

**Archeological Investigations of the
Ice House and the Summer Kitchen/Stone Building
at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site,
St. Louis, Missouri**

By

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This report has been reviewed against the criteria contained in 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1) and, upon recommendation of the Midwest Field Area Office and the Midwest Archeological Center, has been classified as

Available

Making the report available meets the criteria of 43CFR Part 7, Subpart A, Section 7.18 (a) (1).



Abstract

Archeological investigations were undertaken in the spring of 1999 at the Summer Kitchen/Stone Building and the Ice House at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site. The excavations were undertaken as part of compliance activities to mitigate the effect of restoration work on the two historic buildings, and to gain information on their origin and function. The Summer Kitchen excavations yielded a wide variety of artifacts. Their distribution suggests that the kitchen's south room was a food preparation area. The artifact analysis also suggests that both rooms of the kitchen were used for a variety of other domestic purposes, and probably indicate the structure served as a residence as well as a kitchen. The Ice House excavations did not yield definitive evidence of the building's original construction date nor of its function. The earth-floored building was used, after 1875, as a storage unit and an informal smoke house.

Acknowledgments

The archeological investigations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (ULSG) were facilitated by a number of people. Former Superintendent Jill O'Bright did everything in her power to make the crew comfortable and insure that we had all the support necessary. Facilities Manager Mike Ward and his able crew were always willing to assist us in our task. Collections Manager Karen Miller not only volunteered to dig on her days off, but she used all of her available resources to answer our many questions. Historic Architect Alan O'Bright provided many rich details of each structure's history and gave us sound advice along the way. To each of these people, and to the entire ULSG staff, we owe a special debt of gratitude for their assistance and the warm reception given the crew.

The hard work of the archeological crew, Linda Plock, Harold Roeker, Tony Scott, and Angela Smith, made the excavation and recording work go smoothly. The Midwest Archeological Center crew was assisted by several very able and welcome volunteers: Ida Barlow, Loretta Brandt, Tim Dunkle, Randy Harnish, and Bill and Jim O'Bright.

Linda Plock ably cleaned, analyzed, and cataloged the artifacts recovered during the fieldwork. To her and to Harold Roeker I extend a heartfelt thanks for their tireless efforts in the lab. Mark Lynott and Tom Thiessen provided the overall project guidance and support, for which I am grateful. A sincere thanks is extended to Vergil Noble for sharing his knowledge of the site and the results of his 1991 work on the Summer Kitchen, and to Karin Roberts for sharing her knowledge of the excavations of the Chicken House. Carrol Moxham and Ken Gobber did their usual wonders with the manuscript, turning it into a final edited report.

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Introduction

A team from the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) carried out excavations at two historic structures (HS), the Summer Kitchen (HS-2) and the Icehouse (HS-4), at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site (ULSG) between March 15 and 29, 1999. ULSG is located in the extreme southwestern part of metropolitan St. Louis, Missouri (Figure 1). The archeological investigations were undertaken to gather data to support the restoration of the two structures and to mitigate any effects the restoration activities may have on the buildings and associated features or artifacts.

Known by the name White Haven, and more recently as the Grant-Dent house, the park lands once were part of the property of Frederick Dent, father-in-law to Ulysses S. Grant. The Dent farmstead was a large property that encompassed hundreds of acres at its zenith, but now measures only about 9.5 acres (3.8 ha). White Haven, including the main house and several associated outbuildings, is undergoing a long-term process of architectural documentation and building restoration.

This report presents the methods and results of the three-week field project carried out on two White Haven historic structures. Excavations are described either individually or as elements of a larger analytical unit, depending on the situation. The descriptions of particular artifacts are included when this can contribute information that furthers interpretation of a feature or of the building under investigation. All artifacts recovered in these investigations are summarized in tabular format. The report concludes with a summary of the major archeological findings of 1999.

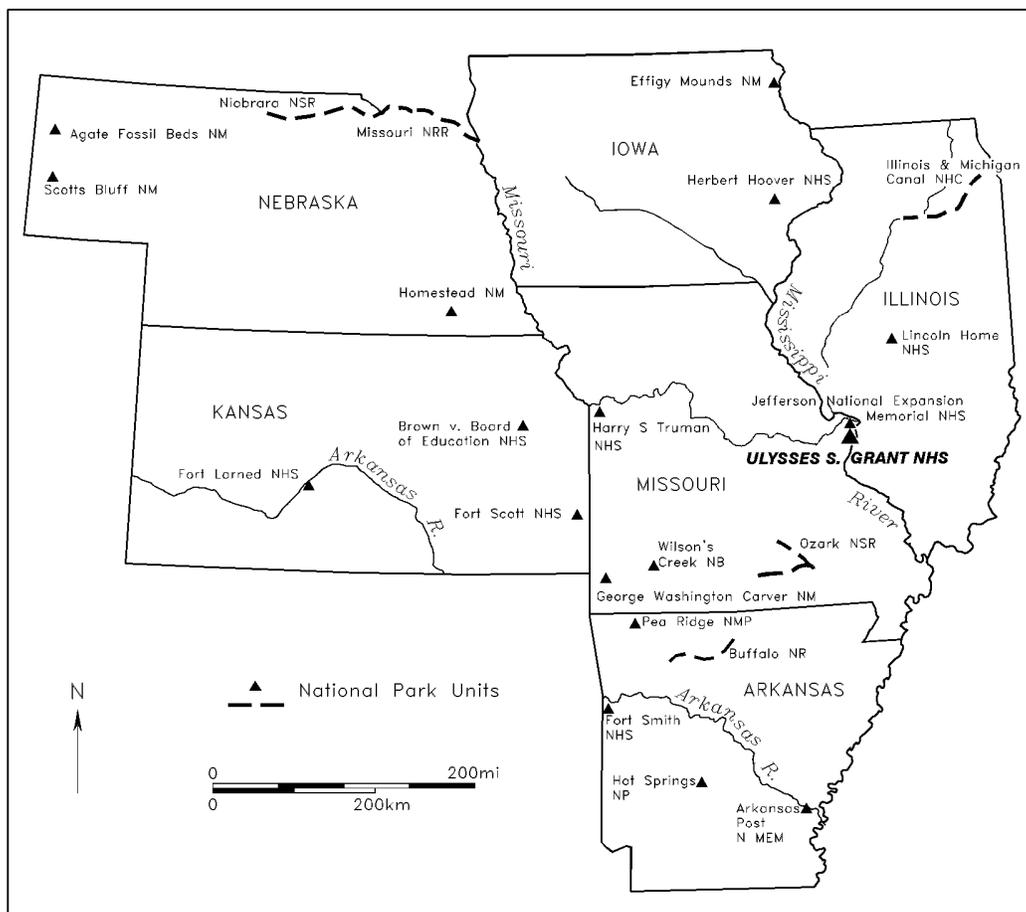


Figure 1. Location of Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

Historical Background

The following historical sketch is drawn primarily from Noble (1997) and O'Bright and Marolf (1999).

Early Occupation

Under terms of a 1796 Spanish land grant, a Hugh Graham acquired a tract of nearly 800 arpents (680 ac) on Gravois Creek in what is now east-central Missouri but was then a part of Spanish Upper Louisiana. Soon thereafter, Graham exchanged the land to James Mackay (spellings and pronunciations vary) in return for some of the latter's holdings along the Missouri River. Mackay, it should be noted, was a prominent trader and entrepreneur of the eighteenth-century West.

Born in Scotland in 1759, Mackay emigrated to America in 1776 and then spent the next 15 years as a trader with the North West Company in Canada. He then moved to Missouri in about 1793 and soon returned to trading through the Spanish Commercial Company (sometimes known as the Missouri Company), making trade expeditions from 1795 to 1797. Afterwards he took appointment as commandant of the settlement of San Adres, located in the northwest part of what is now St. Louis County. In 1800 he married Isabella Long, a union that produced a great many descendants, many of whom achieved some historical prominence of their own. In later years, after transfer of the territory to the United States, Mackay served as a judge and also as a representative to the Territorial Legislature. He died at St. Louis in 1822 (Quaif 1916:187–188).

In 1808, Mackay sold some of his acreage on Gravois Creek to his brother-in-law, William Long. Long built a two-story frame house on the land, which he would later sell with improvements to Theodore Hunt in 1818. Frederick Dent, Grant's future father-in-law, bought the property from Hunt in 1820.

Dent–Grant Occupancy

Dent used the place primarily as a country retreat from the often stifling summer heat of St. Louis, where he maintained his permanent residence. Despite its initial limited function, he made a number of improvements to the property, making it more suitable for his large family and eventually transforming it into a working plantation. Moreover, it was there at White Haven, as it became known, that an interesting chain of events brought his daughter Julia together with the future Civil War hero and U.S. president (Figure 2).

Grant's roommate at West Point, as it happens, was Dent's son Frederick (Fred). Upon graduation from the military academy in 1843, Grant's first assignment was at Jefferson Barracks, then well south of St. Louis but now surrounded by its urban sprawl. While there, he left the barracks to call on the Dent family out of his high regard for young Frederick, a trip that would have taken him northwest five miles. It would appear that Grant was almost immediately taken with Fred's sister, Julia, for when his military company was to be transferred out in 1844 he proposed marriage. For her part, Julia doubtless was equally taken with the young soldier (Grant then aged but 22 years), but it would be 1848 before Grant was able to win the hand of young Julia.

After their marriage the Grants were stationed at posts in New York and then Michigan. But they still returned to White Haven periodically, and it was there that their first son, Frederick Dent Grant, was born in 1850. When Grant received transfer orders for the West Coast in 1852, Julia and their sons returned to White Haven. She did travel to the Ohio home of Grant's parents during that period, however, giving birth to their second son, Ulysses, there.

Ultimately, the separation from his family over such great distances moved Grant to resign his military commission in 1854. He then returned to White Haven and lived for a while with his young family in the main house. Soon thereafter they moved into Wish-ton-Wish, the house belonging to Julia's brother which was located elsewhere on the plantation.

While residing at Wish-ton-Wish Grant began to farm 80 acres of White Haven land given to his wife, Julia, by her father. This at last provided Grant with the opportunity to build his very own domicile, a log structure he named Hardscrabble. Only a few months after its completion Julia's mother died, however, and they move back to the main house.

A depression in the farm market, an early June frost, and sickness in the family, as well as among the slaves, forced Grant to leave the farm in 1859. Dent and Grant agreed to sell 400 acres of the estate, including the land on which Hardscrabble stood. The Grant family then moved into the city where Ulysses formed a brief real estate partnership with Julia's cousin, Harry Boggs. As it turned out, Grant's end of the partnership was collecting delinquent accounts, a task that he found distasteful and difficult to do. Accordingly, with the nation heading toward civil war, Grant headed to Galena, Illinois, where he would work for a time in his father's store.

Grant did not hesitate to return to military service when the war came. During the opening years of the war he rose through the ranks, and his distinguished service eventually caught the eye of President Lincoln. Having struggled with one incompetent general after another, Lincoln appointed Grant to lead all the Union armies after approving his nomination to the rank of Lieutenant General, and Grant singularly honored the president's trust by leading the Union Army to victory over the Confederacy.

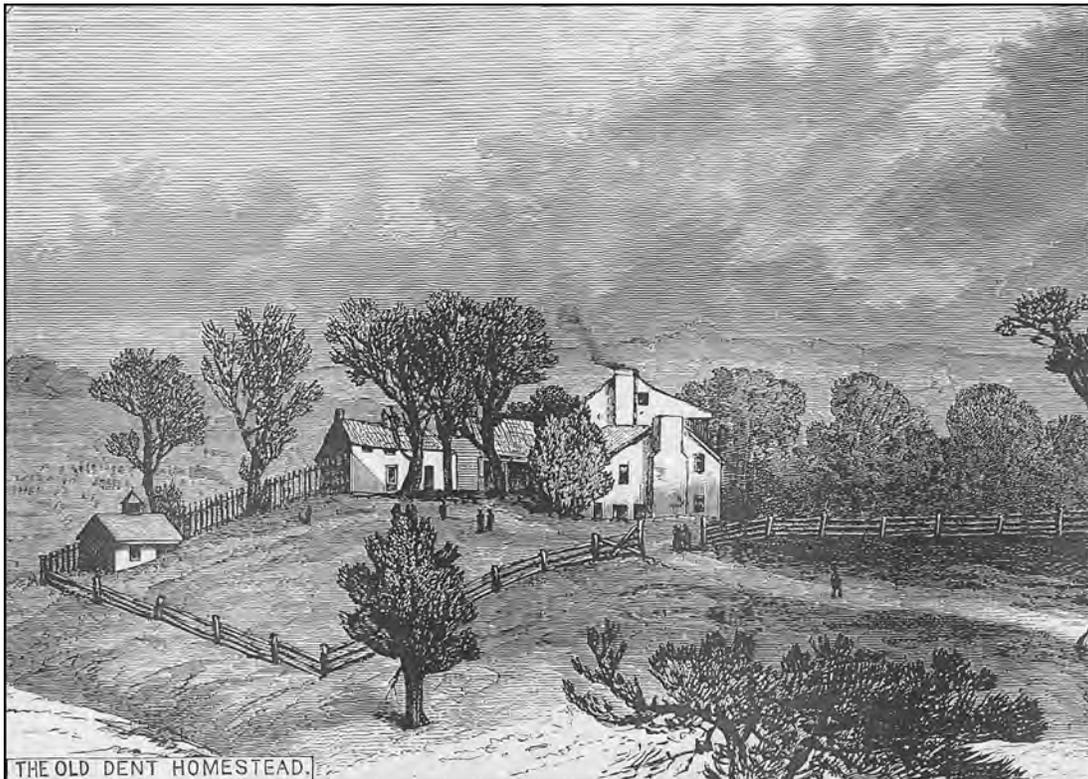


Figure 2. A nineteenth-century illustration of the Dent homestead showing the main house, Stone Building, and Ice House relationship.

Grant's Acquisition and Loss of White Haven

It was during this period that Grant reaffirmed his devotion to his wife's family home, White Haven. Throughout the war years, whenever he had put aside sufficient funds, Grant would buy parcels of the Dent property to save it from creditors. Grant continued that practice after the war, and through his presidency, eventually accumulating the entire estate and several neighboring tracts. At its largest, White Haven measured over 750 acres in area.

As perhaps the greatest American war hero since Washington, Republican political brokers quickly seized upon him as the ideal person to pick up the torch from the fallen Lincoln, who was assassinated within a few days after the Confederate surrender. Certainly in their minds he had the makings of a formidable presidential candidate for the 1868 elections, more so at least than the incumbent, Andrew Johnson, who after all was a border-state Democrat soon to be impeached.

As the nation's 18th president, however, his two terms in office were hardly distinguished. The sad fact is that the Grant administration was rife with scandal, though Grant himself tended to remain above the fray. He was, in essence, an honest man ill-served by his advisors and political cronies.

During the presidential years, Grant continued to acquire land and make improvements on the grounds of White Haven. It would appear from those activities that Grant intended to ready the place for his retirement from public life. However, at the close of his second term in 1877 Grant, with his wife and his youngest son Jesse, made a two-and-a-half-year tour of the world.

Upon returning to the United States, Grant once again entered private business, but this last venture into the private sector also proved to be unsuccessful. Indeed, the unscrupulous practices of his partner led to financial ruin for the firm, and Grant was left with a mountain of debt when his associate left the country. Grant would spend the rest of his remaining days trying to make good on those debts, selling off White Haven and completing his still important memoirs shortly before his death in 1885. The latter effort was particularly crucial in providing a steady income for his widow in a time before presidential pensions.

Over the next 100 years, occasional land sales pared away the property Grant had amassed about the main house at White Haven. Further, during the last 50 years, developers subdivided much of what was then left of the estate for residential construction. Thus, the remaining 9.65-acre plot is now bordered on three sides by modern single-family dwellings. To the west, across Gravois Creek, lies the former August Busch estate, now known as Grant's Farm, a popular tourist attraction run by the Busch Foundation on lands also formerly owned by Grant. Interestingly, a log structure, which is claimed to be Grant's relocated Hardscrabble, is prominently displayed at Grant's Farm.



Figure 3. Webster Groves USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing the location of ULSG and site 23SL857.

Site Description and Field Methods

White Haven is located in part of Section 16, Township 44N, Range 6E, as well as all of Survey 9. The latter tract is retained from early Spanish claims platted in the area and does not conform to the township and range system established by the Northwest Ordinance of 1796. As depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute Webster Groves quadrangle map of 1979 (Figure 3), UTM coordinates for the property are Northing 4270020 to 4270200, Easting 730800 to 730660 (Zone 15). The site totals approximately 9.5 acres (3.8 ha) in area. White Haven is referred to as “Grant’s Home” in the files of the Archaeological Survey of Missouri, which assigned it site number 23SL857.

The site lies largely between 510 and 520 ft above mean sea level, though the western limits fall to the 500-ft contour. The site can be characterized as a dissected uplands hilltop. Gravois Creek, which drains from the northwest toward the southeast through this area, represents the major source of fresh water near White Haven, the center of which lies approximately 200 m east. A small ephemeral stream skirts the current northwest boundary of White Haven and empties into the perennial Gravois Creek. Furthermore, a spring that was exploited by the Dent family exists on the property.

At the crest of the hill sits White Haven’s main house, a two-story frame structure. Adjacent and to the north is a massive stone structure that was most recently used as an automobile garage but is reputed to have been a slave cabin. However, not only is its original function in question, historic photographs indicate that it was smaller in size before it was rebuilt by subsequent owners of White Haven. A large room added sometime in the 1950s extends eastward off the rear of the stone structure and served as a workshop for the last private residents of White Haven until it was removed in October 1999 during HS-2 restoration. And behind the main house, generally toward the north, are two outbuildings that stand side-by-side on the slope leading down to the ephemeral stream that demarcates the north property line. One is believed to have served as an ice house/smoke house, and the other is commonly identified as a chicken house (Figures 2 and 4).

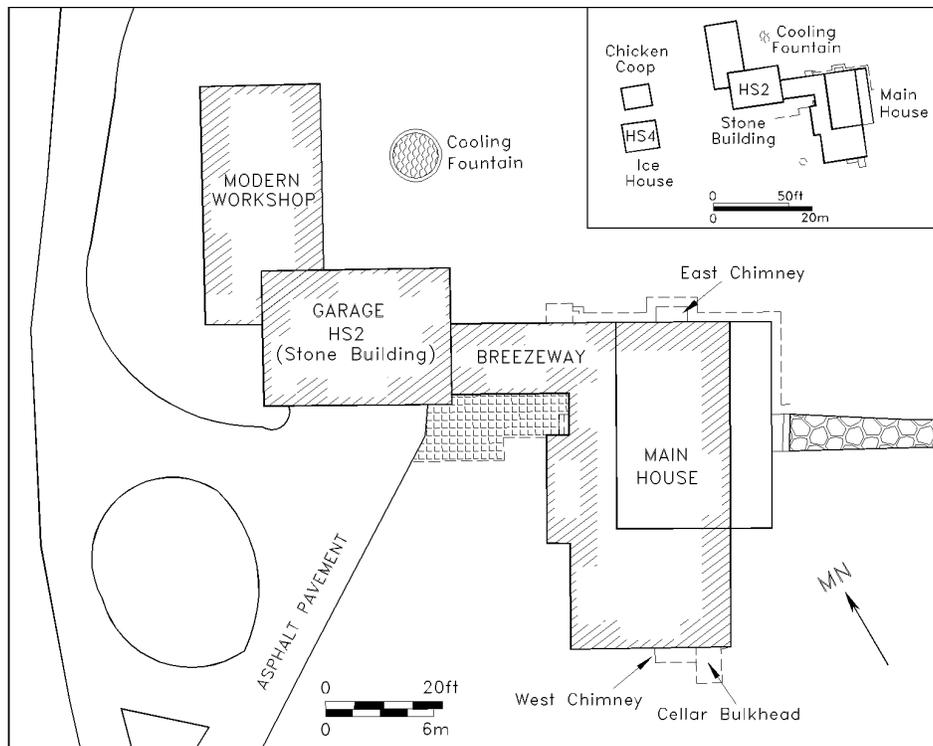


Figure 4. The main house in relation to HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building, and other structures.

HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building

From historic graphic documentation and existing physical (O'Bright 1999:3.21–25) and archeological evidence (Noble 1997), a description of the original Stone Building can be developed. The structure measured 18 ft by 33½ ft in plan and was constructed of 18-in-thick limestone rubble walls laid in sand and lime mortar. The structure was topped with a moderately sloped gable roof, the roofing material is unknown but believed to have been hand-riven wood shingles. There were low-profile chimney stacks at each gable end. It is believed that the gable end stone walls terminated at the eave line level, and that the resultant voids flanking each side of the chimney stacks were clad in siding fastened to wood framing. The roof and ceiling structure is unknown but was probably hand-hewn timber.

The two rooms of the one-story building were separated by an 18-in-thick limestone wall that offered no passage between the two rooms; the south room measured 15 ft squared and the north room 14 ft by 15 ft. One window was placed in the east wall of each room and one door in the west wall of each room directly across from the windows. Window lintels were constructed of one or two large stones and the doors probably similarly so. The style of window is unknown but believed to have been twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash similar to that found in the Main House. The south room featured a massive limestone cooking fireplace. The north room had a smaller warming fireplace. Fireplace lintels consisted of jack arches formed of tapered stone voussoirs and supplemented with an iron bar. The floor in each of the rooms was probably soil but may have been planked. The walls were unfinished, but it is unknown if the ceiling would have been finished.

The Stone Building is purported in a number of sources to have served as slave quarters. However, no contemporary witness testimony exists that definitively identifies HS-2 as a slave quarters or summer kitchen (O'Bright 1999:3.21–26). It is questionable that the Stone Building was constructed solely for use as slaves' quarters. A more plausible scenario is that slaves were housed in cabins located elsewhere, and that a select few household slaves labored in the Stone Building to prepare meals and perform other household chores for the Dents.

The original Stone Building falls within a building type referred to as 'double-pen,' which is believed to have roots in Europe and principally in the British Isles. "Double-pen structures characteristically feature two side-by-side rooms with gable end chimneys" (Glassie 1968:78–79). Their form is accepted as more important than construction material in the determination of building type because of the availability of materials will vary from location to location. Usually a double-door facade resulted from one room being added to a single-room structure with no passage or hall between the rooms.

The existence of two fireplaces and the permanence of stone construction suggest that the Stone Building may have originally served as a residential structure. As described above, the absence of passage between the two rooms does not necessarily imply that the structure was used for two unrelated functions, but may have in fact been intentional due to the builder's familiarity with ethnic construction techniques and living practices (O'Bright 1999:3.21–22).

