The small brass eyelets may have been attached to clothing, very likely female garments such as corsets or petticoats.

Specifically male garments are represented in the collection by a number of fasteners. Suspenders were identified from a very corroded, iron buckle. Collar studs from high collar shirts were recovered, as were rivet buttons from heavy work clothes, such as the denim trousers made by Levi Strauss.

Other specific items of clothing that cannot be directly related to gender were also recovered. Feature 3 contained seven parts of hose suspender clips, representing a minimum of four complete clips. Such clips were attached to the ends of elasticized straps, on shoulder-, waist-, and leg-supported hose suspenders. The clips held up the tops of stockings. Hose supporters were worn by men, women, and children at the turn of the 19th century. Brass eyelets and iron hook eyelets were recovered that were probably parts of high-topped shoes or boots; no gender-use is assignable.

Thirty-seven fasteners of the total 130 were broken (28%). Many of the metal items are very corroded, making it difficult to determine if they were broken or complete when discarded. All of the shanked porcelain, shell, and glass buttons are broken. All of the rivet buttons, whether complete or incomplete when recovered, would have been discarded once the garment they were attached to wore out, since such buttons were not reusable. Shell buttons are more fragile than other types. Eight (30%) of the shell buttons were broken; thus the majority of shell buttons were usable when discarded. A matched set of vegetable ivory or composition buttons, with impressed line pattern on their faces, consists of all usable buttons. Presumably they were discarded while attached to a garment. The brass eyelets all appeared used, and were probably discarded while still attached to shoes or corsets. The presence of so many usable fasteners indicates that unwanted or worn-out items of clothing were discarded into the feature.

As mentioned previously, the Feature 3 clothing fastener assemblage is very different in composition from collections analyzed by the author from other sites in Nevada and California. The difference may relate to date. Many of the recovered artifacts are found on 19th-century sites -- Prosser porcelain sew-through and shanked buttons, faceted black glass, ocean shell, brass eyelets, suspender buckles, bone buttons, vest/pants adjusting buckles, rivet buttons, and collar studs. These, however, are usually found in very different proportions on 19th-century sites. Porcelain buttons often account for 50 to 70 percent of the collection; in the Cook collection, they make up 9 percent (n=12) of the total. Shell buttons usually account for 20 to 35 percent; in Feature 3 they comprise 21 percent (n=27). In this case, the shell buttons are the most numerous button group, reflecting the great popularity that shell buttons enjoyed once freshwater shell production in America exploded after 1891. In short, while most collections are dominated by a single button type -- porcelain -- the Cook assemblage is very diverse. This indicates that a relatively wide variety of clothing types were disposed of in Feature 3.

Fashion trends should be considered in relation to the differences observed in the Cook collection. Could modes of dress account for this shift of clothing fasteners from mostly buttons (ca. 98% of an assemblage) to half buttons and half clips, clasps, buckles, and pins? Certainly, fashions did change from 1850 to 1910. But men and boys continued to wear buttoned shirts, buttoned suit vests and coats, buttoned trousers, belts, suspenders, and long johns. Women continued to wear corsets and petticoats, waists, skirts, bodices, and stockings. Outer garments for everyday or for formal wear seem to have had similar numbers of buttons before and after the turn of the century. A few items probably did become more numerous in the 1900s, such as hooks and eyes on feminine dresses and collar buttons on men's shirts. Other items were quite new in the early 1900s. Safety pins, for example, probably date from the 1880s or 1890s. Button-type hose suspender clips may have been patented about this same time. Cloth belts for women were important fashion accessories in the early 1900s, but were not worn at all on outer garments through most of the 1800s. All of these newer items were present in the Feature 3 assemblage. Fashion changes may be responsible for some of the assemblage composition, when compared to other button assemblages. But were there really more buckles, clips, and clasps in 1908 than in 1875? Time probably does not explain all of the differences.

Could the collection reflect the occupations of the site's inhabitants, two barbers and a dressmaker? Discussion of gender, age, and garment types have shown that males and females, children and adults are represented by the clothing fasteners. Nothing has been observed that is specific to barbershop attire. The identification of dressmaking accoutrements is more problematic. One would expect scissors, straight pins, sewing needles, thimbles, and so forth in the deposit. Among the fasteners one would expect concentrations of certain types of articles that a dressmaker might use in quantity. Hooks and eyes are a good example. There are three brass hooks, but no eyes in the assemblage. Covered (cloth) metal buttons

discarded as failures by the dressmaker are another example. Only three buttons in the collection may have been cloth-covered. The collection does include metal slides for cloth belts. Certainly, a dressmaker would have made cloth belts to match the skirts, bodices, and dresses of her clients. Still, we have only a few, perhaps parts from two belts at most. The majority of the buttons in the collection are ordinary, more likely to be sewn to work clothing than to formal dress, sewn by a dressmaker.

The assortment of fasteners appears to be the personal accoutrements of the Cook family itself, rather than the occupational debris of the dressmaker. The high percentage of buckles and clasps over buttons may have resulted from the family's rapid discard of several garments and accessories.

Personal

Other items of personal adornment include a shell-handled pocket knife, a pocket watch, teardrop necklace with cut-glass stones (Figure 2a), beads, and a women's brooch or men's vest chain slide. Games are represented by a rubber ball, poker or game chip, and nine marbles -- four clay and five glass. In the 1890s, glass marbles cost two-and-one-half-times the price of clay marbles (Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:103). Two toy wash tubs and three pieces of a toy tea set indicate that a young girl may have lived on the site in addition to the boys indicated on the census. Other toys include wheels from what may have been a train or wagon and a molded hollow lead piece that may have been part of a toy animal.

A minimum of seven china (glazed) and bisque (unglazed) porcelain dolls, including two whole examples, of two general types and five sizes are present in the collection. Heads and legs from dolls with cloth or kid bodies comprise five dolls and pieces from jointed bisque dolls with arms and legs wired to the torso comprise the other two. A complete head from "Alice" made in the 1890s by the Rauenstein porcelain factory in Germany had movable, "sleeping eyes" inserted through a hole in the top of the head, teeth, and a wig (Figure 3b). This doll had a cloth or kid body; the head was often sold separately to be dressed and sold by other companies. Similar dolls' heads could also be individually purchased through the mail for \$.25. Clothing added significantly to the price; a dressed doll of the same type cost \$1.00 (Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:83). Armand Marseille's "390"-type doll was also recovered. This popular doll had sleeping eyes, dimples, teeth, and a head that swiveled on its cloth or kid body. Feature 3 also contained two sizes of legs from china porcelain dolls with cloth bodies. In the 1890s, china dolls were cheaper than bisque porcelain dolls of the same size and type.

Two sizes of bisque porcelain jointed dolls were recovered from Feature 3. The complete example stands 4 inches tall, has blue eyes, black shoes with heels, white ribbed socks, belly button, and wig (Figure 3a). This doll is very similar to one advertised for \$.10 in 1913 (Kresge 1913:90 FX116). The doll came with "long natural hair in blonde, brunette and Tuscan shades," and was dressed by the purchaser.

A minimum of 39 petroleum jelly jars, 38 of which had contained Chesebrough's Vaseline, were recovered from Feature 3. Robert Chesebrough worked in the illuminating oil business until, intrigued by oil workers' stories about a miraculous substance -- a residue of petroleum, that formed on the rods of pumps in the oil field -- he set about to duplicate this healing agent in the laboratory. Years later he succeeded and named his product Vaseline Petroleum Jelly, which he manufactured in a small New York refinery from 1870. The jelly was very successful, and in 1873, Chesebrough arranged for Colgate & Company to distribute his products in America (Chesebrough-Ponds n.d.:4). In 1878 Chesebrough Manufacturing

registered the term "Vaseline" as a trademark (Herskovitz 1978:14). Blue Seal Vaseline Jelly was available nationwide by 1879, and the company quickly developed and promoted numerous other Vaseline products in the 19th century (Fike 1987:56).

The Feature 3 collection of Vaseline jars contains 9 examples with finishes for cork stoppers (Figure 4c), 29 threaded finish jars (Figure 4b), and 22 threaded lids. According to Fike, the threaded cap replaced the cork stoppers in 1908 (1987:57). It is likely, however, that this replacement was gradual and began years earlier, with both types of jars being sold during the early years of the 20th century. The 1891 Weinstock, Lubin & Co. (1891:94) catalogue pictures a stoppered finish Vaseline jar from the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company. Six "Vaseline Preparations" were listed: Pure Vaseline Jelly, \$.05 a bottle; Perfumed White Vaseline, \$.20; Pomade Vaseline for the hair, \$.12-1/2; Vaseline Cold Cream for the skin, small size, \$.13, large size, \$.38; Vaseline Camphor Ice, \$.15. The catalogue listed Perfumed Vaseline Hair Oil for \$.25 under "Hair Oils, Pomades, Dyes, Tonics, etc."; presumably this product was packaged in a different type of container. In 1893 commercial production of wide-mouthed containers, including the screw-top Vaseline jars, began in the United States. The 1897 Sears, Roebuck & Co. (n.p.) catalogue pictures their own brand of Petroleum Jelly in a 2-ounce jar with screw top "for a your convenience," at a price of \$.06. The company also manufactured and marketed a perfumed Petroleum Jelly for \$.15 that "makes an excellent dressing for the hair, superior to pomades containing animal fats, which become rancid and spoil and injure the hair" (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:n.p.). Sears Petroleum Jelly declined in price from \$.06 in 1897 to \$.05 in 1900 and \$.04 in 1902 (1900:26, 1902:453). If customers perceived screw-top jars as more convenient than stoppered jars, it is likely that Chesebrough Manufacturing Company would have switched at least partially to such jars prior to 1908, which may be the end date for stoppered jars rather than the beginning date for screw lids.

One petroleum jelly jar containing "Petrolio" made by the Napier Chemical Company was also recovered along with two other opaque glass jars that probably also contained cremes or pomades. A jar marked "Armour & Co." contained an animal-product based creme or pomade. By 1900 Philip Armour's Chicago meat canning business had reached huge proportions, leaving tremendous quantities of inedible wastes to be disposed. The company developed numerous other branches to utilize the non-food elements: making strings for tennis rackets and musical instruments from intestines, brushes from hog bristles, glycerine and chemicals from fats, and pharmaceuticals from animal glands and tissues (Zumwalt 1980:29-30).

Patent medicine containers in the collection include Bromo-seltzer used for headaches and stomach aches, Lydia Pinkhams Vegetable Compound used for menstrual complaints, and Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Kidney Cure for kidney, liver, and bladder problems. Seven other containers, five of which were whole, probably also contained medicine. Bottles from two pharmacists, Charles Tuttle in Pacific Grove, California, and Thomas McAuliffe on J Street four blocks away, were recovered.

Five lightening stoppers from beer bottled by George A. Ticoulet were recovered from Feature 3 (Figure 4a). George Ticoulet bottled Rainier Beer at 1420 J Street from 1906 through 1908. Ticoulet's office was next door to the Cooks, facing J Street. He vacated the premises when Dr. Briggs redeveloped the parcel around 1909. Rainier Beer was brewed in Seattle with selected grains and "absolutely pure water." Ticoulet advertised it as "a rich creamy beverage that gives health and strength. The best all around home beverage for home use" (*Sacramento Bee* 6 January 1906:2). Following his move from 1420 J Street, Ticoulet became foreman and later superintendent of the Sacramento Brewing Company.

Other alcoholic beverages are represented by sherds from three whiskey bottles, including one from a Sacramento distiller, and one whole beer bottle made by the Pacific Coast Glass Works in San Francisco. No tobacco-related artifacts were recovered from Feature 3.

Structural

Structural remains include numerous pieces of door hardware: hinge, hasp, keyhole escutcheon, striker plate, spring, and key; brick, decorated tile, redware pipe, painted plaster, and window glass. Hardware includes screws, hooks, spikes, staples, brackets, and nearly 5,000 nails and nail fragments (over 30 pounds). The nails are heavily corroded and are believed to represent the burning and discard of wooden structural remains.

MAMMALIAN FAUNAL REMAINS

Jean Hudson and Phillip L. Walker, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, analyzed the vertebrate remains and supplied the following text (Hudson and Walker 1992).

The vertebrate remains from Feature 3 are of special interest owing to the large size of the collection, the stratigraphic integrity of the deposit, and the documented association of the material with an African-American family. Feature 3 is a wood-lined backyard pit that was filled with refuse around 1908.

Analysis of the collection provides evidence concerning the dietary habits and changing socio-economic status of this household. Comparisons between this assemblage and roughly contemporaneous collections associated with Euro-American and Asian-American households (Gust 1982, 1984, 1990a, 1990b) raise questions about the kinds of data on economic status and ethnicity that can be obtained through the study of faunal remains.

Our research focused on obtaining estimates of the following dietary variables: (1) the relative contribution of beef, pork, and mutton to the diet; (2) the relative frequency of expensive, moderately priced, and inexpensive cuts of meat; (3) the relative importance of commercial versus domestic butchering; and (4) the relative contribution of steaks versus larger cuts of meat.

The collection consisted of 2727 bone fragments with a total weight 12,151.7 grams. Forty-four percent of the fragments in the collection were identified to taxonomic category or to size class (Table 10). Although most of the assemblage is well preserved, the bones from the lowest levels are discolored and pitted. By weight, about 8 percent of the bones showed evidence of burning (934.7 grams). Less than 1 percent ($n=23$) of the fragments showed evidence of carnivore activity. This along with the intact epiphyses of many long bones indicates that the effect dogs had on the assemblage was slight. Rodent gnaw marks are present on a few bones, but these are rare.

Methods

Bones were identified to taxon or size class, element, and part, using comparative materials available at the Department of Anthropology at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Coded fragments were then grouped according to standard butchering unit, following Gust and Schulz (1980), and ranked according to the relative economic values typical of early 20th-century America (Schulz 1979b). Although the published data are for beef, we have applied this ranking to pork and mutton as well. Elements and parts of elements were assigned to cuts, and cuts were then designated as high, medium, or low in value as described below.

High-value cuts include the shortloin, the sirloin, and the rib. In faunal collections, these cuts are represented by the lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum, the ilia, the lower thoracic vertebrae, and the dorsal portions of the lower ribs. Moderate-value cuts include the round, the rump, the chuck, the arm, the crossrib, and the shortrib. The skeletal elements associated with these cuts include the ischia and pubic bones, the caudal vertebrae, the femora, the upper thoracic vertebrae, the dorsal portions of the upper ribs, the scapulae, the proximal end and shaft of the humeri, and midshaft sections of the ribs. Low-value cuts include the neck, the brisket, the shortplate, the foreshank, and the hindshank. These are represented by the cervical vertebrae, the ventral ends of the ribs, the distal humeri, the ulnae, the radii, the tibiae, and the tarsals. The carpals, metapodials, and phalanges are sometimes associated with the shank cuts, particularly with smaller carcasses, where the entire lower limb may be sold as a unit (Gust 1990b).

Butchering marks were recorded according to the type of tool that produced them. One of the goals of this analysis was to distinguish between commercial and domestic butchering. Saw marks were examined with special attention to differentiating between band saw and hand saw marks. These determinations were made using Gust's (1983) criteria of cut surface smoothness and regularity in the distribution of striations. Cuts with smooth, flat surfaces and parallel striations or parallel-sided linear indentations can be attributed to commercial butchering with a band saw. Although hand-saw butchering sometimes occurs at the domestic level, it more often occurs in a commercial setting. All of the saw cuts in this collection showed the smooth even surfaces and regular, parallel striations characteristic of band saw butchering.

Hack marks and chop marks, characterized by broad V-shaped cross-sections or broad, shallow, concentric flaking or splintering, are produced by a tool with a heavy blade, such as a cleaver. Although this type of tool mark is characteristic of commercial butchering, domestic use of cleavers (as in Chinese cooking) is also a possibility. Cuts with narrow V-shaped cross-sections are produced by thin-bladed tools, such as knives (Walker and Long 1977). Tool marks of this type are likely to be made at the time of food preparation and consumption rather than during commercial butchering.

Butchering-mark orientation was also studied to evaluate the interaction of commercial and domestic processing. The location and orientation of certain cuts indicates commercial butchering (Schulz 1979b). For example, the vertebral column is split sagittally in slaughter houses during the siding of carcasses. To identify this type of butchering, the orientation of butchering marks on the bone was classified as either parallel to the long axis of the bone (axis cut in the case of limb elements and ribs, sagittal cut in the case of vertebrae) or perpendicular to the long axis of the bone (transverse cut).

The frequency, location, and orientation of tool marks was used to differentiate between steak cuts, shank cuts, and larger roasts. We defined a steak cut as a bone with two parallel cuts oriented transversely to its long axis and less than 3 inches apart. Shank cuts were defined as cuts of similar orientation, but located 3 inches or more apart on the shaft of a long bone. Roast cuts were defined by the presence of most of the shaft of a limb bone or blade of a girdle bone (os coxae or scapula) and the lack of saw cuts. The purpose of this categorization was to differentiate between (1) single-serving high-value cuts, represented by steaks, (2) multiple-serving low-value cuts suitable for soups and stews, represented by shanks, and (3) multiple-serving cuts of high-value meat, represented by roasts.

Temporal variation was examined by comparing the constituents of the nine stratigraphic layers of the feature, 31 through 39. Layer 31 is uppermost and the most recent. It is an intrusive refuse-filled pit within the original deposit. Level 39 is the lowermost and oldest stratum.

Species Represented

The faunal remains recovered include a large quantity of cow, pig, and sheep (or possibly goat) bone (Table 10). Many of these bones showed band-saw marks indicative of commercial butchering (Table 11). The collection also contained small quantities of bird bone. Except for one bill fragment from a duck or goose, all of the identified bird bone was from domestic chickens. Small amounts of rabbit and rodent bone are also present in the collection.

In most layers, the majority of the identifiable bone came from cuts of beef (Table 15). Pork and mutton made a smaller, but consistent, contribution to the diet. The remains of domestic fowl are present in small quantities in most of the strata. Fish bones are present in three of the nine layers, as are rabbit and similarly sized small mammal remains. The relative importance of beef, pork, and mutton provides evidence of the household's economic status, as well as insights into dietary preferences that may be linked to ethnicity. Previous researchers have noted exceptionally high pork consumption (85%) in Asian-American households around the turn of the century (Gust 1982, 1984). Middle-income Euro-American households, in comparison, show an emphasis (45-63%) on beef (Gust 1990a, 1990b). The African-American household documented here shows a preference for beef (77%) greater than that noted for middle-class Euro-American households in the late 1800s (Table 12). A greater emphasis on beef also appears correlated with domestic consumption patterns, in contrast to those typical of commercial establishments, such as hotels, saloons, and restaurants (Gust and Schulz 1980: Figure 3.1).

Cuts of Meat Represented

Commercial cuts of meat can be ranked according to cost (Schulz 1979b; Schulz and Gust 1983). The relative frequency of cuts of different values provides evidence for the economic status of the household represented. The remains from Feature 3 show that cuts of medium-value were those most frequently purchased (Table 13, Figure 5). A similar emphasis on moderately priced cuts has been noted for middle-class Euro-American households (Gust 1990a, 1990b). The African-American family resident at 1418-1/2 J Street appears to have enjoyed an essentially middle-class diet in terms of the cost of their cuts of meat.

Temporal Change

This assemblage shows a consistent trend toward greater use of inexpensive cuts of beef through time (Figure 6). In Layer 37, the lowest layer with sufficient bone for quantitative analysis, low- and high-value cuts are almost equally well represented at nearly 20 percent. Moving upwards through the layers, the percent contributed by low-value cuts increases steadily until, in Layer 32, it reaches roughly 35 percent. The frequency of beef steak also decreases over time (Figure 7). This is another indication that there was a consistent trend toward decrease in the use of more expensive cuts of beef through time. Layer 31 is inconsistent with this general pattern; 50 percent of the beef bones in this level are from high-value cuts. Layer 31 is a pit that intrudes into the rest of the stratigraphic sequence. It represents a final depositional event that may not be associated with the household responsible for the rest of the bone.

The overall pattern suggests an increasing dependence upon cheaper cuts of beef over much of the depositional history of this feature. This is perhaps an indication of a gradual decline in the economic status of the household. The deposit is capped by an intrusive pit containing many expensive cuts of beef. This may indicate a change in economic conditions of the household or the occupation of the house by a different family.

Commercial Butchering and Household Consumption Patterns

Most of the tool marks (74.4%) are attributable to commercial butchering with a band saw (Table 11). Some use of a heavy blade, such as that of a cleaver, is indicated by blunt chop and hack marks (11.6%). Knife marks, most likely attributable to household butchering and consumption, are also comparatively rare (14%). Vertebrae were commonly split along the sagittal plane. This is an indication of the commercial butchering practice of siding carcasses.

The number of saw-cut bones of steak thickness suggests that meat was often bought in single-serving cuts (Table 14). Roasts were also purchased, as were less meaty cuts, such as the neck and shank of cow. Lower limbs of pig and sheep were represented by metapodials and phalanges in association with upper limb elements. This suggests the occasional purchase of whole legs of lamb and pigs feet.

Summary

The faunal assemblage from Feature 3 is associated with an African-American household and dated to the first decade of the 20th century. The household's greater emphasis on beef relative to pork or mutton, and its reliance on moderately priced cuts of beef, is typical of urban middle-class Euro-American consumption patterns of the period. An analysis of temporal variation in the cost of meat cuts suggests that the economic status of the household declined through time. This research supports the observation made by Schulz and Gust (1983:51) that economic status may sometimes have a greater effect on the dietary patterns reflected in faunal remains than does ethnicity.

FISH REMAINS

The fish remains were identified by Peter D. Schulz (1992), who provided the following text.

A total of 253 bones were identified. Only three fishes appear to be represented by the remains: brown or yellow bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus* or *Ictalurus natalis*), rockfish (*Sebastes* sp.) and Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) (Table 16).

Bullhead

Bullhead remains totalled 243 bones from a minimum of 37 individuals. The elements present are sufficient to demonstrate that they represent either brown or yellow bullheads, but sufficient comparative materials were not available at the time of study to differentiate between these closely related species. Both were introduced to the lower Central Valley from the eastern United States in 1874 and quickly became established in local lakes and sloughs (Moyle 1976). White catfish and black bullhead were introduced in the same year, and these four species of catfish were common in the market by the end of the decade (Dibble, Buckingham and Redding 1884:8-9; Redding, Throckmorton and Farwell 1881:9-10). By the turn of the century, catfish dominated the commercial freshwater fish landings of the lower Sacramento, bringing about 2.5 cents per pound to the fishermen (Wilcox 1902:555).

It may be suspected, however, that the present remains represent individual fishing by the site's occupants, rather than the product of a commercial fishery. First, the fish were relatively small: all individuals appear to have been between 100 and 200 grams live weight. Secondly, accounts of the commercial fishery note that catfish -- except for the small portion of the catch delivered live for the Chinese market -- were invariably delivered to the markets dressed, that is, with the heads, skins and viscera removed (Croker 1934:378; Fay 1906:66). The procedure employed was sufficiently standardized to attract attention:

The method of cleaning catfish is ingenious. The cleaner makes a shallow cut between the top of the head and the dorsal fin, impales the head on a hook which is fastened to the wall, seizes the skin at the cut with a pair of pliers, and pulls the skin off in one piece. Then he grasps the body and pulls it away from the head. The viscera stay with the head and the flesh is free from everything except the bones [Croker 1934:382].

It should be noted the recovered remains are precisely those that might be expected at a fishing camp. The great majority of the bones are from the head. The only exceptions are complex vertebrae and pectoral girdles, both located immediately behind the head. No abdominal or caudal vertebrae were recovered. This discrepancy is puzzling if the fish were cleaned and consumed on site. Two plausible interpretations are that: (1) table scraps (including vertebrae) were discarded elsewhere than was cleaning waste; or (2) the fish were caught and cleaned by the occupants, but were consumed elsewhere.

Rockfish

Only eight bones of rockfish (*Sebastes* sp.) were recovered, and they are insufficient for species identification. Some 50 species of this genus are present off the California coast, and several of them are sufficiently abundant to have featured prominently in the San Francisco market since the 1850s. These fish were also brought to Sacramento for sale, and have been repeatedly encountered in 19th-century deposits (Schulz n.d.; 1980; 1982). Rockfish were generally well-regarded by consumers, although different species were rated from "fairly coarse" to "esteemed as one of the best of food fishes" (Jordan and Gilbert 1882:55-59).

Mackerel

Only two mackerel bones were recovered, but these are sufficiently diagnostic for confident identification as Pacific (*Scomber japonicus*) as opposed to Atlantic (*S. scombrus*) mackerel. The result is unexpected. The mackerel populations of the North Atlantic supported one of the most important fisheries in the world in the 19th and early 20th centuries, its landings providing salt fish for markets throughout North America. Salt mackerel from the east was a common staple in California by 1850 and possibly even earlier. By all accounts, it was much more common in the California market than the Pacific species until the 1920s. Canned Atlantic mackerel were available here by the 1880s as well (Felkner 1879:150-153; *Sacramento Record-Union* April 21, 1882:3; *Sacramento Transcript* April 8, 1850:3).

