

IN THE SHADOW OF DOWNTOWN

A TECHNICAL REPORT ON
ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE
19TH CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY
IN THE VICINITY OF 6TH AND J STREETS,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

BY

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The regular field crew consisted of five UNL students; Michelle Lundeen, Jerry Androy, Robert Riley, Lynn Newton, and Charlie Giesel. They were augmented by Matt Hanson and Rick Houck from the City Planning Department. This was a wonderful crew that never questioned the scholarly merit of digging through construction rubble between piles of pallets and old ice machines in August.

At the end of the project, Jay Schluckebier and Kirby Baird of the UNL Landscape Services "found" a pick-up load of crushed rock that let us heal the scar we created in the Valley Ice yard. Anne Kern and Kerri Springer helped with the muscle needed to spread this bounty.

Finally Jerry Renaud, of the UNL School of Journalism deemed the Downtown Project worthy of recording and built our efforts into a video presentation entitled "The Path Beneath Our Feet" which The Field Museum recognized with "Special Recognition" in a competition of films and videos on earth sciences.

Shadow of Downtown Project

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Introduction

This report presents the results of archeological testing carried out during the later summer of 1998 near the urban center of Lincoln, Nebraska. The project was undertaken by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Anthropology and supported by a Historic Preservation Grant from the Nebraska State Historical Society Historic Preservation Office administered by the Historic Preservation program of the Lincoln City Planning Department. The goal of the project, which was formally called "In the Shadow of Downtown" and informally known as the "Downtown Project," was to assess the condition and archeological nature of sites identified in late 19th century sources as "Negro Shanties."

The goal of the report is to record the technical results of test excavations aimed at locating and assessing the remains of the shanties. It begins by summarizing the historical records that describe the shanties and sets out a rationale for their archeological investigations. With that background, the modern condition in the research area is described and the methods used for the project are presented.

Two sets of archeological data appear to bear most directly on the focus of the project. These are the complex stratigraphy revealed by the excavation and the highly fragmented cultural assemblage recovered from the lower portions of the exposed area. Consideration of these two data sets forms the focus of this report. To facilitate description and interpretation of the excavated assemblage, materials recovered by the testing are presented in terms of stratigraphic subdivisions that clarify the complex history of land use in the research area. Finally, as a conclusion, the report presents an assessment of the archeological remains of the African-American community that lived southwest of downtown Lincoln in the closing decades of the 19th century.

Project Background and Historic Records of the Downtown African-American Community

The downtown archeological project is an outgrowth of historical research conducted by Kathy Colwell and Dr. Ed Zimmer of the Lincoln City Planning Department. In the course of researching properties associated with Lincoln's early African-American communities, they discovered references to an early African-American community in the area generally southwest of Lincoln's city center (see Colwell in progress). Existence of this community was of interest in part because it was well outside the "T Town" and Malone areas neighborhoods which have long been thought of as Lincoln's African-American neighborhoods. It suggested that early Lincoln supported an African-American community that was larger and more complex than had been expected. Given the under-appreciation of African-Americans in the history of both Lincoln and the Great Plains, knowing more about this community seemed especially important.

After discovering references to the community, Colwell examined late 19th century Sanborn Insurance maps of the downtown area and discovered a number of structures that reflected African-American activities. Notable among these were a number of frame structures, generally built off the grid of lot line and streets, described as "Negro Shanties." Several such shanties were represented in an area that extended from approximately 5th and K to as far south as the area of Park School (see Figure 1). The 1895 Sanborn showed a cluster of these shanties in the south half of Block 132 of the original city plat near the intersection of 6th and H Streets. The 1928 Sanborn shows at

least one of these structures surviving in the right-of-way of H St., west of 6th St. (see Figure 2). Subsequent examination of Lincoln City Directories produced the names of individuals who apparently lived in these homes. The building, shown diagonally crossing the northern end of lot 7, lettered 'C' is probably 628 South 6th Street where Mrs. Patsy Ross, a charwoman lived in 1889/90. The representation in the Sanborn map suggests this frame building measured about 10' x 15'. Immediately east of that building, another similar frame structure that was probably described as 632 South 6th Street where Sam Bryant, a hod carrier, lived in 1889/90. These two buildings are in general alignment with one another and appear to form a pair. Slightly farther east, in lot 9, another slightly smaller shanty is shown that appears to be set on a separate orientation. This building, which also measured 10' x 15' was probably the one recorded as 604 H Street, listings show record of a laborer named Andrew Alexander.

To augment the sketchy information offered by the Sanborn maps, Colwell also consulted the bird-eyes views of Lincoln published between 1880 and 1889. These presented what appear to be the same structures, albeit in rather cryptic form. The 1889 view for example, (see Figure 3) shows what appears to be three small, but rather unremarkable gabled-roof homes in the southern half of block 132. Aside from further documenting their existence in near the railroad tracks that formed the western edge of early Lincoln, they contain little specific information.