It is unknown how long the Stone Building served as a summer kitchen, but by the time the property was purchased by Albert Wenzlick in 1913 a permanent, first-floor kitchen had been established in the Main House. The Stone Building remained intact until at least 1875 and possibly well into the 1890s, but it had partially collapsed prior to 1913 (Figure 5). It is possible that the Stone Building deteriorated when the property was virtually abandoned and no longer maintained between 1905 and Albert Wenzlick's purchase in 1913. One possible reason for abandonment was the collapse of the west wall, which might be due to a tornado that swept through the St. Louis area on May 27, 1896. An earthquake may be another explanation for the wall's collapse, since one strong tremor was recorded as occurring on October 31, 1895 (O'Bright 1999:3.23).

According to O'Bright (1999:3.23) the Stone Building functioned as a seldom-used storage shed during Albert Wenzlick's ownership until his death in 1937. Sometime around 1930 a shed roof partially collapsed or was damaged by a tree limb but was repaired by 1940. Delbert Wenzlick began planning for renovation of the Stone Building upon receiving the White Haven property in 1940. Not long thereafter,

he commissioned friend and local architect Paul Klingensmith to prepare a preliminary drawing for converting the first floor into a study, adding a cantilevered second floor, and constructing a three-bay wood-frame garage attached to the northeast corner. The design apparently did not receive Delbert's approval.

By 1947 the wood-frame walls and roof were stripped off, possibly in preparation for construction work for conversion of the Stone Building for use as a garage. Stone was reclaimed from the collapsed west wall and from the demolished internal partition and used to repair the ruined walls, construct new chimney stacks, and extend the west wall 6 ft beyond the original location for accommodation of automobiles. The deteriorated north window opening at the east elevation was partially infilled, and a new doorway was created for passage between the Stone Building and Workshop. Brick paving for the floor surface was placed on a thin concrete slab laid over clinker gravel, and the roof was constructed of new light wood framing. An underground water pipe and an electrical line were laid from the house to the new workshop restroom, and a hydrant was placed at the interior of the garage connected to that line. Two overhead garage doors were installed.

The water line developed a leak in the area of the hydrant during the 1970s (personal communication, Bill Wenzlick to Al O'Bright, 2 November 1992). To repair the pipe Wenzlick excavated a large pit in the vicinity of the hydrant, which may have resulted in removal and disturbance of archeological evidence of the west wall as noted by Noble (1997).

The Stone Building continued to function as a garage until the Wenzlicks moved out in 1980. St. Louis County used the space for storage upon its acquisition of the property in 1986.



Figure 5. An early-twentieth-century photograph of the ruins of HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

HS-4, Ice House

Described as a spring house or smoke house for many years, architectural and historical analysis suggests the structure was originally constructed as an ice house (Marolf 1999). The structure is set into a northwest-facing hill overlooking the Prairie Spring at the north property line. The perimeter of the

rubble limestone foundation walls measures about 23 ft by 18 ft, with a stone partition that divides the interior into two equal-sized rooms (Figure 6). The north portion of the foundation wall is mostly above ground, while the south portion is below the ground surface. The superstructure that existed prior to restoration was a light wood-framed gable roof bearing asbestos shingles laid over roll roofing and board sheathing, while the gable ends are sheathed in machine-sawn, beveled clapboard siding. These structural elements had been removed at the time of the archeological investigations, leaving only the foundation walls in place. At the time of the archeological investigations the park maintenance staff had erected a wood-framed plastic-covered shelter around and over the foundations to protect them and the workers from inclement weather.

The historic superstructure featured three window openings, two doors, and a recently added floor at the top of the foundation. The ground or 'basement' floor was covered with a combination of rubble and dirt. A louvered cupola with a pyramidal roof surmounted by a finial is located at the center of the building's gable roof.

For many years, HS-4 has been locally described as a spring house, although a separate spring house building was located elsewhere according to several eyewitness accounts (Marolf 1999:5.12). In some cases, HS-4 has been described as a smoke house. While there is some belief that the structure was a smoke house/spring house, witnesses have stated that the structure served as a combination smoke house/ice house during the twentieth century.

There are few historic references to the ice house in the context of the Dent/Grant occupation. In the August 5, 1846, edition of the *Missouri Republican* under an advertisement for "Improved and Unimproved Land For Sale," the White Haven Farm was listed. Included in the description were "a commodious frame dwelling containing nine rooms smoke and dairy houses of stone, together with all other out-buildings, barns, &c., that can be desired on a well improved farm." Although the ad did not specifically mention an ice house, it is possible that the "dairy house of stone" could have been what is the existing structure; it may also be that the existing outbuilding could have been the "smoke house."

Ulysses S. Grant, in a letter to farm caretaker William Elrod, wrote, "I do not want Mr. Sappington or the Dr to fill my ice house" (Simon et al. 1991:314, letter dated 4 September 1867), leading to the conclusion that an ice house must have been at White Haven by 1867. Evidence from a circa 1840 painting indicates that this structure may have existed at that time, but with a different superstructure than is present today. The illustrations, from a southeast vantage point, show a hipped, rectangular roof clearly standing north of the Stone Building in the approximate location where the Ice House stands today. No cupola is displayed, and it appears that the roof is set on top of walls which are more than 5 ft tall. It is strongly suspected that the extant superstructure postdates construction of the stone substructure by many decades; however, the physical evidence supporting this theory is circumstantial at best. Given the apparent differences in construction between the images seen in the 1840 painting and an 1875 lithograph (Marolf 1999), it is believed that a major revision was made to the structure.

An April 23, 1871, letter from Grant, then in St. Louis, to Julia mentions a milk house and an ice house. "We arrived here this morning and after getting breakfast Porter and I drove to the farm from which we have just returned. Every thing looks well but very dry. There has been but little rain here since last Feb. Peaches are all killed again, making four seasons out of five since I have been farming. Last night was a very cold night and killed the grapes. The milk house has not been torn away, but on the contrary Elrod has been working on the spring to get it to run again so as to make the spring house available. He thinks he has succeeded. The ice house is very neat and is in the side hill between the house and milk house. The stock all looks well and is doing well. There is surplus corn on the place sufficient to keep my present stock through another year. I will be home, barring accidents, on Friday morning. Kiss the children for me" (Simon et al. 1998:325).

Former resident and owner Bill Wenzlick wrote to Al O'Bright on March 12, 1992, indicating that he remembered seeing a lot of sawdust in the north room of Outbuilding A but does not remember if he ever saw ice in the room. Wenzlick also said that he saw ashes in the south room and believes that meat was hung from the sapling logs [which spanned the room from north to south]. James Davis wrote to

Al O'Bright on March 18, 1993, and said, "We used to haul 300-lb blocks of ice from Polar Wave in Affton and we stored them in the north room of the building [Ice House]. Mr. Busch frequently dropped off ice for the ice house on his way home." He also said, "The smoke house was on the south side. We went down a ladder to the pit and stoked the fire on the dirt floor there. There were poles that ran from east to west that were used for hanging meat."

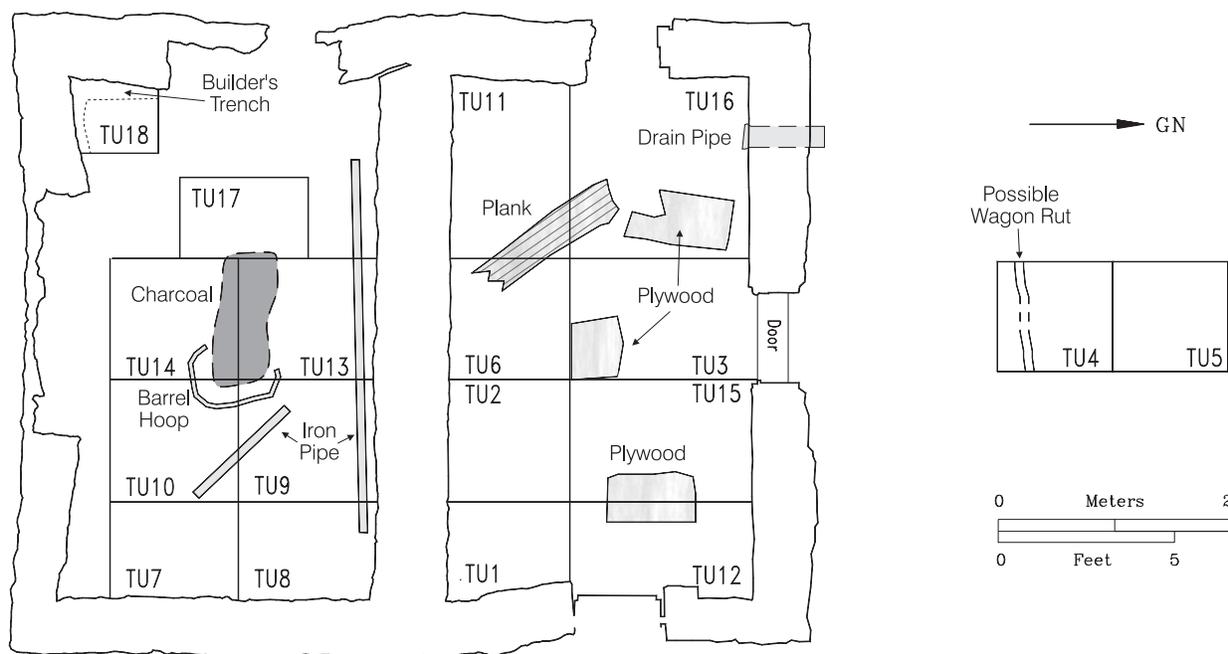


Figure 6. Plan of excavation of HS-4, Ice House.

Site Excavation Methods

The investigations employed 1-by-1-m test units in most locations. Since all but two units were inside extant structures, it was decided to place the excavation units against a recognized structural element or at a precise distance from some fixed point, such as a corner. This was also true for the units excavated outside the Ice House. Since the buildings were not built using metric measurements, some units were larger than 1 by 1 m in order to conveniently cover the entire investigation area.

Having established a test unit on the ground, field methods generally followed normal excavation protocols. The team of excavators employed 10-cm (4-in) arbitrary levels, which they removed with shovels and trowels in the Ice House. The Summer Kitchen units were dug in natural cultural levels with the exception of unit one, which was dug in arbitrary levels to establish the deposition sequence. In order to make sure there was a nearly complete recovery of cultural materials, removed soils were screened through a ¼-in (64-mm) screen. This procedure continued until it was certain that culturally sterile soils had been reached. In some cases the cultural deposits were quite shallow, whereas others proved to be deeper.

Documentation of the field excavations followed standard operating procedures. Measured field drawings, for example, recorded all unit-level floors and representative profile walls. Photographic images, using black-and-white print and color transparency film, recorded the excavation progress. Units of special interest, features, or selected artifacts were recorded with close-up photography and on feature forms.

1999 Summer Kitchen/Stone Building (HS-2) Excavations

The last private owners of White Haven converted the Stone Building for use as an automobile garage. That conversion required removal of the structure's collapsed west wall for installation of two large garage doors, and the interior central wall for installation of a concrete and brick floor. Doorways were added on the north and south ends of the building. A third doorway at the northeast corner is in all likelihood modern in origin, for it provides communication between the Stone Building and the 1950s workshop. A single window brings light into the room through the east wall (Figure 7).

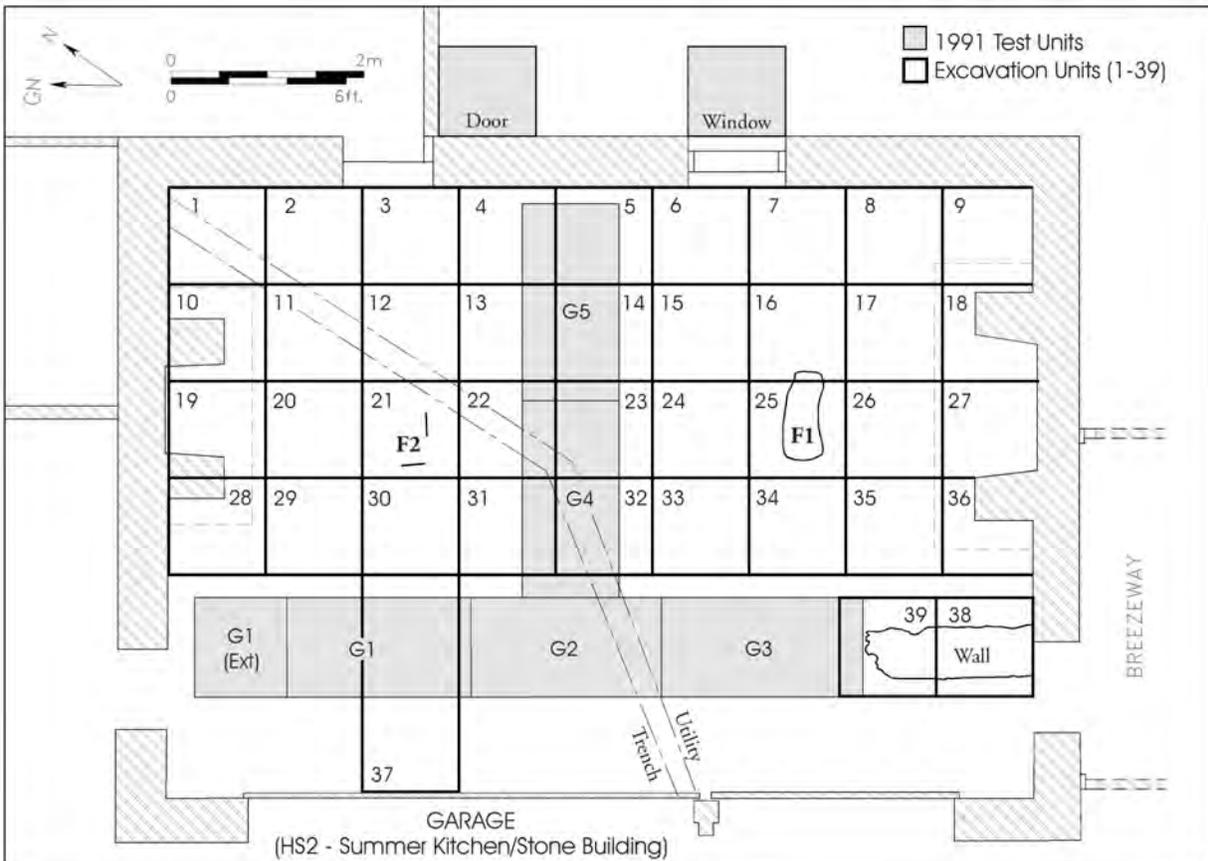


Figure 7. Plan of excavation of HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

Other features of the Stone Building interior are two large fireplaces, one each in the two gable ends. The two rooms were separated by a central stone wall which was archeologically confirmed in 1991 (Noble 1997).

During Noble's 1991 investigations of the Summer Kitchen, Historic Architect Al O'Bright had broken up concrete in such a manner as to form a rough 'T' in the central part of the garage. The cross-bar of that opening lay along the western edge of the interior, just inside the garage doors, approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) from the exterior stone face of the west wall. Noble (1997) excavated five 1-by-2-m test units, as well as extensions off two of them measuring less than 1 m by 1 m.

Noble noted little variation in the soil matrix from unit to unit. The surface below the modern concrete and brick floor was composed of sandy and black, gritty cinders. This was apparently put in as fill before pouring the concrete, and the rather thin (1–10 cm) deposit contained fewer artifacts relative to the layers taken out subsequently.

Below the layer of cinder the excavators encountered a dense deposit of reddish-brown, silty clay, which may represent the original prepared floor surface of the structure. Level 2 (10–20 cmbs) produced a variety of artifacts suggesting domestic use of the structure, such as bottle glass, ceramics, and buttons.

Although preservation was not good, Noble (1997) did find and record evidence of an earlier primary foundation, as well as the support for an interior dividing wall. Although the stones were not dressed with mason's tools, they seem to have been selected for size and shape. There is little doubt that remodeling efforts in the Stone Building caused the removal of many stones, which perhaps ended up being reused in other structures.

Remains of the central wall were not quite so dramatic, yet the few stone remnants appeared to lie precisely at the room's midpoint. That would tend to support the position that a dividing wall at one time split the large room in two, each separate room having its own fireplace.

The material culture recovered from the Stone Building floor primarily consisted of domestic refuse, such as ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and various personal items. Many of the datable items probably represent the mid-nineteenth century. Their depositional contexts are not firm, since to some degree they seem to derive from temporally mixed deposits.

Excavations

At the time of the 1999 crew's arrival on the site, the brick and concrete floor had been totally removed from the Stone Building's interior. A total of 39 test units (TUs) were excavated in the building's interior. The units, with one exception (TU-37), measured 1 by 1 m. TU-1 was located in the northeast corner, with subsequent units numbered north to south through TU-36, which was located at the southwest corner of the building. The excavation unit layout avoided re-excavating Noble's 1991 units. The 1999 TUs 21–26 were on the east edge of Noble's 'G' series. Portions of TUs 4–5, 13–14, 22–23, and 31–32 were also left unexcavated since they were in Noble's 'G' series (Figure 7).

TU-37, a 1-by-1.5-m unit was located west of TU-30, at the probable site of the north room doorway. It was laid out crossing Noble's 'G' unit and extended to the building's modern west wall. The units' purpose was to determine if any evidence existed for a formal pathway leading from the main house to HS-2. No attempt was made to conduct a similar excavation at the site of the south room doorway, as this area had been previously disturbed by the laying of water and electrical lines to the building.

TU-38 was a 1-by-1-m unit excavated immediately west of TU-36. TU-39 was a 1-by-1-m unit north of TU-38 and west of TU-35. Units 38 and 39 located the remaining HS-2 west wall foundations that had not been excavated by Noble in 1991. At that time, wooden steps to a doorway in the south wall were set over this location, making it unavailable to Noble.

The excavated soil matrix was similar to that noted by Noble (1997). Immediately below the level of the brick and concrete garage floor was a layer of sandy black cinders that appears to have been imported as fill. The layer varied from 1 to 10 cm in thickness. This layer was removed as a single cultural level during excavation. Below the cinders lay a reddish to orange clay with intermixed cultural debris. Some of the artifacts lay on the clay/cinder contact, and others were more deeply imbedded in the matrix. Rodent disturbance was present in the western portion of the two rooms, with several deep burrow systems noted. The clay layer was troweled down as a natural level until sterile orange clay was encountered. Many of the artifacts recovered were actually found in the extensive rodent burrow system.

A modern waterline and electric line trench was found passing under the north wall of the building in TU-1. The utility trench crosses portions of units 1, 2, 11, 12, 21, 22, and 31. It continues into Noble's 'G' unit and a vertical water pipe for a spigot is visible on the west wall of HS-2.

Two features were recorded during the excavations. Feature 1 is a fire pit measuring 50 by 80 cm and 10–15 cm deep (Figure 8). It is located in TU-16 and TU-25, near the middle of the south room. The fill was nearly devoid of artifacts, and diagnostic artifacts were entirely absent. The fill constituted ash, charcoal, and small burned logs. The sides of the pit were fire reddened, indicating the firing indeed occurred in the pit. The fire pit's date and purpose cannot be determined with the available information.

Feature 2 was a right-angled alignment of a white lead-based window-glazing compound (Figure 9). It was found in TU-21. A rodent burrow had disturbed the corner contact. The remaining elements were about 1 cm wide and 45 cm long north-south and 32 cm east-west. It is possible a window frame fell or was stored at this location, as there was a large quantity of broken window glass associated with the glazing compound, and also recovered in adjacent units.



Figure 8. Profile of Feature 1, a floor hearth in the south room of HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.



Figure 9. Feature 2, a glazing compound found in the north room of HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

The previous disturbances of the building, especially the construction of the garage floor, have destroyed any definitive evidence of a prepared floor in the Summer Kitchen. There is no evidence of any form to suggest the floor was planked. Conversely, the presence of so many artifacts imbedded in the clay around the hearths and in the western one-half of the building suggests that the floor was likely prepared clay. Unfortunately, no elements remain to confirm this supposition.

Both fireplace hearths were extensively disturbed. Only limestone rubble remained in the area of the firebox and hearth aprons of both fireplaces (Figures 10–11). The south fireplace firebox was nearly devoid of rubble, but the clay substrate was fire reddened as the result of heat passing through the stone firebox and heating the soil for long periods of time.



Figure 10. South room fireplace and excavation units in HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.



Figure 11. North room fireplace and excavation units in HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

The north fireplace showed a similar heat reddening of the clay, but there was more limestone rubble present around and in the fireplace. Soil stains and rubble suggest the fireplace apron was 18–20 in wide around the fireplace. Two dressed stones were found *in situ* on the east side of the fireplace in TU-10. These stones show considerable wear on the eastern exterior surface. The top surface is dressed but not especially well. These stones were probably part of the base of the fireplace apron, and they suggest that one or more courses of limestone were laid above them to form the apron's surface. Their presence and placement help to confirm the probable apron width of 18–20 in.

TU-37 was dug in an attempt to locate any possible evidence for a pathway to the structure's north doorway. Excavation of TU-37 revealed Noble's 1991 west wall foundation excavation. Immediately west of his trench a layer of limestone spalls was encountered that continued to, and under, the garage's west wall. The spalls continue well into the sterile clay level, thus destroying any evidence of pathway, if one existed.

TUs 38 and 39 revealed the presence of a fairly well preserved segment of the Summer Kitchen's west wall foundation and southwest corner (Figure 12). The remaining wall foundation is limestone, one course thick, and 60 cm (24 in) wide. The exterior or west side of the foundation was laid on and against the red/orange sterile clay. The interior or east side suggests that a builder's trench was dug and the stone foundation laid up against the trench's west side. Noble (1997) located other remnants of this builder's trench in his 'G' units.



Figure 12. The remaining western foundation wall of HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

Artifact Distribution

The artifacts recovered during the 1991 and 1999 excavations were compared in order to determine if there were similarities or differences in the types, range, and dating of the two assemblages. The result of the comparison was that there is essentially no difference between the two assemblages. Noble (1997:19) concluded that “the Stone Building floor consisted primarily of domestic refuse, such as ceramic sherds, bottle glass, and various personal items. Many of the datable items probably represent the mid-nineteenth century.” The 1999 excavations echo the earlier findings (Table 1). Among the more

interesting pieces from the 1999 excavations are a transferware ointment jar lid for lip salve, and several fragments of oriental export ware, probably Japanese in origin (Figure 13a–c).