The fishery for Pacific mackerel developed in the 1850s, but remained a minor element of the state's fishing industry. The grounds extended from Monterey Bay to San Diego. The first successful attempt at salt fish production was undertaken in 1858, and this continued on a small scale thereafter, the salt fish being generally rated inferior to the Atlantic product. Fresh fish from Monterey Bay also found its way to the San Francisco market but seems to have been of very irregular occurrence prior to the 1880s. Pacific mackerel was first canned in

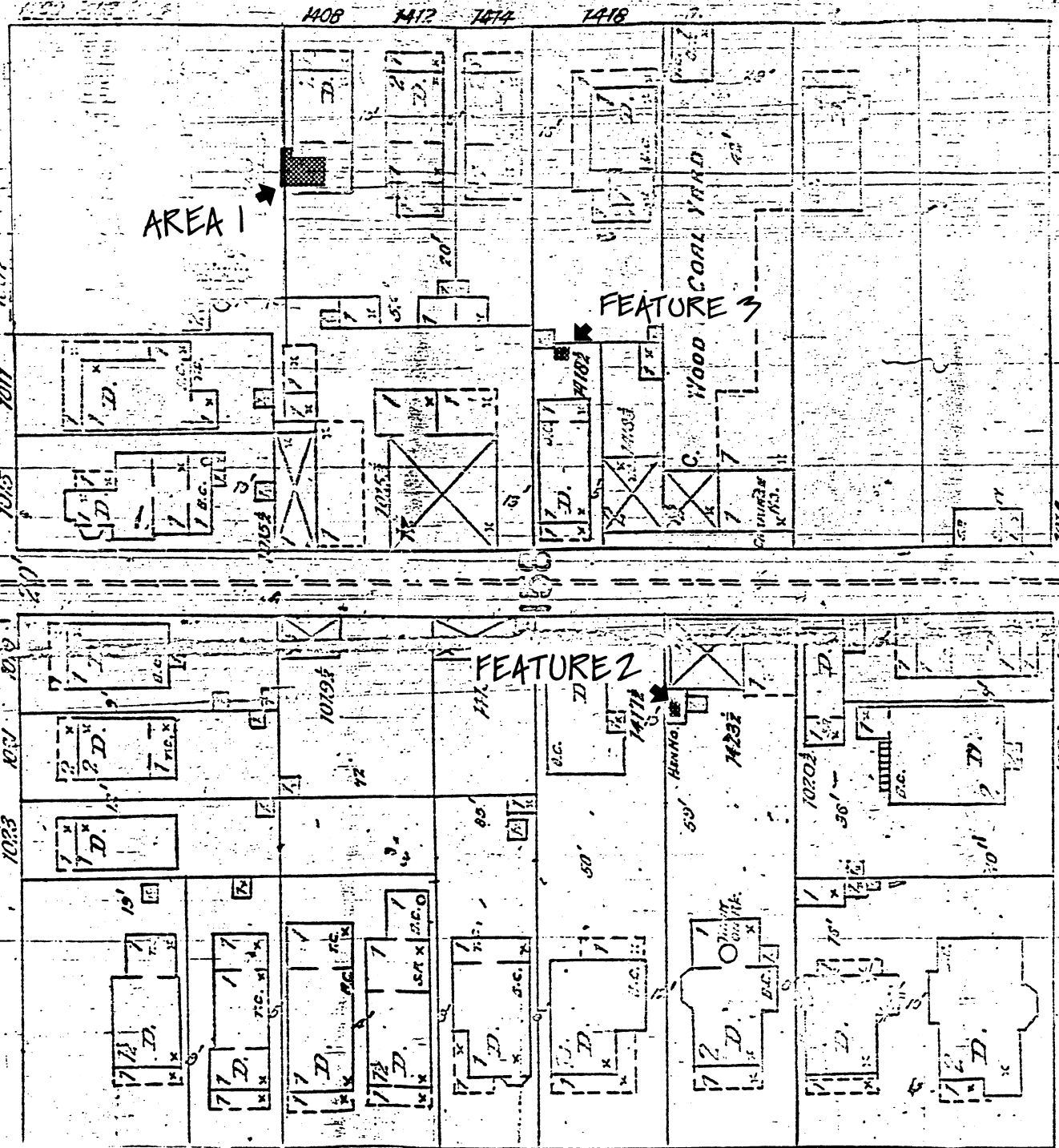
1893, but this too remained a minor industry until the commencement of large-scale canning operations in Los Angeles in 1928 (Croker 1933; Scofield 1919; "Retail Family Market" price lists, *San Francisco Bulletin* and *San Francisco Call*, 1865-1883).

Both of the present specimens are cranial elements. Since most mackerel were salted with the heads on, the archaeological remains could be from either salt or fresh fish. Canning utilizes mess mackerel, that is fish with the heads removed (Felkner 1879:151-152; *Sacramento Record-Union* April 21, 1882:3).

J STREET

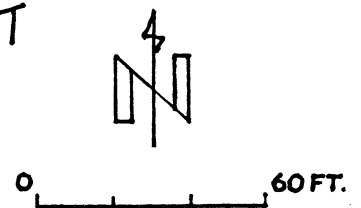
14TH STREET

19TH STREET



K STREET

MAP 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES-
J-K-14-15 BLOCK, ON 1895 MAP



14th STREET

J STREET

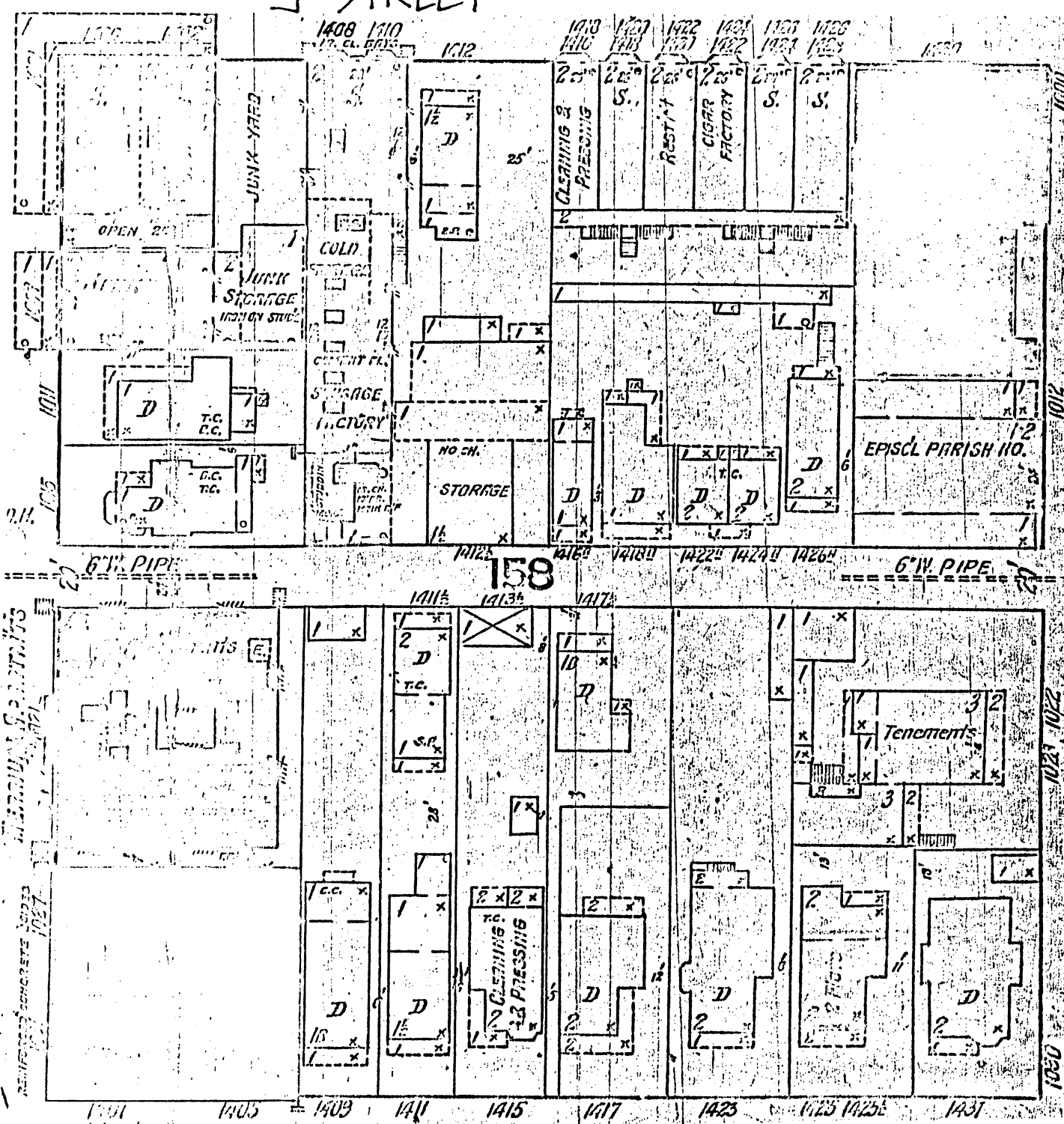
15th STREET

K STREET

MAP 4
1915 SANBORN MAP



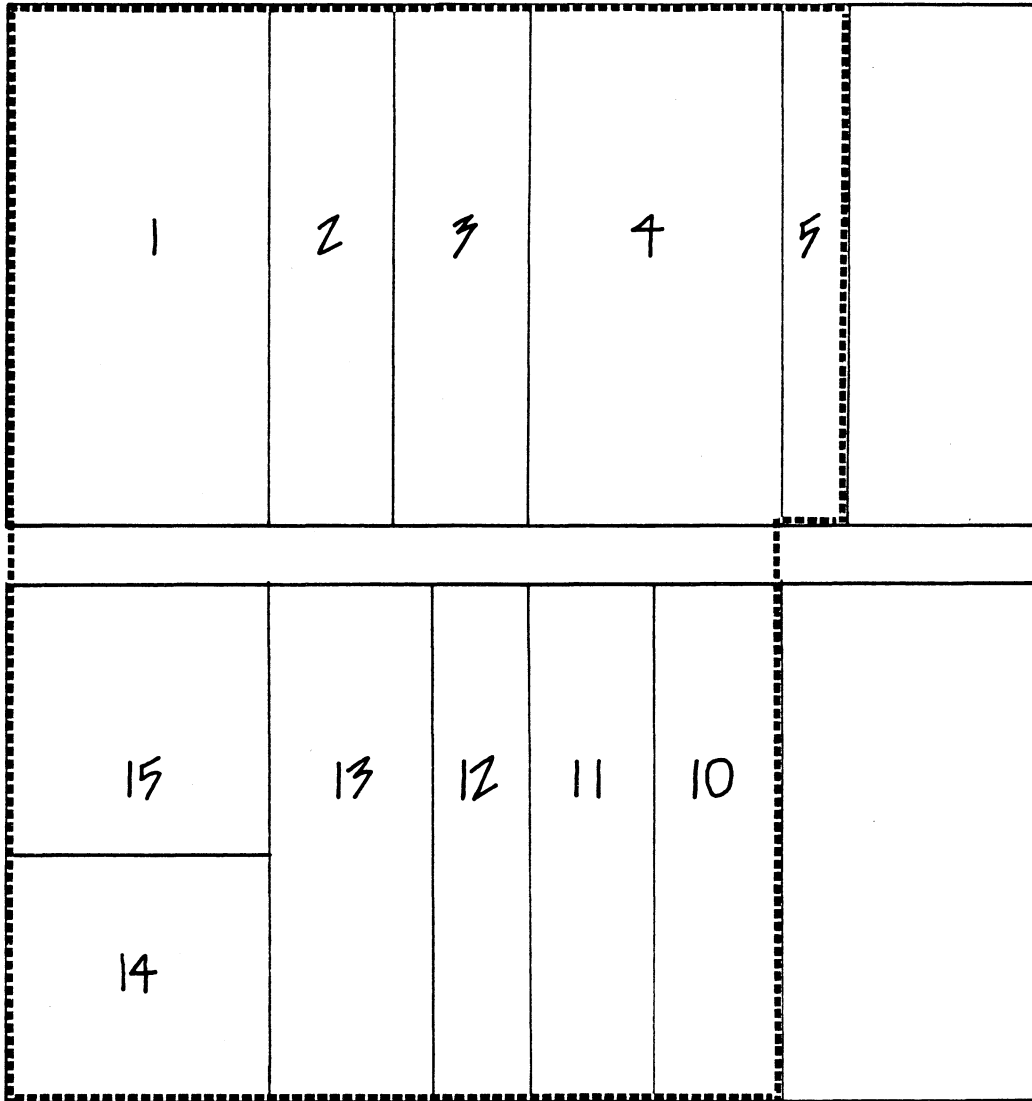
0 60 FT.



J STREET

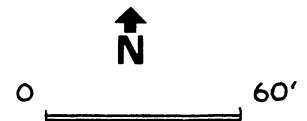
14TH STREET

15TH STREET

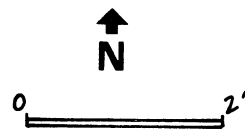
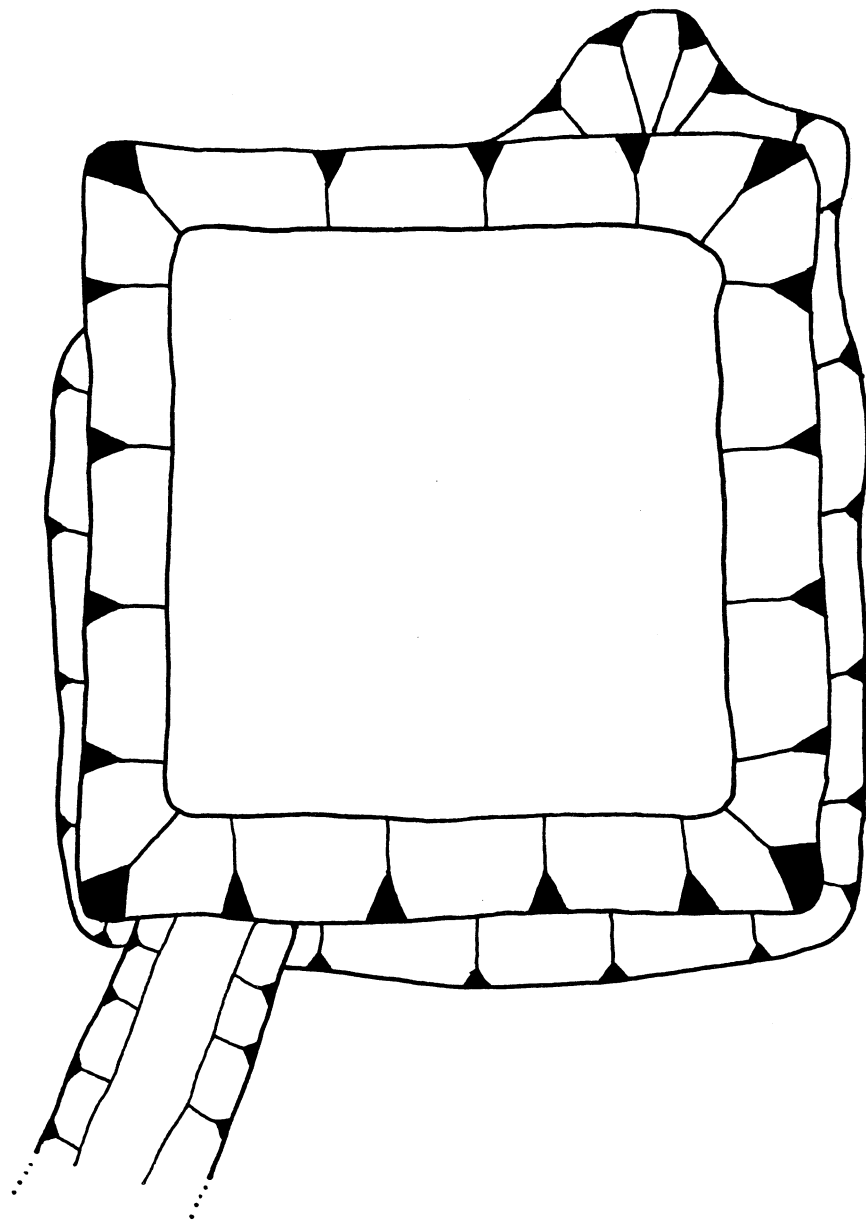


K STREET

MAP 5
STUDY AREA



----- STUDY AREA
15 A.P. NUMBER



HACHURES SHOW SLOPE

MAP
FEATURE 3, PLAN VIEW

Table 1: Summary of Documentary Data for 1418 and 1418-1/2 J Street

1851: Assessed to J. Smith, \$200 land, \$200 imp.	California. 1229 J Street -- Cook, Thomas, head, black, 28, California, barber, rents house; Virginia, sister, 36, Canada, dressmaker; Ernest, brother, 15, California, school; Clarence, brother, 18, California; Thomas, father, 65, widow, Maryland, barber.
1854: map - No improvements (Baker 1854).	
1854: Assessed to J.H. Smith, lot \$750.	
1859: Assessed to J. Smith, \$600 land.	
1865: Assessed to E.H. Skaggs, \$250 land.	1900: Assessed to Sophia Estabrook, w1/2 lot 3 \$1600, \$200 imp., furniture \$150; Benj listed on E-F/13-14.
1866: Voter Registration - Benjamin Estabrooks, 47, Vermont native, Farmer, Sacramento.	1900: City Directory - Cook, Thos., barber 1027 10th, r 1229 J rear (Sacramento Home Directory 1900).
1870: Assessed to Thos. Boyd, \$250 land and imp, \$250 merchandise, \$25 furniture, \$25 machine, plus three buildings elsewhere in Sacramento.	1901: Assessed to Sophia Estabrook, w1/2 lot 3 \$1600, \$200 imp., furniture \$150; Benj listed on E-F/13-14.
1870: Bird's-eye view - No improvements (Koch 1870).	1901: City Directory - Cook, Thos. barber 1008 K Street, res. 1418 alley between 14th and 15th (Sacramento Home Directory 1901).
1874: Assessed to Ben Estabrook, \$1000 land and imp., \$400 horse and wagon, \$215 furniture, wood and grain.	1902: Assessed to Sophia Estabrook, w1/2 lot 3 \$1600, \$200 imp., furniture \$150; Benj. listed on E-F/13-14.
1880: Assessed to B. Estabrook, \$1200 land and imp, \$75 furniture, \$100 horse and wagon, plus building on J-K/15-16.	1902: Benjamin Estabrook died at age 81 on November 30, 1902, service at Calvary Baptist Church (Sacramento Bee: December 1, 1902)
1885: Assessed to Benj. Estabrook, \$600 land, \$750 imp, \$50 furniture, plus building on J-K/15-16.	1902: City Directory - Cook, Thos., barber 1029 J, res. 1418 J alley J & K. Briggs, Wm. Ellery, physician for eye, ear, nose and throat 429 J, res. 1830 N Street, includes telephone numbers, Estabrook Sophia Mrs., res. 1418 J (Sacramento Directory Company 1902).
1891: Assessed to Benj. Estabrook, \$900 land, \$750 imp, \$50 furniture, plus building on J-K/15-16.	
1895: Assessed to Benj. Estabrook w1/2 lot 3 \$1600, \$500 imp, \$50 furniture.	1903: Assessed to Sophia w1/2 Lot 3 \$1800 land, \$200 imp., furniture \$100; Ardie M. Estabrook listed on E-F/13-14.
1895: Sanborn - One-story frame dwelling with wrap-around porch. Four small outbuildings in middle of lot. One-story frame dwelling with front porch facing alley [1418-1/2], two-story stable facing alley.	1903: City Directory - Estabrook, Sophia Mrs., res 1418 J. Cook, Thos., barber 1008 J (Sacramento Directory Company 1903).
1900: census - 1418 J Street -- Estabrook, Benjamin, 81, Vermont; Sophia, wife, 67, England. 1006 K Street -- Cook, Thomas H, head, black, 28, single, born in	1904: Assessed to Sophia w1/2 Lot 3 \$1800 land, \$200 imp.; Ardie M. Estabrook listed on E-F/13-14.

Table 1, continued

- 1904: City Directory - Cook, Thos., barber 1008 K (Sacramento Directory Company 1904).
- 1905: Assessed to Sophia w1/2 Lot 3 \$1800 land, \$200 imp., Ardie M. Estabrook listed on E-F/13-14.
- 1906: Assessed to Rowena B. Coulter, Lot 3 (e and w) \$3600 land, \$550 imp; also property on G-H/27-28, and C/D/8/9
- 1906: City Directory - Cook, Thos., barber 1014 K, res. 1418 alley J & K (Crocker 1906).
- 1907: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs w1/2 Lot 3, \$3000 land, \$300 imp; e1/2 Lot 3 \$3000 land, \$250 imp.; w1/4 Lot 4 \$1500 land, \$300 imp.
- 1907: City Directory - Cook, Thos., barber 1014 K, res 1418 J; Estabrook, Sophia boards 619 12th (Husted 1907).
- 1908: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs w1/2 Lot 3, \$3000 land, \$300 imp; e1/2 Lot 3 \$3000 land, \$250 imp.; w1/4 Lot 4 \$1500 land, \$300 imp.
- 1908: City Directory - Cook, Thos. barber 1014 K, res 1418 J (Sacramento Directory Company 1908).
- 1908: Plumbers Certificate - 1418 J alley rear 1/28/1908, one-story frame - 1 closet repair work, inspected 1/31/1908. Also inspections at 1426 J and 1420 J in the same month.
- 1909: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs w1/2 Lot 3, \$4000 land, \$350 imp; e1/2 Lot 3 \$4000 land, \$200 imp.; w1/4 Lot 4 \$2000 land, \$200 imp.
- 1909: City Directory - Cook, Thos., barber 1429 28th res same (Sacramento Directory Company 1909).
- 1910: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs Lot 3, w1/2 Lot 4 [sic] \$15,000 land, \$7350 imp.
- 1910: Census - 2224 R Street -- Cook, Thomas, head, white, 75, widow, Maryland, barber, rents house; William, son, 40, Canada, own income; Ernest, son, 18, California, laborer.
- 1911: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs Lot 3, w1/4 Lot 4 \$15,000 land, \$7350 imp.
- 1912: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs Lot 3, w1/4 Lot 4 \$25,000 land, \$8800 imp.
- 1913: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs Lot 3, w1/4 Lot 4 \$24,000 land, \$8800 imp., auto \$400.
- 1913: Directory listing for W.J. McNeil [1416-1/2] (Sacramento Directory Company 1913).
- 1914: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs Lot 3, w1/4 Lot 4 \$24,000 land, \$8800 imp., auto \$400, library, furniture, etc. \$300
- 1915: Sanborn - Parcel consolidated with neighboring coal yard; Estabrook residence and coal yard replaced by row of six two-story shops with bay windows. Row of five dwellings built in rear facing alley.
- 1915: Assessed to Wm. E. Briggs Lot 3, w1/4 Lot 4 \$24,000 land, \$8800 imp.; furniture \$1400, piano \$400, library \$500, auto \$1500.
- 1952: Sanborn - Shops/ apartments remain, alley residences gone and land vacant.
- 1990: Parking lot.

Table 2: Layer 31 Artifact Description

ACTIVITIES: Transportation		DOMESTIC: Food	
Harness	Snap	Miscellaneous	Shell
Ring end of harness snap.		Oyster shell fragments.	
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/003 /003 (MNV)
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption		DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption	
Kitchen	Mortar	Serving	Hollow WIE
Fragment of groundstone mortar possibly for food preparation.		White improved earthenware serving vessel with blue transfer print band around rim. Mends w/L033.	
Quantity:	/001 /001 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/003 /000 (MNV)
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption		DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption	
Tableware	Bowl	Tableware	Cup WIE
Chinese porcelain rim and body sherds with gray-green glaze and thin green bands. Bamboo pattern.		White improved earthenware handle with handpainted blue decoration.	
Quantity:	000/002 /001 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:	China	Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption		DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption	
Tableware	Cup	Tableware	Flat WIE
White improved earthenware plain cup sherds.		White improved earthenware rim sherd with shallow scallops and molded rim decoration.	
Quantity:	/003 /001 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption		DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption	
Tableware	Hollow	Tableware	Hollow
Assorted colorless glass tableware sherds with pressed decoration.		Porcelain hollow ware sherd with floral overglaze handpainted floral design.	
Quantity:	000/006 /005 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption		DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption	
Tableware	Hollow	Tableware	Hollow WIE
Tiny sherd of transfer-printed porcelain hollow ware vessel.		White improved earthenware rim sherd with floral transfer and hand filled color.	
Quantity:	/001 /001 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption		DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption	
Tableware	Indefinite	Tableware	Indefinite WIE
Body sherd of blue transfer-printed porcelain.		Assorted miscellaneous white improved earthenware sherds. Some burned.	
Quantity:	/001 /001 (MNV)	Quantity:	000/ 019/ (MNV)
Origins:	Japan	Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	

Table 2: Layer 31 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite WIE
White improved earthenware base sherds. Printed
mark: "W. H. Grindley & Co./England/..Rd No.
457049."
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins: Tunstall, Staffs
Date Range: ca. 1905
Reference: Godden 1964:294 #1843

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Plate WIE
White improved earthenware plain plate sherds.
Quantity: /003 /003 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Lid Canning Jar Opaque white
Opaque white canning jar lid sherds.
Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Furnishings

Curtain Copper alloy
Threaded copper alloy object with pierced
decorative head. Brass end for window poles --
Style B.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:50

INDEFINITE USE

Container Colorless
Assorted colorless glass bottle sherds. One small
square bottle base.
Quantity: 000/022 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container Indefinite Brown
Assorted brown glass bottle sherds. Body sherds.
Quantity: 000/003 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container Indefinite Olive
Olive glass bottle sherds. Body sherds.
Quantity: 000/002 /000 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Copper alloy
Small copper alloy band.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Copper alloy
Stamped metal, maybe a clip.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Porcelain
Porcelain sherds with molded design. Probably a
lid.
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Porcelain
Porcelain base sherd with gilt band.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Redware
Redware sherd.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Slate
Slate fragment.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Washer Ferrous
Ferrous metal washer with cogs.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 2: Layer 31 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Wire Copper alloy
Copper alloy wire.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet Flat sheet metal pieces.

Quantity: 000/005 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet Sheet metal, possibly tin can. Ferrous
Less than 1 ounce.

Quantity: 000/003 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Tack Ferrous metal tack. Ferrous

Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Adornment

Brooch Metal
Metal pin back.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Figure 2b

PERSONAL: Adornment

Watch Gear Copper alloy
Small copper alloy gear to a pocket watch.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons Porcelain
Black opaque "saucer like Hollow-eye, shape 15"
24-line molded button.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins: France, probably
Date Range: ca. 1885-1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:54-55; Albert and Kent 1949:35

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons Shirt Porcelain
"Dish"-type, 4-hole white porcelain buttons. Two
are 25 lines, one is 23 lines. Used on feminine
work dresses, blouses or jackets; men's jackets.
Quantity: 000/003 /002 (MNV)
Origins: France, probably
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:79-81; Albert and Kent 1945:35

PERSONAL: Grooming

Clothing Fabric Wool
Piece of felted wool.

Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Closure Perfume Colorless
Colorless pressed glass sherd from perfume
stopper. Mends with Surface Layer.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Patent Medicine Lt. Aqua
Lt. aqua glass bottle oval base sherds. Embossed:
"...s".

Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Vaseline Colorless
Colorless glass rim and base sherds. Embossed:
"Che...". Wide mouth, external thread.