In addition to the location of specific shanties, the Sanborn maps offer information that suggests that the 6th and H neighborhood included other African - American households. The 1889/90 City Directory, for example, lists people living at 640 South 6th and 604 H., however, those locations would have been directly south of the two shanties discussed above, but the 1891 Sanborn shows that area as vacant land. The 1903 Sanborn shows none of these buildings, but indicates that a new home had been built to the west, across 6th Street essentially in the right-of-way of H Street, possibly the owners being either Emanuel Spriggins or David Gritter, both listed as hod carriers. Andrew Nettles, also, a laborer, was listed at 546 H Street, but again, no structure was shown at this location on the 1891 Sanborn map.

Name:	Address:	Occupation:	Directory Year:
Alexander, Andrew	604 H Street	Laborer	1889
Bryant, Sam	632 S. 6th Street	Hod carrier	1890
Gritter, David	631 S. 6th Street	Hod carrier	1890
Nettles, Andrew	546 H Street	Laborer	1899
Ross, Mrs. Patsy	628 S. 6th Street	Char-woman	1889
Sharpensteen, Anna	629 S. 7th Street		1892
Sharpensteen, Major	629 S. 7th Street		1892
Spriggins, Emanuel	631 S. 6th Street	Hod carrier	1890
Wilson, Thomas	712 H Street	Pastor	1889
Second Baptist Church	731 J Street		1890

The existence of the downtown African-American community was interesting and significant. Since historical sources on the community appear to be extremely limited, it also offered an opportunity for archeological research. First of all, information presented in the available historic records raise questions that archeology can address. The nature

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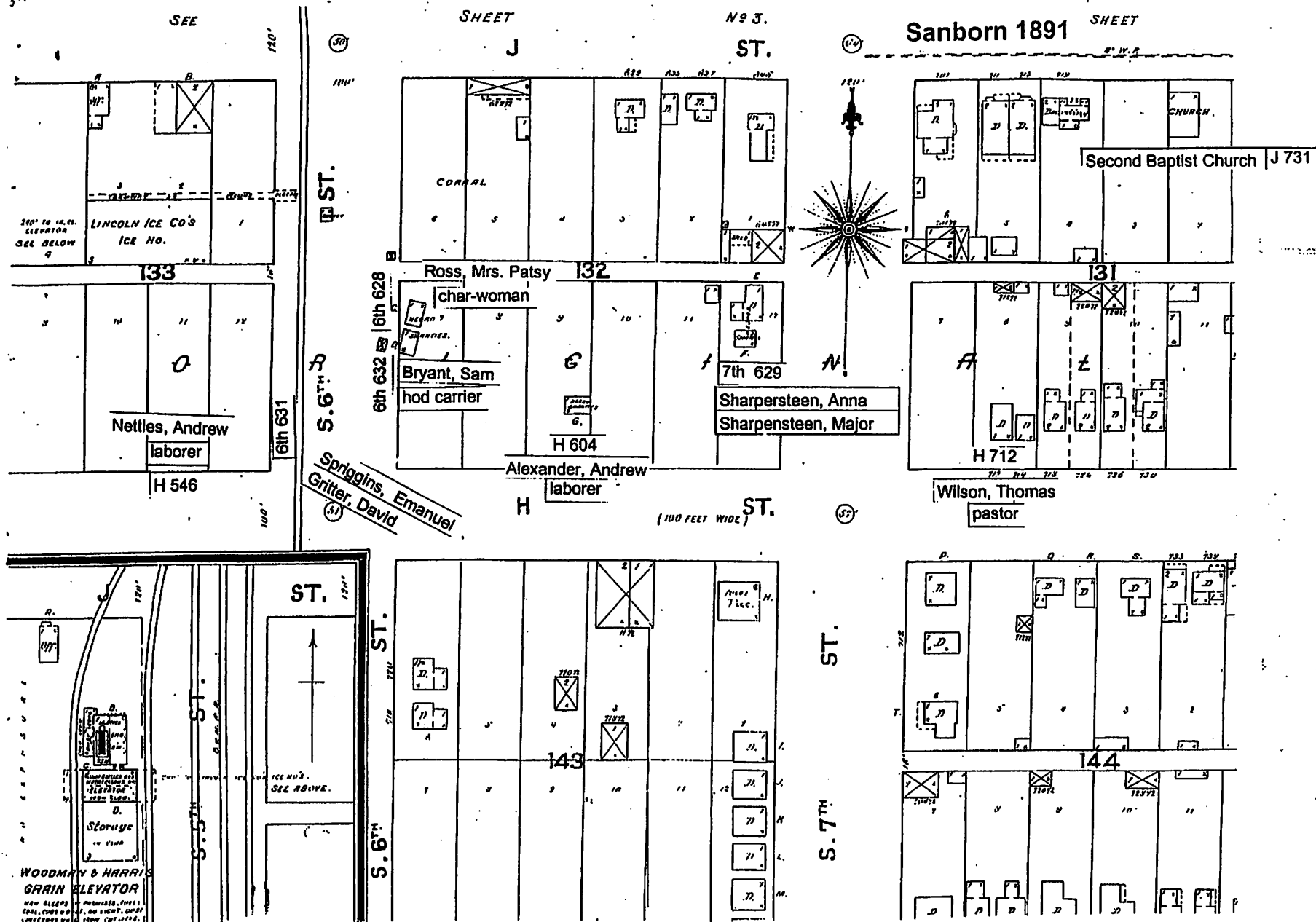