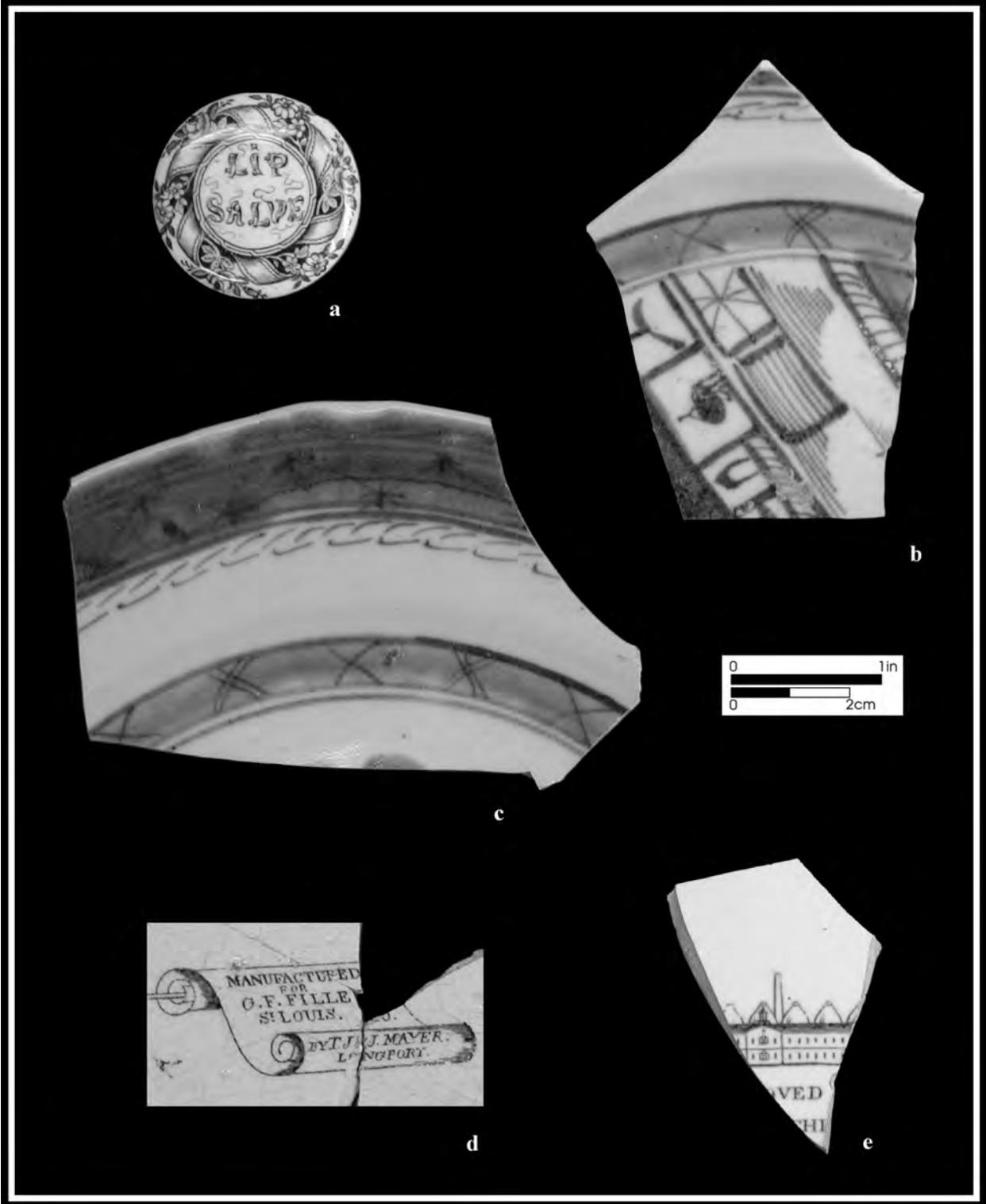


Figure 13. Ceramic artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

Spread throughout the excavations were ceramic sherds representing a variety of vessel shapes and types. The clear majority date to the mid-nineteenth century. No complete examples were found, and the few cross-mended pieces only made larger fragments. Nevertheless, Tables 2 and 3 summarize the range of ceramic types present, and Tables 4 and 5 summarize the vessel shapes that could be identified.

Ceramic sherds were found in nearly every excavation unit in the building, but there is a higher concentration of sherds in the western half of the structure and in the south room in particular (Figure 14). However, this may be a function of deeper artifact-bearing deposits and extensive rodent burrowing in these areas rather than a completely cultural or functional explanation. Figures 15 to 20 show the distribution of ceramics by type, and Figure 21 displays the distribution of sherds by vessel form.

The ceramic type distributions throughout the building demonstrate no definitive distribution pattern other than that the sherds tend to cluster in the west half of the building and that more were found in the southwestern area than elsewhere. There appears to be a slight tendency for utilitarian crockery, serving platters, and tea service-related items to cluster in the south room.

There were very few manufacturer's marks present on the ceramics from the 1991 and 1999 excavations. A few pieces had fragmentary manufacturer's marks, such as elements of buildings or horses. These could not be reliably attributed to any specific manufacturer. Two fragments of a white-ware bowl had most of a manufacturer's mark present (Figure 13d). The item was made by T.J. and J. Mayer of Longport, England, for import by Gilles F. Filley of St. Louis. Mayer was the manufacturer of earthenwares using this mark from 1843 to 1855 (Godden 1968:91). Noble (1997:23) found a similar piece and determined that Filley was a prominent St. Louis importer and entrepreneur in the 1840s. The only other manufacturer's mark that could be identified is from Ridgeway and Morley of Hanley, Staffordshire (Figure 13e). The firm produced ceramics with this mark from 1842 to 1844 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:32).

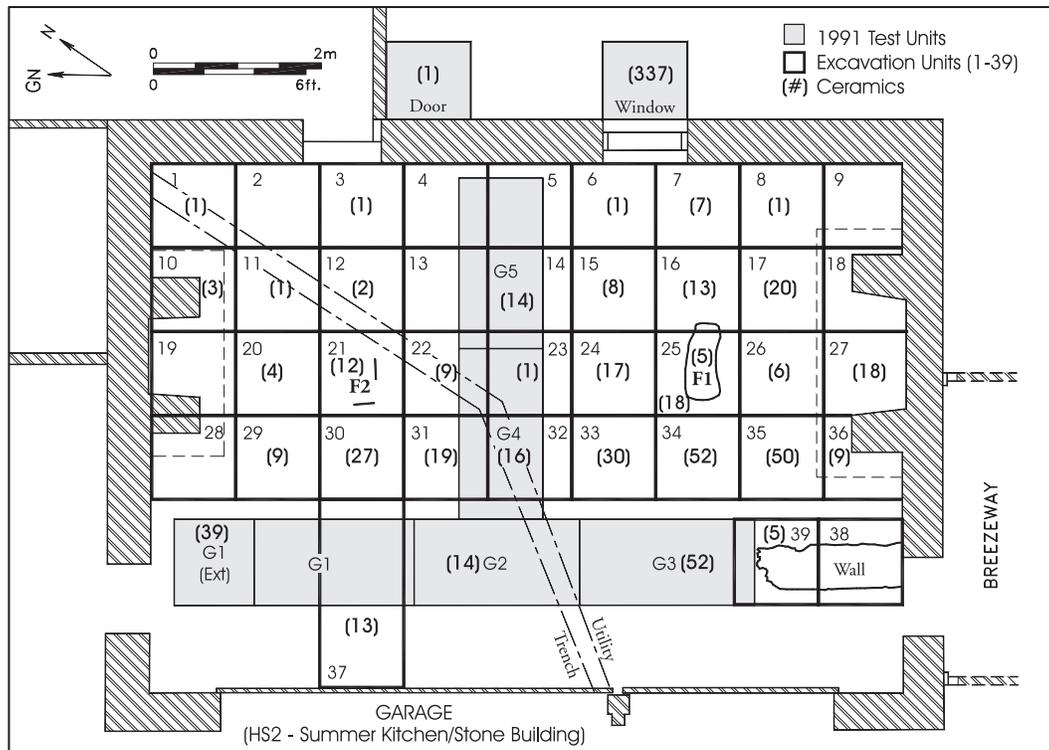


Figure 14. Distribution of all ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

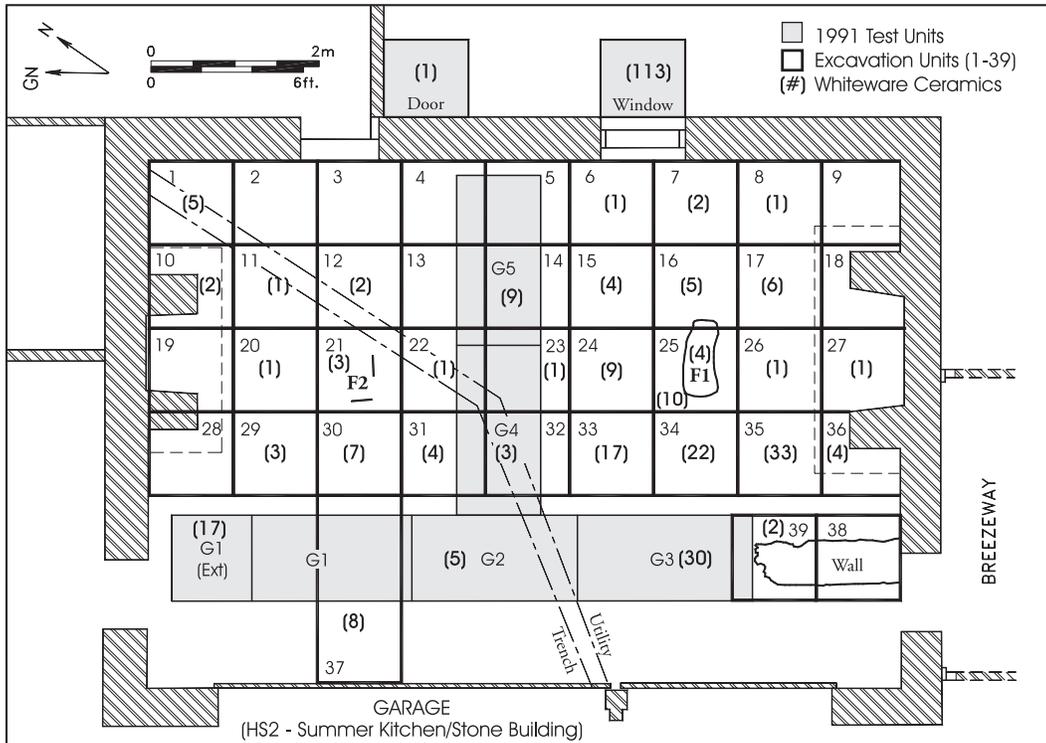


Figure 15. Distribution of whiteware ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

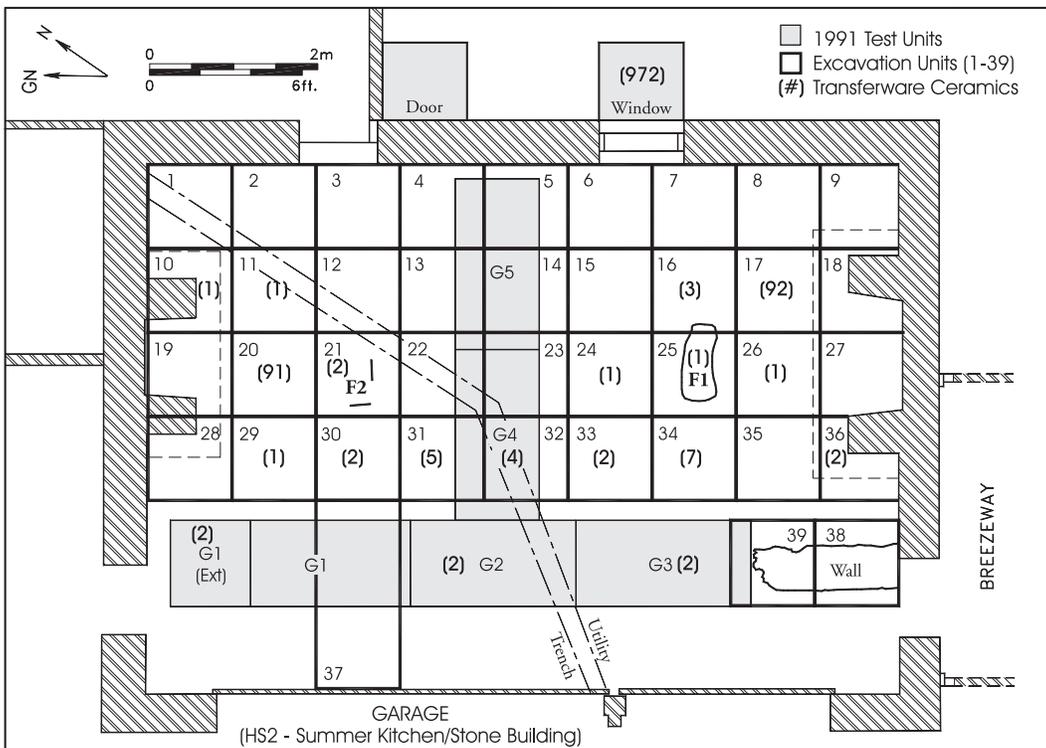


Figure 16. Distribution of transferware ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

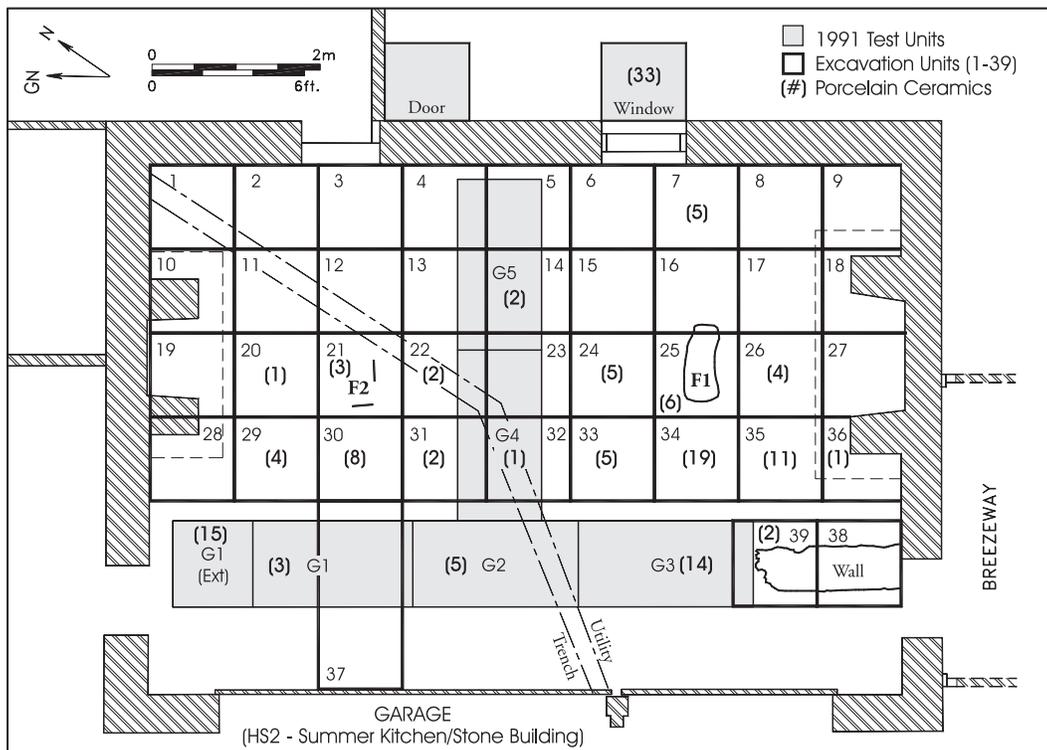


Figure 17. Distribution of porcelain ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

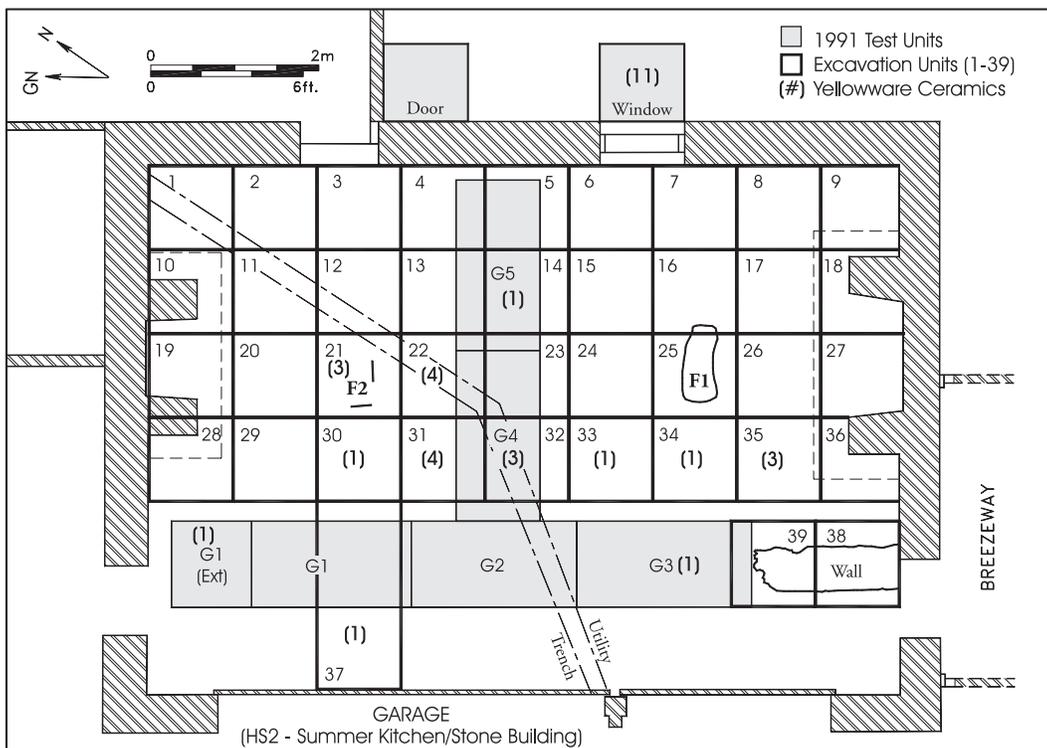


Figure 18. Distribution of yellowware ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

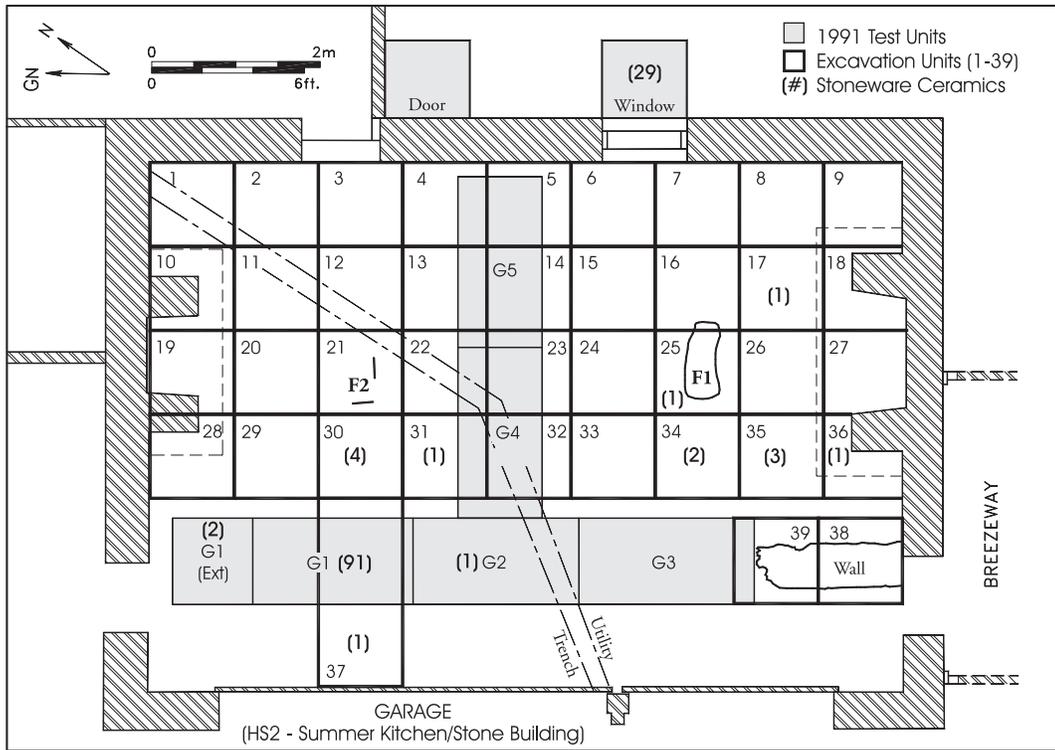


Figure 19. Distribution of stoneware ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

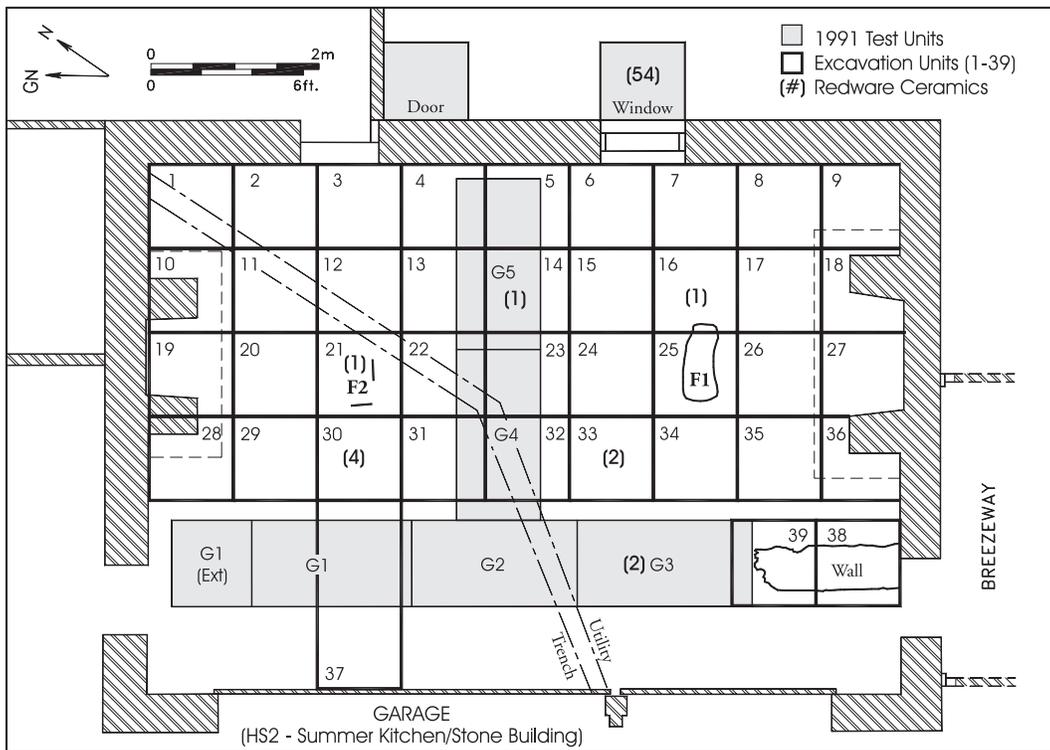


Figure 20. Distribution of redware ceramics from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