Quantity: 000/004 /001 (MNV)
Origins: New York
Date Range: 1908-
Reference: Pike 1987:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Glasses Lens Colorless
Colorless glass lens from eyeglasses.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Toiletry Comb Composite
Composition comb.

Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 2: Layer 31 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
Toiletry Handle Bone
Bone tooth brush handle.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Toys
Doll Face Porcelain
Bisque porcelain doll's head with handpainted
lashes and eyebrows.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Bolt Ferrous
Bolt with nut. 4-1/2" x 1/4" dia.

Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Nails Ferrous
30d nail. Less than 1 ounce.

Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Nails Ferrous
10d nails. 1-1/2oz.

Quantity: 006/ /006 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Nails Ferrous
8d nails. 1-1/4oz.

Quantity: 008/ /008 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Nails Ferrous
6d nails. Less than 1 ounce.

Quantity: 006/ /006 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Nails Ferrous
Nail fragments. 8oz. Cut, heavily corroded.
Discarded.

Quantity: 000/077 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Pipe Elbow Ferrous
Ferrous metal elbow joint. 1" outside diameter.

Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Screws Ferrous
Flat head screw. 3/8" dia.

Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials
Brick
Brick fragments.

Quantity: 000/003 /000 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials
Plaster
Fragment of plaster.

Quantity: /001 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials
Tile Porcelain
Unglazed porcelain tile. 6-sided, ca. 1-1/2".

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials
Window Flat Colorless
Flat window glass sherds.

Quantity: 000/008 / (MNV)
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

ACTIVITIES: Farming
 Marker Tag Copper alloy
 Copper alloy tag with hole in top. Stamped:
 "No. 26". Livestock marker for hogs. 1" dia.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:45

ACTIVITIES: Hunting
 Shell Casing Copper alloy
 .22-caliber long rifle shell casing with
 stamped "H" on base. Winchester cartridge.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins: US
 Date Range: 1870-
 Reference: Ritchie 1987:476

ACTIVITIES: Hunting
 Shell Casing Copper alloy
 Shell casing. .32 short-rifle cartridge. "U"
 on base. Remington, U.M.C.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins: US
 Date Range: ca. 1900-
 Reference: Ritchie 1987:475

ACTIVITIES: Hunting
 Shell Casing Copper alloy
 .22-caliber shell casing. Short rifle
 cartridge.
 Quantity: 003/000 /003 (MNV)
 Provenience: L34-1, L35-2
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Hunting
 Shell Casing Copper alloy
 .32-caliber short-rifle rim fire shell casing
 with stamped "H". Winchester.
 Quantity: 003/001 /004 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins: US
 Date Range:
 Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Sewing
 Thimble Copper alloy
 Metal sewing thimble.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L34
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Tool
 Hose Composite
 Composition hose fragment. 3/16" interior dia.
 Quantity: 000/004 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Tool
 Magnet Ferrous
 Magnet fragment, 3" dia.
 Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

ACTIVITIES: Tool?

Mortar

Earthenware
Soft earthenware w/mineral inclusions including quartz. Mortar used for grinding something soft.
Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Tool

Scale

Weight Rubber
Rubber weight, marked "1/2" probably dramm.
From apocathary scale, also used for weighing gun powder.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908:739

ACTIVITIES: Tool

Whet

Stone
Rectangular whetstone fragments.
Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-1, L36-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Tool

Wrench

Ferrous
Molded ferrous metal wrench fragment.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Transportation

Harness

Ring Ferrous
Metal ring. 1-3/4" diameter. Probably harness.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L36
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Transportation

Horseshoe

Ferrous
Horseshoe w/toe clip and side clip.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Transportation

Wagon

Ferrous
Metal strap, bolted on each end, with metal plate welded at center. Possibly wagon part.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Transportation

Wagon

Tag Chrome
Small rectangular metal plate, perforated.
Stamped: "Racine/Wagon & Carriages/..Racine Wis.". Chrome plated copper plate 2-1/4" x 3/4".
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins: Racine, Wisconsin
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

ACTIVITIES: Writing

Container Ink Aqua
Round, shouldered aqua glass ink bottle with
double ring finish. Embossed: "Carter's".
Whole, 1 oz.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: US
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing

Container Ink Colorless
Colorless glass circular ink bottle. Whole, 1
oz.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing

Fastener Copper alloy
Copper alloy paper fastener.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing

Pencil Copper alloy
Metal fragments from pencil eraser. Wood and
lead pencil fragments. Copper alloy band for
eraser and copper pencil head.
Quantity: 000/011 /004 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-4, L34-7
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing

Pencil Slate
Slate pencil fragments.
Quantity: 000/004 /004 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-1, L33-1, L35-1, L36-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Cleaning

Container Polish Ferrous
Screw-top lid. Printed:
"...or...Renovating../..Polish.../...nd
Enamel.../...ather/...". 2-1/4" dia.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Container Can Ferrous
Tin can fragments: 2 external friction lids -
ca. 3" and 2-1/2". 2 hole-in-cap, ca. 3" and
2-1/2". Lid probably to baking soda.
Quantity: /007 /004 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Container Food Lt. Aqua
Multi-sided and arched panel bottle with wide
mouth ("square pickle") for preserved foods
(pickles, fruits). Light aqua glass, beaded
collar. 9" tall, 2-1/2" base.
Quantity: 000/006 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food

Container Water Stoneware
Salt glazed stoneware mineral water jug small
body sherd.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins: Germany
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Miscellaneous
Charred fruit pits. 1 peach.
Quantity: 000/011 / (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Miscellaneous Egg shell
Egg shell fragments.
Quantity: / (MNV)
Provenience: L32, L33, L34, L35, L36
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Miscellaneous Shell
Shell fragments. Some identifiable as Pacific
Oyster (*Ostrea lurida*). L32- >1 oz., L33-
>1oz, L34- 2-1/2 oz, L35- 8-1/2 oz, L36- >1oz.
Quantity: 000/302 / (MNV)
Provenience: L32-6, L33-18, L34-25, L35-251, L36-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Kitchen Bowl Yellow ware
Yellow ware bowl with white annular bands.
Quantity: 000/004 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-1, L34-1, L35-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Kitchen Can opener Ferrous
Strip-type can opener, 5" long.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Herskovitz 1978:Fig 31j

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Baker WIE
White improved earthenware oval bowl. Printed
mark: "Royal Ironstone China/Warranted".
Whole. 1" high, 6"x4", thick walled.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Castor Colorless
Colorless pressed glass castor with molded
diamond design. Whole. Screw top. 2-1/2" x
1-3/8" base dia.
Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-1, L34-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Hollow WIE
White improved earthenware hollow serving
vessel sherd.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Indefinite Porcelain
Small, round porcelain handle with blue transfer
print. Two patterns. Probably condiment
servers.
Quantity: 000/004 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L33-1, L35-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Lid Earthenware
Earthenware sherd with Rockingham glaze and
molded decoration. Tea or coffee pot lid.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Lid? WIE
Sided white improved earthenware vessel with
blue transfer print. Possible lid to blue bird
teapot.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Pitcher WIE
White improved earthenware with broken handle.
Floral transfer print with overglaze leaves,
similar to Glenmore Rose pattern. Wavy, beaded
rim, gold vine overglaze green and pink floral.
Quantity: 000/004 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:789

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Serving Teapot WIE
White improved earthenware teapot sherds with
blue bird and floral transfer print. Sided.
Some sherds are burned.
Quantity: 000/011 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L31-2, L33-1, L34-5, L35-2, L36-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Bowl Porcelain
Chinese porcelain Celadon bowl, small sherds.
No mends.
Quantity: 000/011 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-1, L33-2, L34-3, L35-4, L36-1
Origins: China
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Bowl Porcelain
Chinese porcelain bowl. Bamboo pattern.
Quantity: 000/008 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-5, L33-2, L34-1
Origins: China
Date Range:
Reference: Costello and Maniery 1988: Figs. 1
 and 2

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Cup	WIE
Assorted white improved earthenware cup rim sherds with molded decoration.		
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Cup	WIE
White improved earthenware cup with overglaze multi-color floral transfer print. Handle missing. Molded decoration at base, similar to Glenmore Rose.		
Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L33		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:789		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Cup	WIE
White improved earthenware rim sherd with brown transfer print on interior and exterior.		
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Cup	WIE
White improved earthenware sherd with multi-color blue floral overglaze transfer print, molded decoration and gilt on rim and handle. Complete, not crazed.		
Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34-4, L35-1		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Cup	WIE
White improved earthenware cup with molded rim of faint beads and scrolls. 95% complete. Matches Knowles, Taylor and Knowles saucer.		
Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32-1, L34-3, L35-1		
Origins: East Liverpool, Ohio		
Date Range: 1900-1920		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Cup	WIE
Undecorated white improved earthenware cup rims. One sherd burned.		
Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L33-1, L35-1		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	OP
Opaque porcelain rim sherd.		
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L36		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	WIE
Assorted small white improved earthenware sherds, undecorated. One saucer and two plate sherds.		
Quantity: 000/023 /000 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34-15, L36-8		
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	WIE
Miscellaneous white improved earthenware flat vessel sherds with molded rims. Some burned.		
Quantity:	/011 /000 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32-5, L33-4, L34-1, L35-1	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	WIE
White improved earthenware base sherd. Printed mark: "...ong/...terier/...d".		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	WIE
White improved earthenware sherd with molded decoration.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L36	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	WIE
White improved earthenware sherd with overglaze multi-color transfer print and molded decoration around rim. Similar to Glenmore Rose.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:789	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Flat	WIE
White improved earthenware base sherd. Fragmentary printed mark of the Royal Arms.		
Quantity:	000/002 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34-1, L35-1	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Hollow	Porcelain
Porcelain rim sherd. Undecorated.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Hollow	WIE
Assorted undecorated small white improved earthenware sherds.		
Quantity:	000/004 /000 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Hollow	WIE
White improved earthenware base sherd with gilt letter "M" in a wreath (could be a W). Burned.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Hollow WIE
White improved earthenware hollow vessel rim
sherd with blue transfer print.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L36
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite Porcelain
Undecorated small porcelain sherds.
Quantity: 000/029 /000 (MNV)
Provenience: L34-3, L35-26
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite Porcelain
Porcelain base sherd. Printed mark:
"German...".
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins: Germany
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite Porcelain
Porcelain sherds with gilt bands. Small.
Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite WIE
Assorted small white improved earthenware
tableware sherds, undecorated. Some burned.
Quantity: 000/116 /000 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-14, L33-27, L35-89
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite WIE
Assorted white improved earthenware sherds with
transfer print and gilt. Some are Glenmore
Rose pattern.
Quantity: 000/009 /000 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite WIE
White improved earthenware base sherd. Printed
mark: "...rke". Probably Edward Clarke or
Bridgwood and Clarke.
Quantity: 000/001 /000 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins: Staffordshire
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware Indefinite WIE
White improved earthenware sherd with red-brown
floral transfer print.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Knife	Ferrous
Ferrous knife handle missing outer part.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	Porcelain
Porcelain plate undecorated 9" dia. Printed mark: "K.T.&K. (underlined)/China". Knowles, Taylor and Knowles. 70% complete.		
Quantity:	000/002 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33-1, L36-1	
Origins:	East Liverpool, Ohio	
Date Range:	ca. 1890-1910	
Reference:	Gates and Ormerod 1982:Fig 109d	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware base sherd with blue Willow pattern transfer print.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware plate. Ca. 9" dia. Some burning.		
Quantity:	/015 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L31-4, L33-5, L34-4, L35-2	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware plate sherds. Overglaze gilt leaves, floral transfer print with scalloped rim very similar to Glenmore Rose pattern.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:789	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware rim sherds with green floral transfer print and molded decoration.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34-2, L35-1	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware sherds from a heavy plate.		
Quantity:	000/004 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L31-1, L32-3	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware sherds with lacy molded rim decoration. Deep plate.		
Quantity:	000/006 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L31-1, L32-2, L33-3	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware large (ca. 10"), thick-walled plate. Printed and impressed marks of T & R. Boote. "Trade Mark".		
Quantity:	000/018 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L31-2, L32-3, L33-4, L34-7, L36-2	
Origins:	Burslem, Staffs	
Date Range:	1890-1906	
Reference:	Praetzellis et al. 1983:37	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware large (ca. 9") plate with molded Corn and Oats pattern. Impressed Registry Diamond and fragmentary Davenport Figure Eight mark. Registered by Davenport, Banks and Co.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33-1, L34-2	
Origins:	Longport, Staffs	
Date Range:	Jan. 12, 1863-	
Reference:	Praetzellis 1983:23; Cushion 1976:311	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Plate	WIE
White improved earthenware plate with molded floral rim, ca. 8" dia. One vessel marked: Anthony Shaw, Burslem. Some sherds burned.		
Quantity:	000/009 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32-2, L33-1, L34-2, L35-3, L36-1	
Origins:	Burslem, Staffs	
Date Range:	ca. 1860-1900	
Reference:	Godden 1964:571	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain
Porcelain sherds with molded decoration and gilt. Possibly a saucer.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Saucer	WIE
White improved earthenware saucer with scalloped rim, beaded edge, and faint molded scrolls and vine design. Embossed: "Semivitreous Porcelain/K.T. & K. Co.". 95% complete. Matching cup above.		
Quantity:	000/007 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32-2, L33-3, L34-2	
Origins:	East Liverpool, Ohio	
Date Range:	1900-ca. 1920	
Reference:	Gates and Ormerod 1982:Fig. 107c	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Saucer	WIE
White improved earthenware saucer. Stamped mark: "...gland/11/91/...". Printed mark: "Royal Patent Ironstone" over the Royal Arms.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:	England	
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Spoon	Ferrous
Bowl end of a spoon.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Spoon	Porcelain
Base sherd from Chinese porcelain spoon.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:	China	
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Spoon	Silver
Silver plated spoon. Stamped mark: "Hall & Elton". Plain teaspoon.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:	Wallingford, Conn.	
Date Range:	1837-1890	
Reference:	Rainwater 1986	

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Assorted colorless glass rim sherds. Jelly type rim.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Colorless glass tumbler sherd with fluted sides.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Colorless glass tumbler sherds with fluted interior and jelly type rim.		
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L36	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Assorted colorless pressed glass tumbler sherds with molded decoration. Starburst base interior, plain sides; Starburst base exterior, fluted sides.		
Quantity:	000/004 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33-1, L34-3	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Colorless glass tumbler sherds, half fluted pattern. 3-1/2" tall.		
Quantity:	000/004 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33-1, L34-1	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Pressed colorless glass tumbler base sherds. One is six-sided, 1 has starburst base and fluted interior.		
Quantity:	000/002 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware	Tumbler	Colorless
Colorless glass tumbler rim sherds. Two are etched, one has jelly type rim, one is plain.		
Quantity:	000/004 /003 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Closure

Canning jar wire closure.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)

Provenience: L32

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

Ferrous

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Closure

Lid

Redware

Brown-glazed redware lid with molded knob handle. 4-1/3" dia. Whole.

Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)

Provenience: L33

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Closure

Liner

Opaque white

Opaque white glass canning jar lid. Embossed: "...ar/...Compa..." Second example fragment.

Quantity: 000/005 /002 (MNV)

Provenience: L32-4, L35-1

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Container

Stoneware

Small sherds from Chinese Brown Glazed stoneware containers.

Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)

Provenience: L33-1, L34-2, L35-1

Origins: China

Date Range:

Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Container

Stoneware

Stoneware crock sherds, glazed.

Quantity: 000/006 /003 (MNV)

Provenience: L32-3, L34-3

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Container

Jar

Colorless

Assorted colorless glass canning jar body sherds embossed. Mason's patent Nov. 30, 1858.

Quantity: 000/006 /001 (MNV)

Provenience: L34-4, L33-2

Origins: US

Date Range:

Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Container

Jar

Lt. blue-gre

Colorless glass sherds from lightening canning jar embossed: "Trademark/...hfn/...at..."

Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)

Provenience: L32-3, L33-1, L35-1

Origins: Pennsylvania

Date Range: 1882-

Reference: Rodriguez 1971:79; Rodriguez and Creswick 1967:157

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Seal

Rubber

Rubber canning jar seal.

Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)

Provenience: L32

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

DOMESTIC: Furnishings

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Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Furnishings

Jardiniere Earthenware
 Earthenware sherds with vivid pastel
 multi-colored glaze and molded floral pattern.
 No mends.
 Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33-1, L34-1, L35-1, L36-2
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Furnishings

Jug Earthenware
 Marbelized glaze decorated earthenware jug
 sherds. Interior partially unglazed, handle.
 No mends.
 Quantity: /006 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-2, L33-3, L34-1
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Furnishings

Lamp Tinkler Colorless
 Colorless pressed glass multi-faceted
 "tinkler".
 Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Furnishings

Nest Egg Opaque white
 Egg-shaped, opaque white glass "nest egg."
 Advertised at 3 for \$.05 in 1913. Nearly
 complete.
 Quantity: 000/006 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1, L34-5
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference: Kresge's 1913:111 (illustrated)

DOMESTIC: Heating/lighting

Arc lamp Graphite
 Graphite electrodes for arc lamp. Primarily
 used to light public areas and city streets.
 Also in movie projectors.
 Quantity: 004/008 /012 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1, L34-1, L35-10
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference: Woodhead et al. 1984:Fig. 82

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Fixture Porcelain
 Possibly a fuse or light base.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Fuel Coal
 Anthracitic coal. Small pieces.
 Quantity: /006 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1, L33-5
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Fuel Slag
 Slag pieces from coal furnace.
 Quantity: 000/062 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L33-10, L34-32, L35-20
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Furnace

Brick

Fire brick fragments from furnace. Many pieces are small.

Quantity: 000/045 / (MNV)
Provenience: L33-23, L34-13, L35-9
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Indefinite

Rubber

Threaded soft rubber, possibly a fixture.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Insulators

Porcelain

Porcelain insulators. 1-1/2" x 1/2" base dia.

Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L35-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:472 #6191
\$.02 each

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Lamp

Ferrous

Jet to gas lamp, circular.

Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Lamp

Various

Possible lamp parts, 2 ferrous, 1 copper alloy.

Quantity: /003 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Lamp

Burner

Copper alloy

Circular cogged object with five holes.

Possible lamp burner part. ca. 7/8" dia.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Lamp

Burner

Copper alloy

Copper alloy lamp burner for vertical wick lamp. Complete. Deflector marked: "Pat. Aug. 10-75 re Dec 7-80". Thumb wheel marked

"Bridgeport/Lincoln/D...Co."
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: Bridgeport, Conn.
Date Range: 1880-
Reference: Woodhead et al. 1984:Fig. 46;
Herskovitz 1978:73

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Lamp

Chimney

Colorless

Frosted, colorless glass rim sherd. Rim has been folded over. ca. 4" dia. Lamp chimney.

Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting
 Lamp Chimney Colorless
 Colorless glass chimney lamp sherds. Two with crimped edges.
 Quantity: 000/082 /004 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1, L33-13, L34-68
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference: Woodhead et al. 1984:Fig. 63

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting
 Light bulb Base Copper alloy
 Copper alloy light bulb base.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting
 Stove Oil Ferrous
 Oil stove base similar to the "Florence Oil Stove" advertised in 1891 for \$.75.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference: Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:108 (illustrated)

DOMESTIC: Indefinite
 Indefinite Colorless
 Colorless glass sherd with acid etched "Fleur de leis".
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Indefinite
 Indefinite Porcelain
 Assorted small porcelain sherds, undecorated.
 Quantity: 000/003 /000 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Indefinite
 Indefinite Redware
 Redware base or rim sherd, burned.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Indefinite
 Indefinite Hollow Colorless
 Colorless glass with molded crosses within square panels. Possibly the base of a large dish or bowl either serving or decorative.
 Quantity: 000/006 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1, L33-4, L34-1
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Indefinite
 Indefinite Hollow Porcelain
 Porcelain sherd with handpainted, multi-colored decoration.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Indefinite

Indefinite Lid? Earthenware
 Earthenware sherd with brown glaze, molded.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Chain Copper alloy
 Copper alloy chain. 1/4" loops.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Chain Copper alloy
 Copper alloy double link chain.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Chain Ferrous
 Chain link.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L36
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Closure Lead
 Lead foil from packaging.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Closure Crown cap Ferrous
 Assorted crown top caps. 1" dia.
 Quantity: 010/009 /015 (MNV)
 Provenience: L34
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container Brown
 Assorted brown glass bottle sherds. Small
 Quantity: 000/031 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L33-4, L34-19, L35-9, L36-3
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container Brown
 Brown glass bottle sherd. Embossed: "...bue".
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Colorless

Assorted colorless glass bottle sherds. 1 prescription finish, 1 threaded exterior finish, 1 oval base. Small, some undiscolored.
Quantity: 000/336 /000 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-149, L34-59, L35-121, L36-7
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Green

Green glass bottle sherds. Small.
Quantity: 000/016 /000 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L33-2, L34-10, L35-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Lt. Aqua

Assorted light aqua glass bottle sherds including one patent finish and panel bottle sherds.
Quantity: 000/023 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34-22, L36-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Various

Assorted colorless and light blue green glass bottle sherds. Including one prescription finish and two oval bases.
Quantity: 000/043 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Indefinite

Colorless

Colorless glass wide-mouth jar. Embossed: "No 59 BB./Pat../Dec. 22, 1903". Recessed rim.
Quantity: 000/003 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-1, L34-2
Origins:
Date Range: 1903-
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Indefinite

Colorless

Colorless glass bottle with embossed base: "A". Extract-type, ball neck panel bottle. Could have contained household product or medicine. 5-1/2" tall. 2 whole examples.
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-1, L35-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Indefinite

Ferrous

Sheet metal fragment. Embossed: "Trade/Va...n...e.../Mark".
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Indefinite

Lt. Aqua

Assorted light aqua bottle glass sherds. One panel type bottle.
Quantity: 000/037 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE
 Container Indefinite Stoneware
 Stoneware sherds from commercial container.
 Incised: "...for.../...anufg. Com".
 Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Ceramic
 Ceramic rim sherd.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Colorless
 Colorless glass sherd with etched band. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Copper alloy
 Cylindrical metal object, hollow, with screw
 hole on one side. 3/4" x 1/2" dia.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Copper alloy
 Potentially identifiable copper alloy objects.
 one valve to gas pipe.
 Quantity: 000/005 /005 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Ferrous
 Strap metal fragments. Two with bolts
 attached. 3/4" wide, 2 @ 7" long, 2 @ 1'+
 long.
 Quantity: 000/014 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L33-8, L34-6
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Ferrous
 Ferrous handle-shaped fragment.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE
 Indefinite Ferrous
 Hollow ferrous cylinder. 1-1/4" x 5/8" dia.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Ferrous	INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Ferrous
Hollow ferrous metal tube.		Hollow metal coupling. 1-1/2" x 1" diameter.	
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience: L35		Provenience: L36	
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Ferrous	INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Ferrous
Metal cylinder fragment.		Oval metal object with holes in both ends.	
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience: L36		Provenience: L32	
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Ferrous	INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Redware
Possible buckle		Assorted redware sherds. Small body sherds.	
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)		Quantity: 000/002 /000 (MNV)	
Provenience: L35		Provenience: L32	
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference:		Reference:	
INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Shell	INDEFINITE USE Indefinite	Slate
Two sea shells, non-dietary. California Horn Snail (Cerithidea californica). Most abundant snail on mudflats of the northern Californian coast.		Slate fragments. Many are small.	
Quantity: 002/ /002 (MNV)		Quantity: 000/081 / (MNV)	
Provenience: L34		Provenience: L32-5, L33-31, L34-26, L35-19	
Origins:		Origins:	
Date Range:		Date Range:	
Reference: Hedgpeth 1962:101		Reference:	

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite		Wool	
	Plain-weave wool fragments.		
	Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)		
	Provenience: L32-1, L34-1		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite		Spring	Ferrous
	Ferrous coil spring. 1/2" dia.		
	Quantity: 000/007 /001 (MNV)		
	Provenience: L32-1, L33-1, L34-4, L35-1		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite	Washer	Copper alloy	
	Copper alloy washer. 7/16" dia.		
	Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
	Provenience: L32		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite	Washer		Ferrous
	Ferrous metal washers. Ca. 1" dia.		
	Quantity: 000/011 / (MNV)		
	Provenience: L32-6, L33-2, L34-3		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite	Wire		Copper alloy
	Assorted thin metal wire.		
	Quantity: 000/010 /003 (MNV)		
	Provenience: L32		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite	Wire		Copper alloy
	Heavy gauge copper alloy wire.		
	Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
	Provenience: L33		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite	Wire	Copper alloy	
	Assorted copper alloy wire.		
	Quantity: 000/007 /003 (MNV)		
	Provenience: L33		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite	Wire		Ferrous
	Ferrous wire fragments.		
	Quantity: 000/002 / (MNV)		
	Provenience: L33		
	Origins:		
	Date Range:		
	Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Wire Metal
Assorted wire fragments. Thin.
Quantity: 000/004 / (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet Copper alloy
Folded, thin copper alloy sheet metal fragments.
Quantity: 000/009 / (MNV)
Provenience: L34-5, L35-4
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet Ferrous
Assorted sheet metal fragments, some possible tin cans. L32- 1 oz, L33- 1 lb 6 oz, L34- 2 lbs 1 oz, L35- 1 lb 7 oz, L36- >1 oz. Heavily corroded. Discarded.
Quantity: 000/957 / (MNV)
Provenience: L32-31, L33-435, L34-290, L35-193, L36-8
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet Tin?
Sheet metal fragment.
Quantity: 000/004 / (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L35-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Strap Ferrous
Assorted strap metal of various widths.
Quantity: 000/010 / (MNV)
Provenience: L33-10, L35-3
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Accoutrement

Knife Pocket Shell/Metal
Shell handle pocket knife.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Accoutrement

Watch Copper alloy
Small copper alloy gears. Watch or clock cogs.
Watch stem. Hook for watch fob, watch chain link.
Quantity: 000/004 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-1, L33-3
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Adornment