Figure 3: 1885 Bird's Eye View Map

and physical appearance of the structures identified as "shanties," for example, is a problem that archeological investigation should be able to approach. Since the only "shanties" shown on the Sanborns are described as "Negro Shanties," it is possible that these were homes physically like their neighbors and deserved special approbation only because African-Americans lived in them. Alternatively, this term might describe owner-built 'starter homes' raised by ex-slaves who arrived in Nebraska with resources for no more. Archeological information might offer insights that could clarify these alternatives. Used in conjunction with available historical resources, archeological evidence might also offer useful specific insights into the lifestyle, diet, and material culture of Lincoln's early African-Americans.

Thus, Dr. Zimmer made a proposal to the Nebraska State Historical Society to use historic preservation funds available to "Certified Local Governments" from the USDI-NPS to support archeological assessment of the area. This assessment was designed to determine the kinds of archeological remains that survive so that appropriate investigation, interpretation, and management might be planned. The results of the assessment is the subject of this report.

Archeological Field Methods

Excavation of the Shadow of Downtown Project began August 10, 1998, and proceeded for two weeks until August 21. Work involved five full-time student staff members from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, totaling 340 hours of paid labor, as well as, 90 hours of volunteer work. Fieldwork was directed during the first week by P. Bleed, and during the second week by E. Richardson. The project area is located generally along 6th street, south of the intersection of 6th and J Street. This area was chosen for testing for two reasons. First, the Sanborn maps show at least a couple of shanties having existed in this area. Second, this is one of the few areas in the downtown environs that have not been paved, built over, or otherwise heavily disturbed. In sum, it is the area with the best possible hope of preserving archeological remains that can bear on Lincoln's early downtown African-American community.

Two specific areas were selected for testing. The first of these includes lots 7, 8, and 9 of block 132. The storage and parking lot of the Valley Ice Company currently cover most of the area. This area was assigned the number 25LC149. The second area tested was in the vacated right-of-way of H Street immediately west of 6th Street. This area, which is currently the driveway and parking lot of the Weathercraft Roofing Company, has been designated 25LC150. Test results of these two "sites" are presented separately.

Other potential early African-American Sites in the Downtown Vicinity

In addition to the two areas selected for test excavations, while field work was underway, visits were made to other areas in the blocks surrounding 6th and J St. The goal of these inspections was to locate other areas that might preserve cultural resources relevant to Lincoln's early African-American community. Guided by Sanborn and other early maps, the principal investigator walked the entire neighborhood from the equivalent of 5th and M St. to 8th and H St., since late 19th century maps show small homes throughout this area. Unfortunately, these inspections suggested that there is very little possibility that researchable archeological resources survive anywhere outside the area of testing. Most of this area has been either paved or been covered by recent construction.

Beside the tests described in this report, the only other area considered for possible investigation was in block 131 which is bounded by 7th and 8th and H and J Streets. In the 1891 Sanborn (see Figure 1) the Second Baptist Church is shown in the northeast corner of this block. This area, which is currently covered by a major power substation, was visually inspected. Construction appears to have removed the entire original surface so that attempts to test this area were not pursued.

Historical research done by K. Colwell indicated that Rev. Thomas Wilson, Pastor of the church, lived on the opposite site of the block, at 712 H St. A substantial fuel tank that is ringed by an earthen berm and constructed on a surface well below the original grade, currently covers the apparent location of this residence. The apparent disturbance caused by this construction appeared great enough to make testing to locate remains of the residence pointless. The 1891 Sanborn map (see Figure 1) did, however, show a small stable and another small outbuilding behind 712 H St. Since these might reflect privies, we did explore the possibility of testing the rear of lot 8 to locate them. This area is currently used for police car parking and is paved with a heavy layer of crushed rock. It also appears that recent cables may have crossed this area. In any case, conversation with Frank Schaad, an active bottle collector, said he had already dug "all the privies" in block 131. His recollection was not precise, but he specifically pointed to the area behind where Rev. Thomas's house would have stood, and said that he had dug there and at several other locations along the east-west alley that cuts the block. Apparently this digging was done in the 1980's. Because of this report, and the other difficulties associated with digging in this location, testing was not pursued.