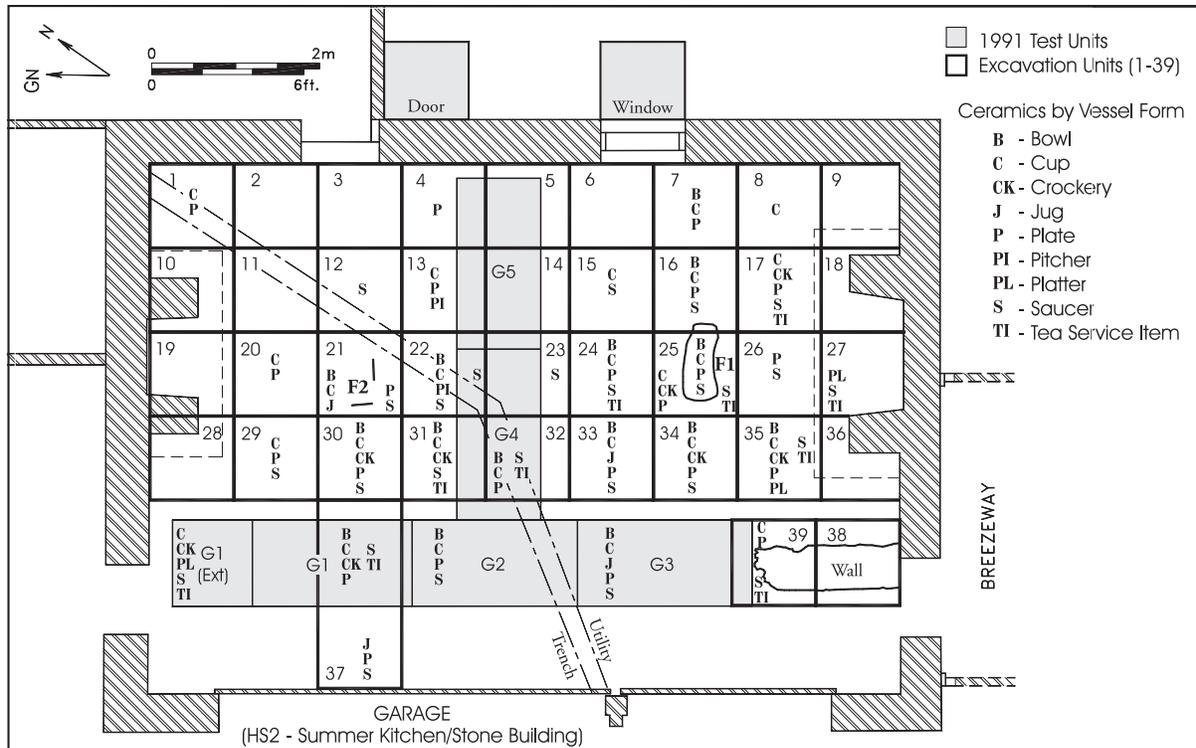


Figure 21. Distribution of ceramics by vessel form in HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

The distribution of other artifact types is similar to that of ceramics, as illustrated in Figures 22–27. Domestic artifacts are few in number, and it is difficult to ascertain patterns in the distribution. Cabinetry hardware, a slate pencil, an unidentified bone artifact, a utensil handle, and a bone brush handle were found in the south room (Figures 22 and 28a–c). Likewise, clothing fasteners and dress sequins again cluster in the south room (Figure 23). Distributions of sewing-related artifacts, buttons, marbles, and smoking pipes all show a tendency for randomness (Figures 24–27 and 29–31). Butchered and cooked animal bone, including pig, chicken, and cow, tended to cluster in the south room. The most striking observation is that the artifacts are clustered in the western portion of the building, regardless of function. The only real correlation here is the fact that artifact-bearing deposits were deeper in the building’s western half.

Perhaps the most valuable observations regarding the artifacts is the fact that they represent a variety of functions that could have been carried out in the building during its use. Assuming that the artifacts were deposited during the 1835–1880 period, as it appears from the dating of the material culture, then some insight into activities carried out in the building can be suggested. If the artifact distribution reflects a reality of use, and not simply a scatter of material culture resulting from later storage or discard functions, then it can be suggested the south room functioned as a food-preparation area based on the presence of crockery, serving platter fragments, and prepared food bone remains. The north room function is not quite as clearly defined by the artifact distribution. In fact it appears that the artifact distribution (aside from food preparation) is rather evenly distributed throughout the building.

Domestic artifacts, gaming pieces (marbles), culinary items (plates, bowls, cups, saucers, etc. [Figure 32]), smoking pipes, and sewing items are found in small numbers across the excavations. This suggests that a variety of domestic activities took place in both rooms. The artifact distributions indicate that sewing activities, smoking, and game playing occurred in both rooms, and the distribution of buttons and clothing fasteners suggests that these items were lost or discarded in both rooms. It seems reasonable to conclude that the south room likely functioned as the summer kitchen, and the north room was for some other primary purpose.

The artifact distribution in the north room does not point to any specific function, but a number of possibilities come to mind, including a laundry/sewing room, a general utility room, or a domestic residence for servants. In either case both rooms appear to have been used as general function rooms, with the south room primarily used as a kitchen.

The HS-2 Summer Kitchen artifacts, although the quantities are smaller, are similar in type to those recovered by Price and Hastings (1998) in the main house cellar or winter kitchen excavations. The ceramics recovered in both kitchen excavations are similar in both the types and the forms of the vessels represented by the sherds. Both kitchens also yielded marbles, smoking pipes, buttons, and sewing thimbles. The cellar or winter kitchen had clusters or groupings of items that were interpreted by Price and Hastings (1998:18–20) as deriving from African-American slaves practicing the white magic associated with the African Gold Coast religious rituals. No such clusters or associations of artifacts were seen in the material culture recovered in the excavations of the Summer Kitchen. Except for the White Haven winter kitchen excavations and those in Arrow Rock, other archeological investigations of African-American occupied sites in Missouri have not identified any definitive artifact assemblage as having African-American ethnic origins. To date, most artifact assemblages from African-American occupied sites tend to have artifacts that transcend ethnic lines (Baumann 1996; 1999).

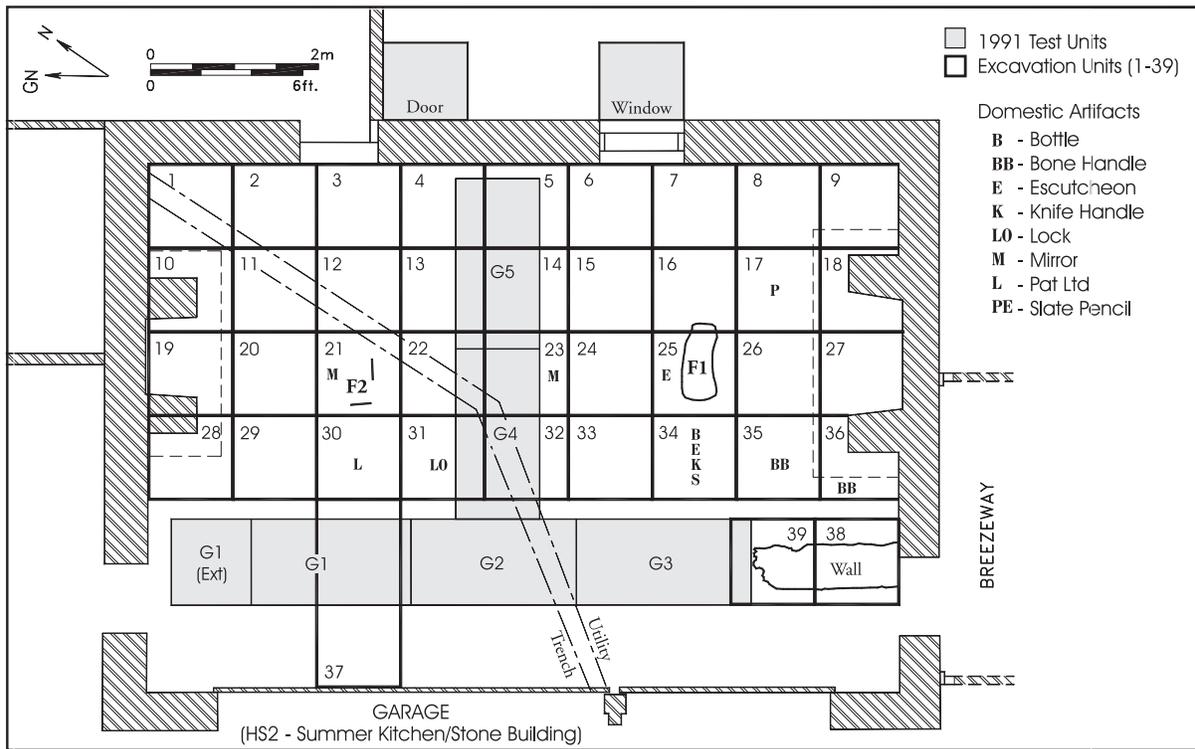


Figure 22. Distribution of domestic artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

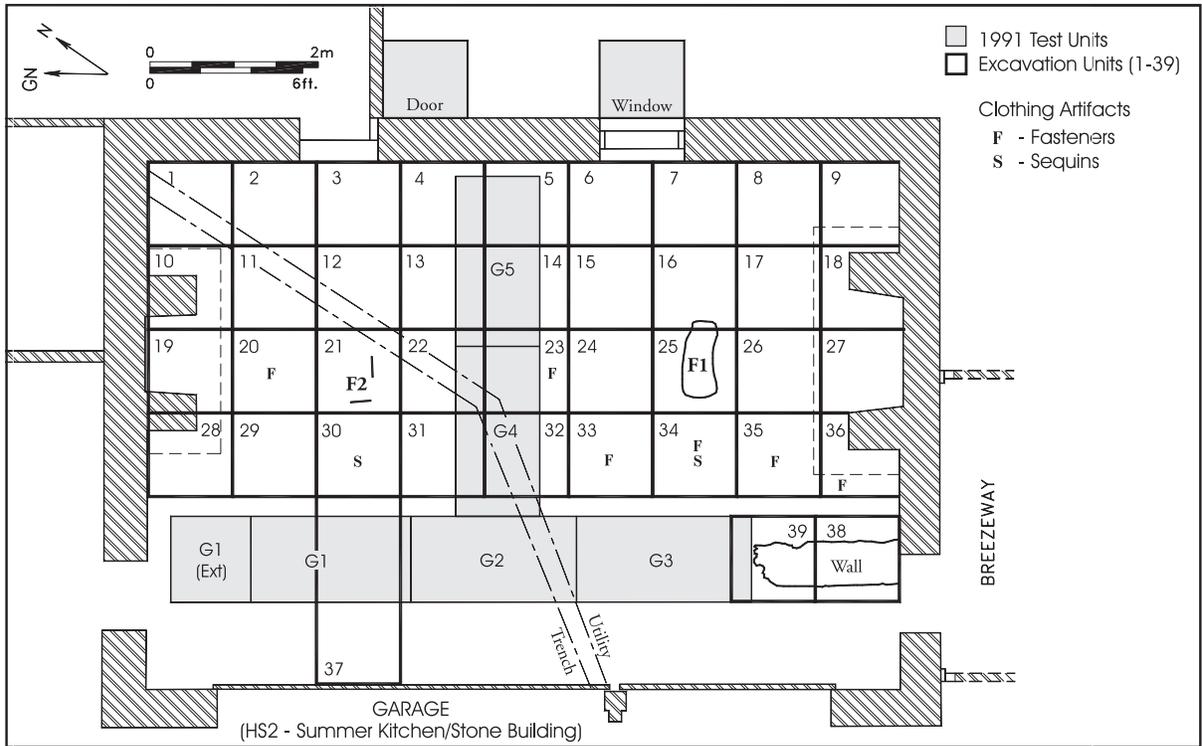


Figure 23. Distribution of clothing artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

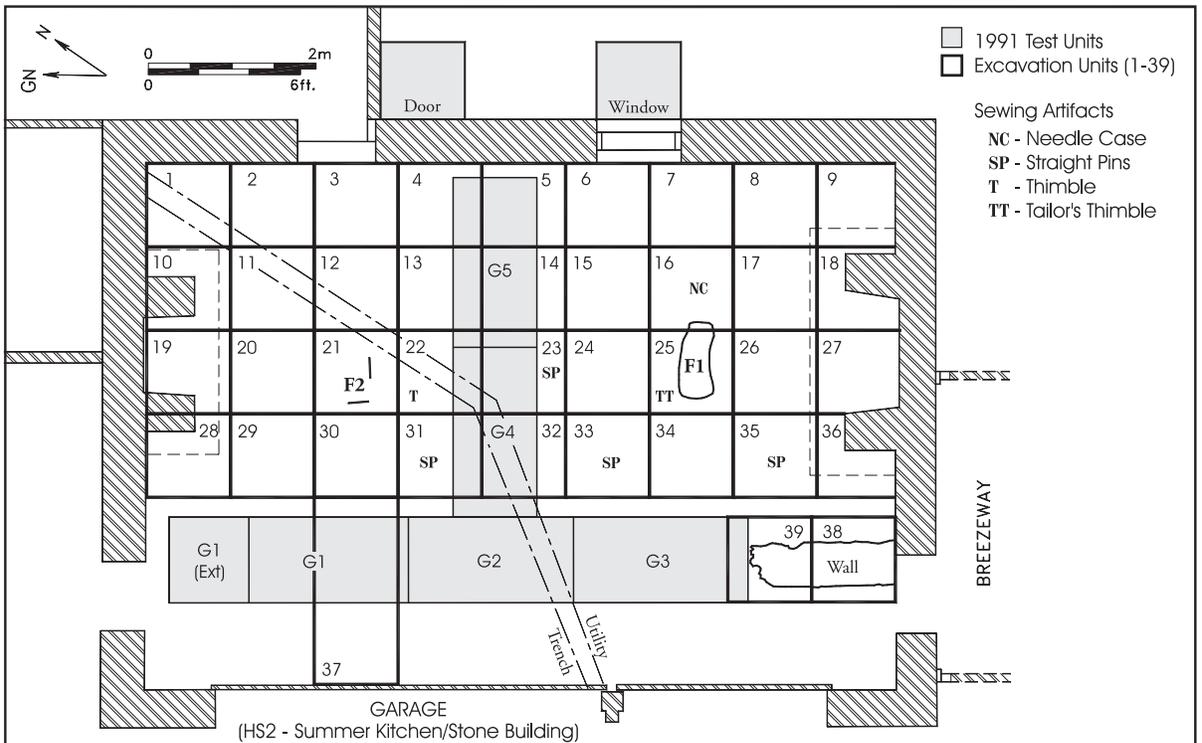


Figure 24. Distribution of sewing artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

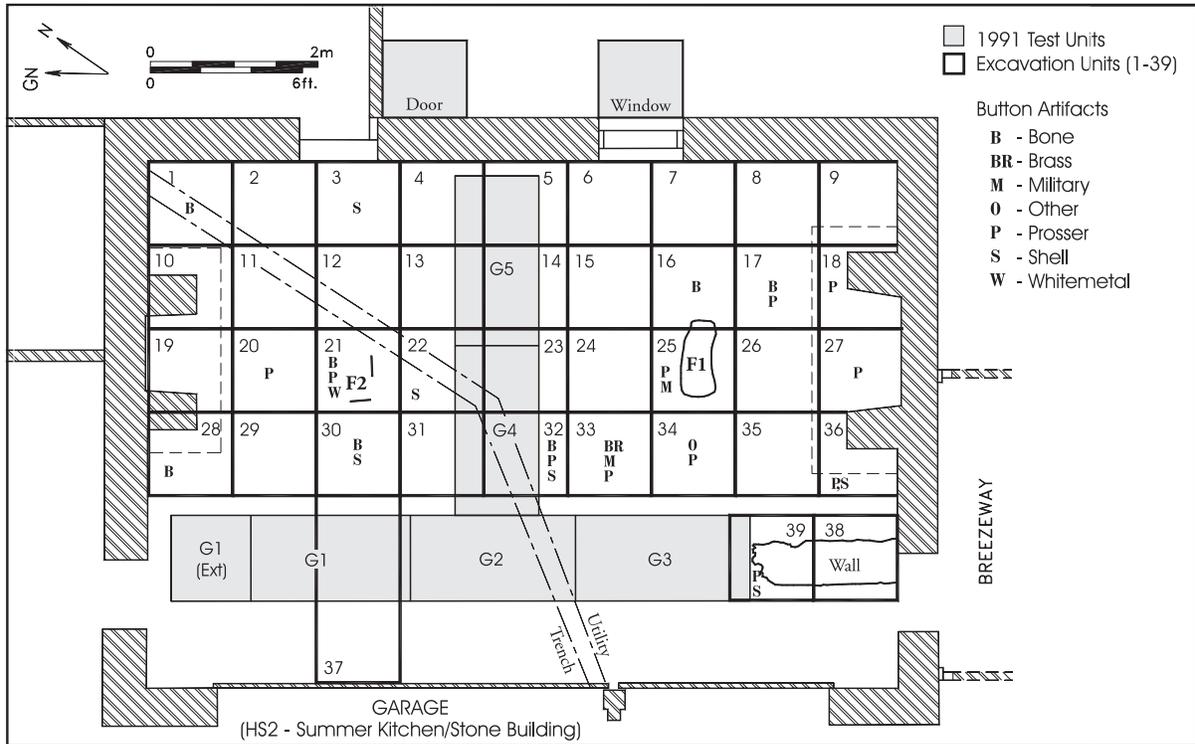


Figure 25. Distribution of button artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

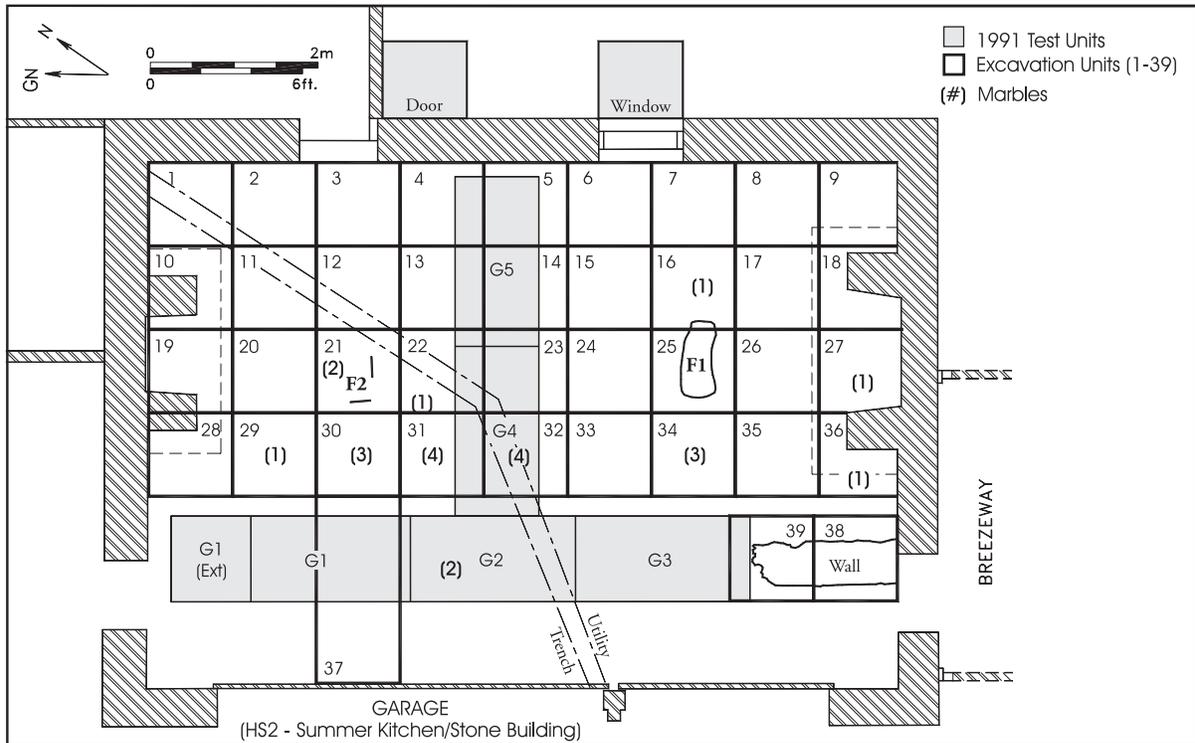


Figure 26. Distribution of marbles from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

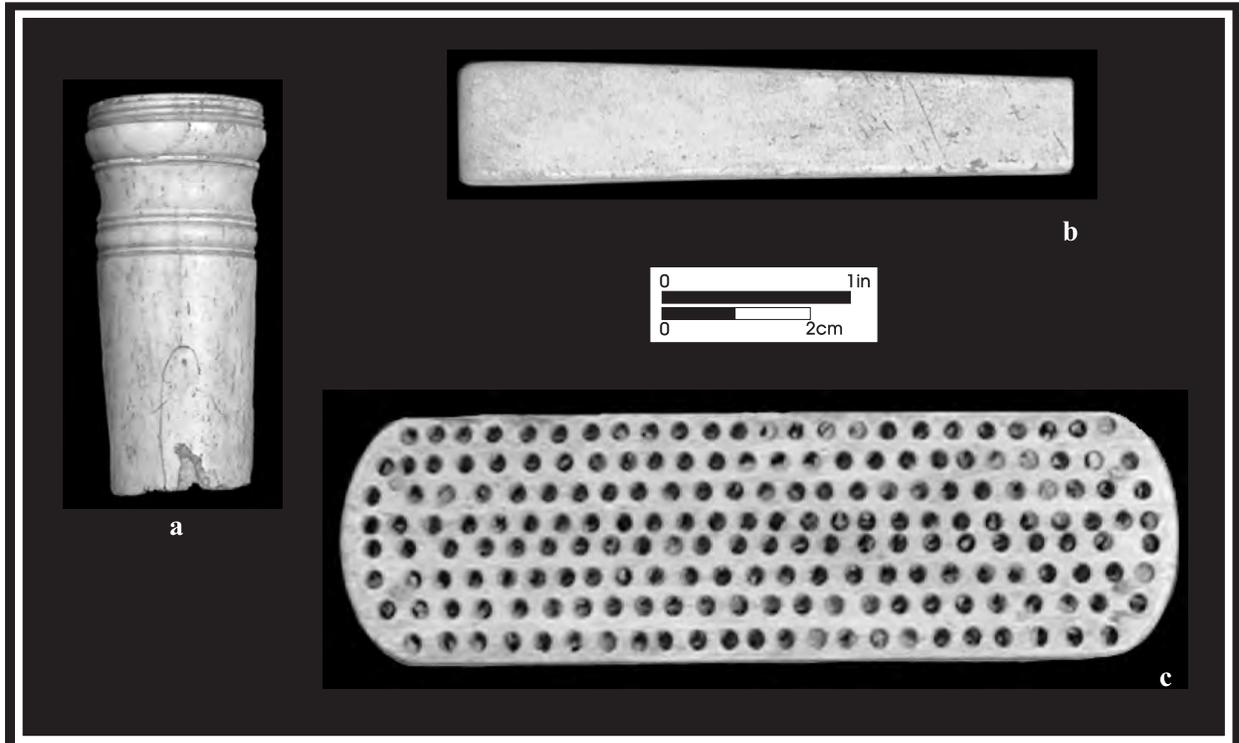


Figure 28. Bone and utensil artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