Bead Glass
Aqua bead. Plain, round. ca. 3/8" dia.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L36
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Adornment
Bead Glass?
Orange, molded glass beads. 1/4" dia.
Quantity: 004/000 /004 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Adornment
Bead Shell
Dyed aqua shell bead, 1/4" dia. Convex face on round disc, sides rounded near face, then inset and straight to back; back is flat; tiny hole bisects disc from one side to opposite site. Used for jewelry.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Adornment
Indefinite Copper alloy
2-part cuprous ornament. Oval face disc is 5/8" x 1/2" wide x 1/8" thick, stamped brass w/raised scroll design, crimped over a back disc; back is stamped brass oval disc w/upturned edges that fit inside face disc. No shank present, but one remnant of a shank or fastening foot exists at one end. May be plated feminine brooch or men's vest chain slide.
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: US?
Date Range: 1850s-1930s?
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:406

PERSONAL: Adornment
Jewelry Necklace Silver
Silver teardrop shaped pendant edged in stones, possibly garnets. Center element missing.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Figure 2a

PERSONAL: Alcohol
Closure Beer Porcelain
Lightening stoppers. Printed marks: "Geo. A. Ticoulet/Sacramento, Ca." and "Pat'd/K. Hunter/Feb. 7, 1883". Ticoulet at 1420 J Street from 1906 to 1908. Beer bottler.
Quantity: 005/ /005 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-4, L35-1
Origins: Sacramento
Date Range: 1906-1908
Reference: City Directory 1906:490, 612; this report Figure 4a

PERSONAL: Alcohol
Container Beer Brown
Brown glass beer bottle. Embossed base: "PCGW". Pacific Coast Glass Works. Whole.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: San Francisco
Date Range: ca. 1902-1924
Reference: Toulouse 1971:416

PERSONAL: Alcohol
Container Liquor Brown
Brown glass bottle sherd. Embossed: "Joh...". Probably whiskey bottle sherd.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Alcohol
Container Whiskey Brown
Body sherd from whiskey bottle, embossed. Probably The Daffy Malt Whiskey Co.
Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins: Rochester, NY
Date Range: 1886-
Reference: Schulz et al. 1980:27

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Alcohol

Container Whiskey Colorless
Colorless glass bottle sherd. Embossed:
"[emblem] o/...amento". Halls, Luhrs & Co.
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35-1, L36-1
Origins: Sacramento
Date Range: 1883-1918
Reference: Wilson and Wilson 1968:77; Schulz
and Schulz 1990:336

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Porcelain
14-line "domed gaiter button". White
porcelain; face is a plain dome; sides are
straight and 1/16" thick; back is convex
w/central depression; cuprous shank fills hole,
but loop and shank plate missing. Used on
feminine dress, waist, or skirt; male vest; or
babyclothes.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins: France
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:20-22; Albert and
Kent 1949:35

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Childrens Porcelain
Unglazed opaque porcelain 2-hole button.
23-line "Pantywaist" type off-white button.
Face is slightly convex with two large
countersunk holes, straight sides; back is flat
and pitted also with countersunk holes. Used
on children's underwear. Sewn on by means of
tape rather than thread.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins: probably France
Date Range: ca. 1880s through 1920s
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:73; Albert and Kent
1949:35

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Collar Porcelain
16-line white porcelain collar stud back disk.
Disc is plain on back side w/central
depression; porcelain stem and form knob are
missing. Used to fasten high collars for male
and female garments.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range: 1870s-1920s
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:211-213, 268-
269, 425; Bloomingdale Bro. 1988:46

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Collar Porcelain
Porcelain collar buttons, white or off-white.
10- and 8-line studs with 15-line backs. Each
consists of a domed knob for front attached to
a cylindrical stem with back being flat disc.
All one piece, molded back of back has 4
concentric grooves and center depression.
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins: France, US ?
Date Range: ca. 1870-1920s (based on styles)
Reference: 19th and 20th century mail order
catalogues

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Collar/cuff Shell
Part of a 3-piece button or collar stud. Disc
is 14-lines wide, convex face, plain w/rounded
sides; back is flat w/depressed wide center
(3/16"); metal stem is seated in back of shell
disc; probably had larger or smaller disc of
metal on opposite end of stem. Shell disc
appears to be face of collar or cuff stud.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range: ca. 1870s-1920s (based on fashion)
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:211-213, 268-269;
Bloomingdale Brothers 1988:45,66,129

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Collar/cuff Shell
14-line shell collar stud or cuff link.
Probably freshwater shell. Plain, thick disc
of shell w/flat faces, round shape, straight
sides of 1/16" to 1/8" thickness; backs are
flat w/central depression; each shank is
cylindrical, 1/8" thick and 1/16" long. A tiny
hole exists in each shank, perpendicular to
long axis. Probably used for cuff links or
collar studs.
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins: US
Date Range: 1890-present
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38, 93-102

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button Mens Bone
26-line, 4-hole sew-through tan natural bone
button. Face is flat w/sunken flat hole panel
(5/16" wide); straight sides of 1/16"
thickness; back convex and plain. Used on male
trousers and undergarments.
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range: 1700-present
Reference: Luscomb 1979:25

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Mens	Copper alloy
	3-part rivet button; face is cuprous disc flat w/center hole, 3/16" wide and stamped w/two raised rings, between the rings "Superior***"; sides are rounded and thin (<1/16"); back is convex or flat and consists of a ferrous disk. At center back is a cylindrical stem that may be part of a back disc or may be a separate piece; stem should attach to a rivet at back. Used on heavy denim/duck work garments for men - trousers, overalls, jackets.	
	Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L35	
	Origins: US	
	Date Range: 1873-present	
	Reference: Cray 1978:31-32	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Mens	Ferrous
	20-line ferrous two part sew-through button, probably 4-hole. Face is concave w/rolled outer rim and presumably 4 holes at center; sides are rounded and 1/16" thick; back is separate ferrous disc over which face is crimped; back convex. Used for men's trousers or vest; probably too small for trousers.	
	Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L35	
	Origins: US?	
	Date Range: 1840s-present	
	Reference: Jones 1946:97; Anonymous 1983:18; del Castillo 1983:10-11	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Mens	Ferrous
	22-line, ferrous 2-part button. Face is flat and maybe decorative (too corroded to tell); face may be crimped over a back piece or there may be no separate back disc. A large, domed shank is present. Probably used on heavy work clothes for men.	
	Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L35	
	Origins: US?	
	Date Range: 1870s-present	
	Reference:	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Mens	Ferrous
	2- or 3-piece rivet buttons. 21- to 30-lines in size. Two have brass faces and ferrous rivets. All are composed of 2 or 3 parts - face/stem/rivet. Four have overall crosshatch design on face; one has dots; one marked Levi Strauss button. Used on mens heavy work clothes - pants, jackets, overalls.	
	Quantity: 008/000 /004 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L35	
	Origins: US	
	Date Range: 1873-present	
	Reference: Cray 1978:31-32	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Outer	Copper alloy
	28-line, brass disc. May be a face disc to a 2-or 3-part button. Disc is convex with central hole and overall stamped stipple design (tiny depression, dots); edge is crimped over as if to accept a back disc. Sanders' button used for ladies outer garments or men's coats and vests.	
	Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L35	
	Origins: Britain, US?	
	Date Range: 1820s-present	
	Reference: Jones 1946:97	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Outer	Ferrous
	3-part, shanked metal button; face is flat and plain with rounded edges, sides nearly 1/8" thick; back is separate disc of iron, slightly convex w/wide central hole (1/4"). Canvas shank would have filled hole -- typical Sanders' type "flexible shank" button.	
	Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L33	
	Origins: Britain	
	Date Range: 1925-present	
	Reference: Luscomb 1979:17	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Outer	Ferrous
	33- and 20-line Sanders'-type flexible shank buttons. 3 parts - flat metal face disc crimped over a convex back disc. Back discs have large center holes (3/16" to 1/4"). Holes originally filled w/canvas shanks - now absent. Small specimen is only back disc. Used as coat, vest, dress buttons for males/females. Usually were cloth covered.	
	Quantity: 001/001 /002 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L35	
	Origins: Britain, US	
	Date Range: 1825-present	
	Reference: Luscomb 1979:17	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Outer	Glass
	23-line 3-piece button consisting of molded black glass disc, plain and convex on face w/pointed sides, convex back w/raised center in which metal loop shank and shank plate were inserted. Large metal ring (7/16") inserted through shank. Perhaps button worn on a uniform or formal outerwear. Attached by ring for easy removal.	
	Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)	
	Provenience: L32	
	Origins: US, Europe (Czechoslovakia)	
	Date Range: ca. 1850s-1920s	
	Reference: Luscomb 1979:80, 88	

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Outer	Ivory
25 line, 4-hole vegetable ivory buttons with stripped decoration. Thick, white light weight material. Round w/flat face w/thin line incised 1/16" from outer edge. Rest of face is decorated with impressed fine-line design meant to imitate fabric, deep grooves connect sewing holes in a square center; sides are rounded and ca. 1/8", backs are convex to flat. Burned. Part of matched set probably tan or dark brown and worn on male or female suit or uniform.		
Quantity: 004/000 /004 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins: US		
Date Range: 1860-1940s		
Reference: Jones 1946:31		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Porcelain
18-line, 4-hole button "Tire Type-Body Style 4". Face consists of a wide, flat hole panel (1/4") surrounded by a high, rounded ring; sides are straight and >1/16" thick; back is convex and flat at center. Shirt-type button.		
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32		
Origins: probably France		
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910		
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:85-86; Albert and Kent 1949:35		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Porcelain
16- and 17-line "Dish-type, Body Style 1" 4-hole sew-through white porcelain button w/semi-conical face, concave hole panel; sides are straight and 1/16" thick; back is convex w/flat pitted hole panel. Used for shirt, blouse, or underwear button.		
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35-1, L36-1		
Origins: France		
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910		
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:79-81; Albert and Kent 1949:35		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
Shell button fragments. Very incomplete, sew-through type; at least 2 holes. Used for shirt, dress button.		
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L36		
Origins: Britain, US		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38, 93-102		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Porcelain
15-line porcelain "China mound" type 2-hole button. Face is concave w/flat, grooved outer rim and convex hole panel w/oval center groove in which holes are seated; sides are straight and 1/16" thick; back is semi-conical w/flat pitted hole panel. Used as shirt, blouse, dress and underwear button.		
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins: France		
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910		
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:67-69; Albert and Kent 1949:35		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Porcelain
23-line, 4-hole white porcelain "Tire type - Body Style 4". Face is flat w/wide raised rim around outer edge (1/8" wide), sides are rounded and 1/8" thick, back is convex and pitted. Shirt, dress, skirt, blouse, underwear type button.		
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34		
Origins: probably France		
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910		
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:85-86; Albert and Kent 1949:35		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
17-line, round 2-hole ocean shell button; face flat with narrow, sunken flat hole panel (1/8"); sides straight and 1/16" thick; back flat w/one hole edge slightly enlarged. Shirt, blouse, dress and underwear type button.		
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34		
Origins: Britain, France, US		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
15-line, round 4-hole shell button, charred. Face is concave and plain, sides thin and straight, back convex and plain. Falls apart into thin layers. Typical shirt/underwear button.		
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34		
Origins: US, Britain, or France		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
14- and 20-line, 2-hole iridescent shell buttons. Faces are flat w/slightly raised, flat narrow hole panel (ca. 3/16" dia); straight sides and flat backs. - no cortex. Holes close together. Typical shirt and underwear buttons.		
Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L33		
Origins: France, Britain, US		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38; 93-102		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
14- and 24-line 4-hole shell buttons. The smaller button is very incomplete, badly burned; faces are flat w/wide flat sunken hole panels; sides straight, 1/16" thick; backs flat to convex. Large button is iridescent. Shirt, underwear, dress buttons.		
Quantity: 001/001 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L33		
Origins: France, Britain, US		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
18-line, 4-hole sew-through shell buttons. One is very iridescent w/flat face and sunken flat, wide hole panel (3/16"); straight sides (1/16"); back flat, no cortex, widened hole edges. Second is softly iridescent; face is concave w/flat shallow and wide hole panel; sides are straight and >1/16" thick; back is flat w/sunken hole panel; no cortex and enlarged hole edges. Used for shirt, blouses, underwear.		
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins: US, Britain, France		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38; Luscomb 1979:177-180		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
16-line, 4-hole sew-through shell buttons. Burned. Faces are flat w/narrow raised outer rim; sides are straight and 1/16" thick; backs are irregular in contour, meant to be flat but shells are wavy and hole edges are very enlarged and chipped. Used for shirt and underwear buttons.		
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins: US or Britain		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38; Luscomb 1979:177-180		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
13-, 15-, and 17-line 4-hole shell buttons. Faces are flat w/wide hole panels (3/16") that are flat or concave; sides are straight; backs are flat and devoid of cortex. One 17-line has chipped holes at back; 15-line is burned. Three maybe freshwater shell. Shirt size.		
Quantity: 003/001 /004 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32		
Origins: US or Europe		
Date Range: 1891-present(freshwater) 1800-(ocean)		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38, 93-102		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
17-, 18-, 20-, 22-, and 23-line two-hole shell buttons. All are round; 4 are dull; 1 is lustrous (may be ocean shell); faces are convex to flat with narrow, flat sunken hole panel (ca. 1/8") and two holes for thread; sides are straight and 1/16"-3/32" thick; backs flat, devoid of cortex. Typical shirt, blouse, underwear buttons.		
Quantity: 005/000 /005 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32-3, L33-2		
Origins: probably US		
Date Range: 1891-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38, 93-102		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Shirt	Shell
20-, 23-, and 24-line 4-hole shell buttons. 24-line have flat faces w/wide flat sunken hole panels, straight sides and flat backs devoid of cortex; probably freshwater. Other two have rounded outer rims circling wide flat hole panels; cortex present; probably ocean shell. Shirt type.		
Quantity: 004/001 /005 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32		
Origins: US, Europe		
Date Range: 1800-present; 1891-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38, 93-102		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Uniform?	Shell
Two-piece button; face is convex w/rounded sides (1/8" thick) and flat back. Center back has small hole (1/16") into which a shank once fit; metal shank now gone. Shell fairly iridescent (ocean?). Type worn on male vest, feminine outer garments, nurse's uniform, and barber's coat.		
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32		
Origins: US and Europe		
Date Range: 1800-present		
Reference: Jones 1946:33-38; Hughes and Lester 1991:233		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Womens	Glass
20-line, black glass ball button w/partial wire loop shank; faces and sides covered w/diamond and pentagonal facets; back roughly smooth; no mould seems observed - facets may be hand-cut. Used for feminine jewelry and formal dresses, waists, skirts.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:	Bohemia, Austria, US	
Date Range:	ca. 1850s-1920s	
Reference:	Luscomb 1979:80, 88-89	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Womens	Porcelain
16-line black opaque porcelain "Saucer Type -Body Style 3", 4-hole sew-through button. Concave face w/raised grooved outer rim and a small raised knob between each hole; sides are straight and 1/16" thick; back is convex w/flat, pitted hole panel. Used for skirt, blouse, or dress.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:	France	
Date Range:	1840-ca. 1910	
Reference:	Lamm et al. 1970:83; Albert and Kent 1949:35	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Womens	Porcelain
12-line "domed gaiter button" composed of two parts - a white porcelain knob with domed face and flat back w/central hole. Second part is a brass shank plate w/attached wire loop shank embedded in porcelain back. Probably worn on feminine and baby outer garments. Prosser button.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L-32	
Origins:	probably France	
Date Range:	1840-ca. 1910	
Reference:	Lamm et al. 1970:20-22; Albert and Kent 1949:35	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Button	Womens	Porcelain
26-line, white porcelain "Calico Pattern #106" 4-hole "dish type" button w/repeat teardrop design on face - each teardrop within a diamond created by tiny dotted line. All designs in dark blue and applied overglaze; sides are straight and 1/16" thick; back is semi-conical w/flat, pitted hole panel. Used on feminine dress or blouse.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:	probably France	
Date Range:	1840-ca. 1910	
Reference:	Lamm et al. 1970:118; Albert and Kent 1940:35	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Copper alloy
Assorted copper alloy fasteners. One stamped: "Pats Apr.21.96 & Sept.1.96" "Bachelor" buttons, 3/8" dia.	
Quantity:	002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience:	L34
Origins:	
Date Range:	1896-
Reference:	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Belt	Copper alloy
Cuprous, stamped slide belt for Ladies' cloth belt. 2-5/8" x 3/4" wide and very thin (<1/16"). Wide outer edge is stamped scroll and flower design, forms a rounded rectangle. Interior pierced by two parallel slots (each 2" x 1/8") separated by a thin bar (1/8"). This is the same slide advertised by Sears, Roebuck in 1897 as a companion piece to an ornate, plated Ladies' belt buckle in either gilt or silver plate @ \$.11. Pair w/next entry.		
Quantity:	000/002 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:	US?	
Date Range:	1880s-1930s?	
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:331 #25880; this report Figure 2d	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Belt	Copper alloy
Flat, cuprous metal 1-1/2" wide x 1/2" long. Consisting of two, long parallel slots, surrounded by 1/16" wide metal. One slot longer than the other. Outer shape of clip is that of a hat. Part of a ladies cloth belt. Brass belt "accessory". Ladies cloth belt buckle and slide accessory set.		
Quantity:	002/ /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33, L34	
Origins:	US?	
Date Range:	1880s-1930s?	
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897: 331,432	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Copper alloy
Flat brass buckle fragment, part of a rectangle with central slot. Probably a clothing fastener.		
Quantity:	/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Copper alloy
	Large iron and brass buckle, rectangular 1-3/4" x 1-1/8". Composed of two parts: one is flat iron rectangle, with center bar along long axis. Brass cylinder fitted with three flat pointed prongs is rolled over center bar. More substantial version of buckle below. Probably used for adjusting buckle on male vests and trousers. "Duplex pants buckle".	
Quantity:	001/ /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:	1850s-1930s?	
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck 1897:321	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Copper alloy
	Oval, flat cuprous metal buckle. 3/4" x 7/16". Center pierced by two long slots along long axis. One flank of one slot has two tiny prongs protruding out, undoubtedly to help hold a cloth strap in place. Perhaps part of a feminine undergarment strap, supporter or brace.	
Quantity:	001/ /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Copper alloy
	Rectangular brass buckle. 1-1/4" x 7/8". Three sides of rectangle plus a center bar are rounded metal. Four side is flat and textured to accept points of prongs and provide friction on cloth. Center bar has two prongs on it. Center bar appears to be part of buckle metal and therefore is not movable. Impressed lettering: "Paris/Solide/BD&R/Exirac" and leaping greyhound. Typical men's pants and vest adjustable buckle. Also on women's braces.	
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:	Paris	
Date Range:	1850s-1920s	
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:321	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Ferrous
	Ferrous belt buckle. Extremely corroded. Overall shape and size suggests it may be a belt buckle for leather belt or horse tack. May be "D" shaped buckle 1-1/4" x 1-1/4".	
Quantity:	001/ /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:	US?	
Date Range:	1800-present	
Reference:		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Ferrous
	Ferrous metal ladies' garter buckle or men's suspender buckle. 2-parts - back piece is a rectangle of iron 1-1/2" x 3/4"; most of piece is stamped, flat solid metal, but has slit along long axis near one edge 1-3/16" x 1/8" for attachment of cloth band. Back piece has two ears that fold up to hold a bar and articulate w/front piece. Front piece consists of stamped metal, one long edge of which is scalloped to hold cloth in place over a roller.	
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:	US?	
Date Range:	1870s-present	
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck 1897:290	

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Buckle	Ferrous
	Rectangular one-piece iron buckle (?). Incomplete. Consists of rounded iron with two parallel bars spaced 1/8" apart. The central bar has a short perpendicular protrusion. One side of rectangle is missing. 1-3/8" x 7/8". Use uncertain, may not be clothing related.	
Quantity:	000/003 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:	US?	
Date Range:	1800s-present	
Reference:		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Clasp	Copper alloy
	Thick cuprous wire bent, 1/16" thick. Incomplete 3/4" long. May be part of a clasp for clothing.	
Quantity:	/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Eyelets	Copper alloy
	Brass eyelets: 1 is 5/16" wide on outside. 4 are 1/4" wide on outside and may be used for clothing or ladies/childrens shoes. 2 eyelet hooks 1/4" dia. Such fasteners were worn on shoes and gloves. May be from same article as the 1/4" dia. eyelets.	
Quantity:	000/007 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:	US	
Date Range:	1870s-present	
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck 1897:191-20; Wilcox 1948:140; Montgomery Wards 1894:122	

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Eyelets Copper alloy
Brass eyelets, 20 are slightly $>1/4$ " in outer diameter and may have come from one garment or pair of shoes. One is $1/4$ " dia, smaller and lighter weight than the rest; one is $5/16$ " outer diameter and heavier than the rest. Of the 20-specimen set, all appear used. So do the two singles. Used for lace-up shoes, boots; clothing.
Quantity: 000/022 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins: US?
Date Range: 1870s-present
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:191-206; Wilcox 1948:140; Montgomery Wards 1894:122

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Ferrous
Ferrous garter fastener. Metal stud of 15-lines attached to a stem and strip of flat metal. May be part of a "hose suspender" clasp used on a garter belt to fasten hose for men or women.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range: 1880s-present
Reference: Bloomingdale Brothers 1988:71; Sears Roebuck 1897:35

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Ferrous
2- or 3- part ferrous garter clip/buckle. Back part is rectangular flat piece $1-1/2$ " wide x $5/8$ " long with two ears at one end folded up to articulate with front piece, may be a metal roller or bar between these ears. Face is flat, stamped metal, apparently ornate with one end rolled and probably toothed. The other end is a tab edged with row of raised bead design. Used for fancy ladies garter or men's suspenders.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins: US?
Date Range: 1800s to present
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:220, 323

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Metal
Plated, possibly nickel, fragment of clothing fastener. A knobby rivet attached to a clasp or clip of stamped metal. Knob is $5/16$ " dia., $3/16$ " tall. Clip part is $5/8$ " wide. Probably button part of a "Button Clasp Hose Supporter" - a garter hose clasp. May be part of a set with one of the ferrous garter fasteners above.
Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Copper alloy
Incomplete cuprous metal tab for garter/stocking fastener. Bottle-shaped, w/double slot at wide end for attachment of a strap. $1-3/8$ " long, width at slot end - $5/8$ ". Could have attached stocking to garter or garter to a corset.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range: ca. 1880s-present
Reference: Bloomingdale Brothers 1988:71; Sears, Roebuck 1897:323

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Ferrous
Ferrous/tin tab for garter or stocking fastener. Extremely corroded; $1-3/8$ " long x $3/4$ " wide; bottle-shaped piece of flat metal w/center area cut out to accept a metal or rubber knob and cloth.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range: 1880s-present
Reference: Bloomingdale Brothers 1988:71; Sears, Roebuck 1897:323

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Ferrous
Part of 2-part "Button clasp hose supporter". $1-1/2$ " x $3/4$ ". Rolled iron clips in the shape of a bottle with whole center area being a bottle shaped hole. The second part usually composed of rubber and cloth is missing. Worn of mens, womens, and childrens garters, braces, and combination belts.
Quantity: 002/001 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins: US?
Date Range: 1870s-present
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:323, 211

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners Garter Buckle Copper alloy
Complete cuprous buckle composed of two parts. Back is a rectangular stamped piece $1-3/8$ " x $3/4$ " with indented center across width, and cut out slot ($1-1/4$ " x $1/8$ ") along one half of piece. Two arms were stamped out a solid end and are bent up to receive the front piece. Front is an ornate, stamped piece with rolled and toothed end (for clamping), the rest is a flat floral filigree tab. Fancy adjustable buckle for Ladies' elastic garters.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: US?
Date Range: 1870s-1930s?
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:323, 432; this report Figure 2c

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Hook	Copper alloy
Copper alloy fasteners. One hook for a hook-and-eye fastening. The other is uncertain. Both are heavy pieces meant for fastening on heavy clothing such as bulky feminine waist, skirt or dress, or jacket.		
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L32		
Origins:		
Date Range: 1750-present		
Reference: Bradfield 1983:14, 292		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Hook	Copper alloy
Copper alloy hooks from hook and eye sets; each made of heavy gauge wire; one is 5/8" long; other 1/2" long. Each has two loops at one end for attachment to cloth, long back shaft consisting of double length of wire that is bent up and back to form front or "hook" pattern. Used for dress front/back opening, skirt waistbands, corsets, waists.		
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins:		
Date Range: at least 1750-present		
Reference: Bradfield 1983:14-292		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Pin	Copper alloy
Cuprous metal modified safty pin. Head of pin is decorative with 3 raised lines along length. Regular pin part of two parallel lengths of wire, one of which is permanently attached to head; the other with sharp end that is pushed through fabric is attached or detached from the head. Modification consists of a separate "U" of wire attached to permanent arm of pin (for attachment to cloth or metal). Could be ladies belt holder or sanitary holder or men's.		
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L33		
Origins: US?		
Date Range: 1880s-1930s?		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897: 331,432, 323; Montgomery Wards 1894:82-83		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Pin	Copper alloy
Cuprous modified safety pin. 1-1/2" long x 9/16" wide. Head design of 5 raised ribs, parallel; also sharp arm for opening and closing similar to other pin but more ornate. "U" shaped with a slotted bracket for attachment and adjustment of strap. Leather belt holder, men's drawer supporter, or ladies sanitary belt pin.		
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34		
Origins: US		
Date Range: 1870s-1930s?		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:323		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Safety pin	Copper alloy
Cuprous metal safety pins, bent and broken. Larger one measures 1-3/4" x 3/8". Smaller one ca. 1-1/4" x 1/4". Used for informal fastening of clothing, hats, baby diapers, ladies "safety belts".		
Quantity: 000/003 /002 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins: US?		
Date Range: 1870s-present		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:233-232, 331; Montgomery Ward 1894:82		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Fasteners	Safety pin	Ferrous
Safety pin head. Ferrous metal, square shaped 7/16" x 7/16"; very corroded; estimated complete length of 1-1/2" to 2". Used for undergarments; ladies "safety belts" all manner of informal fastenings by males and females; baby diapers.		
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L35		
Origins: US?		
Date Range: 1870s-present		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:322-323, 311, Montgomery Ward 1894:82		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Shoe	Hook	Ferrous
Ferrous shoe hook, eyelet portion is 5/16" dia. All one piece. Probably worn on shoe, but small hooks also worn on gloves		
Quantity: 000/007 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L33-6, L35-1		
Origins: US?		
Date Range: 1870s-present		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:191-206; Wilcox 1948:140; Montgomery Ward 1894:122		