25LC149 The Valley Ice Site

Because of its accessibility and a high probability of containing interesting materials, the yard of the Valley Ice Company was the main focus of the 1998 testing. Most of this area is currently covered by a light to rather thick layer of crushed limestone and is used for either truck parking or storage of ice machines, pallets and other materials. Test trenches were placed in areas as close as possible to the shanty location shown on the Sanborn maps, but had to be placed in convenient spots that would not disrupt current uses of the site. These trenches were laid out in cardinal direction and measured relative to posts of the heavy fence that surrounds the yard (see Figure 4).

By the end of the project, eight test trenches were dug in this area (Units 1-6 & 8-9). These opened a total area of 15m². Most of the tests were laid out as 1 x 2 m units, but this pattern was occasionally modified to adjust to local conditions. Excavation was carried out in stratigraphic units and recorded with standard excavation forms. Proveniences within excavation units were given "provenience numbers" or "pn's" when they were started, and terminated when a convenient or apparently significant stratigraphic change was noted. All excavation units were excavated to sterile soil.

Since the excavation was preliminary and aimed at testing, all measurements were recorded from the site surface and later linked to a convenient datum. All excavations were conducted with the use of hand tools, shovels, trowels, and pick axes when necessary. Soil was not screened but inspected for artifacts that were collected from all units. In addition to notes kept on standard forms, the stratigraphies of the test units were recorded with drawn profiles and photographs. At the end of the excavation, all units were refilled.

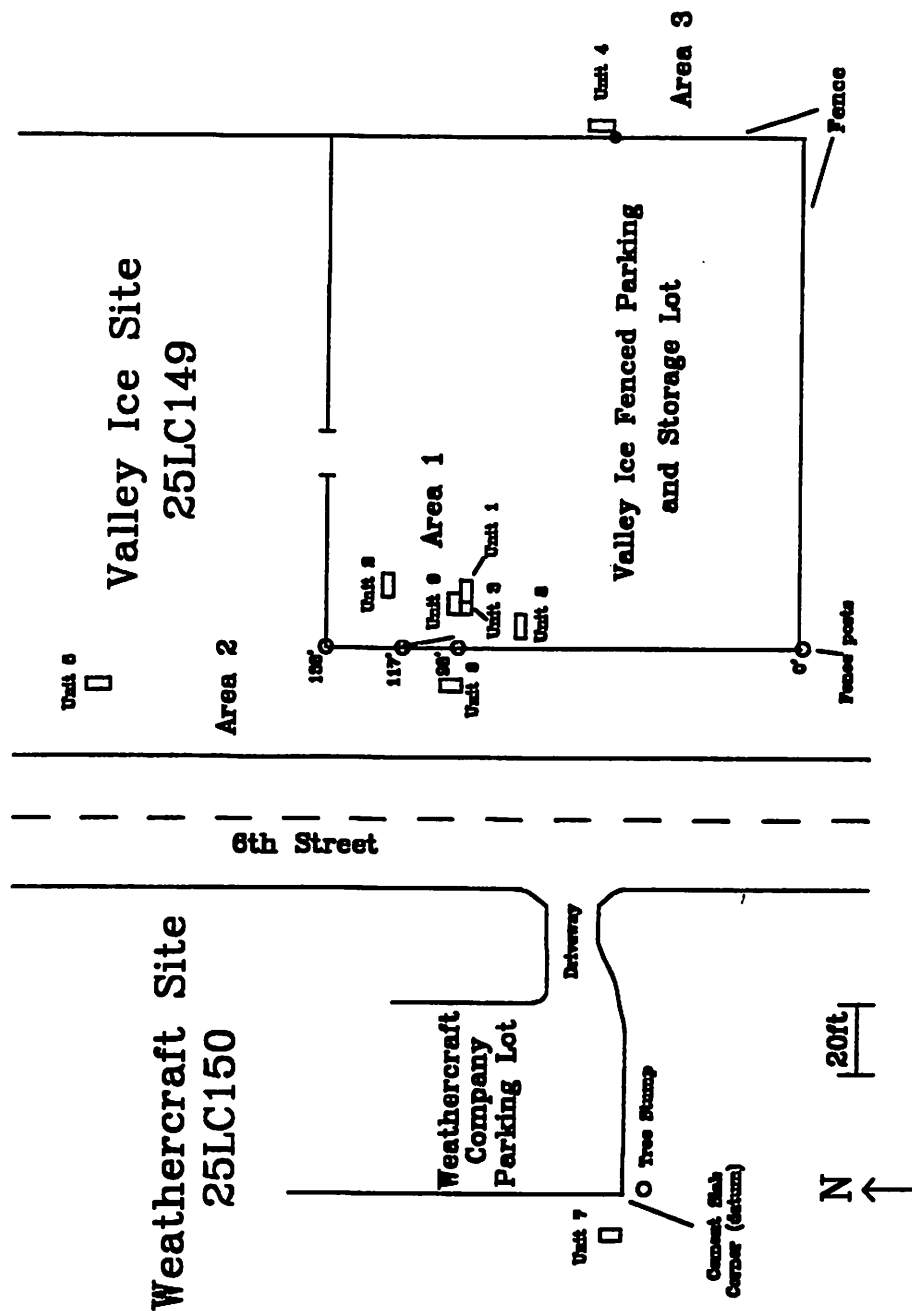
In September of 1998 Prof. Jerry Renaud from the UNL School of Journalism proposed developing a video presentation on the "Downtown Project". To support that undertaking one additional test unit was opened. Excavation of a supplementary 1 x 2-m test trench (Unit 9) was conducted on October 8th and 9th. The test unit was placed adjacent to test trenches 1 and 3 to explore possible structural remains that had been located in those units (see Figure 4). All procedures used in the previous excavation at the Valley Ice site were repeated during this additional excavation.