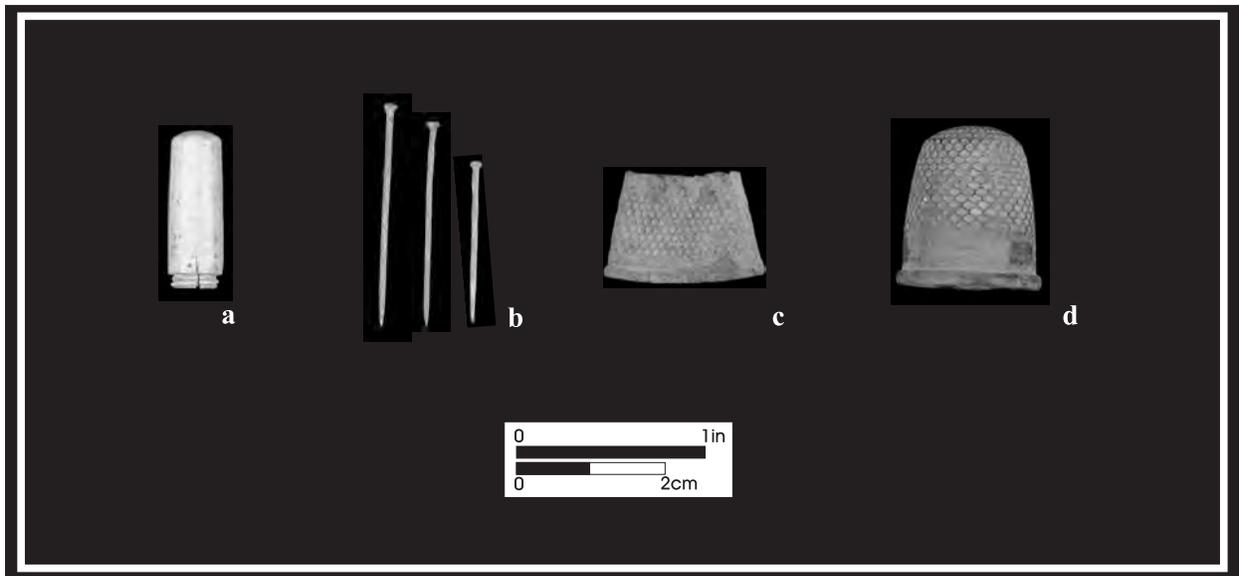


Figure 29. Sewing artifacts from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

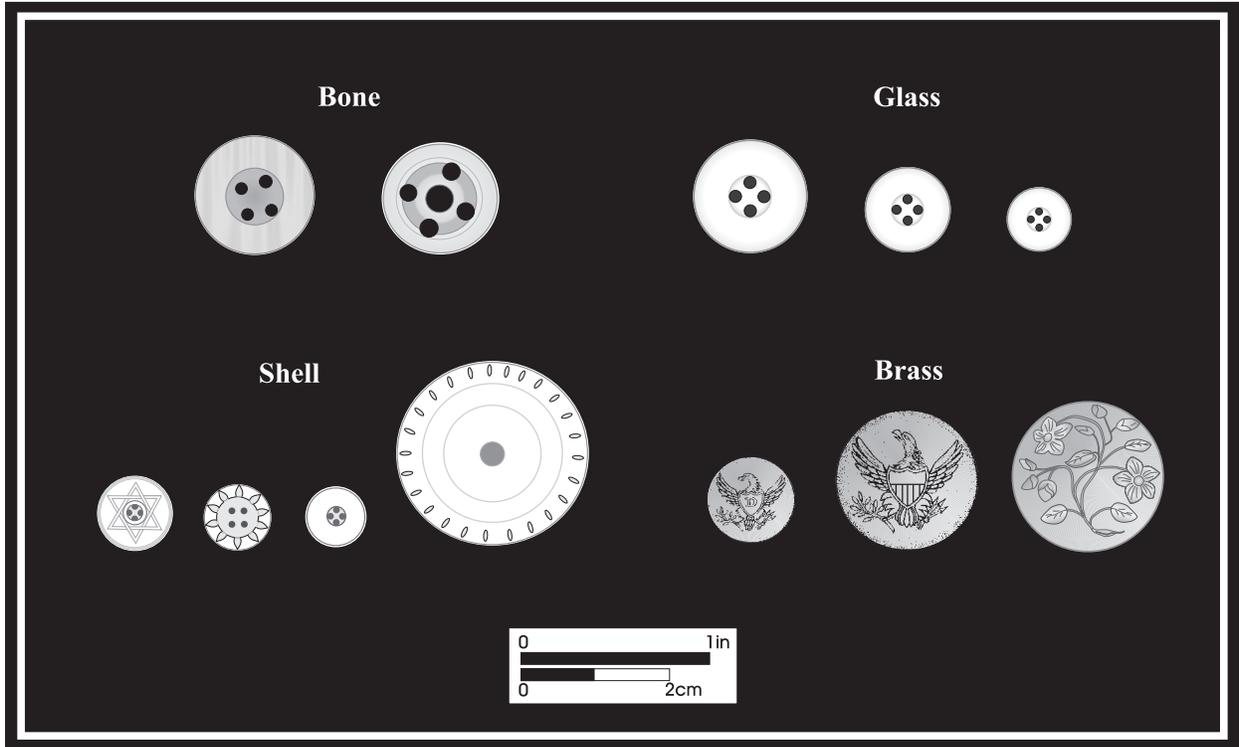


Figure 30. Buttons from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

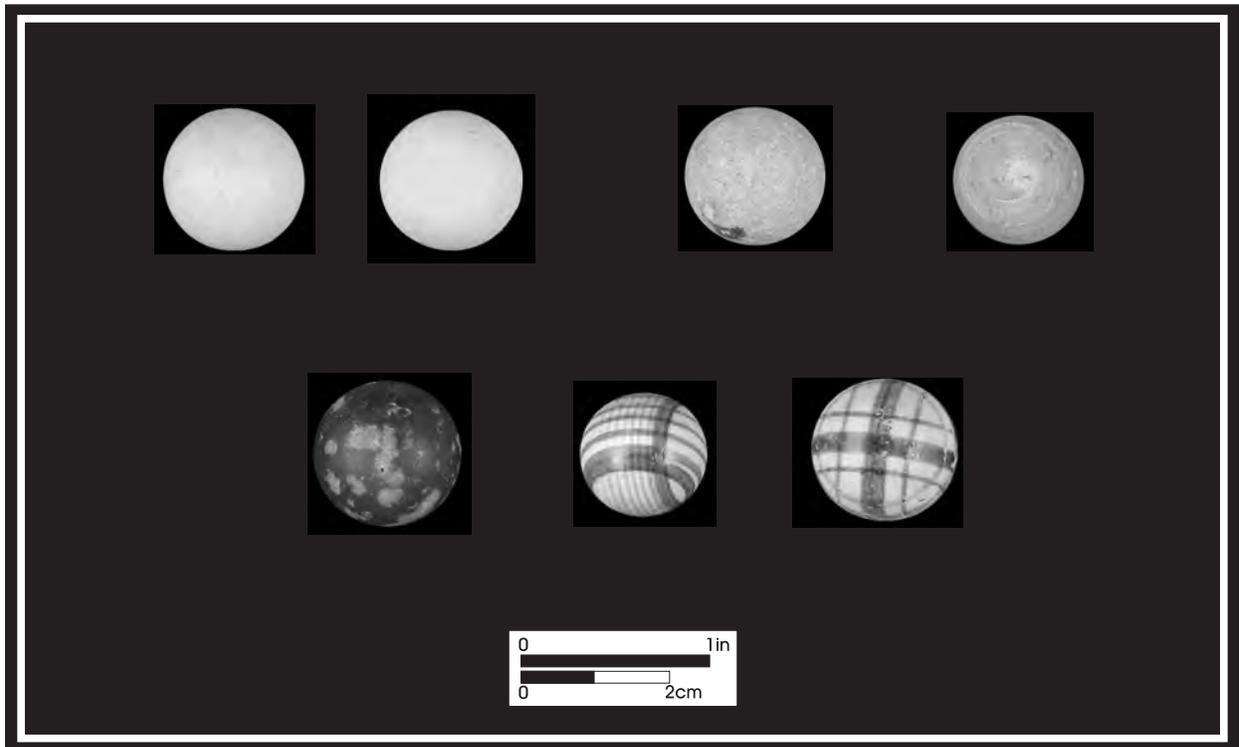


Figure 31. Marbles from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

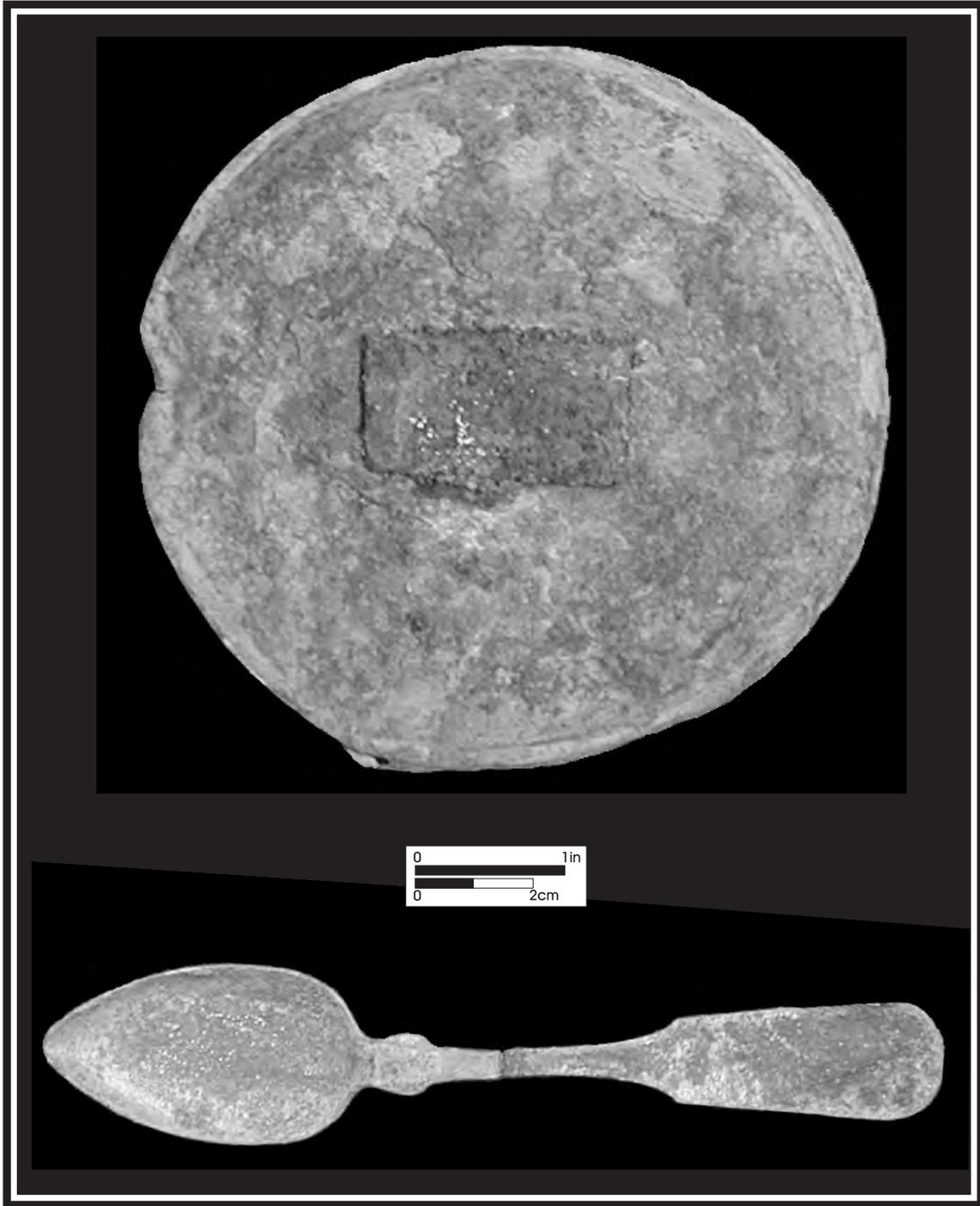


Figure 32. Cooking lid and spoon from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

1999 Ice House (HS-4) Excavations

The Ice House was excavated using a series of 18 test units placed in and around the building (Figure 6). As previously noted, the superstructure had been removed prior to the archeological team's arrival. The stone foundation walls were in good shape in the north room and in poor condition, nearing the point of collapse, in the south room (Figure 33). For safety reasons, test units in the south room, were laid out up to 50 cm away from the west and south walls (those in poor condition).



Figure 33. Foundation walls in the north room (left) south room (right) of HS-4, Ice House.

North Room

The interior north room was completely excavated using 8 test units (TUs 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 15, and 16; Figures 6 and 33). The units varied in size from a 1-by-1-m square to 1.5 by 1.65 m to accommodate the non-metric layout of the building.

There is little or no evidence of flooring or a prepared floor in the north room. The excavation fill varied extensively across the room. The basic stratigraphic sequence consisted of approximately 10–20 cm of a black to dark gray clay fill overlaying a red to yellow culturally sterile clay. The wall foundations rested on the red to yellow sterile clay level. The black to dark gray clay fill was intermixed with a variety of artifacts, rocks and cobbles, and bits of deteriorated wood.

The cobbles and identifiable wood were mapped in order to plot their distribution. The wood ranged from pieces of small-dimension lumber to large fragments of plywood. Many were superimposed over other fragments with cobbles in between. There was no apparent pattern in the distribution of the wood or cobbles, although there was a higher concentration of wood and cobbles near and around the door opening in the north wall. In fact, the excavators were left with the impression that some wood and probably most of the cobbles were tossed or laid in the north room as fill to alleviate muddy conditions that quite probably prevailed in the structure.

A drainage tile pipe was located running through the north wall about 25 cm west of the doorway (Figure 34). The pipe is a red-glazed clay with a simple bell on one end. The pipe was removed during the building's restoration and was found to be about 150 cm long and 8 cm in diameter and had a St. Louis maker's mark on it. That mark indicates it was twentieth century in origin. The red-glazed drainage tile may have been a replacement for an earlier pipe that was found in the fill on the exterior of the north side during restoration. This second pipe is also about 8 cm in diameter and about 150 cm long. It is a light-brown unglazed clay with a simple bell on one end, and it is unmarked.



Figure 34. Drainpipe in the north wall of the north room of HS-4, Ice House.

Two excavation units (TUs 4 and 5) were aligned with the doorway but placed 1.7 m north of the building (Figure 6) in an effort to locate evidence of a pathway to the building. No pathway evidence was found in the square, 1-by-1-m units, although a possible wagon rut was noted and mapped in the south end of TU-4. The units were dug to a depth of 20 cm, at which point a yellow, culturally sterile clay was encountered on the gently sloping ground.

The artifacts found in the black to gray fill of the north room interior nearly all postdated the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 6). Aside from nearly complete and fragmentary rodent skeletons (squirrel, skunk, mice, and voles) that were undoubtedly natural intrusions, the artifacts suggest that the north room functioned as a catch-all storage shed for the last 75 years of its existence. Door hinges, latches, electrical fixtures, nails, and miscellaneous bits of metal, glass, and ceramics constitute a rather eclectic and mixed artifact assemblage.

The most diagnostic artifacts found in the fill were complete and fragmentary bottles (Figures 35–38). TU-11 yielded a fragment of a milk of magnesia bottle which dates after 1906 (Fike 1987:106). A complete soda bottle with the name / CITRATE / MAGNESIA / and a base mark of a circle and 'N' (Figure 35) was found in TU-15. A fragmentary example was also recovered in TU-16. The base mark is for the Obear-Nester Glass Company, which used this mark from 1894 to 1915 (Toulouse 1971:372). Another bottle found in TU-15 was marked / Logan-Johnson-Ltd / with a base mark of an 'I' in a diamond (Figure 36). This base mark is for the Illinois Glass Company, which used the mark from 1916 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971:264). Several bottles were found clustered along the west wall during the restoration. One bottle base and one bottle were marked with the logo and name of / H. WETTER / SOUTH / ST. LOUIS /, a St. Louis Missouri firm (Figure 37). Herman Wetter was in business from at least 1877 to at least 1900 (Foland 1971:5). Another bottle fragment was marked / D^R PIERCE'S / GOLDEN / MEDICAL DISCO... /. Dr. R. Pierce bottled various medical compounds in Buffalo, New York, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Fike 1987:110, 120, 177, 232).



Figure 35. Complete soda bottle with the name Citrate Magnesia (a, b) and a base mark of a circle and an 'N' (c) found in excavations in HS-4, Ice House.



Figure 36. Complete bottle marked with the name Logan-Johnson-Ltd (a, b) and a base mark of an 'I' in a diamond (c) found in excavations in HS-4, the Ice House.

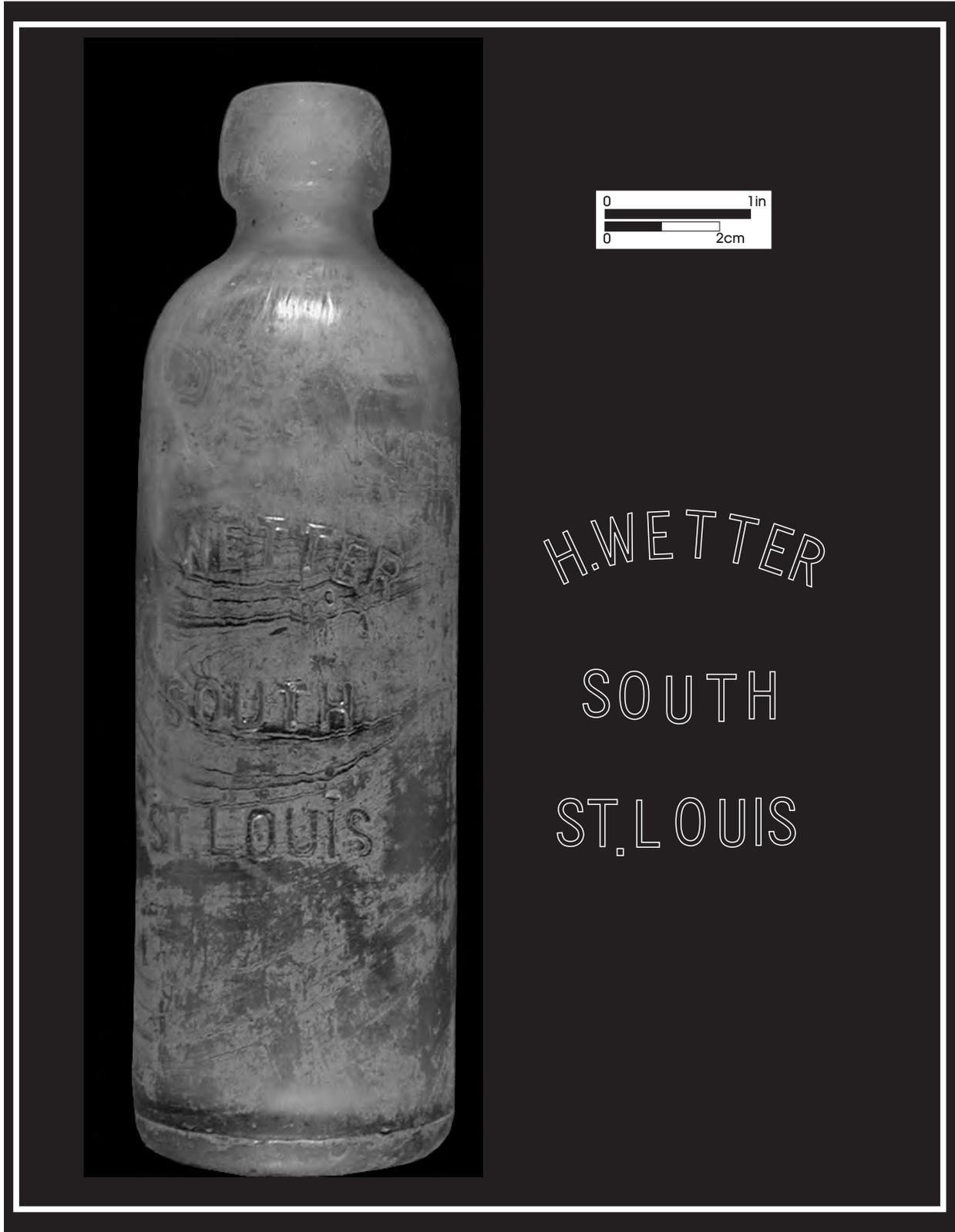


Figure 37. Complete bottle marked with the logo and name of H. Wetter, South St. Louis, found in excavations in HS-4, Ice House.



Figure 38. Unmarked bottles found in excavations in HS-4, Ice House.

Other diagnostic artifacts include a metal clasp with a patent date of November 24, 1914, and an electrical moulding taplet which is identical to one shown in a 1907 catalog (B-R Electric 1907:841). Several fragments of ceramic whiteware were found in the north room. Two had partial maker's marks that could not be identified. There was also a piece of blue transferware. These sherds could date as early as the mid-nineteenth century. One stoneware piece was found on the surface that was marked Peoria Pottery. The Peoria Pottery Company operated under that name from 1873 to 1904 (Lehner 1988:340).