PERSONAL: Clothing

Shoes	Eyelet	Copper alloy
Brass eyelets 3/8" wide on outside and probably used on shoes.		
Quantity: /004 /001 (MNV)		
Provenience: L34		
Origins: US		
Date Range: 1870s-present		
Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1897:191-206; Wilcox 1948:140; Montgomery Wards 1894:122		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Footwear
 Shoe Eyelets Copper alloy
 Copper alloy shoe eyelets on sewn leather. Two sizes.
 Quantity: 000/043 /002 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-19, L33-24
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Footwear
 Shoe Heel Leather
 Leather shoe heel fragment with metal studs.
 Quantity: 000/008 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Footwear
 Shoe Sole Leather
 Leather shoe sole and heel with metal studs.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Footwear
 Shoe Sole Leather
 Shoe leather fragments. Sewn sole. Child's size.
 Quantity: 000/009 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L34
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Closure Toiletry Colorless
 Colorless glass stopper with ground glass shank and flat finial.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Closure Toiletry Ferrous
 Assorted threaded metal lids to shaker containers. One appears to be for sachet powder. The other for toilet water -- has anti-splash feature. One is possibly tinned.
 Quantity: 001/007 /002 (MNV)
 Provenience: L34
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Closure Vaseline Ferrous
 Screw cap to Vaseline jar. 1-5/8" dia. MNV of 22 lids counted under Vaseline jars.
 Quantity: 013/ 010/000 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-1
 Origins: New York
 Date Range: 1908-
 Reference: Pike 1989:Fig. 189, 56

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Container Bitters Brown
 Assorted brown glass bottles bottle sherds. Case-style bottle. Fragmentary embossing.
 Quantity: 000/006 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Bromo-seltzer Blue
Cobalt blue glass bottle. Embossed front
plate: "...OMO-seltzer/...erson/Drug
Co./Baltimore Md". Base: "2". Small size,
round, base dia. 1-1/8"; finish missing. Used
for headaches and stomach aches.
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33, L36
Origins: Baltimore, MD
Date Range: 1889-1907
Reference: Fike 1987:111; Praetzellis and
Praetzellis 1990a:Plate 26d

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Compound Lt. Aqua
Lt. aqua glass bottle. Fragmentary embossing.
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Large oval
bottle. Used for menstrual complaints. 20%
alcohol.
Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L33-3
Origins: Lynn, Mass.
Date Range: 1873-
Reference: Fike 1987:85; Praetzellis and
Praetzellis 1990a:Plate 24b

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Creme Opaque white
Opaque white glass jar. Embossed: "Armour &
Co./ ... (with embossed shield). 2-1/4" x 2"
base. Plain finish. Possibly for Luxor creme.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: Chicago, Ill
Date Range:
Reference: Fike 1987:51; Zunwalt 1980:29-31

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Cure Lt. Aqua
Small light aqua glass bottle. Embossed:
"Sample Bottle/Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root/Kidney
Cure/Binghamton, N.Y.". Patent finish, round
base, 3-1/8" x 1" base dia. Whole. Used for
kidney, liver, and bladder problems.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins: Binghamton, N.Y.
Date Range: 1881-
Reference: Fike 1987:101, 208

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Medicine Colorless
Colorless glass homeopathic medicine vial.
2" x 1/8" base diameter. Whole.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L36
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1897:35

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Medicine Colorless
Colorless glass oval bottle with prescription
finish. Base embossed: "O". 4-1/2" tall.
Whole.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Medicine Colorless
Colorless glass Philadelphia oval bottle.
Mends to whole; cork in place. 5-1/2" tall.
Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Medicine Colorless
Small colorless glass wide-mouthed vial.
1-3/4" x 1/2" dia. Complete.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Medicine	Colorless
Colorless glass bottle. Embossed: "John Wyeth & Bro/Philadelphia". French square, prescription finish. 3-1/2" x 1" base dia. Whole.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:	Philadelphia	
Date Range:	1860-	
Reference:	Fike 1987:187	

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Medicine	Colorless
Small, colorless homeopathic glass vial. 3/8" base diameter.		
Quantity:	000/004 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32-2, L34-2	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:	Sears, Roebuck Co. 1902:452	

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Pharmacy	Colorless
Colorless glass oval pharmacy bottle with embossed front plate: "Chas. K. Tuttle/Druggist/ Pacific Grove, Cal." within a wreath. Based embossed with three stars above "U.S.A." Whole. 3-1/2" tall.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:	Pacific Grove, California	
Date Range:	ca. 1892	
Reference:	Toynton 1980:41	

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Pharmacy	Colorless
Colorless glass bottle sherd. Embossed: "...auliffe/...Tenth.../ ramen...". Thomas McAuliffe. 1000 J Street.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:	Sacramento	
Date Range:	1897-1904	
Reference:	Pitti 1979	

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Toiletry	Opaque Blue
Opaque blue glass container with molded beaded decoration. Base dia. 2" Probably cosmetic.		
Quantity:	000/002 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Toiletry	Opaque white
Opaque white glass jar with external threaded neck, ca. 1-1/2" dia. Probably cosmetic.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Vaseline	Brown
Brown glass, wide-mouthed vaseline jar. Embossed: "Chesebrough Mfg. Co./Vaseline". Stopper closure, 2 oz. Whole. Same as the wide-mouthed colorless jars.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:	New York	
Date Range:	1880-1908	
Reference:	Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:94 (illustrated)	

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container	Vaseline	Colorless
Colorless glass screw-top jar. Embossed: "Napier Chemical Co. N.Y./Petrolino". Wide-mouth external thread. 2 oz.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L34	
Origins:	New York	
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Container Vaseline Colorless
 Colorless glass vaseline jar. Embossed:
 "Chesebrough Mfg Co/Vaseline". Wide mouth. 2
 oz. Wide mouth, cork stopper.
 Quantity: 003/011 /008 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-2, L33-3, L34-4, L35-5
 Origins: New York
 Date Range: 1880-1908
 Reference: Pike 1987:56; Weinstock, Lubin & Co.
 1891:94 (illustrated); Figure 4c

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Container Vaseline Colorless
 Colorless glass screw-top wide-mouth vaseline
 jar. Embossed: "Vaseline"/Chesebrough/New-
 York". 2 oz. Embossed "1" on one base.
 Embossed "2" on two bases.
 Quantity: 013/061 /029 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-11, L33-27, L34-16, L35-7, L36-13
 Origins: New York
 Date Range: 1908-
 Reference: Pike 1987:56, Fig. 189; Figure 4b

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Dropper Medicine Colorless
 Colorless glass dropper.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Razor home Whetstone
 Small rectangular whetstone. Razor home,
 1-3/4" dia. x 1/4" thick.
 Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference: Sears, Roebuck 1902:498

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health
 Toiletry Comb Composition
 Composite comb tooth.
 Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35-1, L36-1
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
 Animal Lead
 Molded lead toy, hollow, probably a cow or dog.
 Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
 Ball? Rubber?
 Round rubber object, probably a ball. 1-1/2"
 dia.
 Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L35
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
 Doll Porcelain
 Assorted porcelain doll sherds. 7 sherds
 bisque porcelain, 3 china sherds. Most face or
 shoulder sherds.
 Quantity: 000/010 /000 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-5, L33-4, L35-1
 Origins: probably Germany
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Toy
Doll Porcelain
Bisque porcelain doll with moveable arms and legs that were once wired to body. Painted black shoes with heels, white ribbed socks with blue ribbon on top. Painted face, blue eyes. Wig (gone). All pieces present, one leg broken. 4" tall.
Quantity: 000/005 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L34-3
Origins: probably Germany
Date Range:
Reference: Kresge Co. 1913:90 FX116 \$.10 (illustrated); this report Figure 3a

PERSONAL: Toy
Doll Head Porcelain
Bisque porcelain doll head. Marked: "Made in Germany/390/A4/OM". Handpainted eyebrows and lashes. Swivel head, sleeping eyes, open mouth, dimples. Attached to cloth or kid body. Made by Armand Marseille. Made heads for companies who dressed and sold them.
Quantity: 000/007 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L33-1, L34-4
Origins: Koppelsdorf and Neuhaus, Germany
Date Range: 1894-
Reference: Bach 1990:86; King 1977:108

PERSONAL: Toy
Doll Head Porcelain
Porcelain doll head. Engraved: "Alice/Mo 191/14/0". Bisque, handpainted face, sleeping eyes, open mouth, wig, shoulders 2-1/2" across. One head complete. Heads often sold separately to other companies that dressed and sold them. Made by Porzellanfabrik, Rauenstein.
Quantity: 000/003 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-1, L34-2
Origins: Rauenstein, Germany
Date Range: 1892-
Reference: Bach 1990:102; Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891:83 #10013 \$.25; Figure 3b

PERSONAL: Toy
Doll Leg Porcelain
Bisque doll leg from moveable doll w/wired limbs; blue flat shoe, white ribbed stockings with green ribbon. 2-1/4" long, whole. Larger version of 4" bisque doll above.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins: probably Germany
Date Range:
Reference: very similar to dolls illustrated in Kresge's 1913:90

PERSONAL: Toy
Doll Leg Porcelain
Porcelain doll legs. Brown painted shoe with heel and blue ribbon around calf. Doll had cloth or kid body. Two legs complete and 2-1/4" long. Second smaller doll leg with shoe only.
Quantity: 001/003 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L33-1, L34-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
Game Chip Ivory
1-1/4" disk, possibly a poker chip. Vegetable ivory.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
Marble Clay
Clay marble with handpainted red bands 5/8" dia. Unglazed clay marbles 3/8" and 3/4" dia. Glazed clay marble 5/8" dia.
Quantity: 004/000 /004 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-1, L33-1, L34-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
Marble Glass
Hand blown swirl-type marbles. 1/2" dia. Some are melted. One solid-core; 1 divided core; 1 spiral.
Quantity: 004/002 /005 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-2, L34-1, L35-3
Origins: Germany
Date Range:
Reference: Baumann 1970

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

PERSONAL: Toy
Teaset Porcelain
Small porcelain hollow vessels, toy bowl and serving vessel. Toy saucer.
Quantity: 000/003 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L35-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Toy
Train? Wheels Ferrous
Ferrous metal spoked wheels. Two sizes - 1-1/4" and 1-7/8". Possibly from toy train or wagon.
Quantity: 003/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Toys
Tub Copper alloy
Copper alloy toy tub with handle.
Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L33-1, L36-1
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference: Kresge's 1913:91 (illustrated)

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Bolt Ferrous
Bolt, 4-1/4".
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Bolts Ferrous
Assorted bolt fragments. 7-1/4 oz.
Quantity: 000/008 / (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Door Ferrous
Hinge Fragment.
Quantity: 000/002 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Door Hasp Ferrous
Door-sized hasp.
Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
Door Key Ferrous
Metal door key. 3-1/4" long.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Door	Lock	Ferrous
Keyhole escutcheon.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Door	Striker	Ferrous
Ferrous metal mortise lock striker plate.		
3-1/4" x 7/8" wide.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:	Herskovitz 1978:Fig 22h	

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Door/gate	Spring	Ferrous
Large metal coiled door or gate spiral spring.		
1" dia., 6"+ long.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Fixture		Porcelain
Porcelain fixture with copper alloy attachments. Embossed: "GEC.../160123...".		
Quantity:	000/002 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32-1, L33-1	
Origins:	US	
Date Range:		
Reference:		

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Hook		Copper alloy
Copper alloy screw-hook, decorative.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Hook		Ferrous
Eye hook. Screw. 1/2" dia eye.		
Quantity:	001/000 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L35	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Hooks		Ferrous
Metal hooks, one eye-bolt.		
Quantity:	000/002 /002 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L32	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Indefinite	Bracket	Ferrous
Large ferrous rod with one threaded end. 3/4" dia. x 11" long. Wall support bar bracket.		
Quantity:	000/001 /001 (MNV)	
Provenience:	L33	
Origins:		
Date Range:		
Reference:		

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Insulator

Porcelain

Porcelain sherds from electrical insulator.

Quantity: 000/002 /002 (MNV)

Provenience: L32

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

10d nails. Mostly cut, some clinched, some round, heavily corroded. Discarded. L32-7-1/2 oz, L33- 5-1/4 oz, L34- 4 oz.

Quantity: /0054/ (MNV)

Provenience: L32-25, L33-15, L34-14

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

12d nails. 10 oz. Cut nails with wood

adhering. Saved.

Quantity: /0029/ (MNV)

Provenience: L35

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

16d nails. 2 oz. Cut and round.

Quantity: /0006/ (MNV)

Provenience: L34

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

20 d nails. Less than 1 oz. Round.

Quantity: /0002/ (MNV)

Provenience: L33, L36

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

20d nails. 11-1/2 oz. Cut and round. Saved.

Quantity: /0012/ (MNV)

Provenience: L35

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

2d nails. Less than 1 ounce. Heavily corroded. Discarded. L33- <1oz, L34- <1oz.,

Quantity: /0015/ (MNV)

Provenience: L33-14, L34-1

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

30d nails. Discarded. L32- 6-1/4 oz, L33- 1-3/4 oz, L34- 4 oz, L36- 2 oz. Round and cut. Heavily corroded.

Quantity: /0021/ (MNV)

Provenience: L32-10, L33-3, L34-5, L36-3

Origins:

Date Range:

Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

3d nails. Round and cut, some clinched.
Heavily corroded. Discarded. L32- <1 oz, L34-
<1 oz.
Quantity: /0017/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-7, L34-10
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

40d nails. 1-1/2 oz. 3 round headed, 1 cut,
1 clinched. Heavily corroded. L32- 1-1/2 oz,
L35- 3-3/4 oz.
Quantity: /0005/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-2, L35-3
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

4d nails. Round and cut, some clinched.
Heavily corroded. Discarded. L32- < 1 oz,
L33- 1 oz.
Quantity: /0026/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-7, L33-19
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

6d nails. L32- <1 oz, L33- 1-3/4 oz, L34-
1-1/2 oz, L35- <1 oz. Round and cut, some
clinched, heavily corroded. Discarded.
Quantity: /0036/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-7, L33-15, L34-12, L35-2
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

7d nails. Less than 1 oz. Saved.
Quantity: /0003/ (MNV)
Provenience: L35
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

7d nails. Round and cut, some clinched.
Heavily corroded. Discarded. L32- 2 oz
Quantity: /0014/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

8d nails. Cut and round some clinched. Heavily
corroded. Discarded. L32- 10-1/2 oz, L33-
10-1/2 oz.
Quantity: /0102/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-54, L33-48
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

9d nails. Cut and round. Heavily corroded.
Discarded. L32- 1 lb 2 oz, L35- 4 oz.
Quantity: /0099/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-86, L35-13
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous
Nail fragments. Most are cut, some round.
Heavily corroded. Discarded. L32- 1 lb 7 oz,
L33- 5 lbs 14 oz, L34- 6 lbs 1 oz, L35- 11 lbs
2 oz, L36- 13-3/4 oz.
Quantity: /4475/ (MNV)
Provenience: L32-254, L33-1136, L34-1150, L35-1833,
Origins: L36-102
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Screw

Ferrous
Ferrous eye screws. Small, 1/2" dia. eye hole.
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Screws

Ferrous
Wood screws. Less than 1 ounce.
Quantity: 001/001 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Screws

Ferrous
Ferrous screws. Flat head. 1 @ 1-3/4", 2 @
2-3/8".
Quantity: 003/000 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Sleeve

Copper alloy
Copper alloy sleeve, 5/8" dia.
Quantity: /001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Spikes

Ferrous
Assorted spike fragments. L33- 7-1/4 oz, L35-
14 oz.
Quantity: 000/035 / (MNV)
Provenience: L33-7, L35-28
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Staple

Ferrous
Staple.
Quantity: 001/000 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Staple

Ferrous
Metal staple.
Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Tack

3/4" tack, 1/2" tack.
 Quantity: 002/000 /002 (MNV)
 Provenience: L33
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Ferrous

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Plaster

Fragments of white wash plaster.
 Quantity: 000/097 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-5, L33-8, L34-4, L35-78, L36-2
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Brick

Brick fragments.
 Quantity: 000/006 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Pipe

Redware

Redware pipe sherds. Probably sewer pipe.
 Quantity: 000/076 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-3, L33-8, L34-32, L35-29, L36-4
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Tile

Decorated tile sherd.
 Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L32
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Ceramic

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Window

Flat

Colorless

Flat window glass. Large pieces in layers 34 and 35.
 Quantity: 000/123 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L32-13, L33-34, L34-56, L36-20
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

UNIDEFINITE USE

Indefinite

Amorphous lead lumps.
 Quantity: 000/003 /003 (MNV)
 Provenience: L34-1, L35-2
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Lead

UNIDENTIFIED USE

Indefinite

Ferrous

Amorphous metal lumps. L33- 4 oz, L36- 8-1/2 oz. Discarded.
 Quantity: 000/015 / (MNV)
 Provenience: L33-2, L36-13
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 3: Layers 32-36 Artifact Description

UNIDENTIFIED USE

Indefinite

Unidentified ferrous objects.
Quantity: 000/003 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L33
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Ferrous

UNIDENTIFIED USE

Indefinite

Unidentified metal objects.
Quantity: 000/003 /003 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Ferrous

UNIDENTIFIED USE

Indefinite

Three-sided lead object.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L36
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Lead

UNIDENTIFIED USE

Indefinite

Potentially identifiable metal objects.
Quantity: 000/006 /006 (MNV)
Provenience: L34
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Metal

UNIDENTIFIED USE

Indefinite

Rubber fragment.
Quantity: 000/001 /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L32
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Rubber

Table 4: Layer 37 Artifact Description

DOMESTIC: Food

Container

Stoneware

Salt-glazed stoneware bottle, small body sherd.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware

Porcelain

Opaque porcelain sherd. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware

Hollow

WIE

White improved earthenware sherd, undecorated.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heatin/Lighting

Lamp

Chimney

Colorless

Colorless glass lamp chimney. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001/000 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Brown

Brown glass bottle sherd. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Ferrous

Sheet metal fragment. Less than 1 oz. Tin can fragment. Discarded.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite

Slate

Slate fragment, small.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Toiletry

Comb

Composite

Composite comb tooth.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

12d nails. 2-1/2 oz. Cut with wood adhering.
 Quantity: 006/000/006 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Miscellaneous

Shell

Shell fragments. Less than 1 oz.
 Quantity: 000/006/000 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware

Flat

WIE

White improved earthenware sherds, undecorated. Small.
 Quantity: 000/005/003 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Storage

Container

Stoneware

Stoneware sherd, salt-glazed exterior, brown slip interior. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Furnace

Brick

Small fire brick fragment.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Colorless

Colorless glass bottle sherd. Small.
 Quantity: 000/002/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Olive

Olive glass bottle sherd. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Eyeglasses

Lens

Colorless

Colorless glass sherd with ground edges. Possible eyeglass lens.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails

Ferrous

Nail fragments, 2-1/2 oz. Cut. Heavily corroded. 1 6d cut nail, less than 1 oz. Discarded.
 Quantity: 000/015/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Window

Flat

Colorless

Flat window glass. Small.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L37
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

Table 5: Layer 38 Artifact Description

ACTIVITIES: Painting

Brush

Wooden paint brush with hair bristles.
Quantity: 000/002/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing

Pencil

Lead

Lead

Square pencil lead.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food

Miscellaneous

Shell

Shell fragments. Less than 1 ounce.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption

Tableware

WIE

White improved earthenware sherds. Small.
Quantity: 000/006/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting

Lamp

Chimney

Colorless

Colorless glass chimney sherds. Small.
Quantity: 000/022/000 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Indefinite

Indefinite

Opaque white

Opaque white glass sherds, small.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Indefinite

Indefinite

Hollow

Rockingham

Rockingham handle with brown glaze. Molded.
Quantity: 000/002/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Blue

Blue glass bottle sherd. Small.
Quantity: 000/001/000 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Brown

Brown glass bottle sherds.
Quantity: 000/003/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Container

Colorless

Colorless glass bottle sherds.
Quantity: 000/008/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 5: Layer 38 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Colorless
Colorless thick flat glass sherd with rough finish on one side.
Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Slag
Slag fragments. Small.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite Slate
Slate fragment. Small.
Quantity: 000/001/00 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet Ferrous
Sheet metal fragments. Less than 1 oz.
Discarded.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons Rivet Copper alloy
26-line rivet button fragment. Used for heavy mens work clothing.
Quantity: 001/000/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons Shirt Porcelain
16-line "Dish Type, Body Style 1" 4-hole, porcelain sew-through button. Face semi-conical w/wide concave hole panel; sides straight; back is convex w/wide flat, pitted hole panel. Used for shirt, blouse, dress, and underwear.
Quantity: 001/000/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins: France
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:79-81; Albert and Kent 1949:35

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons Shirt Porcelain
25-line "Dish Type, Body Style 1" 4-hole, porcelain sew-through button. Face semi-conical w/wide concave hole panel; sides straight; back is semi-conical w/wide flat, pitted hole panel. Used for women's work dress, blouse, shirt, jackets; men's work clothes.shirts.
Quantity: 001/000/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins: France
Date Range: 1840-ca. 1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:79-81; Albert and Kent 1949:35

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Pharmacy Colorless
Colorless glass bottle sherd. Embossed: "Sacra...".
Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins: Sacramento
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Container Vaseline Colorless
Colorless glass sherd from vaseline jar.
Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins: New York
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nails Ferrous
Nail fragments. 2-3/4 oz. Heavily corroded.
Discarded.
Quantity: 000/029/ (MNV)
Provenience: L38
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 5: Layer 38 Artifact Description

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
 Nails
 8d nails. Less than 1 oz.
 Quantity: 001/000/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L38
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
 Nails
 12d nails. 1 oz.
 Quantity: 003/000/003 (MNV)
 Provenience: L38
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
 Nails
 2d nails. Less than 1 oz.
 Quantity: 003/000/003 (MNV)
 Provenience: L38
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware
 Tack
 1/2" tacks.
 Quantity: 003/000/003 (MNV)
 Provenience: L38
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials
 Brick
 Brick fragments. Tiny.
 Quantity: 000/004/ (MNV)
 Provenience:
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing
Pencil Lead
Square pencil lead, one pointed end.
Quantity: 000/002/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

ACTIVITIES: Writing
Pencil Slate
Slate pencil fragments.
Quantity: 000/002/002 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food
Miscellaneous
Peach pit fragment.
Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption
 Tableware Cup Porcelain
 Porcelain sherd with broken cup handle.
 Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
 Provenience: L39
 Origins:
 Date Range:
 Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption
Tableware Flat Porcelain
Small porcelain rim sherd.
Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Food Preparation/Consumption
Tableware Flat WIE
Assorted white improved earthenware sherds, small
undecorated.
Quantity: 000/010/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

DOMESTIC: Heating/Lighting
Lamp Chimney Colorless
Colorless glass chimney sherds. Small.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

```
INDEFINITE USE
  Container
    Assorted colorless glass bottle sherds.  Small.
    Quantity: 000/008/ (MNV)
    Provenience: L39
    Origins:
    Date Range:
    Reference:
```

INDEFINITE USE
Indefinite Clay
Red clay lump.
Quantity: 000/001/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

```
INDEFINITE USE
    Indefinite                Opaque white
                                Opaque white glass sherd. Possibly part of
                                "Nesting egg."
    Quantity:                 000/001/001 (MNV)
    Provenience:              L39
    Origins:
    Date Range:
    Reference:
```

Table 6: Layer 39 Artifact Description

INDEFINITE USE

Indefinite

Slag fragments. Tiny.
Quantity: 000/015/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

INDEFINITE USE

Sheet

Ferrous

Sheet metal fragments, some tin cans. Less than 1 oz. Discarded.
Quantity: 000/010/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons

Shirt

Porcelain

17-line "Piecrust" 4-hole porcelain button with semi-conical face w/wide concave hole panel and molded decoration of 24 raised ribs radiating around hole panel and outer edge. Sides are straight; back is convex w/flat pitted hole panel. Used for blouse, shirt, waist, underwear.
Quantity: 001/000/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins: France
Date Range: 1840-ca.1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:90; Albert and Kent 1949:35

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons

Shirt

Porcelain

17-line "Tire-type, Body Style 4" 4-hole porcelain sew-through button. Face is flat w/rounded outer rim; straightened sides; back is convex w/flat pitted hole panel. Used for shirt, blouse, dress, underwear button.
Quantity: 001/ /001 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins: France
Date Range: 1840-ca.1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:85

PERSONAL: Clothing

Buttons

Shirt

Porcelain

17- and 20-line "Dish-Type, Body Style 1" 4-hole porcelain sew-through buttons. Face semi-conical w/wide concave hole panel; sides straight; back is step semi-conical w/wide flat, pitted hole panel. Used for shirt, blouse, dress, and underwear. Men and women's work clothes.
Quantity: 004/000/004 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins: France
Date Range: 1840-ca.1910
Reference: Lamm et al. 1970:79-81; Albert and Kent 1949:35

PERSONAL: Grooming/Health

Comb

Composite

Composite comb tooth.
Quantity: 000/001/001 (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Hardware

Nail

Ferrous

Nail fragments. Less than 1 oz. Corroded. Discarded.
Quantity: 000/020/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

STRUCTURAL: Materials

Window

Flat

Colorless

Flat window glass. Small.
Quantity: 000/002/ (MNV)
Provenience: L39
Origins:
Date Range:
Reference:

Table 7: Date and Origin of Marked Items

Description	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Quantity
Cartridge	Winchester	US	1870-	5
Cartridge	Remington	US	ca. 1900-	1
Wagon	Racine Mfg. Co.	Racine, WI		1
Ink	Carters	US		1
Tableware		Germany	1891-	1
Tableware	Clarke	Staffordshire	1857-1887	1
Plate	Knowles, Taylor & Knowles	East Liverpool, OH	1890-1910	1
Plate	Knowles, Taylor & Knowles	East Liverpool, OH	1900-1920	1
Plate	T. & R. Boote	Burslem, Staffs.	1890-1906	1
Plate	Davenport	Longport, Staffs.	1863-	1
Plate	Antony Shaw	Burslem, Staffs.	1860-1900	1
Saucer		England	1891-	1
Spoon	Hall & Elton	Wallingford, Conn.	1837-1890	1
Canning Jar	Mason	US		1
Canning Jar		Pennsylvania	1882-	1
Lamp	Lincoln...	Bridgeport, Conn.	1880-	1
Container		US	1903-	1
Beer	Ticoulet	Sacramento	1906-1909	5
Beer	Pacific Coast Glass Works	San Francisco	1902-1924	1
Whiskey	Daffy Malt Whiskey	Rochester, NY	1886-	1
Whiskey	Halls, Luhrs & Co.	Sacramento	1883-1918	1
Clothing	Levi Strauss	San Francisco	1873-	1
Belt		Paris, France		1
Button		US	1896	2
Bromo-Seltzer	Emerson Drug Co.	Baltimore, MD	1889-1907	1
Compound	Lydia Pinkhams	Lydia, Mass	1873-	1
Creme	Armour & Co.	Chicago, Ill.		1
Cure	Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root	Binghamton, NY	1881-	1
Pharmacy	Chas K. Tuttle	Pacific Grove, CA	ca. 1892-	1
Pharmacy	Thomas McAuliffe	Sacramento	1897-1904	1
Vaseline	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	New York	1880-1908	9
Vaseline	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	New York	1908-	29
Petrolio	Napier Chemical	New York		1
Doll	Armand Marseille	Germany	1894-	1
Doll	Porzellanfabrik Rauenstein	Germany	1892-	1
Fixture	General Electric	US		1

Table 8: Feature 3 Tableware

Fabric	Form	Decoration	MNI
Opaque Porcelain	Flat		1
Porcelain, Chinese	Bowl	Celadon	1
Porcelain, Chinese	Bowl	Bamboo	2
Porcelain, Chinese	Spoon		1
Porcelain	Serving spoon	blue transfer	3
Porcelain	Plate, 9"	plain	1
Porcelain	Saucer	gilt rim	1
Porcelain	Hollow		1
Porcelain	Indefinite		1
Porcelain	Indefinite	gilt rim	1
Earthenware	Lid, teapot	Rockingham	1
White Improved	Hollow, serving		1
White Improved	Lid	blue transfer	1
White Improved	Pitcher	Rose floral overglaze	1
White Improved	Teapot	"Blue Bird" transfer	1
White Improved	Baker	plain	1
White Improved	Cup	molded	1
White Improved	Cup	Rose floral overglaze	1
White Improved	Cup	brown transfer	1
White Improved	Cup	blue floral transfer/gilt	1
White Improved	Cup	K.T.& T., molded pattern	1
White Improved	Cup	plain	2
White Improved	Flat		3
White Improved	Flat	molded	1
White Improved	Flat	Rose floral overglaze	1
White Improved	Hollow	gilt rim	1
White Improved	Hollow	blue transfer	1
White Improved	Indefinite	red-brown floral transfer	1
White Improved	Plate	Willow pattern transfer	1
White Improved	Plate	Rose floral overglaze	1
White Improved	Plate	Green floral transfer	1
White Improved	Plate		1
White Improved	Plate	molded rim	1
White Improved	Plate, 9"	plain	1
White Improved	Plate, 10"	plain	1
White Improved	Plate, 8"	molded floral	2
White Improved	Plate, 9"	Corn and Oats molded rim	1
White Improved	Saucer	K.T.& K., molded pattern	1
White Improved	Saucer	plain	1
Glass, colorless	Castor	pressed	1
Glass, colorless	Tumbler	plain	4
Glass, colorless	Tumbler	pressed, fluted	8
Ferrous	Knife		1
Ferrous	Spoon		1
Silver, plate	Teaspoon	plain	1

Table 9: Gender-specific Fasteners

Female		Male	
<u>Artifact (quantity)</u>	<u>Garment Type</u>	<u>Artifact (quantity)</u>	<u>Garment Type</u>
gaiter buttons (2)	work waist/skirt dress	rivet button (9)	denim/duck work pants, jackets, overalls
lg calico button (1)	blouse/dress	collar studs (6)	high-collar shirts
black glass faceted (1)	formal dress, waist, skirt, jacket	metal sew-through button (1)	pants, vests
brass hooks (3)	waists, skirts, dresses	adjusting buckle (1)	vest, pants
belt slides (3)	cloth belts	heavy belt buckle (1)	leather belt
garter buckles (2)	ladies garters	suspender buckle (1)	pants, suspenders
bead, shell (1)	jewelry		

Table 10: Bone Counts and Weights for Each Taxon

Species	Number	%	Grams	%
Cow	405	14.9	8249.1	67.9
Fish	325	11.9	21.9	0.2
Medium Ungulate	163	6.0	432.5	3.6
Bird	103	3.8	104.7	0.9
Pig	59	2.2	661.5	5.4
Sheep	57	2.1	468.9	3.9
Large Mammal	52	1.9	296.1	2.4
Medium Mammal	18	0.7	36.0	0.3
Small Mammal	10	0.4	3.7	0.0
Rabbit	5	0.2	7.2	0.1
Rodent	3	0.1	0.7	0.0
Unidentified	1527	56.0	1869.4	15.4
Total	2727	100.0	12151.7	100.0

Table 11: Relative Frequencies of Three Types of Butchering Marks: Saw, Cleaver, and Knife

Tool Mark	Cow Number	%	Pig Number	%	Sheep-Goat Number	%
Saw	311	92.8	32	91.4	32	74.4
Cleaver	6	1.8	1	2.9	5	11.6
Knife	18	5.4	2	5.7	6	14.0
Total	335	100.0	35	100.0	43	100.0

 Key: Number= number of bones with tool marks

Table 12: Comparison of Percent Contribution of Beef, Pork, and Mutton for Three Ethnic Groups in the Late 1800s and Early 1900s

<u>Ethnicity/Source</u>	<u>% Beef</u>	<u>% Pork</u>	<u>% Mutton</u>	<u>Type of Estimate</u>
African-American				
Current Study	77	12	11	Count
Asian-American				
Early Chinese Community	10	85	6	Count
Woodland Opera House Feature B/9	13	85	2	Count
Euro-American				
Mary Collins	51	15	34	Count
Locus 1, Good Boy	45-63	7-23	30-41	Count
Locus 3, Good Boy	61	9	30	Count
Ethnicity Unknown				
Butcher's log, private households	90	5	5	?
Butcher's log, hotels, saloons, rest.	50-60	20-25	15-30	?
Hotels, saloons, rest.	50-70	15-20	10-35	?

Key to Sources: Mary Collins, Gust (1990a); Good Boy, Gust (1990b); Butcher's log for private households and hotels/saloons/restaurants, and archaeological evidence for hotels/saloons/restaurants, Gust and Schulz (1980); Early Chinese Community is Gust (1982); Woodland Opera House is Gust (1984)

Table 13: Relative Abundance of Meat Cuts

Cut	Cut Value	Beef		Mutton		Pork		Medium		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Shortloin	1	22	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	6.8	31	4.8
Sirloin	2	7	1.8	5	8.8	3	5.1	3	2.2	18	2.8
Rib	2	33	8.4	0	0.0	1	1.7	10	7.5	44	6.9
Round	3	23	5.8	7	12.3	3	5.1	1	0.7	34	5.3
Hu/Fe Shaft	4	42	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	6.5
Rump	4	20	5.1	3	5.3	6	10.2	0	0.0	29	4.5
Chuck	5	69	17.5	12	21.1	7	11.9	32	24.2	120	18.7
Arm	6	7	1.8	4	7.0	11	18.6	4	3.0	26	4.0
Short-Rib	6	73	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	43.2	130	20.2
Plate	7	5	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.2	8	1.2
Neck	8	52	13.2	7	12.3	5	8.5	6	4.5	70	10.9
Shank	9	41	10.4	16	28.1	23	39.0	7	5.3	87	13.6
Head	10	0	0.0	3	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
Total		394	100	57	100	59	100	132	100	642	100
		Grams %		Grams %		Grams %		Grams %		Grams %	
Shortloin	1	232.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	4.9	245.8	2.5
Sirloin	2	117.0	1.4	19.9	4.2	26.1	3.9	8.3	2.9	171.3	1.8
Rib	2	480.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	20.3	7.2	501.6	5.2
Round	3	695.0	8.5	124.0	26.4	55.7	8.4	2.8	1.0	877.5	9.1
Hu/Fe Shaft	4	776.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	775.9	8.1
Rump	4	851.0	10.4	17.9	3.8	93.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	962.2	10.0
Chuck	5	768.0	9.4	23.5	5.0	17.0	2.6	72.1	25.8	880.6	9.2
Arm	6	516.0	6.3	30.1	6.4	154.0	23.3	23.4	8.3	723.5	7.5
Short-Rib	6	601.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.9	36.4	702.9	7.3
Plate	7	41.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.7	46.5	0.5
Neck	8	1559.0	19.0	48.4	10.3	17.8	2.7	15.5	5.5	1641.0	17.1
Shank	9	1553.0	19.0	203.0	43.3	296.0	44.7	17.0	6.1	2069.0	21.6
Head	10	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Total		8189.7	100.0	469.2	100.0	661.7	100.0	279.9	100.0	9600.5	100.0

Key:

Cut Value= Based on relative beef cut prices in the late 19th century (Schulz and Gust 1983).
1 is most expensive, 10 is least expensive.

Hu\Fe Shaft= Transverse cut through either a humerus or femur. This code was used when the source of a piece of bone was unclear.

Table 14: Relative Abundance of Meat Cuts Used for Different Purposes

	Beef		Pork		Mutton	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Steak	97	77.6	8	88.9	18	85.7
Sawn-Shank (soup & stew)	8	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-Sawn Shafts (roasts)	20	16.0	1	11.1	3	14.3
Total	125	100.0	9	100.0	21	100.0

Table 15: Bone Counts and Weights of Selected Taxa for each Layer by Species

Layer	Bird	Cow	Fish	Rabbit	Sheep	Pig	Total
31 N	3	10	0	0	1	0	14
Wt.	2.2	199.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	207.9
32 N	21	70	0	0	6	8	105
Wt.	9.0	1056.0	0.0	0.0	64.7	94.1	1223.8
33 N	40	76	4	1	9	11	141
Wt.	29.2	1831.0	0.3	2.0	69.0	183.0	2114.5
34 N	26	132	304	4	26	21	513
Wt.	47.8	2966.0	18.7	5.2	238.0	213.0	3488.7
35 N	12	87	17	0	14	15	145
Wt.	15.3	1787.0	2.9	0.0	88.8	107.0	2001.0
36 N	1	20	0	0	0	4	25
Wt.	1.2	332.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8	398.0
37 N	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Wt.	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9
38 N	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Wt.	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7
39 N	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wt.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5

Key: N= number of bones Wt. = weight of bones in grams

Table 16: Feature 3 Fish Remains

Layer	Species	Element	Side	Number
33	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Cleithrum	R	1
33	TOTAL			1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Articular	R	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Basioccipital		1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Ceratohyal	L	3
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Ceratohyal	R	3
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Cleithrum	L	34
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Cleithrum	R	36
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Complex vertebra		3
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Coracoid	L	9
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Coracoid	R	8
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Dentary	L	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Epihyal	L	2
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Epihyal	R	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Frontal	L	11
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Frontal	R	10
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Hyomandibular	L	16
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Hyomandibular	R	17
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Mesethmoid		6
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Opercle	L	9
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Opercle	R	10
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Orbitosphenoid		2
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Parasphenoid		3
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Pectoral Spine	L	9
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Pectoral Spine	R	12
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Quadrates	R	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Pterotic	L	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Pterotic	R	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Supracleithrum	L	1
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Supracleithrum	R	5
34	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Supraoccipital		21
34	<i>Sebastes</i> sp.	Caudal Vertebra		5
34	TOTAL			242
35	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Cleithrum	L	1
35	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Dorsal Spine		1
35	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Mesethmoid		1
35	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Pectoral Spine	L	1
35	<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Pectoral Spine	R	1
35	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Dentary	R	1
35	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Hyomndibular	R	1
35	<i>Sebastes</i> sp.	Opercle	L	1
35	TOTAL			8
Summary				
Species	Common Name	Elements	MNI	
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp.	Brown or Yellow Bullhead	243	37	
<i>Sebastes</i> sp.	Rockfish	6	1	
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Pacific Mackerel	2	1	
TOTAL		251	39	

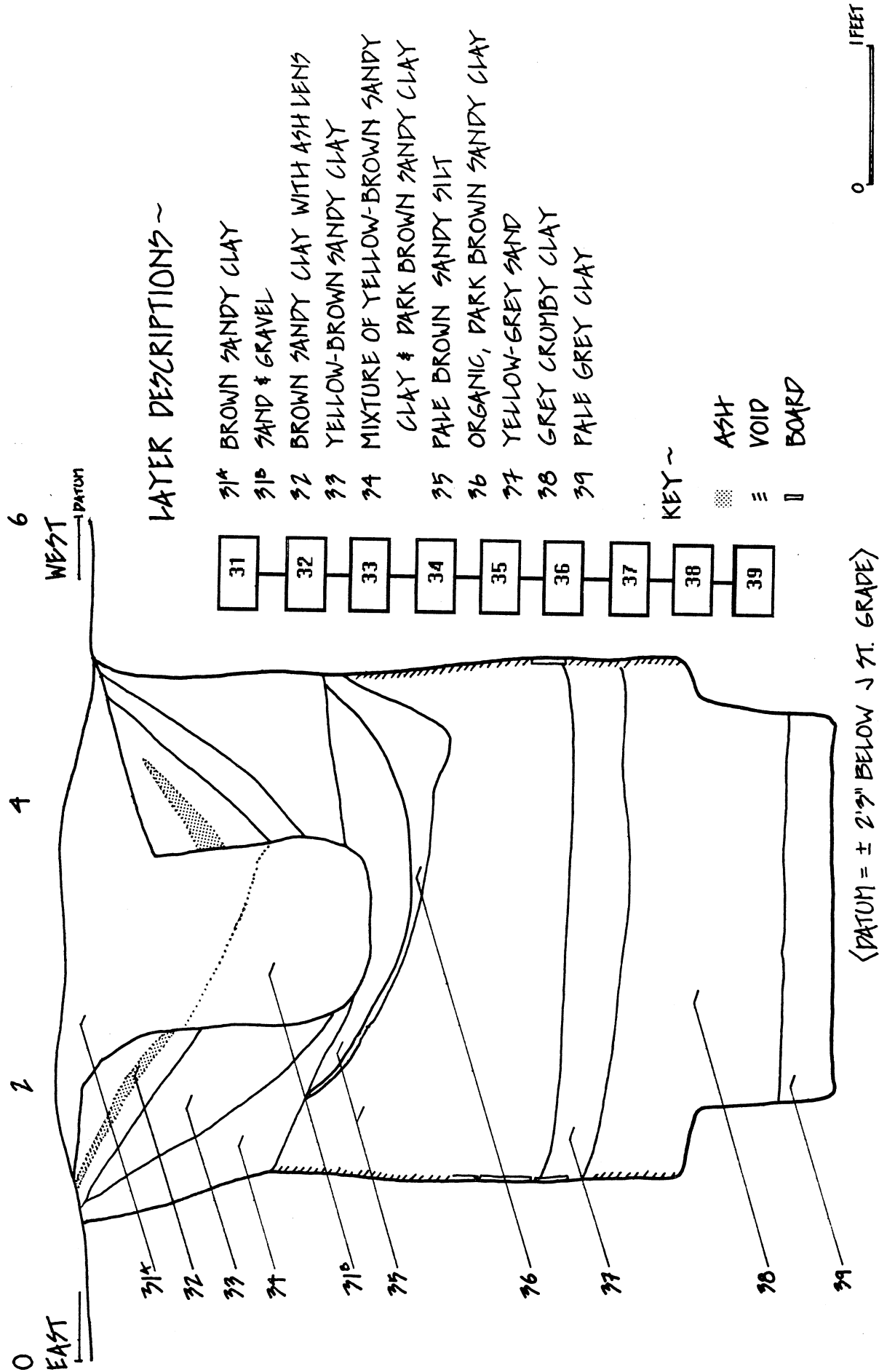
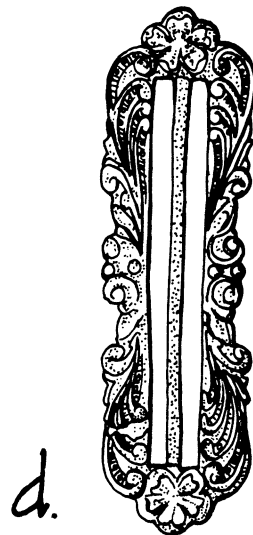
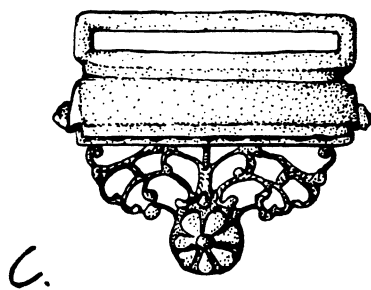
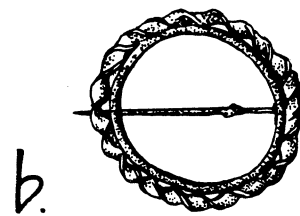


FIGURE 1
PROFILE THROUGH FEATURE 3

A



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FIGURE 2

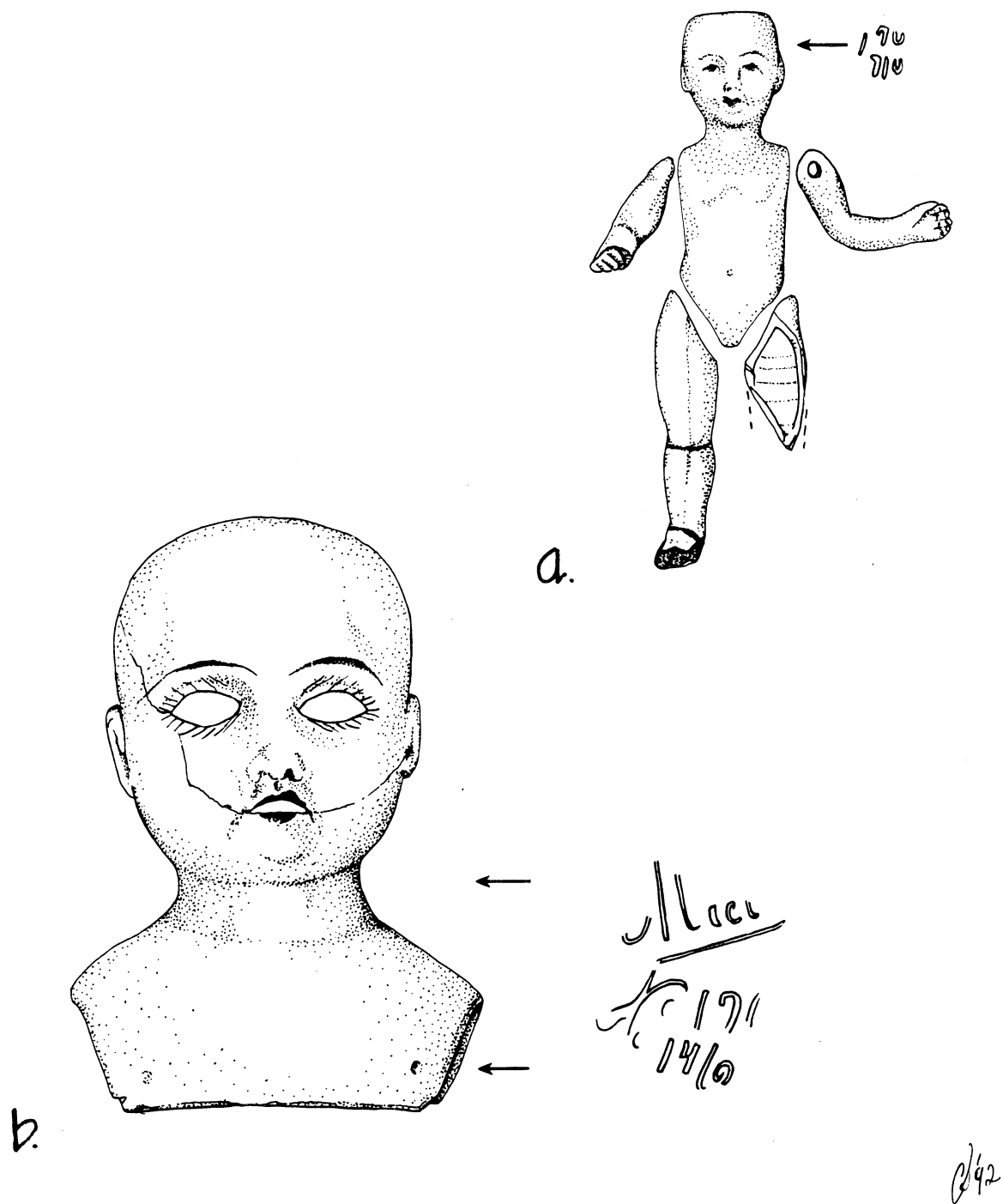
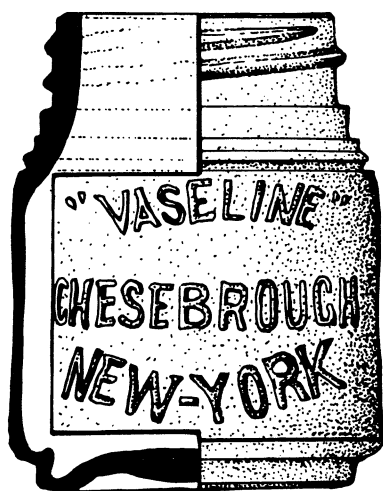
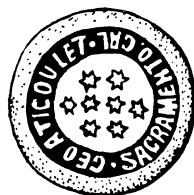
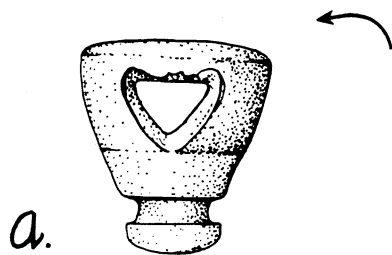
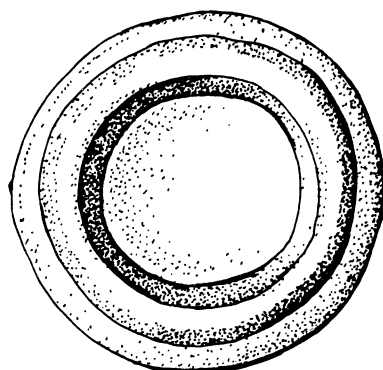
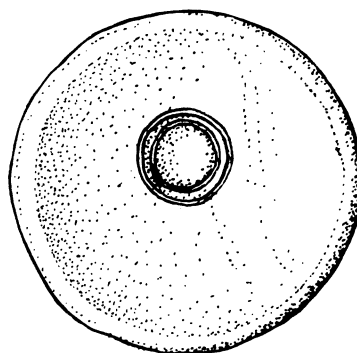


FIGURE 3



c.



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FIGURE 4

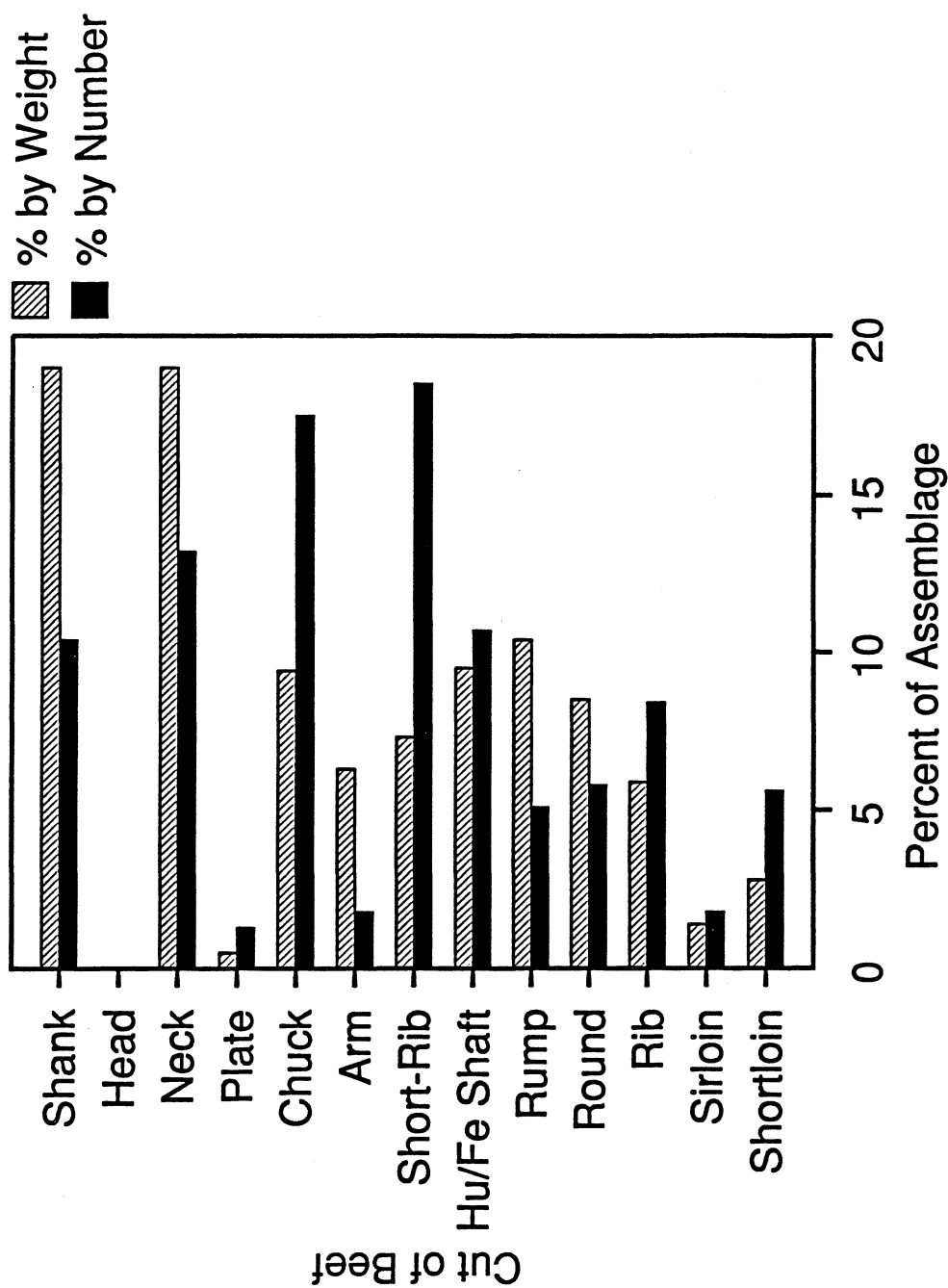


FIGURE 5: Relative abundance by weight and number of bones in Feature 3 associated with different cuts of beef. The cuts are arranged according to value with the highest cost cuts at the bottom of the chart and the lowest cost cuts at the top of the chart.