25LC150 The Weathercraft Site

Testing aimed at determining the kinds of remains that might have survived from the house that Sanborn maps show as having been built in the H Street right-of-way just west of its intersection with 6th were complicated by a couple of factors (Figure 2). This area is currently a busy driveway and parking area so that testing could not open a large area. When digging did begin toward the end of our field period, we were met with heavy rain. Thus, only a single 1 x 2-m test trench was opened at this site (Unit 7). With the help of a "Bob Cat" loaned by the site owner, this unit extended through the heavy gravel pavement of the current surface, and was then excavated down into sterile soil. The same methods described for the Valley Ice Site were applied in this unit and it was recorded together with the work that was proceeding across the street.

At the end of the excavation phase of the project, all recovered artifacts were returned to the laboratories of the University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology where they were washed and prepared for the analysis reported below.

Figure 4. "In the Shadow of Downtown" Project
Plan View Sketch Map.



Results: 25LC149 – The Valley Ice Site

As indicated, test units in this area were laid out and measured from posts in the fence around the Valley Ice yard. A total of eight test units forming an area of 15m² were opened to test this site.

Stratigraphic Summary

None of the units opened in this area revealed clear and unequivocal evidence of the shanties that were the focus of the testing. Instead, each test unit revealed a slightly different stratigraphic profile indicating that the area has had a complex use history. To summarize the stratigraphy of the sites, the eight test units have been grouped into three sub-areas that seem internally similar (see Figure 4). These are the areas inside of the Valley Ice fenced lot (Units 1, 2, 3, 8, & 9), the area west of the fenced lot (Units 5 & 6), and, finally, the area to the east of the fenced lot (Unit 4).

A consistent pattern apparent in all of the units opened in the Valley Ice site was a noticeable layer of relatively marked concentrations of coal fragments. This "coal layer" was consistently near the midpoint of the cultural horizon and in the descriptions that follow has been used to separate the site into "upper" and "lower" stratigraphic and temporal units. Our assumption is that the coal layer was created by the coal yard that is known to have existed on the site through the 1920's. Thus, only materials below the coal layer could have direct relevance to the African-American occupation that is the focus of this report.

The Stratigraphy of Test Units Inside the Valley Ice Fence (Area 1)

The stratigraphic profile initially exposed by test trench 1 and extended by test trench 3, illustrates the complex stratigraphy of the area *inside of the fence*, and the divide formed by the coal layer (see Figure 5A).

Above the coal layer is a complex fill layer composed of what appears to be construction rubble. There were no clear, leveled surfaces in this layer, which includes large amounts of irregularly deposited broken bricks and concrete fragments. These were contained in a matrix of yellow and grey loam and a variety of artificial debris including broken bottle glass, cut bones, and iron scrap. Virtually all of the artifacts in this layer appeared to have been broken or disassembled at the time they were deposited. The top of this layer appears to have been leveled with a thin layer of grey-brown soil and crushed limestone. We interpret this rubble layer as fill that was deposited to level and raise the surface of the site.

In all of the test units opened within the Valley Ice yard the coal layer was very apparent. It measured some 10 to 30 cm thick and consisted of a dense layer of fine to coarse coal flecks that ran continuous across the profile 40 to 60 cm below the modern surface. The level was not, however, smoothly horizontal. Rather, the coal layer appears to have been deposited on an irregular surface. In the unit opened as tests 1 and 3, (see Figure 5A) a layer of coarse coal flecks was present some 40 cm below the modern surface, where it overlaid a 30 cm thick layer of mixed yellow loam subsoil that appears to have been brought to the site as fill. Neither of these layers ran continuously across the 3-m length of this unit. Toward the eastern end of the unit there was a coal layer present, but it was some 60-70 cm below the modern surface and the yellow loam fill did not

underlie it. Instead, toward this end of the trench, the coal covered a surface that was marked by a pair of large, squared blocks of limestone.