The overall impression gained from the excavation of the north room is that it once had a dirt floor, probably the reddish to yellow clay. Over time, dirt and other organic material built up in the room, giving it the black to gray clay fill. There is little doubt that the room functioned for storage of cast-off items for many years, and that boards and cobbles were thrown into the room to create temporary paths during muddy conditions that prevailed in the room from time to time. There was no clear evidence of either an ice house, spring house, or dairy room function within the north room. The dateable artifacts generally postdate 1875, suggesting that the building dates to that time period or that a cleaning and remodeling episode occurred about that time.

South Room

The south room of the Ice House was tested using 8 excavation units. Units 7, 9, and 13 were all square-shaped 1-by-1-m units that abutted the south side of central wall. Units 8, 10, and 14, also square-shaped 1-by-1-m units, were placed immediately south of units 7, 9, and 13 respectively (Figure 6). Test Unit 17 was centered on Units 13 and 14, and the final unit, TU-18, was a square, 50-by-50-cm unit placed in the southwest corner of the south room. As noted previously, the south and west walls were unstable and in poor condition; so for safety considerations the excavations avoided the areas immediately adjacent to those walls, with the exception of TU-18.

The fill of the south room was entirely different from that encountered in the north room. There was about 10 to 20 cm of a dark yellow clay overlying the culturally sterile reddish to yellow native subsoil. The fill contained fewer artifacts by unit than the north room. Many of the artifacts were fragments of large glass bottles, probably gallon-sized pickle jars, and at least one glass butter churn is represented among the fragments. Other artifacts encountered in the fill include heavily oxidized, ½-in-diameter, black iron pipe, and a concentration of charcoal in association with a barrel hoop.

A fragmentary barrel hoop from a large barrel and a charcoal concentration were located just north of the center of the room (Figure 6). The charcoal staining or concentration was elliptical in shape. It began in the southwest corner of TU-9, continued in the northwest corner of TU-10, and ran the length of TUs 13 and 14, ending in the northeast side of TU-17. The concentration is approximately 1.5 m long and 0.75 m wide. This charcoal concentration may represent the remains of the fires stoked by the Wenzlicks when they used this room as a smoke house.

Other than the smoke house use, there was no evidence encountered that could aid in identifying the function of this room. Among the artifacts found in the south room (Table 6) were modern beer bottles or fragments, redware ceramic sherds from a flower pot, and at least 28 fragments of a glass butter churn. Several fragments of large, approximately one-gallon, glass jugs dating to the modern era were also found in the fill. The artifacts recovered all dated to the last quarter of the nineteenth century or well into the twentieth century.

During the initial superstructure removal, a rather unique artifact was recovered. It was found by park personnel while removing some loose wall stones in the south room. It is a small spelter metal pot (Figure 39). It is uniquely decorated with elephant head handles, and scenes of snakes, an elephant, and a crab in separate panels around the body. The pot is about 1 in (25 mm) in diameter. The pot's origin is not certain, but likely came from an Asian country, possibly India. The pot could date to the nineteenth century, although the technology used to produce the item is still in use today.



Figure 39. A small spelter metal pot found embedded in the wall of the south room of HS-4, Ice House.

The only other construction detail noted was evidence of a builder's trench found in TU-18. This unit was excavated to determine the depth of the foundation on the south side. There was about 25 cm of fill above the culturally sterile clay. The walls on the south and west continued to a depth of 40 cm below grade. A 15- to 20-cm-wide builder's trench was found on the west side. It is about 10 cm wider than the wall in the area exposed. The trench is not distinct on the south wall, but the culturally sterile clay slopes down to the base of the wall in this area, suggesting it was dug out at the time of original construction.

The south wall stones had slumped away to the point that a generalized profile of the soil behind the wall can be projected. From the surface to a depth of 34 cm is a humus intermixed with cultural materials. This appears to be a relatively modern and active soil layer that has built up around the Ice House in the last 100 or more years. Below the humus is a 25-cm-thick (34–59 cm below present ground surface [bpgs]), culturally sterile, red to yellow/orange clay. It is the tree root zone. Below this is a 12-cm-thick, dark gray, culturally sterile clay (59–71 cm bpgs), followed by a yellow/orange culturally sterile clay to a depth of 2 m bpgs, where the remaining intact south wall stones were encountered.

The Ice House was probably constructed or reconstructed by digging into the hillside in which it sets. After the fill was removed to a specified depth, the floor was leveled in the sterile yellow clay. It seems likely that a builder's trench was dug in at least a portion of the excavation to level the foundation walls. The stone walls were likely laid up from the building's interior to their specified height, with window and door openings placed as noted in the building description. The artifacts recovered in the fill of both the north and south rooms generally postdate 1875. Whether this indicates that the building was built at that time, rebuilt, or kept clean until its function changed to a storage facility is not known. Other than determining that the structure had dirt floors, that the north room had a water drainage problem and was used as a catch-all storage unit in the late nineteenth and into the twentieth century, and that the south room was used as a smoke house in the twentieth century, little else was actually learned from the excavations of the Ice House.

Conclusions

The excavations of HS-2, the Summer Kitchen/Stone Building uncovered a few unknown architectural details, and a large quantity of artifacts. The floor of the building was essentially destroyed by the twentieth-century remodeling of the structure into a garage. The floor, which was probably a packed clay or earth floor, was totally destroyed. The fireplace hearths were likewise destroyed. However, fire-reddened earth and a few in-place stones outlined the original hearths and hearth aprons. The hearth aprons were about 18 in (45 cm) wide, and probably two courses of stone high. If this reasoning is correct, then perhaps as much as 2–3 in (5–8 cm) of fill and earth-packed floor were removed at the time of the remodeling.

The other architectural detail observed was a remnant of building's original west wall foundation. This segment was found at the southwest corner. The stones were dressed and laid, and the remaining section is about 24 in (60 cm) wide. In addition, two other features were noted in the building. One is the remains of a line of glazing compound (Feature 2) that suggests a window fell or was stored in this location at sometime in the past. The other feature is a fire-reddened and -baked pit in the floor of the south room (Feature 1). Its age and function could not be determined.

The large number of artifacts found in HS-2 tended to cluster in the western portion of the building, and in the southwestern area in particular. There was less fill over the eastern and northern portion of the floor, and deeper deposits in the south and west areas. The western portion also had extensive evidence of rodent disturbance, which may well account for the concentration of artifacts in those areas.

The artifacts date predominantly from 1835 to 1880, and correspond to what is believed to be the period when the building was in use by the Dent and Grant families. Assuming the artifacts do, in fact, represent those items lost or discarded during the historic use of the building, and not later discards, then some idea of room function and activities can be suggested. The artifacts suggest the south room was used for food preparation. However, they also suggest that both the north and south rooms were the scene of a variety of other activities of daily life at White Haven. The artifact range and distribution suggest that both rooms saw activities associated with games played with marbles, smoking of clay and porcelain pipes, sewing, and other general domestic activities. While the south room may have functioned as a summer kitchen, the entire building served as the site of a wide range of domestic activities. It is not possible to unequivocally state, with the available evidence, that the summer kitchen also served for White Haven as a slave quarters. However, the presence of the domestic and leisure-related artifacts certainly point to the use of the building's rooms as having a residential function in addition to a food preparation function. Thus, in essence there is nothing in the data that is inconsistent with this having been a slave quarters, but by the same token there is nothing in the artifacts nor their distribution that have any distinctive African-American or exclusive slave association.

Excavations in HS-4, the Ice House, yielded very little that would clearly define the function of the building prior to its twentieth-century use. The floors appear to have been made of packed earth or clay. The only features identified were a clay drainage tile in the north room's north wall and a builder's trench in the south room. The presence of the drainage tile, in addition to an older one found during the restoration work deposited in the fill outside the building, suggests the structure has had drainage problems for a long time. The artifacts found in the building nearly all postdate 1875, suggesting that a cleaning or remodeling, or perhaps a building episode, occurred about that time.

It is clear that the north room was used, in the early years of the twentieth century, as a catch-all storage facility. The south room contained evidence that it functioned as a smoke house, albeit an informal one, during the twentieth century. This archeological data is consistent with the oral traditions of the last owners of White Haven.

The 1999 archeological investigations at Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site yielded some interesting information and a fairly large quantity of artifacts. Unfortunately, the extent of prior disturbance in both the Ice House and the Summer Kitchen precludes the possibility of making definitive

conclusions about their origin and function. The artifacts recovered in the Summer Kitchen suggest that the south room was, indeed, a food-preparation area. However, even after allowing for the level of previous disturbance, it appears that a variety of domestic activities took place in HS-2 in addition to cooking and food preparation. Such activities included domestic and leisure-time activities. While there is no definitive evidence that the Summer Kitchen was occupied by African-Americans, there is nothing in the data to suggest otherwise.