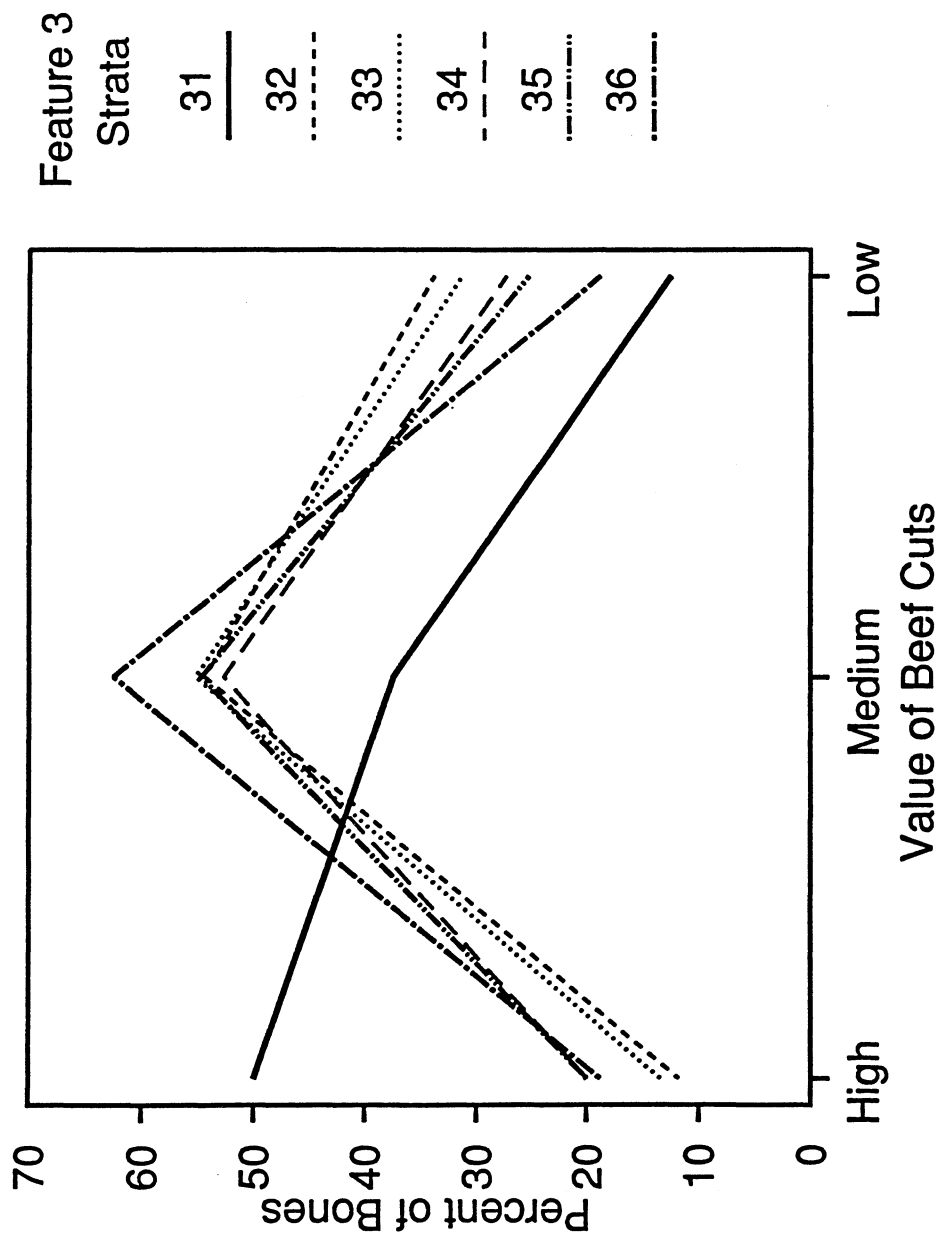


FIGURE 6: Percent contribution of beef cuts of different costs for each stratum of Feature 3. Layers 37 through 39 have been omitted from the graph owing to the lack of sufficient material in these layers.

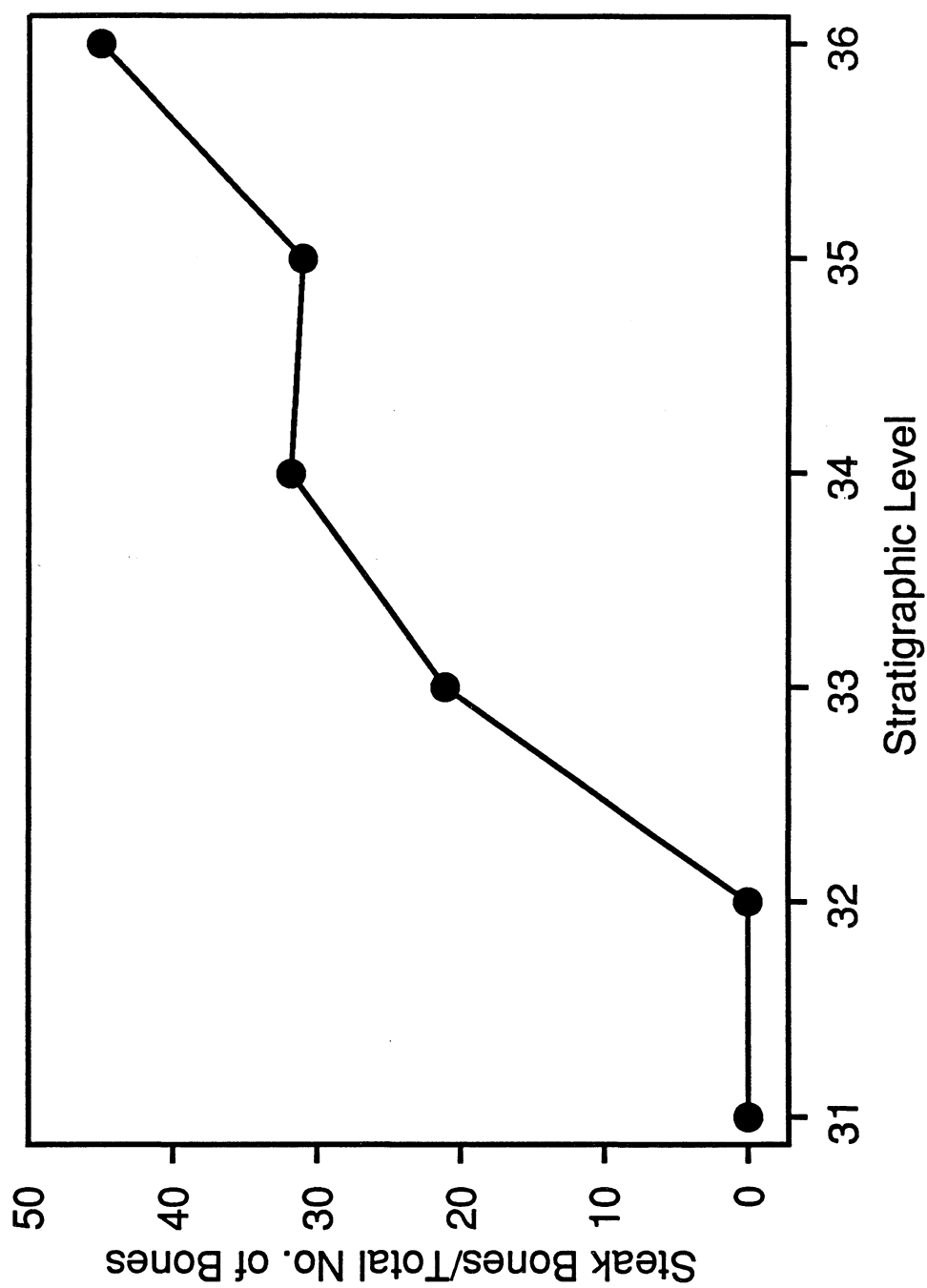


FIGURE 7: Proportion of beef steaks per layer in Feature 3. Layers 37 through 39 have been omitted from the graph owing to the lack of sufficient material in these layers.

CHAPTER 3 DISCUSSION

The business of the archaeologist is to interpret the material evidence of the past: the pottery and glass sherds, food bone, and other remains of everyday life. As they emerge from the ground, these artifacts are lifeless curios. Specialists give the finds names, dates, functions, and places of origin; historical research may tell us the names of the people who used them. At this point the materials can achieve a certain level of interpretive importance because they can give us access to the world in which they functioned. But what aspects of this world do we wish to interpret? The archaeological record consists of objects and features that were used by particular groups of people at particular times in the past. To make these things more than mere curios, we must reconstruct the context in which they were used as well as describe, in our best scientific manner, the objects' formal attributes. In the present case, the most important part of the historical context that we can identify is that the objects were used by an African-American family.

On one level this family faced the same challenges and opportunities as any other in that place and at that time: The local economy was slow and unemployment high; a wide range of low priced consumer goods was available to any who had cash; and the family had many mouths to feed. However, an important element in our interpretation must be the influence of racism, for it would have been as much a reality in their lives as momentous events and nation-wide process. Race and racism cannot be viewed as independent variables that can be isolated and treated separately, for the purposes of interpretation, from the other aspects of the site's meaning. Their influence would have permeated all aspects of this family's life.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN BARBERS AND DRESSMAKERS

Barbers and dressmakers were the elite amongst those enslaved in the South. They worked in the main house rather than the fields or the kitchen and were responsible for the impression the family made in public. African-American dressmakers commonly reproduced stylish European fashions for their mistresses with only a picture to guide them. This labor was highly valued; house servants were treated well in comparison with field workers, and commanded high prices when sold. These workers also had the greatest opportunity to achieve freedom in reward for their services.

Prior to emancipation, many free black Americans worked as barbers in the South and in northern cities. William Johnson, a free black, worked as a barber in Natchez, Mississippi, where he was very successful, accumulating 750 acres of farm land, a number of barbershops, rental property, and two dozen slaves. Johnson kept a detailed diary between 1835 and 1851, when he was murdered (Davis and Hogan 1954; Hogan and Davis [eds.] 1951). Johnson is seen by some as the archetypical 19th-century black barber, who achieved success by accepting racial barriers -- never overstepping the limits of his place within the order established by the racist social structure. Johnson was well-respected and highly trusted by the Natchez business community. When his murderer, who claimed to be white on the basis of his census listing and voting record, could not be convicted because the crime's only witnesses were mulattos or blacks, the town expressed its outrage in scores of newspaper editorials.

Following emancipation, the house servants as a class had the easiest transition to financial independence:

The master's valet set up his barber-shop in town and soon had a lucrative trade; the cook became proprietor of a small eating-stand or restaurant, or, if he was exceptionally efficient and noted for certain dishes, he became a caterer. In similar ways, but more slowly, a little saving of capital transformed the driver into the expressman, the coachman into the livery-stable keeper, the laundress into the proprietress of a public laundry [DuBois 1899:9].

Nationwide, until the late 19th century, barbers were the most prosperous class of African Americans. The 1890 census listed 17,480 African-American barbers in the United States; the majority were journeymen working for wages, some owned small shops with few if any employees, while a few owned large, lucrative shops with numerous employees. From about 1890, competition from other ethnic groups, the exclusionary policies of white labor unions, and the greater influence of capitalist enterprises began to make significant inroads into the success of independent African-American businesses. The decline of barbering as an occupation for African Americans also came about because "it had so long the stigma of race attached, and nearly all barbers were Negroes, and especially because the Negro barber was compelled to draw the color-line" by not serving blacks as well as whites (DuBois 1899:10).

It is more difficult to reconstruct the successes of African-American dressmakers, who were female and usually worked in their homes or in the homes of others. Until recently the artistry of black American designers has been ignored. Elizabeth Keckley, an African-American dressmaker created Mrs. Lincoln's dress for her husband's inauguration in 1865; more recently, an African-American woman designed the gown for the wedding of Jacqueline Bouvier and John F. Kennedy.

First as house servants and later as independent barbers and dressmakers, African Americans groomed and dressed their masters and clients. As a group, they clearly were skilled in the grammar of appential ordering and the subtleties of style within society at large. Ironically, it was often black Americans who managed such features as skin color, hair texture, and style for members of the very group who excluded them from full participation in society because of these same variables.

MATERIAL CULTURE OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY IN SACRAMENTO

In 1912 the Sacramento Trades and Federation Council, which served an area greater than the city, reported "100 Negro barbers, as members, 115 in the cement workers, 45 hod carriers and 50 teamsters" (DuBois and Dill 1912:97). The large number of members in the cement workers and hod carrier groups may have been the result of recent organization and compared very favorably with San Francisco unions, which had no African-American members. At this time, half of the trade unions in the United States excluded African Americans from membership and thereby usually prevented them from working at the trade. Another quarter would admit only a limited number, while excluding the majority of prospective black members (DuBois and Dill 1912:129). Nationally, African-American barbers were frequent union members, wherever racist union boards did not bar their entry.

African Americans comprised approximately 1 percent of the population of Sacramento in 1900. Within this community, barbers made up the most prosperous and influential group. Although economic success was possible for some, racism permeated this business in which a black-American entrepreneur had to enforce the color-line in order to survive, where land ownership was discouraged, and where occupational advances were barred.

Within the booming consumer economy, however, an enormous variety of material goods was available to any family that could afford to purchase them. The comparison that follows draws upon a contemporary Irish-American site located seven blocks away, to show the Cooks' use of the material culture of the times, their purchasing ability and strategies, and some of their consumer choices.

To set the stage, the artifacts contained in Feature 3, a backfilled pit, are associated with the Cook family who lived at 1418-1/2 J Street from 1901 to around 1908. Thomas Cook and his wife were African Americans who fled to Canada prior to the Civil War to escape slavery (or if they were already free, the threat of re-enslavement). Their first children were born in Canada, before the family journeyed to California. Mrs. Cook died prior to the move to 1418 J Street, but four of her children lived there with their father. Thomas Cook was an independent businessman and managed a barbershop in the center of town, where his eldest son, Thomas, Jr., also worked. Daughter Virginia was a dressmaker. Two teenaged boys, Clarence and Ernest, lived at home; Ernest, the youngest member of the family, attended school.

The comparative collection derives from the Collins family. As late as 1902, Mrs. Mary Collins, a widowed Irish woman, lived seven blocks to the west of the Cooks at 808 I Street. Her 19-year-old son, James, who worked as a carpenter, and teenaged daughter, Catherine, who went to school, also lived in the home. Like the Cooks, Mrs. Collins' wood-frame rental residence also backed up on a wood and coal yard, but measured about 200 square-feet larger than the Cooks' home. In 1988 archaeologists excavated a wood-lined feature, designated Feature 8, beneath the rear extension of 808 I (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990a). The feature was a square or rectangular hole lined with horizontal pine planks. Its function is unclear; the feature was probably too shallow for a basement which, if 4-feet deep, would have been indicated on the Sanborn map. Regardless of its function, the feature came to be used for storage. The building seems to have fallen into disrepair, with portions of the wood-lining collapsing into the depression. The Collins family are believed to have been the last tenants at 808 I, before it was demolished in about 1905.

If artifacts recovered from the features associated with these families can be taken to be representative of the material culture present within their homes, the Cook and Collins households were very similarly appointed. Both set their tables with popular, mass-produced ceramics decorated with a variety of designs of the types marketed by local merchants and through mail-order catalogues. Consumers of the early 20th century were faced with a dizzying number of permutations of gilded, handpainted, printed, and shape decorations. While the Cooks chose a dinner pattern similar to Glenmore Rose, the Collins' tableware included many pieces very similar to Sears, Roebucks' "high grade" dinner set with "handsome free hand finish, filled in color decoration, which we furnish in combination of green, blue, and pink,... a new, dainty, beautiful floral design" (1902:790, 2R318). The Cooks' set with its gilding would have been more expensive. A Glenmore Rose set cost \$8.45, while a free-hand colored set cost \$7.90 (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:789-790). The two sets were very similar, however, with bright floral designs on relatively poor-quality white improved earthenware bodies. Neither the Cooks nor the Collinses discarded or abandoned many ceramic items made of the more expensive ceramic body types, porcelain and opaque porcelain; both collections are dominated by white improved earthenware bodies. The majority of pieces from both collections are decorated. Feature 3, however, contained fewer plain white tableware vessels (Table 17).

The toys in the two households were also almost indistinguishable. The bisque porcelain doll's head recovered from Feature 8 (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990a:Fig. 2c) is similar, if not identical, to the "390" doll recovered from Feature 3. Both doll heads approximate that sold by the Sacramento mail-order and department store Weinstock, Lubin &

Co. (1891:83). Both families stocked their medicine cabinets with patent medicines from the most widely distributed and advertised brands, yet the presence of unembossed proprietary bottles suggest that "store brand" concoctions were purchased more often, presumably because they were less expensive (e.g., Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902:29).

The two collections are also very similar in relative frequencies of functional types (Table 18; Figure 8). The largest differences between the two collections can be attributed to depositional and occupational factors. Feature 8, located beneath a dwelling, contained more structural items such as door knobs, screens, tiles, and drains than did privy pit Feature 3. Likewise, the 39 Vaseline jars inflate the personal category for the Cook family. Feature 8, which may have been located under a bathing and dressing room, contained more toiletry items than did Feature 3. While the clothing discarded into the Cook privy included many work clothes, the articles of dress abandoned beneath the Collins house included many items of adult formal attire.

The commonalities between the Cook and Collins collections are a sign of the success of mass marketing. Until the 1860s and 1870s, retailers charged not what the overall market would bear, but rather according to the customer. Items were not individually marked, and prices could fluctuate depending upon a customer's regularity, credit worthiness, and gullibility (Carson 1954). In rural areas, where competition was limited, this system continued until the end of the century. Richard Sears aptly subtitled his 1894 catalogue the "Consumers Guide," for this 320-page book offered goods from accordions to firearms (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1894). Although this edition is considered by some to mark the beginning of the age of mass marketing, Sears was a relative latecomer to the field. In the cities, innovative merchants like Sacramento's David Lubin began to advertise fixed, standard prices much earlier. Lubin's "Mechanics Store" opened in 1874 at 4th and K streets. By 1891 Weinstock, Lubin & Co. was the "largest general retail establishment on the coast" (Weinstock, Lubin & Co. 1891). The firm's over-the-counter trade was now supplemented by a catalogue business that was said to reach over 250,000 households. David Lubin's business was several years older than that of Sears, Roebuck and only three years the junior of the midwestern giant Montgomery Ward. In 1891 Weinstock, Lubin's enormous new Sacramento headquarters and department store was built not just on the site of David Lubin's shop but actually was put up around the store, in order not to interrupt business (Henley and Teichroew 1975).

Weinstock, Lubin & Co. did not discriminate in hiring at a time when African Americans had a very difficult time finding jobs. In 1907, 15-year old Ethel Guin found work dusting furniture in the store after her father's death forced her to seek employment. Around the same time, widowed Nettie Robinson got a job at the store washing dishes to support her seven children. At \$15. a month, she reportedly earned the average pay for a woman at that time (*Sacramento Observer* November 1973:LL-29). David Lubin, born in a Jewish ghetto of Russian Poland understood the horrors of racism. When he was an infant, his family had survived a racist attack -- by hiding in the cellar -- that killed many of their neighbors. Shortly thereafter, the family immigrated first to London and then to New York. Lubin had been taught by his mother that to insult a man because of the color of his skin was a "reproach to his Maker." As youths, Lubin and a brother reportedly helped a black man escape from an angry mob by guiding him to an alley exit and misdirecting the mob (Agresti 1941:19-20).

The "one-price" department store and mail-order businesses of this era operated on the three principles of successful mass marketing: variety, high turnover, and low per-unit mark-up (Miller 1981:48). The success of mass retailing and the low cost and variety on which this system was based is evident in the transformation of the purchasing patterns of working- and lower-middle-class people who, in previous decades, may have been junk-store customers. Art historian Quentin Bell (1976) has suggested that in former days, fashion among the lower social orders was driven, in part, by the desire to emulate the upper classes. By the late 19th

century, however, the source of fashion resided with the buyers for the mass retailer. The department store and catalogue not only undersold the independent local retailer, but began to be seen as a sort of "cultural primer," the source for ideas about how one should dress, furnish a home, and spend one's leisure time (Miller 1981:53, 183). Both the department store one-price system and mail-order marketing would have made it easier for African Americans to shop for goods that they might otherwise have been denied or overcharged for in small local marketplaces.

Whether the American consumer ever regarded the Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogue as the arbiter of good taste is unknown. Yet the very emphasis put on the supposed aesthetic merit of his products by a shrewd huckster like Richard Sears indicates the public's concern and, perhaps, confusion in the face of such variety. In the same way that the cult of the home and female domesticity had spawned the instruction manuals of the mid-19th century, Americans feeling themselves naive, provincial, and uncertain in the presence of this material bounty were ready students for the instruction in taste offered in flowery prose by the merchant sophisticates.

Technology that could produce inexpensive goods, efficient distribution networks, and annual catalogs to accommodate and encourage changes in fashion -- these were the keys to the consumer revolution of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that is manifested in these archaeological collections. Using the consumer catalogues from Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; and Montgomery Ward, it is a simple matter to determine the cost, availability and fashion status of discarded effects. The table ceramics, for example, appear to be relatively inexpensive, yet of fashionable design. While Sacramentans of the mid-19th century were offered a range of functional types, the range of quality available within each type was very limited. With mass merchandising, however, variety was expressed not only in the products themselves but in quality within product lines.

The Cook and Collins collections reflect household purchasing patterns in the early years of the consumer revolution. Products and personal habits that in earlier times were available only to the upper reaches of society were becoming essential components of every respectable household. Between mass marketing, advertising, public education, and social reform, both middle-class values and the desire to express them through appropriate consumption were reinforced. With the cost of goods low and the range extensive, the copywriter's line "No home is complete without one" became a call for Americans of all classes and ethnicities to enter an age which came "to seek its identity in the variety of goods it consume[d]" (Miller 1981:53).

Comparing faunal remains is problematic due to depositional factors that may have skewed the results. Feature 3 made a convenient receptacle for the disposal of kitchen waste, such as the 37 bullhead catfish heads discarded therein. The history of the faunal remains excavated from Feature 8, which was directly beneath the Collins' house, is less clear. Both households consumed more beef than mutton or pork, and both purchased retail cuts most often in the form of steaks. Both households purchased over 50 percent of their beef cuts in the moderate price range; the Collins family bought slightly more expensive beef cuts than the Cooks (Figure 9). When viewed in terms of net meat yield per cut (Lyman 1987; Huelsbeck 1989, 1991), however, the majority (39%) of the Cooks' cuts had low meat yield compared with 23 percent from the Collins, while the majority of the Collins' cuts, 41 percent, had high meat yield in comparison with the Cooks' 23 percent (Figure 10). This may indicate that the Cooks ate less beef than the Collins family and supplemented their diet in other ways. More significantly, however, Figures 11 and 12 demonstrate that, while spending similar portions of their beef budget on moderate as opposed to expensive or cheap cuts, the two families were making different choices. In the high price range, the Collins family purchased more loin steaks, while the Cooks purchased more ribs. In the medium range, the Collins purchased

round steaks and pot roasts; chuck cuts were their most utilized cut. The Cooks also purchased a moderate amount of chuck, which has the highest net meat yield, but crossribs with only a moderate meat yield, was their most utilized cut. The choices may indicate ethnic preferences; ribs are a southern favorite, while the Irish prefer roasts and stews.

Thus it appears while both families had comparable material goods and proportioned their money for beef purchases in similar ways, there were differences between the meals served to the two families -- if not in the plates eaten upon.

THE QUESTION OF MEANING

The fact that the Collins and Cook families each ate their meals off similar tableware, purchased their meat at local markets, and owned fashionable attire for special occasions does not imply that the families had equal positions within Sacramento. It is unlikely that the Cook and Collins families would have eaten at the same table or have attended the same social events. They had neither the same expectations nor the same opportunities.

The 1912 Annual Conference for the "Study of the Negro Problems" in Atlanta enumerated areas in which racism retarded the economic development of the African American, where his white neighbors strove:

1. To keep him from all positions of authority.
2. To prevent his promotion to higher grades.
3. To exclude him entirely from certain lines of industry.
4. To prevent him from competing upon equal terms with white working men.
5. To prevent his buying land.
6. To prevent his defence of his economic rights and status by the ballot [DuBois and Dill 1912:129].

In the callous indifference of its population toward the African-American community, "Sacramento was a true reflection of the racial attitudes prevalent throughout America at the turn of the century" (Caesar 1985:97). Although segregation in housing, education, and employment was no longer upheld by law, it continued on the basis of "an understanding" of the social and economic "place" of black Americans and other non-white minorities (Caesar 1985:97). Not accepted as part of the wider community, African Americans were denied access to equal opportunities in housing, employment, and education, as well as to many public places. The mechanisms by which racism operated to keep African Americans "in their place" in turn-of-the-century Sacramento were subtle, pervasive, and successful.

The African-American community in Sacramento had been extremely politically active, leading the struggle for basic civil rights in the 1850s and 1860s. Once legislative action had established these rights, however, the focus for activism became less clear and the struggle less intense. According to Clarence Caesar,

In 1910, the black community of Sacramento was in many ways an invisible one. No real political waves were made during these years because the small population was simply too vulnerable to the economic whims and woes of the white majority. A black man who raised and supported his family doing menial but honorable work was considered somewhat of a success. To rock the boat politically was a risky proposition at best. Discrimination in public places was bad enough, but to challenge the system head on was folly in the racist atmosphere of pre-World War I America. It was best to follow the line that Booker T. Washington expounded at the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 [1985:111].