The lower stratigraphic unit in all of the test trenches was indistinct. As seen in the profile of test units 1 and 3 (see Figure 5A) a layer of dark grey-brown loam underlaid the complex coal/yellow loam layer. The dark grey-brown layer appears to have been a living surface since it contained a light distribution of artifacts. It also appears that the limestone blocks described earlier rested directly on this lower unit. The coal/yellow loam fill, in other words, covered the top and sides of most of the blocks exposed in the trench but did not extend under them. This suggests, of course, that the blocks were on the site before the construction reflected by the yellow loam fill was begun (see Figure 5A and 6).

Beyond the artifacts and the limestone blocks, however, the dark grey-brown loam layer showed no visible internal structure. There were no apparent surfaces or layers within it. Instead, the concentration of artifacts and other signs of mixing within the level simply diminished with depth and the layer blended into entirely sterile soil.

In addition to the yellow loam fill layer and limestone blocks, another architectural feature was exposed in test trench 1. This was a vertically set squared wood beam that was observed 40 cm west of the eastern end of the test unit (see Figure 5B). The beam of wood measured 22 by 5 inches. When exposed, its top was discovered some 60 cm below the modern surface. It was buried in rubble fill but surrounded by the layer of coal fragments suggesting that before it had been removed its base had been in the coal layer. A limestone block that lay entirely on the dark grey-brown loam that forms the base of the site was near the beam. That block, however, was covered by mottled yellow loam fill that also filled the depression that appears to have been the top of the hole into which the beam had been set. This depression extended some 30 cm around the beam and extended some 15 cm deeper than the surface of the surrounding dark grey-brown loam. The actual hole the beam was set in, however, was some 2-3 cm larger than the beam, itself, and filled with poorly compacted soil that appeared red-brown at the time of excavation. Beside the beam itself, no artifacts were found in the posthole.

Test trench 2 was opened approximately 6 m to the north of test trenches 1 and 3 just described. It presented a soil profile (see Figure 6) that was generally similar to the one just described. And like the stratigraphy of trenches 1 and 3, this unit also revealed early traces of construction at the site. The profile of test unit 2 presented a very thick coal layer that extended across the entire unit (see Figure 6). Again, the layers above this unit consisted of coarse rubble that, toward the surface, had been graded and leveled.

Below the coal layer, this trench exposed two large, squared blocks of limestone. These blocks were at the same elevation and appeared to be at the same elevation as the similar blocks found in test units 1 and 3. Like those blocks, these massive pieces had flat surfaces and were set firmly in, and directly on, the dark grey-brown loam that formed the base of the deposit. To the west, the western block was abutted by yellow clay loam sub-soil that appears to be construction fill that was brought to the site. Darker loam abutted the eastern side of that block and the limestone block to the east. This soil contained brick flecks and coal and appears to have accumulated around the blocks after they had been set in place.

The dark grey-brown loam at the base of the deposit contained a few sparse coal flecks as well as cinders, and a few artifacts. These materials were concentrated near the top of the layer. This layer blended without apparent break into sterile soil and is interpreted as the native surface of the site and the one on which the shanties would have been raised. The fact that the limestone blocks in both trenches 1, 3, and 2 rested directly on the dark grey-brown loam certainly suggests that they may be minimally disturbed remnants of an early construction and possibly even one of the shanties shown in the Sanborn maps.

In order to further investigate the stratigraphy and possible structural elements observed in tests 1 and 3, test unit 9 was opened to the north of these back-filled units. The stratigraphy exposed by this square, recorded on the J. Renaud video, presented a confounding result. As explained, the limestone blocks within test units 1, 2, and 3 were all found resting directly on the grey-brown loam that appears to represent the temporal horizon on which the shanties were built. As explained, the consistency of the blocks and their placement below the coal and other levels that mark the later construction at the site, of course, suggests that the limestone blocks could represent remnants of one of the "shanties" or some other "early" structure.

Within test unit 9, another squared limestone block was uncovered, but in this unit the block was found clearly to be lying on a layer of the yellow loam fill (see video). In all of the other nearby squares, this yellow subsoil clearly overlies the limestone blocks. We, thus, interpreted it as fill that was brought to the site and laid down after the construction of the structure utilizing the limestone blocks. In other words, we believe the blocks may represent remnants of the shanty foundation that was buried by yellow subsoil that represents leveling of the site for construction of the coal shed. The observation in unit 9 of a limestone block above the yellow loam casts that interpretation into doubt or at least means that early foundation remnants that may have survived were disturbed by subsequent construction on the site.