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Table 1. Artifacts recovered from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------------|------|---|
| TU-1 | 0–10 cm | flat glass | 5 | fragments, window glass |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, aqua |
| | | whiteware | 4 | fragments, 1 rim, 2 pearlware |
| | | bone button | 1 | complete, 5-hole |
| | | mortar | 1 | fragment |
| | 10–14 cm | ferrous metal | 2 | fragments, 1 flat, 1 rounded |
| | | flat glass | 4 | fragments, window glass |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment |
| | | nails | 3 | 1 cut, 2 rusty |
| | | mollusk shell | 1 | fragment, cut |
| mirror ? | 1 | fragment, deteriorated | | |
| TU-3 | 0–10 cm | flat glass | 3 | fragments, window glass |
| | | whiteware | 1 | edge decorated rim fragment |
| | | debitage ? | 1 | chert |
| | | shell button | 1 | complete, 4-hole |
| TU-4 | 0–10 cm | debitage ? | 1 | chert |
| | | flat glass | 7 | fragments, window glass |
| TU-5 | 0–3 cm | nail | | (this bag is missing) |
| | | glass | | |
| TU-6 | 0–3 cm | flat glass | 3 | fragments, window glass |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, aqua |
| | | nail | 1 | fragment, rusty |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment |
| TU-7 | 0–3 cm | porcelain | 4 | 4 reconstructed handpainted or decal fragments |
| | | porcelain | 1 | body fragment, blue applique on white |
| | | whiteware | 2 | 2 reconstructed, plain rim |
| | | nail | 1 | partial, rusty |
| TU-8 | 0–3 cm | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, blue spot |
| | | nail | 1 | complete, rusty |
| TU-10 | 0–6 cm | bone | 1 | fragment |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, 1 Old Blue transfer print |
| | | whiteware | 2 | fragments, plain |
| | | nails | 2 | deteriorated |
| | | mica | 1 | fragment |
| | | mortar | 3 | small fragments |
| TU-11 | 0–3 cm | whiteware | 1 | fragment, mulberry transfer print with maker's mark on back ? |
| | | flat glass | 4 | fragments, window glass |
| | | nail | 1 | complete, deteriorated |
| | | bone | 3 | 2 fragments, 1 partial |
| | | ferrous metal | 4 | fragments, very rusty |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | |
|-----------|------------------|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| TU-12 | 0–3 cm | flat glass | 6 | fragments, window glass | |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, brown | |
| | | chert | 2 | | |
| | 3–20 cm | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment | |
| | | curved glass | 2 | 1 olive-green fragment, 1 colorless pressed-glass pattern fragment | |
| | whiteware | 2 | 1 plain rim fragment, 1 plain body fragment | | |
| TU-13 | 0–3 cm | flat glass | 10 | fragments, window glass | |
| | | curved glass | 2 | 1 yellow fragment, 1 solarized fragment | |
| | | nails | 2 | deteriorated, partial | |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | rusty strap fragment with tear in bottom edge | |
| TU-14 | 0–2 cm | wire | 1 | ferrous metal | |
| TU-15 | 0–3 cm | bone | 2 | 1 fragment, 1 complete | |
| | | chert | 2 | fragments | |
| | | nail | 1 | complete, wire | |
| | | flat glass | 2 | fragments, window glass | |
| | | mirror ? | 1 | fragment | |
| | 3–10 cm | nails | 3 | fragments, rusty | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass | |
| | | mortar | 1 | fragment | |
| | | bone | 4 | fragments | |
| | | whiteware | 4 | 4 fragments (reconstructed) “Sprigs” pattern | |
| | | whiteware | | fragments, 1 rim, 1 base, 2 body, all pearlware | |
| TU-16 | 0–3 cm | porcelain marble | 1 | partial, blue-glazed | |
| | | bone needle case | 1 | top part only | |
| | | bone | 3 | fragments | |
| | | nails | 7 | deteriorated | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass | |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, dark olive-green | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, Old Blue transfer print | |
| | | porcelain | 1 | fragment, white | |
| | | 3–10 cm | bone buttons | 2 | 1 complete 4-hole, 1 partial |
| | | | ferrous metal | 1 | small round, complete |
| | nails | | 2 | rusty fragments | |
| | flat glass | | 4 | thin fragments window glass | |
| | curved glass | | 3 | 1 olive-green fragment, 2 crazed aqua fragments | |
| | bone | | 17 | 1 rodent mandible, miscellaneous complete and fragments | |
| | glazed redware | | 1 | rim fragment | |
| | whiteware | | 2 | 2 reconstructed rim fragments blue transfer | |
| | whiteware | | 5 | fragments, 4 plain, 1 handle | |
| | porcelain marble | | 1 | complete but broken, handpainted intersect lines | |
| | nonferrous metal | 1 | circular item with hole in middle | | |
| | porcelain | 1 | 1 white base fragment | | |
| porcelain | 2 | 2 Oriental blue handpainted export rim fragments, “Canton border” | | | |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| TU-17 | 0–3 cm | nail | 1 | partial, rusty |
| | | chert | 1 | fragment |
| | | curved glass | 2 | fragments, 2 olive-green reconstructed |
| | 3–10 cm | bone | 1 | fragment |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, pearlware? |
| | | bone | 40 | some fragments and some complete |
| | | curved glass | 10 | fragments, 1 crazed green, 6 olive-green, 1 brown, 1 amber, 1 crazed |
| | | flat glass | 3 | fragments, window glass |
| | | bottle kickup | 1 | partial, olive-green from old wine bottle |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragments, 1 Willow rim |
| | | whiteware | 5 | fragments, plain, 1 burned |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, blue transfer |
| | | stoneware | 1 | body fragment |
| | | porcelain | 6 | fragments, 1 sculpted teapot spout, 4 white, 1 white rim |
| | | porcelain | 5 | fragments, Oriental blue handpainted export, “Canton border” |
| | | nails | 22 | deteriorated |
| | | ferrous metal | 5 | rusty fragments |
| | | glass buttons | 3 | 1 complete 4-hole 10-mm, 1 complete 4-hole 12-mm, 1 Carnival glass |
| | | bone buttons | 2 | complete, 1 4-hole, 1 5-hole |
| | | clay marbles | 2 | complete, 1 grey, 1 pinkish white |
| slate pencil | 1 | complete, worn down | | |
| mollusk shell | 3 | fragments | | |
| eggshell | 10 | fragments | | |
| TU-18 | 0–3 cm | nails | 2 | fragments, rusty |
| | | glass button | 1 | complete, 4-hole 10-mm |
| TU-19 | 0–7 cm | nails | 2 | rusty fragments |
| | | bone | 2 | fragments |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass |
| TU-20 | 0–2 cm | bone | 1 | fragment |
| | | glazed redware pipe | 1 | partial, Roman emperor’s head |
| | | flat glass | 30 | fragments, window glass |
| | | whiteware? | 1 | fragment, 1 black-glazed cup handle, modern coffee mug |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, 1 Old Blue transfer print |
| | | clothing fastener | 1 | complete, nonferrous metal eye |
| | 2–7 cm | glass button | 1 | complete, 4-hole 10-mm with black basal coat unknown material |
| | | porcelain | 1 | rim fragment, blue Oriental handpainted export, “Canton border” |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, probably cup, plain glaze |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, olive-green |
| | | ferrous metal | 2 | 1 complete round item, 1 fragment square shaped, both very rusty |
| | | nails | 7 | very rusty fragments |
| glazed redware pipe | 1 | bowl fragment, raised pattern | | |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|--|
| TU-20 (cont.) | 2–7 cm (cont.) | bottle finish | 1 | complete, light yellow-green tint |
| TU-21 | 0–2 cm | curved glass | 6 | fragments; 2 curved yellowish, 2 aqua ornamental, 1 colorless, 1 brown |
| | | flat glass | 57 | fragments, window glass |
| | | whiteware | 2 | fragments, plain |
| | | glazed redware | 1 | body fragment, dark metallic glaze |
| | | nails | 4 | 1 complete, 3 fragments, all very rusty |
| | | coin | 1 | complete, nickel, 1996D, red paint covered |
| | | mortar | 1 | fragment |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment, very rusty |
| | | mirror ? | 1 | fragment |
| | 2–10 cm | chert | 1 | fragment, dark red |
| | | flat glass | 53 | fragments, window glass |
| | | curved glass | 11 | fragments, 5 aqua ornamental, 4 olive-green, 1 lamp, 1 colorless |
| | | ferrous metal hinge | 1 | complete, rusty, with slight fragment of nonferrous metal |
| | | nails | 23 | very rusty fragments, some complete? |
| | | ferrous metal, mortar | 3 | fragments, 2 flat strips, 1 nail? all in or with mortar |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, 1 rim plain |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, 1 body mulberry transfer print, “Coral Border” pattern |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, polychrome transfer print |
| | | yellowware | 3 | fragments, 1 large Rockingham rim, 1 spall, 1 solid yellow |
| | | porcelain saucer | 3 | 1 partial, 1 large rim/base fragment, 1 small body fragment |
| | | mortar/plaster | 8 | fragments |
| | | bone button | 1 | complete, 4-hole |
| | | glass button | 1 | complete, 4-hole, white |
| | | nonferrous button | 1 | complete, shank missing, raised crown, cut pattern, gilt |
| | | bone | 2 | fragments, 1 burned |
| | | marbles | 2 | complete, white porcelain |
| | | glazed redware pipe | 1 | bowl rim fragment |
| | | window glaze | 20+ | fragments |
| TU-22 | 0–5 cm | bone | 4 | fragments |
| | | porcelain | 2 | fragments, 1 rim, 1 body, both white |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, 1 large Flow Blue body (Oriental pattern) |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, 1 plain body |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, pearlware with pale yellow glaze and “snail trail” brown decorated |
| | | yellowware | 3 | fragments, 2 Rockingham reconstructed, 1 plain body |
| | | yellowware | 1 | fragment, yellow glaze with buff color above brink, possible mocha band or annular |
| | | nails | 11 | very rusty, 3 complete? |
| | | ferrous metal | 4 | fragments, strips |
| | | ferrous metal ring | 1 | complete, harness ring?, very rusty |
| | | flat glass | 81 | fragments, window glass |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|--|
| TU-22 (cont.) | 0–5 cm (cont.) | curved glass | 12 | fragments, (3 reconstructed); 4 olive-green, 1 brown, 1 green, 5 colorless, 1 aqua |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, medicine bottle |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | partial?, no lip |
| | | ceramic marble | 1 | complete, grey plain |
| | | shell button | 1 | complete, 4-hole |
| | | thimble | 1 | complete |
| TU-23 | 3–8 cm | ferrous metal | 2 | fragments |
| | | nails | 27 | mostly very rusty fragments |
| | | bone | 3 | fragments, 1 burned |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, plain |
| | | flat glass | 52 | fragments, window glass |
| | | curved glass | 11 | fragments, 3 olive-green, 1 brown, 3 lamp reconstructed, 3 aqua, 1 colorless |
| | | hook and eye | 2 | complete hooked pair |
| | | straight pin | 1 | complete |
| | | mirror ? | 1 | fragment |
| TU-24 | 0–5 cm 5–10 cm | whiteware | 1 | large rim/base fragment of saucer or bowl |
| | | whiteware | 7 | fragments, 2 rims, 5 body (1 has blue spots) |
| | | whiteware | 2 | partial, cup rims, “Sprigs” pattern |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, maker’s mark impressed (similar to Swillington Bridge) |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, blue transfer “Palestine” pattern |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment, circular |
| | | nails | 7 | 4 complete?, all very rusty |
| | | curved glass | 3 | fragments, 1 aqua, 1 colorless rim, 1 colorless rim with painted flower |
| | | bone | 21 | 4 fragments, 1 canine, 1 jaw, 1 vertebra, small mammal long bones, 1 rib |
| | | porcelain | 2 | fragments, 1 Oriental blue export lid with 1 body, “Canton border” |
| | | porcelain | 3 | fragments, 2 white body, 1 rim |
| TU-25 | 0–3 cm | curved glass | 3 | fragments, all from same olive-green bottle base |
| | | nail | 1 | complete?, very rusty |
| | | 3–5 cm | bone | 5 |
| | flat glass | | 2 | fragments, window glass |
| | curved glass | | 1 | fragment, olive-green |
| | porcelain | | 1 | body fragment, handpainted Oriental blue export, “Canton border” |
| | nails | | 4 | 3 complete, 1 fragment, all very rusty |
| | glass button | | 1 | complete, 4-hole white |
| | whiteware | | 1 | fragment, burned? |
| | 5–10 cm | lead | 1 | fragment, strip |
| | | bone | 35 | complete, partial and fragments |
| | | flat glass | 3 | fragments, window glass |
| | | curved glass | 6 | fragments, 2 aqua, 2 olive-green, 1 colorless, 1 burned |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| TU-25 (cont.) | 5–10 cm (cont.) | whiteware | 9 | fragments, 2 rims, plain, 1 burned cup (vestige of blue transfer) | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | small fragment, handpainted “Sprigs” pattern | | |
| | | stoneware | 1 | fragment, jug base | | |
| | | nails | 29 | 5 complete?, mostly deteriorated fragments | | |
| | | porcelain | 2 | 2 fragments, Oriental handpainted blue export, “Canton border” | | |
| | | porcelain | 3 | fragments, plain white | | |
| | | glass button | 1 | complete, 4-hole 10-mm white | | |
| | | military button | 1 | complete, brass 2-piece with shank, Dragoon Officer’s button, diameter ½ in | | |
| | | thimble | 1 | complete but has top cut off, nonferrous metal | | |
| | | clay pipe | 1 | stem fragment | | |
| | | eggshell | 16 | small fragments | | |
| | | mollusk shell | 1 | fragment | | |
| | | nonferrous metal | 1 | complete, round molded base plate | | |
| | | door hinge | 1 | complete, ferrous metal | | |
| | | TU-16, 25 | 24, 27 cm 14.5–31 cm | wood samples 1 and 2 | 2 | fragments, chunks of charred wood |
| | | | | bone | 2 | fragments |
| whiteware | 4 | | | fragments, 4 plain | | |
| whiteware | 1 | | | fragment, 1 blue transfer scenery print | | |
| nails | 5 | | | 4 complete, 1 partial, all very deteriorated | | |
| mortar | 2 | | | fragments | | |
| chert | 1 | | | fragment | | |
| ferrous metal | 2 | | | fragments, rusty blobs | | |
| curved glass | 3 | | | fragments, aqua | | |
| (16.5 cm) nails | 3 | | | 1 partial, 2 fragments, very rusty | | |
| ferrous metal | 4 | | | fragments, all rusty | | |
| 14–37 cm buckle | 1 | | | complete, rusty | | |
| harness rivet | 1 | | | complete | | |
| TU-26 | 0–6 cm | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, blue transfer print | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment with maker’s mark | | |
| | | bone | 3 | fragments | | |
| | | nail? | 2 | complete with broken metal piece? | | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass | | |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, aqua | | |
| | | porcelain | 4 | fragments, 2 reconstructed, all white | | |
| TU-27 | 0–6 cm | nails | 4 | fragments, rusty | | |
| | | bone | 38 | complete, partial and fragments | | |
| | | whiteware | 12 | fragments, Flow Blue, (8 reconstructed) | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, pearlware | | |
| | | eggshell | 4 | fragments | | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass | | |
| | | glass button | 1 | complete, white 4-hole, 12-mm | | |
| | | porcelain marble | 1 | complete, glossy white | | |
| | | debitage | 1 | chert fragment | | |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment | | |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|------------------|-------------------|--|--|---|
| TU-27 (cont.) | 0–6 cm (cont.) | bone whiteware | 2 5 | 1 fragment, 1 complete fragments, all of same rim, Flow Blue (5 reconstructed) |
| TU-28 | 0–6 cm | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass |
| TU-29 | 0–3 cm | bone button flat glass curved glass | 1 16 3 | complete, 4-hole fragments, window glass fragments, 2 aqua, 1 olive-green |
| | 3–10 cm | ferrous metal glass buttons bone ferrous metal porcelain marble nails flat glass curved glass whiteware whiteware whiteware porcelain | 1 2 4 3 1 28 35 13 3 1 1 4 | fragment, cylindrical item with paint? complete, white, 4-hole, 1 small 10-mm, 1 medium 12-mm 1 tooth, 3 fragments fragments complete, white, bisque 3 complete?, most are rusty fragments fragments, window glass fragments, 5 olive-green, 2 lamp, 4 aqua, 1 crazed, 1 opaque aqua fragments, 1 rim, 2 body, plain fragment, 1 blue transfer scenery print fragment, body, handpainted, probably “Sprigs” pattern fragments, partial reconstruction of saucer, white, maker’s mark / ... & SON / |
| TU-30 | 0–4 cm | glazed redware nails screw whiteware mollusk shell ferrous metal flat glass curved glass | 4 3 1 3 2 1 35 14 | fragments 1 complete, 2 fragments complete fragments, 2 rims, 1 body, plain fragments crumbling fragment, very rusty fragments, window glass fragments, 3 olive-green, 1 brown, 1 milk, 2 yellow, 6 aqua, 1 opaque aqua |
| | 4–10 cm | nonferrous metal porcelain flat glass curved glass bone button glass buttons porcelain marbles ferrous metal sequin stoneware whiteware whiteware whiteware porcelain lid nonferrous metal | 1 1 110 41 1 5 3 5 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 | complete fragment, body, white fragments, window glass fragments, 3 black, 7 olive, 1 amber, 3 yellow, 9 light green, 18 aqua complete, holes damaged complete, white 4-hole, 3 12-mm and 1 11-mm complete, 2 white bisque, 1 handpainted orange/green “helix” 1 complete handle?, 1 hook?, 1 slug, 1 fragment, 1 tool? complete, nonferrous metal fragments fragments, 1 rim, 3 body, plain fragment, blue transfer fragment, black and white transfer complete, lower lip broken off, black transfer ornamental / Lip / Salve / decoration fragment |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--|
| TU-30 (cont.) | 4–10 cm (cont.) | annular ware | 1 | fragment, brown stripe on blue |
| | | yellowware | 1 | fragment |
| | | porcelain | 4 | fragments, 4 body |
| | | porcelain | 1 | fragment, 1 handpainted or decal rim |
| | | jar base | 1 | partial, ceramic, powder residue, porcelain? |
| | | bone | 3 | fragments |
| | | glazed redware pipe | 1 | fragment, lip of bowl |
| | | nails | 19 | 6 complete, 13 partial or fragments, all deteriorated |
| | | cooking pot lid | 1 | complete, nonferrous metal, ferrous metal handle at top |
| | | TU-31 | 0–4 cm | yellowware |
| curved glass | 4 | | | fragments, 2 black, 1 olive, 1 colorless |
| glass button | 1 | | | complete, white 4-hole, 11-mm |
| whiteware | 2 | | | body fragments |
| porcelain | 1 | | | fragment, saucer base, white |
| 4–10 cm | flat glass | | 29 | fragments, window glass |
| | clay pipe | | 1 | stem fragment |
| | bone | | 13 | 3 teeth, 1 skull, 9 partial-complete and fragments |
| | stoneware | | 1 | body fragment, salt glaze and Albany slip |
| | terra cotta pipe | | 1 | partial bowl, plain |
| | whiteware | | 2 | fragments, 2 plain rims |
| | whiteware | | 3 | fragments, all belong to blue transfer rim; 3 reconstructed |
| | whiteware | | 2 | fragments, handpainted |
| | whiteware | | 2 | fragments, 1 spall and body sherd, blue transfer |
| | porcelain | | 1 | rim fragment, gold paint on white |
| | porcelain marbles | | 2 | complete, 1 white bisque, 1 pink/green intersecting lines painted |
| | porcelain object | | 1 | partial, cylindrical molded object |
| | clay marble | | 1 | complete, grey |
| | glass marble | | 1 | complete, handmade |
| | nonferrous washer | | 1 | complete, size ½ in |
| | straight pins | | 2 | complete, 1 long, 1 short, nonferrous metal |
| | acorn | | 1 | complete, seed sample |
| | mollusk shell | | 2 | fragments |
| | window glazing | | 18 | fragments, includes 3 window pieces with glaze |
| | yellowware | | 3 | fragments, 2 Rockingham body, 1 yellow/pearlware handpainted rim |
| | flat glass | | 138 | fragments, window glass |
| | curved glass | | 29 | fragments, 2 black, 8 olive, 5 colorless, 9 aqua |
| | bottle finish | | 1 | complete, black glass |
| | eggshell | | 2 | fragments |
| | ferrous metal | | 7 | 3 complete objects, 4 fragments |
| | nails | | 34 | complete, partial and fragments, all deteriorated |
| | lock | | 1 | complete, “Mickey Mouse ear”, nonferrous metal guard |
| | bone button | | 1 | partial |
| | shell button | | 1 | complete, tiny 7-mm, damage by holes |
| | glass buttons | | 3 | complete, white 4-hole, 1 small 10-mm, 2 medium 12-mm |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| TU-33 | surface | yellowware | 1 | fragment, solid color | |
| | | glass button | 1 | complete 4-hole | |
| | 0–8 cm | non fer metal rings | 2 | 1 complete, 1 partial | |
| | | military button | 1 | complete, 2-piece, with shank, brass (with gilt?), General Service | |
| | | military button | 1 | complete, 2-piece, with shank, brass, General Service | |
| | | nonferrous button | 1 | complete, 2-piece, with shank, complex floral | |
| | | bone | 30 | complete, partial and fragments | |
| | | whiteware | 17 | fragments, 9 reconstructed rim, 4 rims, 3 body | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, handpainted | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, blue transfer, scenery category | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, blue transfer | |
| | | whiteware | 2 | fragments, 2 reconstructed, creamware rim has green paint with metallic highlights | |
| | | straight pins | 2 | complete | |
| | | clothing fastener | 1 | complete, nonferrous metal | |
| | | glass buttons | 2 | complete, white 4-hole, 1 11-mm, 1 12-mm | |
| | | curved glass | 7 | fragments, 2 black, 1 olive, 1 colorless, yellow rim, 1 brown, 1 aqua | |
| | | flat glass | 10 | fragments, window glass | |
| | | mirror? | 1 | fragment | |
| | | ceramic pipe | 1 | yellow-glazed bowl rim fragment | |
| | | porcelain pipe? | 1 | partial, stem and bowl base, white | |
| | | glazed redware | 2 | fragment, salt-glazed exterior | |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, yellowish | |
| | | ferrous metal | 3 | fragments | |
| | | porcelain | 3 | fragments, 4 Oriental handpainted blue export, “Canton border” | |
| | | porcelain | 1 | fragment, body, white | |
| | | nails | 36 | complete, partial, and fragments, all deteriorated | |
| | | glass stopper | 2 | complete but broken | |
| | | ferrous/nonferrous metal | 1 | complete, small ferrous plate with 2 nonferrous nails in place | |
| | | whetstone | 1 | partial, schistose rock with cut marks | |
| | TU-34 | surface | bone | 4 | fragments |
| | | | nails | 3 | 1 complete, 2 fragments |
| | | | clothing fastener | 1 | complete hook, nonferrous metal |
| | | 0–10 cm | porcelain | 1 | base fragment |
| medicine bottle | | | 1 | complete, 4.36-cm high, rim cracked | |
| bottle finish | | | 1 | complete, aqua? Crazed | |
| spoon | | | 1 | complete but broken, silver plated copper | |
| bone handle | | | 1 | complete | |
| porcelain | | | 5 | fragments, 5 Oriental blue handpainted export, “Canton border” | |
| porcelain | | | 10 | fragments, white | |
| porcelain | | | 1 | fragment, white with handpainted leaf? | |
| porcelain | | | 2 | fragments, 2 handpainted or decal | |
| bone | | | 125 | complete, partial, and fragments | |
| nails | | | 125 | complete, partial, and fragments, all deteriorated | |
| mollusk shell | | | 3 | fragment | |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---|--|---|
| TU-34 (cont.) | 0–10 cm (cont.) | ferrous metal | 25 | assorted objects, some complete, all deteriorated | | |
| | | porcelain marble | 1 | complete, white bisque | | |
| | | clay marbles | 2 | 1 complete, 1 partial, grey | | |
| | | nonferrous metal | 3 | fragments, one tiny curled strip, one cylindrical | | |
| | | nonferrous lamp part? | 1 | complete, ornamental | | |
| | | eggshell | 4 | fragments | | |
| | | yellowware | 1 | body fragment, solid color | | |
| | | stoneware | 2 | 1 base fragment, 1 body fragment | | |
| | | whiteware | 22 | fragments, 7 rims, 3 bases, 12 body | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, “Sprigs” pattern | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, striped blue transfer print | | |
| | | whiteware | 2 | body fragments, floral blue transfer print | | |
| | | whiteware | 3 | fragments, 1 rim, 2 curved body of blue transfer print | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | body fragment, mulberry transfer print | | |
| | | clay pipe | 1 | stem fragment | | |
| | | curved glass | 31 | fragments, 2 turquoise, 8 colorless, 4 black, 1 brown, 1 melted, 3 olive, 12 aqua | | |
| | | flat glass | 33 | fragments, window glass | | |
| | | sequins | 3 | complete, nonferrous metal | | |
| | | bone button | 1 | complete, 4 large holes, 16-mm | | |
| | | glass buttons | 5 | complete, white 4-hole, 11-mm, 12-mm, 16-mm, 9-mm, 8.75-mm | | |
| | | shell buttons | 4 | complete, 4-hole, Star 10-mm, Sun 9-mm, Recessed-9-mm, Rimmed-9.7-mm | | |
| | | composite button | 1 | complete, 25-mm shell button with incised rim and nonferrous metal shank | | |
| | | clothing fasteners | 2 | complete hook and eye clasped, nonferrous metal | | |
| | | straight pins | 8 | complete, various sizes | | |
| | | knife handle | 1 | partial, ferrous and nonferrous metal | | |
| | | unknown | 1 | complete, glazed marble or concretion? | | |
| | | TU-35 | 0–3 cm | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window |
| | | | | curved glass | 2 | fragments, 1 aqua, 1 yellowish |
| | | | | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment |
| | | | | glass stopper | 1 | complete |
| | | | | bone | 3 | 1 fragment, 2 teeth |
| | | | | nails | 8 | fragments and partial, deteriorated |
| | | | | porcelain | 1 | fragment, plate base, blue handpainted Oriental export, “Canton border” |
| whiteware | 10 | | | fragments, 4 reconstructed rim, 1 molded rim, 1 repoussé rim, 1 rim, 3 body | | |
| yellowware | 2 | | | fragments, 1 annular rim, 1 body spall | | |
| 3–10 cm | whiteware saucer | | | 3 | partial, most of maker’s mark present | |
| | whiteware | | | 1 | body fragment, running horse maker’s mark | |
| | whiteware | | | 19 | fragments, 6 rims, 3 bases, | |
| | porcelain | | | 7 | fragments, 1 bisque, 2 rims, 1 saucer base, 3 body | |
| | porcelain | | | 1 | fragment, handpainted or decal | |
| | porcelain | | | 2 | fragments, Oriental blue handpainted export, “Canton border” | |
| yellowware | 1 | rim fragment, annular marking | | | | |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TU-35 (cont.) | 3–10 cm (cont.) | bone | 45 | fragments, complete, partial, and fragments | | |
| | | flat glass | 9 | fragments, window glass | | |
| | | curved glass | 12 | fragments, 4 black, 2 olive, 2 aqua, 4 colorless | | |
| | | eggshell | 7 | fragments | | |
| | | bone brush | 1 | complete, a few bristles present | | |
| | | stoneware | 3 | 1 grey spall, 1 large rim and body fragment salt-glazed with Albany slip | | |
| | | shell button | 1 | complete, 8 pointed star incised decoration | | |
| | | glass buttons | 4 | complete, 4-hole, white, 3 11-mm, 1 15-mm | | |
| | | ferrous metal | 7 | fragments | | |
| | | spikes | 2 | complete, rusty | | |
| | | tool? | 1 | partial?, rusty | | |
| | | rod with washer | 1 | complete? rusty | | |
| | | buckle | 1 | complete, rusty | | |
| | | nails | 27 | 12 complete, rest are fragments or partial, deteriorated | | |
| | | TU-36 | surface | bone | 5 | 4 fragments, 1 tooth |
| | | | | worked bone | 1 | partial terminal fragment, ornamental |
| | | | | flat glass | 3 | fragments, window glass |
| curved glass | 2 | | | fragments, 1 olive, 1 crazed | | |
| nails | 9 | | | most complete, deteriorated | | |
| whiteware | 2 | | | fragments, 1 body, 1 with maker's mark imprint | | |
| whiteware | 1 | | | fragment, 1 handpainted creamware | | |
| whiteware | 1 | | | fragment, striped blue transfer print | | |
| ferrous metal | 1 | | | fragment | | |
| clay pipe | 1 | | | partial bowl fragment, ornamented | | |
| porcelain | 1 | | | fragment, white | | |
| 8–10 cm | ferrous metal | | | 2 | fragments | |
| | nails | | | 10 | partial and fragments, deteriorated | |
| | bone | | 55 | complete, partial, and fragments | | |
| | whiteware | | 2 | fragments | | |
| | whiteware | | 1 | rim fragment, striped blue transfer print | | |
| | clothing fastener | | 1 | complete, nonferrous metal | | |
| | stoneware | | 1 | fragment, Albany slip spall | | |
| | porcelain marble | | 1 | complete, white | | |
| | curved glass | | 12 | fragments, 5 olive, 1 black, 1 yellowish, 2 colorless, 3 aqua | | |
| | flat glass | | 10 | fragments, window glass | | |
| glass buttons | 2 | | complete, 1 white 4-hole 11-mm, 1 white/red calico 4-hole 9-mm | | | |
| mollusk shell | 1 | | fragment | | | |
| eggshell | 34 | fragments | | | | |
| clay pipe | 1 | bowl fragment, ornamental | | | | |
| TU-37 | 0–10 cm | stoneware | 1 | rim fragment, bottle, brown glaze | | |
| | | whiteware | 2 | fragments, 1 plain, 1 molded | | |
| | | nails | 5 | 3 complete, 2 fragments, deteriorated | | |
| | | curved glass | 2 | fragments | | |
| TU-39 | surface | nails | 2 | complete? | | |
| | | bone | 1 | partial | | |

Table 1. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------|---|
| TU-39 (cont.) | surface (cont.) | curved glass | 2 | colorless |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, plain |
| | clay fill | glass button | 1 | complete, 4-hole white 17-mm |
| | | porcelain | 2 | fragment, base or lid, white molded, 1 white rim |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment, two serrated edges, saw blade? |
| | | nails | 9 | 2 complete?, partial, and fragments, deteriorated |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, Sprigs pattern handpainted |
| | | curved glass | 6 | fragments, 1 olive, 3 aqua, 1 black, 1 solarized |
| | | shell button | 1 | complete, patterned 4-hole, 10-mm |
| | | bone | 13 | complete, partial, and fragments |
| | | eggshell | 2 | fragments |
| | | TOTAL | | |

Table 2. 1991 ceramic inventory summary from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building (after Noble 1997).

| Ceramic type | Quantity |
|--|----------|
| Whiteware | 186 |
| Transfer print (broken down by color) | |
| Old Blue | 10 |
| mulberry | 4 |
| black | 15 |
| brown | 5 |
| blue | 44 |
| green | 3 |
| polychrome | 1 |
| Transfer print total | 82 |
| Handpainted | 9 |
| Mochaware | 7 |
| Annular ware | 2 |
| Edge-decorated ware | 10 |
| Flow blue | 5 |
| Slip-trailed(?) pearlware | 4 |
| Yellowware | 18 |
| Redware (broken down by surface treatment) | |
| Glazed | 21 |
| Plain | 36 |
| Redware total | 57 |
| Stoneware | 33 |
| Porcelain (broken down by surface treatment) | |
| Plain white | 42 |
| Handpainted gold on white | 17 |
| “Canton border” export | 14 |
| Porcelain total | 73 |
| Total ceramics | 486 |

* Glazed ceramic pipe bowl fragment was not counted in this assemblage.

Table 3. 1999 ceramic inventory summary from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

| Ceramic type | Quantity |
|---|--------------------|
| Whiteware | 154 |
| Transfer Print (broken down by color) | |
| Old Blue | 5 |
| red | 1 |
| black | 1 |
| blue | 22 |
| mulberry | 2 |
| polychrome | 1 |
| Transfer print total | 32 |
| Handpainted | 16 |
| Annular ware | 1 |
| Edge-decorated ware | 1 |
| Flow blue | 18 |
| Slip-trailed(?) pearlware | 2 |
| Black-glazed whiteware (modern mug handle) | 1 |
| Yellowware (broken down by surface treatment) | |
| Rockingham | 8 |
| Annular | 3 |
| Plain | 5 |
| Mocha banded (?) | a possibility of 1 |
| Redware: glazed | 8 |
| Stoneware | 14 |
| Porcelain (broken down by surface treatment) | |
| Plain white | 58 |
| "Canton border" export | 24 |
| jar base | 1 |
| appliqué | 1 |
| handpainted or decal | 8 |
| jar lid | 1 |
| Porcelain total | 93 |
| Total ceramics | 356 |

* Glazed ceramic pipe bowl fragment was not counted in this assemblage.

Table 4. 1991 ceramic fragment distribution by function from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building (after Noble 1997).

| Location | Ceramic items |
|---------------|--|
| Doorway | 1 plate |
| Window | |
| Level 1 | flower pots, cups, bowls, plate? |
| Level 2 | crock, jar, flower pot, saucer, plate, cup |
| Level 3 | 5 crocks, 3 jars, 2 bowls, 3 plates?, 1 saucer, 2 cups |
| Level 4 | soup plate, 4 crocks, 3 jars, plates, saucers, tea service item, bowl, cups |
| Level 5 | 8 plates, bowl?, 5 saucers, tea service item, jar, teapot, 2 cups? |
| Level 6 | soup plate, cups, 4 plates, 4 saucers, 3 tea service items, bowl, crock, jar |
| Level 7 | bowl, 3 crocks, jar?, flower pot, saucers, 5 cups, plate? |
| Level 8 | plates, saucers, jar, 2 bowls, cups, 2 tea service items |
| Level 9 | crock, jar, plate?, bowl, saucers |
| Level 10 | porcelain-footed basket, plates or saucers? |
| G 1 | cups, saucers, bowls?, tea service items, crock, plate |
| G 1 Extension | cup, crock, plates?, platter, saucer, jar, tea service item |
| G 2 | 3 cups, 3 plates?, saucers, bowl |
| G 3 | 6 plates, 10+ cups, 8+ saucers, flower pot, platter, bowls, tea service item |
| G 4 | 2 tea service items, 3+ cups, 3 bowls, saucer, plate |
| G 5 | 4 cups, 4 plates?, 1 pitcher?, bowl, flower pot |

Table 5. 1999 ceramic fragment distribution by function from HS-2, Summer Kitchen/Stone Building.

| Location | Ceramic Items |
|------------------|---|
| TU-1 | 1 cup, 1 plate |
| TU-3 | plate or saucer? |
| TU-4 | plate |
| TU-7 | 1 soup plate or plate?, 1 cup, plate or saucer? |
| TU-8 | cup? |
| TU-10 | saucer, plate? |
| TU-11 | plate or saucer? |
| TU-12 | saucer |
| TU-15 | 2 saucers, 2 cups, saucer? |
| TU-16 | 2 saucers, 2 plates, 2 cups, cup?, bowl or jug? |
| TU-17 | 3 plates, 3 saucers, saucer?, teapot, cup, crock |
| TU-20 | 1 plate, 1 cup, 1 mug, plate? |
| TU-21 | 2 saucers, 3 plates, 2 cups, jug?, 2 bowls |
| TU-22 | 2 saucers, pitcher?, tea service item, bowl?, 3 bowls? |
| TU-23 | saucer? |
| TU-24 | 2 bowls, 4 cups, tea service item (lid), 2 plates, saucers |
| TU-25 | 5 plates, saucers, 5 cups, tea service item?, crock |
| TU-16, 25 FEA. 1 | cup?, soup plate or plate?, saucer, plate |
| TU-26 | plate, saucer? |
| TU-27 | platter?, 2 tea service items, saucer? |
| TU-29 | 3 saucers, saucer?, cup, plate? |
| TU-30 | bowl, 3 plates, 2 cups?, saucer, 2 saucers?, 2 plates?, jug?, cup or bowl?, cup handle?, 2 crocks |
| TU-31 | 3 cups, cup?, 2 tea service items, saucer, saucer?, 2 bowls, crock |
| TU-33 | 4 cups, cup?, 3 saucers, saucer?, 2 plates, jug?, bowl |
| TU-34 | 6 cups, 2 cups?, 4 plates, plate?, 5 saucers, 2 saucers?, 2 bowls, bowl, 2 crocks |
| TU-35 | plate or platter?, 4 cups, soup plate?, 6 saucers, 7 plates, 6 saucers, platter, soup plate?, bowl?, tea service item?, bowl, crock, jar? |
| TU-36 | saucer?, 3 plates, 2 cups?, crock(spall) |
| TU-37 | plate, saucer?, jug spout |
| TU-39 | saucer, plate, 2 cups, tea service item? |