Washington's address in Atlanta set the tone for the national African-American agenda for decades; the tone was accommodating and the spirit optimistic. Washington (1900:217,221) desired to "cement the friendship of the races and bring about hearty cooperation between them," "to make the interests of both races one." He likened the relationship between the races to the fingers of a hand: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to progress" (1900:222). Washington firmly believed that if African Americans worked hard to better themselves, equal rights would follow: "No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized" (1900:223). The battle for social equality would be won by long and constant struggle, not by agitation or force. Thus, "the opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory" was deemed of infinite more worth than the "opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera-house" (Washington 1900:224). Washington's speech received instant critical acclaim nationwide, although some African-American newspapers felt it was too generous to the southern whites and too soft on civil rights. Eventually, according to Washington (1900:230), all were "won over by my way of believing and acting."

Black Sacramentans appear to have accepted Washington's prescription for the times (Caesar 1985:111). However, while they gained some material rewards for their hard work, African Americans remained ignored by, rather than accepted into, the wider community. The six arenas for discrimination, outlined by W.E.B. DuBois in 1912, operated in Sacramento.

The effects of racism, as well as the family's responses to it, can be seen in the history and archaeology of the Cook family. In Sacramento, with its small African-American community, barbershops did not serve black customers. In spite of this, Taylor Walker, a successful African-American barber, employed white barbers in his own shop and came to own a considerable amount of Sacramento real estate (Caesar 1985:102; *Sacramento Observer* November 1973). Walker's shop was favorably located in the central business district on 7th between J and K streets, where African-American barbers had worked for decades. Thomas Cook worked for many years at various addresses on the half block bounded by 10th, J, and K streets, the block where Walker had his real estate holdings. It is possible that Walker owned the building/s in which Cook worked. While not as salubrious as Walker's location, Cook's barbershop would have had access to considerable traffic. Like most barbers at this time, Cook's shop was small with his son as his only co-worker. The 39 plus Vaseline jars recovered from Feature 3 suggest that Cook and his son engaged in barbering at home, perhaps on Sunday afternoons when the shop, by ordinance, was closed (Ulhorn 1873:102). Given that Cook could not have served blacks in his shop and survived as a business, the recipients of these haircuts were probably African Americans who could not be accommodated during normal business hours. Vaseline was a relatively inexpensive hair jell with which to create the short cropped, slicked-down hair styles popular at the time.

Hair had special significance as a ethnic marker to African Americans. Hair type was used to identify one's African origin for the purposes of discrimination by the legal system and by society at large. In an 1862 case that was far from unique, the testimony of a man who wished to give evidence against a white man charged with killing a prominent black barber in San Francisco was ruled inadmissible because the witness was deemed to be one-eighth African American by "expert" Southerners on the basis of his hair and nails (Daniels 1990:129).

Given the significance of hair texture and the necessity on the part of many African Americans to accommodate themselves to the society in which they lived, it is not surprising that a number of black American entrepreneurs made fortunes in the creation of hair products. The combination bath house/barbershop and hairdressing salon opened by the Phillips family in the late 1870s was one of the most successful and long-term African-American owned business in San Francisco (Daniels 1990:46; DuBois 1899:36). Mrs. Phillips sold

hairdressings and toiletries aside from styling hair in her salon. Although the salon was probably segregated, the beauty supplies would have been available to all. Another woman became one of the first African-American millionaires with the invention of a thermal straightening comb in 1905 (Simkins 1990:166). Contemporary photographs show African-American men with short cropped hair, parted in the center or on the side, and with a sheen produced by hair preparations. To maintain this style required frequent attention from a barber.

The presence of an apothecary scale weight and numerous generic homeopathic medicine bottles and vials suggest that the barbers may have been preparing medications for their clients as well. Although strongly disapproved of by the medical profession, barbers were still advertising their expertise at "cupping and leaching" as late as 1890 (Pitti 1980:24). Curing without the benefit of a physician was common during this period. African Americans, who may not have had equal access to medical care or the means by which to pay for it, may have looked to barbers, as traditional practitioners and community leaders, for their care. Archaeological deposits associated with two African-American barbers on K Street between 6th and 7th Streets in the 1860s contained numerous proprietary medicine bottles, homeopathic vials, and syringes (Praetzel et al. 1980:128).

African-American dressmakers also worked for a white clientele. It seems likely that the seven dolls found in Feature 3 are associated with this activity as either teaching or display aids or both. The 1893 *Youth's Companion* advertised a doll very similar to those found with "sleeping" eyes. This doll came without clothes:

We think it better to furnish a fine doll and let her new little mother have the pleasure of fitting her out.... By means of our directions any little girl can soon make up an extensive and handsome wardrobe for her doll. In addition, she gains a pretty good idea of the art of dressmaking [Coleman et al. 1965].

Thus the dressmaker, Virginia Cook, could have taught her trade to young girls in her care. Although the census does not list any females in the household besides Virginia, the presence of numerous fasteners for feminine attire, two toy wash tubs, and toy tea sets suggests otherwise. The dolls, once dressed, could have displayed and advertised the dressmaker's ability. Fashion dolls with adult features were commonly used to create and market stylish women's apparel. The dolls in the Cook collection have idealized children's faces reflecting the preferences of the times and the importance of children to the "cult of domesticity." Although one could purchase "character" dolls with various ethnic and racial features beginning in the middle 1890s, the dolls in the Cook household reflected work and not play. The "390" model displayed by Virginia Cook was available in tinted skin colors, dressed as black American or Chinese children (King 1977:90). Virginia Cook tailored garments for white women and children; these finely dressed, idealized, sweet-faced, blue-eyed, light-skinned dolls would have reproduced and reinforced this worker-client relationship.

Despite the lack of civil rights, African Americans in Sacramento may have fared better in their endeavors to purchase real estate prior to the Civil War than at later times. In the 1850s, R.H. Scott, a teamster, and George Booth, a porter, purchased neighboring parcels on 6th Street. Scott constructed a narrow, two-story, shotgun type duplex; Booth a shotgun single-family dwelling. These three residences housed the various leaders of the African-American community for over 50 years. The Cook family, however, who arrived in California in the 1870s, changed residence four times between 1900 and 1910 and never owned their own home. It appears to have been more difficult for an African American to purchase real property in the staid times of the early 1900s, than in the tumultuous, flush period of the Gold Rush.

Having been prevented during enslavement from learning to read and write, often on pain of death, African Americans placed a high value on education. Although the California State Supreme Court ended the official segregation of public schools in 1877, Sacramento continued to have "colored schools" well into the 1880s (SAAHCS 1990:9, 20). The ungraded segregated school on 5th and O streets constructed in 1856 was integrated by the middle 1890s (*Sacramento Observer* November 1973:LL-29). The importance of literacy to the Cook family is shown by the numerous writing associated artifacts found in Feature 3 and by the continued school attendance of youngest son Ernest at age 15, when most youths of all races sought employment. Although it eventually became more difficult for racist practices to prevent African-American children from attaining an education, discriminatory hiring practices prevented many people from attaining the types of employment for which they had been prepared. "The opportunities for upward mobility among Sacramento's black population remained bleak in spite of their collective educational achievements" (Ceasar 1985:132). Despite his education, Ernest Cook was an unemployed laborer in 1910.

Following nearly three decades of active civil-rights agitation, with numerous successes in the legislative and judicial fronts, the African-American community of Sacramento, and of much of the nation, focused on improving their condition by following the model of Booker T. Washington and other leaders. They concentrated on working hard in whatever positions could be obtained, emphasizing education for their children, and elevating themselves as a group. According to Washington's doctrine, social equality would follow from such perseverance in the face of opposition. Unfortunately, here as elsewhere, racist attitudes were not swayed. African Americans reaped some material rewards for their struggle, but social equality remained distant. The early African-American leaders had miscalculated the tenacity of racism.

The Cook family are good representatives of this "settled" period. They worked hard, but never owned their own home. Their dwelling was comfortable and decorated with knickknacks, but lacked indoor plumbing. Despite blocked avenues for advancement, the family educated their children. The barbers styled the hair of other African Americans at their home rather than in the shop to avoid enforcing racist prohibitions. The remains of 37 plus catfish may even suggest that they fed and entertained others from the community as well. The probable result of a day's fishing, these fish would have served about 10 people. Little is recorded in historical documents regarding the Cook family and their life in Sacramento. The archaeological record displays an everyday heroism and determination, and the importance of family and community.

Table 17: Summary of Tableware, Mary Collins Feature 8 and Thomas Cook Feature 3

	Feature 8		Feature 3		Feature 8		Feature 3	
	MNI	PCT	MNI	PCT	MNI (w/out glass)	PCT	MNI (w/out glass)	PCT
BY FABRIC								
Opaque porcelain	2	7%	1	2%	2	10%	1	2%
Porcelain, Oriental	2	7%	4	7%	2	10%	4	9%
Porcelain	4	14%	8	14%	4	19%	8	17%
White improved	13	45%	32	54%	13	62%	32	70%
Earthenware	0		1	2%			1	2%
Glass	8	27%	13	22%				
TOTAL	29	100%	59	101%	21	101%	46	100%
BY DECORATION								
Plain/unknown	12	41%	20	34%	10	48%	16	35%
Applied	11	38%	22	37%	10	48%	22	48%
Shape	6	21%	17	29%	1	5%	8	17%
TOTAL	29	100%	59	100%	21	101%	46	100%
BY FUNCTION								
Serving	4	14%	10	17%	1	5%	9	20%
Eating	20	69%	37	63%	18	86%	25	54%
Indefinite	5	17%	12	20%	2	10%	12	26%
TOTAL	29	100%	59	100%	21	101%	46	100%

Table 18: Summary of Mary Collins Feature 8 and Thomas Cook Feature 3

Function	Category	Feature 8		Feature 3	
		MNI	Percent	MNI	Percent
Activities	Farming	0		1	.2%
Activities	Hunting	2	.7%	9	2%
Activities	Tools	3	1%	7	2%
Activities	Transportation	2	.7%	4	.8%
Activities	Writing	5	2%	11	2%
Activities: All		12	4%	32	7%
Domestic Cleaning		0		1	.2%
Domestic: Food	Miscellaneous	3	1%	6	1%
Domestic: Food Prep/Consump	Flatware	2	.7%	3	.6%
Domestic: Food Prep/Consump	Indefinite	1	.4%	13	3%
Domestic: Food Prep/Consump	Kitchen	2	.7%	2	.4%
Domestic: Food Prep/Consump	Serving	4	1%	10	2%
Domestic: Food Prep/Consump	Tableware	24	9%	37	8%
Domestic: Food Storage	Canning jar/crock	2	.7%	11	2%
Domestic: Furnishings		11	4%	13	3%
Domestic: Heating/Lighting		8	3%	28	6%
Domestic: Sewing		1	.4%	1	.2%
Domestic: Indefinite		1	.4%	5	1%
Domestic: All		59	22%	130	27%
Indefinite Use		26	10%	59	13%
Personal: Accoutrement		1	.4%	2	.4%
Personal: Adornment		3	1%	8	2%
Personal: Clothing	Buttons/fasteners	57	21%	97	21%
Personal: Footwear		2	.7%	5	1%
Personal: Grooming/Health	Bitters	1	.4%	1	.2%
Personal: Grooming/Health	Patent Medicine	9	3%	12	2%
Personal: Grooming/Health	Pharmacy	2	.7%	2	.4%
Personal: Grooming/Health	Vaseline	0		39	8%
Personal: Grooming/Health	Toiletry	16	6%	7	2%
Personal: Alcohol	Beer	2	.7%	6	1%
Personal: Alcohol	Whiskey/liquor	1	.4%	3	.6%
Personal: Tobacco		2	.7%	0	
Personal: Toys		9	3%	25	5%
Personal: All		105	39%	207	44%

Table 18, continued

Function	Feature 8		Feature 3	
	MNI	Percent	MNI	Percent
Structural: Hardware	55	21%	28	5%
Structural: Material	8	3%	1	.2%
Unidentified Use	3	1%	14	2%
TOTAL	268	99.2%	474	98.2%

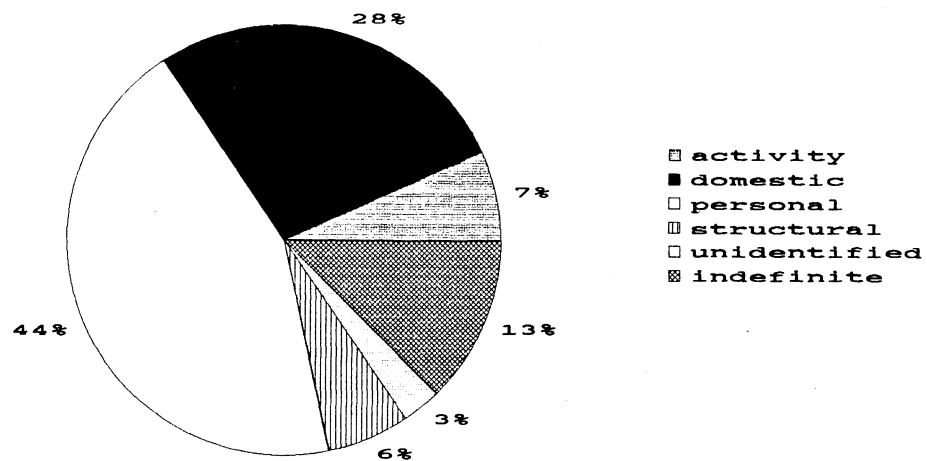
Feature 8

Whole items: 71
 Sherds/items: 2200
 Containers: 51, 19%
 Window glass: 230
 Nails: 1000, 8-1/4 lbs
 TPQ: ca. 1906
 Depositional history: Cellar deposit,
 abandonment/demolition layer
 Historical association: Rental cottage,
 Irish-American tenants

Feature 3

Whole items: 196
 Sherds/items: 8277
 Containers: 86, 18%
 Window glass: 123
 Nails: 4916, 32 lbs
 TPQ: ca. 1908
 Depositional history: Backfilled privy,
 abandonment
 Historical association: Rental cottage,
 African-American tenants

Cook Family



Collins Family

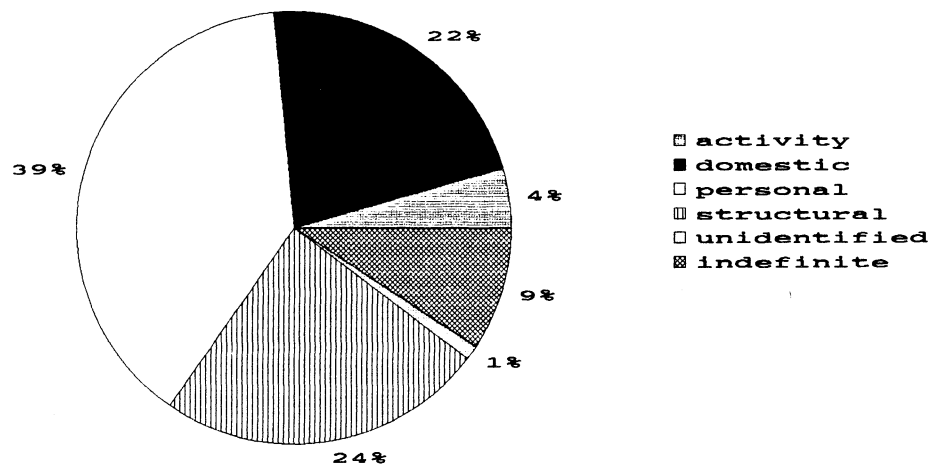
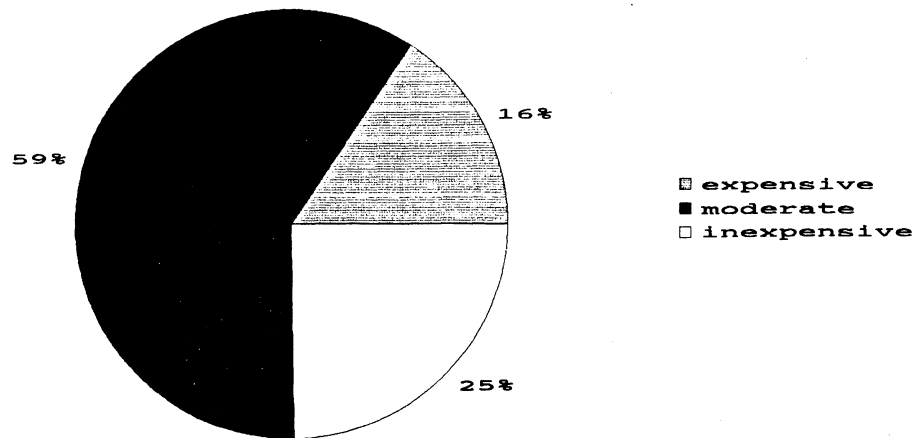


FIGURE 8: Artifact Summary Charts by Functional Category, Cook and Collins Families

Cook Family



Collins Family

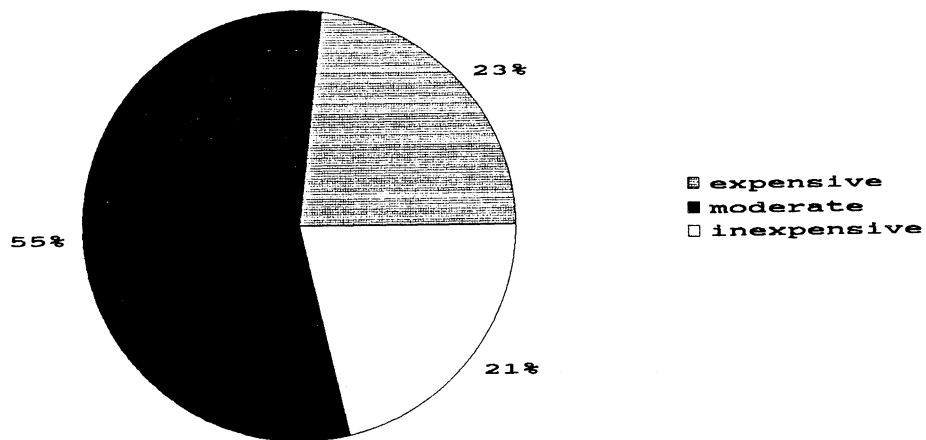
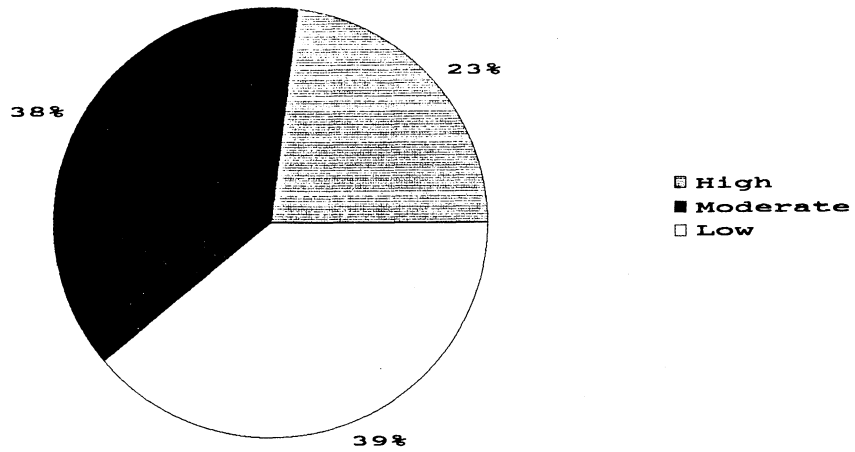


FIGURE 9: Beef-cut Price Ranges Cook and Collins Families, Pie Chart

Cook Family



Collins Family

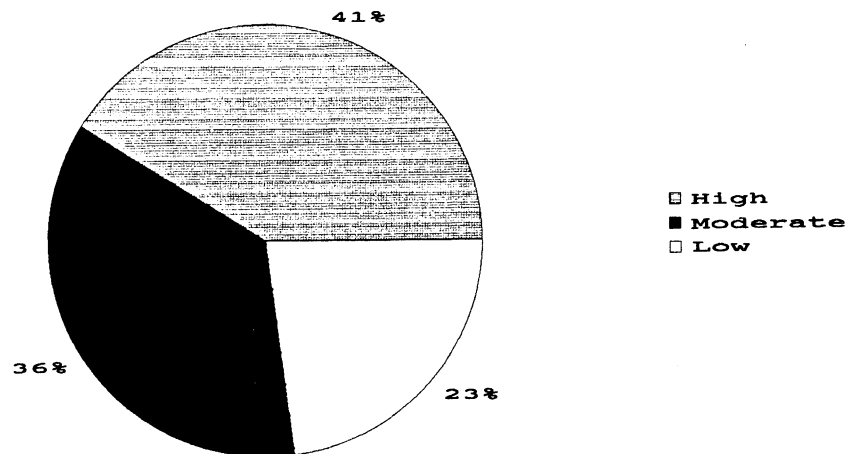


FIGURE 10: Beef-cut Yield Ranges Cook and Collins Families, Pie Chart

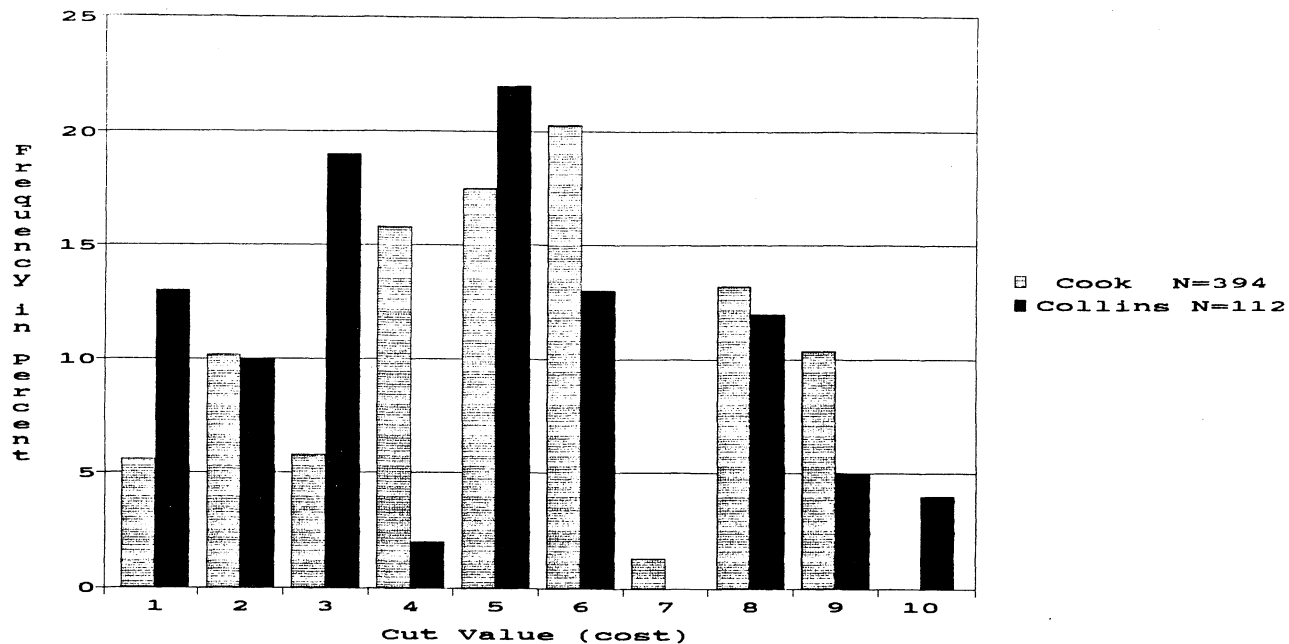


FIGURE 11: Beef-cut Prices Cook and Collins Families, Bar Graph

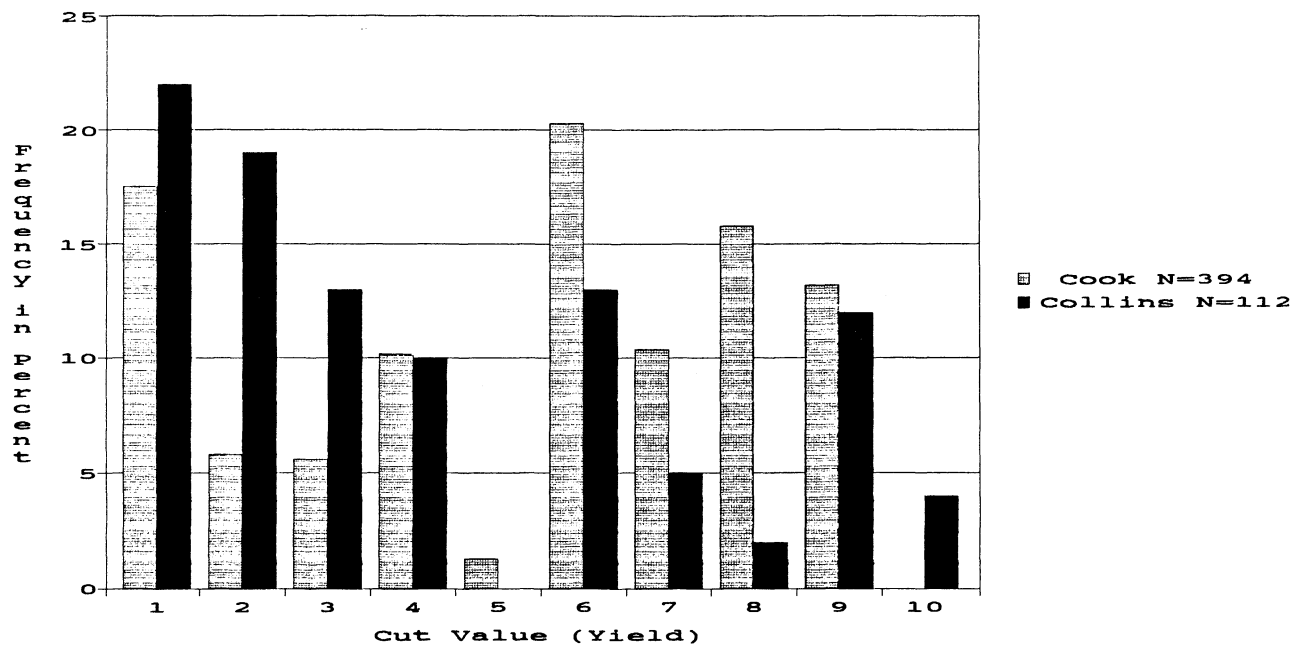


FIGURE 12: Beef-cut Yield Cook and Collins Families, Bar Graph

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