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from HS-4, Ice House.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| TU-1 | 0–10 cm | bone | 14 | complete, mandible and articulate bones | |
| | | wire | 2 | mostly complete | |
| | | ferrous metal | 4 | 1 complete pipe elbow, 3 unknown | |
| | | ferrous metal | 2 | fragment and complete? very rusty object | |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | complete plumbing fixture, very rusty | |
| | | ferrous metal | 2 | complete, pipe hanger? | |
| | | nails | 11 | 6 complete, 5 partial and fragments, deteriorated | |
| | 10–20 cm | whiteware | 2 | fragments, 1 pearlware plain, 1 blue transfer print | |
| | | curved glass | 6 | fragments, 1 brown, 4 solarized, 1 crazed | |
| | | ceramic insulator | 1 | base fragment of porcelain electrical insulator | |
| | | bone | 4 | complete, 1 tooth | |
| | | nails | 6 | 4 complete, 2 fragments | |
| | | curved glass | 2 | fragments, colorless (reconstructed) | |
| | | wood | 7 | fragments | |
| TU-2 | 0–10 cm | door plate | 1 | complete, brass, ornamental | |
| | | electric outlet covers | 3 | 1 complete with cover, 1 complete without cover | |
| | | ferrous metal | 6 | 1 complete?, 1 partial circular object, 4 fragments | |
| | | ferrous metal | 1 | complete?, large odd-shaped object | |
| | | hard rubber | 4 | fragments, one with writing / GENUINE... /, one has / D... / | |
| | | leather | 1 | fragment | |
| | | bone | 7 | 1 partial, 6 fragments | |
| | | iron pipe | 3 | complete or partial plumbing fixtures | |
| | | pipe elbows | 2 | complete | |
| | | electric insulator | 3 | complete, porcelain with wire and screw | |
| | | ferrous metal nuts | 3 | complete | |
| | | nonferrous metal | 1 | complete | |
| | | mollusk shell | 1 | fragment | |
| | | wire | 13 | complete | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, creamware spall | |
| | | 10–20 cm | nails | 24 | 10 complete, 14 fragments or partial |
| | flat glass | | 1 | fragment, window glass | |
| | curved glass | | 44 | fragments, 3 green, 41 colorless (10 reconstructed of tumbler) | |
| | unknowns | | 2 | complete?, ferrous metal and black substance, plugs? | |
| | ferrous metal | | 3 | fragments | |
| | ferrous metal | | 1 | complete, locking device? | |
| | bone | | 6 | 3 complete, 2 teeth, 1 fragment | |
| | nails | | 29 | 10 complete, rest partial or fragments, deteriorated | |
| | whiteware | | 3 | fragments, plain pearlware | |
| | porcelain | | 1 | fragment, repoussé | |
| | wood | | 1 | fragment | |
| | wood sample | | 1 | fragments, (1 foil bag inside paper bag) | |
| | curved glass | | 4 | fragments, 1 green, 1 colorless, 1 amber, 1 aqua base | |
| | flat glass | | 1 | fragment, window glass | |
| | eggshell | | 48 | fragments | |
| | TU-3 | | 0–10 cm | door hinge | 1 |
| | | bone | | 2 | 1 partial, 1 fragment |
| whiteware | | 2 | | fragments, 1 pearlware, 1 transfer print | |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| TU-3 (cont.) | 0–10 cm (cont.) | stoneware | 2 | reconstructed rim fragments |
| | | nails | 19 | 12 complete, 7 partial, deteriorated |
| | | wood | 2 | fragments |
| | | leather? | 1 | fragment |
| | 10–20 cm | curved glass | 35 | fragments, 6 green, 5 brown, 6 aqua, 18 colorless |
| | | nails | 64 | 32 complete, |
| | | bone | 7 | 3 teeth, 4 fragments |
| | | chert | 1 | reddish color |
| | | whiteware | 3 | fragments, 1 burnt handpainted, 1 blue transfer print, 1 plain |
| | | yellowware? | 3 | fragments, brown glaze |
| | | ferrous metal buckle | 1 | complete, deteriorated |
| | | ferrous metal | 11 | fragments, 2 wire object, 9 unknown |
| | | curved glass | 94 | fragments, 2 brown, 44 colorless, 48 green (4 reconstructed) |
| | | bottle base | 1 | partial, colorless with manufacturer's mark |
| | | bottle base | 1 | partial, colorless with manufacturer's mark |
| | | bottle base | 1 | complete, green wine or champagne bottle |
| | | bottle base | 1 | partial, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | fragment, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | fragment, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | fragment, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | partial, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | partial, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | fragment, green |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, colorless, soda pop bottle |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, colorless, soda pop bottle |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | fragment, satin finish |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, green champagne bottle |
| | | jar finish | 2 | partial |
| | | wire | 1 | complete |
| | | wood | 2 | fragments |
| | | porcelain electric insulator | 1 | complete |
| | | 20–30 cm | stoneware | 5 |
| | ferrous metal | | 1 | partial?, tool? |
| | copper wire | | 1 | fragment |
| | bone | | 4 | fragments |
| | nails | | 14 | 10 complete, 4 fragments |
| rubber handle | 1 | | complete, rubber with ferrous metal inset | |
| curved glass | 5 | | fragments, 4 colorless, 1 aqua | |
| TU-4 | 0–10 cm | nails | 5 | 3 complete cut, 2 partial cut |
| | | yellowware | 1 | rim fragment, plain yellow |
| | | stoneware | 5 | fragments, 2 ribbed body, 1 salt-glazed, 2 burned? |
| | | chert | 1 | debitage?, buff/orange color |
| | | whiteware | 8 | fragments, plain |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, green maker's mark / ...S / |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, brown maker's mark / ...SEMI / |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, brown rim, transfer print both sides |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---|----|--|
| TU-4 (cont.) | 0–10 cm (cont.) | whiteware | 1 | fragment, blue rim transfer print | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, rim, bichrome blue/black transfer print | | |
| | | curved glass | 11 | fragments, 1 melted, 1 black, 1 olive, 6 solarized, 2 colorless | | |
| | 10–20 cm | nonferrous screw | 1 | complete, elongated painted head | | |
| | | whiteware | 6 | fragments, 1 rim, 5 body, all blue transfer print | | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, red or mulberry transfer print | | |
| | | stoneware | 1 | fragment, brown glaze | | |
| | | yellowware | 1 | fragment, mottled yellow glaze | | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass | | |
| | | curved glass | 3 | fragments, 1 aqua, 1 Carnival, 1 colorless | | |
| | | nails | 5 | most complete, all cut | | |
| | | ferrous metal | 8 | fragments, 1 wire?, 1 strap, 6 tin can fragments? | | |
| | | debitage | 2 | large pieces of chert, reddish brown color | | |
| | | porcelain | 1 | fragment, white | | |
| | | TU-5 | 0–10 cm | nails | 4 | 3 complete, 1 partial, all deteriorated |
| | | | | curved glass | 22 | fragments, 7 aqua, 1 black, 6 solarized, 8 colorless |
| flat glass | 6 | | | fragments, window glass | | |
| whiteware | 10 | | | fragments, 1 creamware, 7 blue transfer print, 2 unmarked | | |
| stoneware | 4 | | | fragments, 2 bases, 2 body | | |
| 10–20 cm | mason jar lid liner | | 2 | fragments, milk glass | | |
| | slate? | | 3 | fragments | | |
| | stoneware | | 7 | fragments, 1 yellow slip, 2 reconstructed bases, 3 fragments | | |
| | stoneware | | 2 | fragments, 2 reconstructed, rim and body | | |
| | yellowware | | 3 | fragments, dull yellow body | | |
| | nonferrous tack | | 1 | partial, head with small part of shank | | |
| | flat glass | | 8 | fragments, 2 greenish, 1 yellowish, 5 colorless window | | |
| | curved glass | | 39 | fragments, 4 aqua, 1 olive, 1 Carnival, 1 dark blue, 10 solarized, 22 colorless | | |
| | glass tumbler base | | 1 | partial, slightly solarized | | |
| | nails | | 13 | 6 complete, 7 partial or fragments with residue | | |
| | whiteware | | 19 | fragments, 9 transfer print, 10 unmarked | | |
| | nonferrous metal | | 1 | complete brass ring, harness part? | | |
| | brick | | 1 | fragment, corner with glaze | | |
| | bone | | 10 | fragments, 1 tooth | | |
| porcelain doll | 1 | fragment, face and ear, bisque | | | | |
| TU-6 | 0–10 cm | ferrous pump handle | 1 | mostly complete, one end broken | | |
| | | spade shaft | 1 | mostly complete, deteriorated | | |
| | | wire | 35 | complete | | |
| | | ferrous metal | 18 | fragments, iron kettle? can? | | |
| | | ferrous metal rivet? | 1 | complete, long narrow cylindrical object 4 in long | | |
| | | ferrous metal staple | 1 | complete, deteriorated | | |
| | | nails | 47 | 22 complete, 21 partial, 4 fragments | | |
| | | wood | 6 | fragments | | |
| | | flat glass | 11 | fragments, window glass | | |
| | | curved glass | 21 | fragments, 1 amber, 2 brown, 6 green, 1 aqua, 1 solarized, 10 colorless | | |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| TU-6 (cont.) | 0-10 (cont.) | bone | 15 | 6 complete, 9 fragments | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, blue transfer print | |
| | | yellowware | 1 | fragment, shoulder, plain color | |
| | | nonferrous metal | 1 | complete?, cylindrical molded object | |
| | | nonferrous door handle part? | 1 | complete, round, ribbed on one side, square cut center | |
| | | construction material | 1 | fragment | |
| | | screw | 1 | complete with washer, modern | |
| | | slate pencil | 1 | complete | |
| | | leather | 1 | fragment | |
| | | nonferrous metal clasp | 3 | complete, ornamental | |
| | | 10-20 cm | wood sample | | fragments, (3 foil bags within a paper bag) |
| | | | mollusk shell | 1 | fragment |
| | | | eggshell | 2 | fragments |
| | | | curved glass | 8 | fragments, 1 green, 1 black, 1 brown, 1 aqua, 4 colorless |
| | | | bone | 26 | 8 complete, 1 mandible, 17 fragments |
| TU-7 | 0-10 cm | nails | 18 | 6 complete, 12 fragments or partial, all deteriorated | |
| | | bone | 4 | 2 partial, 2 fragments | |
| | | ferrous metal | 7 | fragments | |
| TU-8 | 0-10 cm | nails | 6 | 3 complete, 3 partial, all deteriorated | |
| | | wire | 4 | fragments | |
| | | chicken coop wire | 1 | fragment | |
| | | plaster with paper | 1 | fragment | |
| | | bone | 15 | mostly complete | |
| | | ferrous metal | 6 | fragments, can? | |
| | | wood | 3 | fragments | |
| | | curved glass | 22 | fragments, 20 colorless (butter churn) 7 reconstructed, 2 brown (beer bottle) | |
| TU-9 | 0-10 cm | ferrous metal | 1 | plumbing fixture | |
| | | nails | 2 | partial, very deteriorated | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, plain | |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, brown | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, window glass | |
| | | bone | 3 | 2 fragments, 1 rodent mandible | |
| | | stoneware | 1 | rim fragment, unglazed | |
| TU-10 | Level 1 | redware flowerpot | 1 | base fragment | |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment | |
| | | nails | 3 | 2 complete, 1 fragment, deteriorated | |
| | | ferrous metal | 7 | fragments | |
| | | bone | 15 | 5 complete, 1 partial, 8 fragments, 1 rodent mandible | |
| | | curved glass | 12 | 6 butter churn fragments (2 reconstructed), 6 brown fragments (4 reconstructed) | |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------|------|---|
| TU-11 | 0–10 cm | wire | 63 | complete |
| | | nails | 39 | 25 complete, 9 partial, 5 fragments |
| | | wood | 1 | fragment |
| | | whiteware | 3 | fragments, 1 rim, 1 blue transfer, 1 plain |
| | | porcelain | 2 | partial, Milk of Magnesia bottle lid |
| | | curved glass | 13 | fragments, 3 aqua, 2 green, 2 solarized, 6 colorless |
| | | bone | 7 | 3 raccoon mandible reconstructed, 1 vertebra, 1 partial, 2 fragments |
| | 10–20 cm | whiteware | 5 | fragments, 2 plain, 1 blue transfer rim, 2 blue transfer body |
| | | eggshell | 2 | fragments |
| | | bone | 6 | 4 pigs teeth, 1 boar tusk, 1 partial long bone |
| | | nails | 9 | 6 complete, 3 fragments |
| | | curved glass | 3 | fragments, 1 olive, 1 colorless, 1 burned |
| TU-12 | 0–10 cm | porcelain electric insulator | 4 | 2 reconstructed partial, 2 fragments |
| | | mollusk shell | 2 | fragments |
| | | ferrous metal | 5 | 1 complete object, 4 partial or fragments |
| | | wire | 13 | mostly complete |
| | | nails | 28 | 17 complete, 10 partial, 1 fragment |
| | | bone | 200 | complete, partial and fragments |
| | | pigment | 4 | fragments, red paint |
| | | nonferrous metal | 2 | 1 fragment, 1 complete oblong O-shaped object |
| | | whiteware | 4 | fragments, 2 unmarked, 2 blue transfer print |
| | | curved glass | 18 | fragments, 1 green, 1 aqua, 1 black, 15 colorless (2 reconstructed) |
| TU-13 | 0–10 cm | nails | 26 | 14 complete, 9 partial, 3 fragments |
| | | curved glass | 18 | fragments, 6 butter churn, 2 solarized, 1 aqua, 3 lamp, 6 brown (3 reconstructed) |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, blue transfer print |
| | | ferrous metal | 16 | fragments, iron pot? can? |
| | | stoneware? | 1 | base fragment |
| | | wire | 2 | fragments, bucket handle? |
| | | bone | 213 | complete, partial and fragments |
| TU-14 | 0–10 cm | redware | 7 | flower pot fragments |
| | | nails | 6 | 2 complete, 3 partial, 1 fragment |
| | | bone | 1 | complete long bone |
| | | curved glass | 9 | fragments, 2 butter churn, 1 lamp, 6 brown |
| | | yellowware | 1 | fragment, plain |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, plain |
| | | unknowns | 2 | fragments, both black, 1 composite layered |
| TU-15 | 0–10 cm | bottle base | 1 | partial, solarized |
| | | bottle finish | 2 | complete, 2 reconstructed, green soda pop bottle |
| | | bottle | 1 | complete, / CITRATE / MAGNESIA / within logo on front |
| | | bottle | 1 | complete, / Logan-Johnson-Ltd / on front |
| | | bone | 39 | complete, partial, and fragments |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| TU-15 (cont.) | 0–10 cm (cont.) | nails | 228 | complete, partial, and fragments | |
| | | whiteware | 2 | fragments, 1 rim, 1 plain | |
| | | porcelain | 2 | fragments, 1 plain white, 1 handpainted | |
| | | ferrous metal | 6 | 1 partial object, 5 fragments | |
| | | insulators | 10 | 2 complete, 1 partial (8 reconstructed) | |
| | | wire | 27 | mostly complete | |
| | | nonferrous metal | 5 | complete, rounded cap | |
| | | curved glass | 120 | fragments, 2 brown, 1 olive, 6 aqua, 46 colorless, 65 green | |
| | | tractor | 1 | complete, brass | |
| | | decompression cock | | | |
| | | ferrous metal object | 1 | complete? machinery part? | |
| | | ferrous bolt with nut? | 1 | complete? machinery part? | |
| | | flat glass | 6 | fragments, window glass | |
| | | redware | 1 | flower pot fragment | |
| | glazed redware | 1 | fragment, rim or handle | | |
| | 10–20 cm | battery terminal? | 1 | complete | |
| | | stoneware? | 1 | fragment | |
| | | rubber ? | 1 | partial, / UNI... / on top portion | |
| | | unknown | 1 | fragment, glass or plastic? | |
| | | nails | 85 | complete, partial, and fragments | |
| | | ferrous metal | 15 | fragments | |
| | | bone | 15 | 3 complete, 12 partial | |
| | | glazed redware | 1 | rim fragment, glaze on inside and rim only | |
| | | wood sample | 1 | fragments, (foil bag inside paper bag) | |
| | | insulator | 1 | complete, porcelain with wire | |
| | | curved glass | 9 | fragments, 3 green, 3 aqua, 3 colorless | |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment | |
| | | wire | 2 | partial | |
| | | whiteware | 3 | fragments, 1 paste, 1 blue transfer print, 1 annular? | |
| | | metal spike? | 1 | complete? | |
| | | rubber ? | 1 | fragment, / ...ON / on front | |
| | | metal pipe | 1 | complete | |
| | | TU-16 | 0–10 cm | bone | 36 |
| | ferrous metal | | | 39 | fragments, can? |
| nails | 98 | | | complete, partial and fragments, all deteriorated | |
| wire | 10 | | | mostly complete | |
| nonferrous metal | 2 | | | 1 fragment, 1 complete O-shaped object | |
| whiteware | 1 | | | fragment, blue transfer print | |
| yellowware | 1 | | | fragment, beige color (probably from annular bowl) | |
| curved glass | | | | fragments, 3 green, 3 aqua, 36 colorless, 2 solarized | |
| bottle base | 2 | | | partial, colorless | |
| bottle base | 2 | | | partial, green wine bottles | |
| 10–20 cm | bottle base | | 1 | partial, maker's mark, colorless | |
| | plastic | | 1 | complete, fishing bobber? | |
| | bottle base | | 1 | complete, colorless | |
| | bottle | | 23 | partial, fragments, / CITRATE / MAGNESIA / bottle | |
| | bottle finish | | 1 | complete, colorless | |
| | curved glass | | 17 | fragments, colorless, (2 reconstructed) | |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------|--|
| TU-16 (cont.) | 10–20 cm (cont.) | insulator | 1 | complete, porcelain with wire |
| | | bone | 133 | complete, partial, and fragments |
| | | glaze | 2 | brick fragments with ash glaze |
| | | whiteware | 4 | fragments, 2 unmarked, 2 blue transfer print |
| | | yellowware | 3 | fragments, brown glaze |
| | | curved glass | 50 | fragments, 8 green, 4 aqua, 38 colorless (2 reconstructed) |
| | | bottle base | 1 | fragment, colorless, / PA... / on bottom |
| | | nails | 190 | complete, partial, and fragments |
| | | ferrous metal | 20 | complete and fragments, domed discs with hole in center |
| | | ferrous metal | 60 | fragments, can? |
| | | shell buttons | 2 | 1 complete, 1 fragment, 2-hole plain |
| | | construction material | 1 | fragment, concrete with red paint |
| TU-17 | Level 1 | bone | 8 | 1 complete, 4 partial, 3 fragments |
| | | nails | 2 | mostly complete, very deteriorated |
| | | redware | 1 | base fragment, probable flower pot |
| | | ferrous metal | 2 | fragments |
| | | curved glass | 4 | fragments, 1 brown, 1 solarized, 2 colorless |
| | Level 1 | redware | 1 | fragment, probably flower pot |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, blue transfer print |
| | | ferrous metal | 30 | fragments |
| | | bone | 9 | fragments |
| | | nails | 15 | complete, partial, and fragments, all deteriorated |
| | | curved glass | 8 | fragments, 1 brown, 1 solarized, 1 aqua, 5 colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | complete |
| TU-18 | 0–40 cm | nails | 5 | partial, very deteriorated |
| | | curved glass | 22 | fragments, colorless |
| | | bone | 10 | partial, 2 rodent mandibles |
| backfill | surface | bottle base | 1 | complete, colorless |
| | | bottle base | 1 | complete, aqua, / H. WETTER / SOUTH / ST. LOUIS / |
| | | bottle base | 2 | complete, amethyst, (2 reconstructed) |
| | | bottle | 2 | partial, aqua, / H. WETTER / SOUTH / ST. LOUIS / |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, aqua |
| | | curved glass | 4 | fragments, 1 aqua, 3 colorless |
| | | flat glass | 1 | fragment, aqua |
| | | stoneware | 1 | base fragment, brown glaze |
| | | sauce bottle | 1 | complete, solarized |
| | | medicine bottle | 1 | panel fragment, / D ^B PIERCE'S / GOLDEN / MEDICAL DISCO... / |
| | | medicine bottle | 1 | complete, panel bottle |
| | 6' below grade | ferrous metal stove grate? | 1 | fragment |
| backfill | surface | curved glass | 1 | fragment, black glass |
| | | whiteware | 1 | fragment, base and rim, blue transfer print "Willow" pattern |
| | | porcelain | 1 | base fragment, handpainted blue export Oriental, Canton border |

Table 6. Continued.

| Test Unit | Depth | Object Name | Qty. | Description |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------|---|
| backfill (cont.) | surface (cont.) | jar base | 3 | partial, amethyst, (3 reconstructed) |
| excavated soil | surface | porcelain tea cup | 1 | partial base, white bisque |
| | | curved glass | 1 | body fragment, aqua |
| | | stoneware | 2 | 2 reconstructed base fragments, / ...EORIA POTTERY / |
| | 6' below grade | ferrous metal | 1 | fragment, tool? |
| | | curved glass | 1 | fragment, molded, aqua |
| General fill | surface | stoneware | 3 | fragments, 1 base, 1 body with / ... PEO... / impressed, 1 rim |
| | | whiteware | 1 | rim fragment, blue edge ware |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, brown beer bottle, modern |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete neck with part of finish, aqua |
| | | bottle finish | 1 | complete, aqua |
| | | bone | 3 | mostly complete |
| | | curved glass | 4 | fragments, 3 brown, 1 colorless with white writing |
| | | ferrous metal spike | 1 | complete, deteriorated |
| | | glass mug | 1 | base, complete, some damage, solarized |
| | surface | bottle finishes | 5 | complete, modern wine jugs, colorless |
| | | bottle bases | 7 | complete and partial, colorless, mostly modern wine jugs |
| | | curved glass | 126 | fragments, colorless, modern wine jugs |
| | | bone | 1 | partial, cranium |
| | surface | glass churn | 1 | rim fragment, |
| TOTAL | | | 3301 | |