Figure 5A. 25LC149, Test Trenches 1 and 3, north wall profile

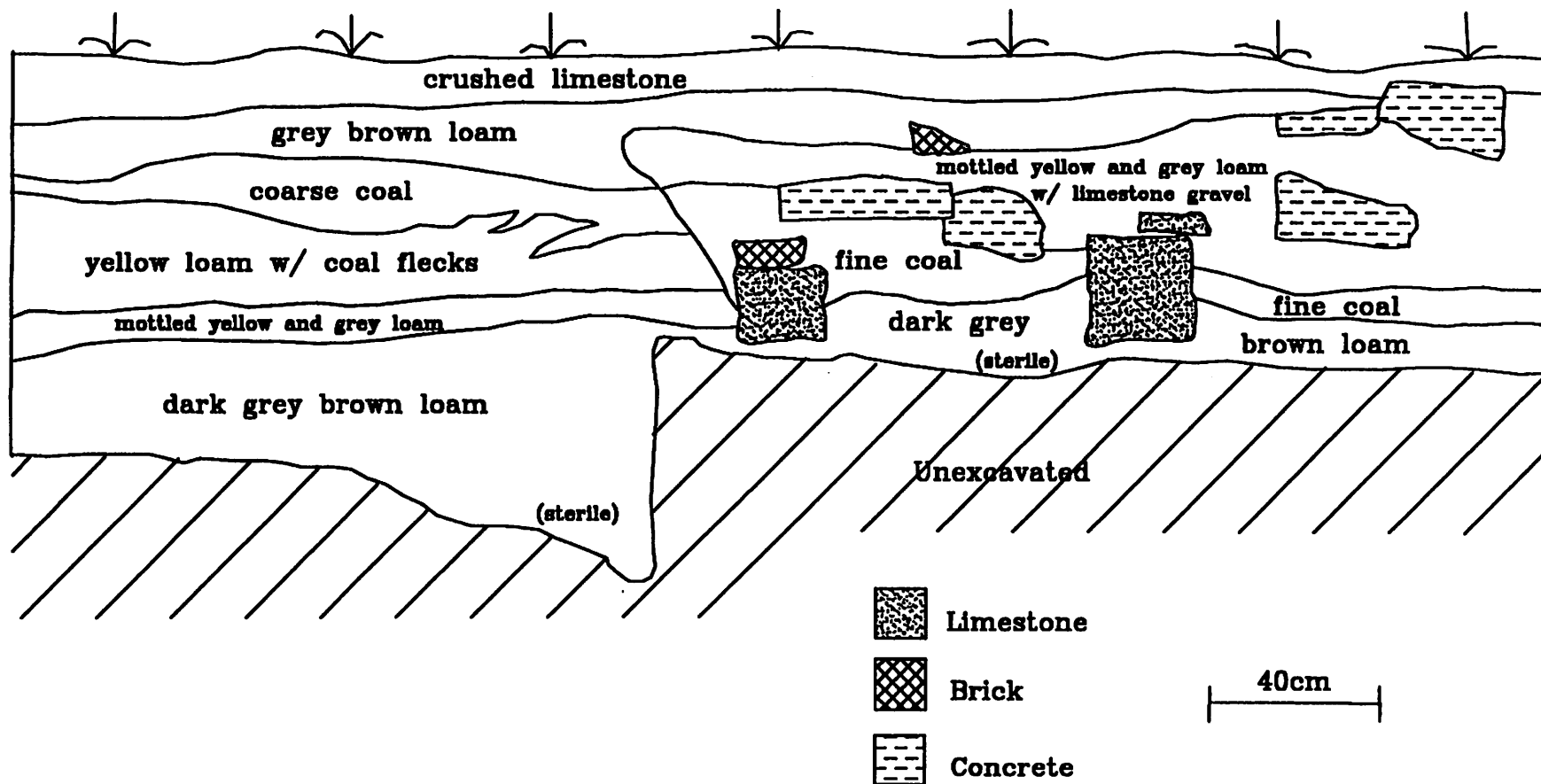


Figure 5B. 25LC149
Test Trench 1, east wall profile

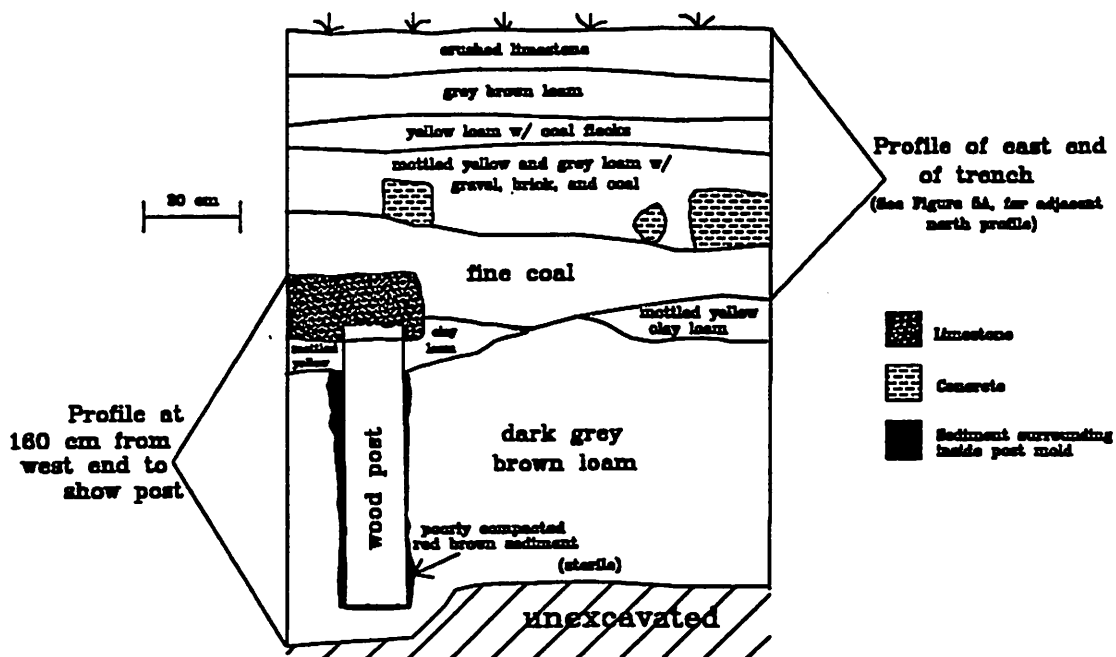
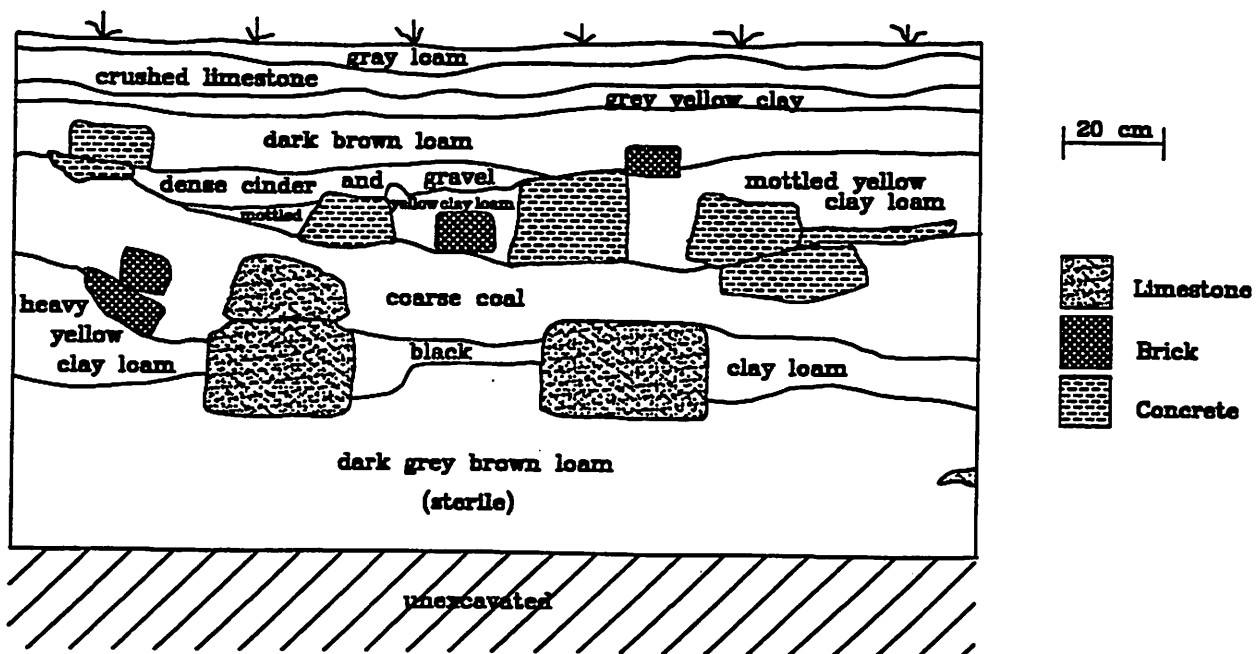


Figure 6. 25LC149, Test Trench 2, north wall profile



Stratigraphy of Test Units in the Boulevard of 6th Street (Area 2)

Test units 5 and 6 were located to the east of the Valley Ice fenced lot in the city property along 6th Street. These units presented the same general stratigraphy as those inside of the fenced area with slight variation (see Figure 7). In both of the outer units, the coal layer was relatively thinner than the layer observed in the test units within the yard. This would be consistent with map evidence that indicates the coal shed was near the center of lot 8 or well within the current fenced yard. The upper fill in both of these units seems to represent two fill episodes. The highest layer is a grey-brown loam that appears to reflect leveling and grading of soil on the site. This must reflect the very recent period of road construction and associated grading. Below the leveled soil but above the coal was a brown loam mixed with ash and coal. Lenses of limestone gravel within this fill are most likely due to wash coming from the Valley Ice fenced gravel lot.

Within both test units 5 and 6, a filled trench feature was discovered (see Figure 7). This ditch appears to have been dug as a generally east-west trench from above the coal layer to a depth of approximately 1 m. It had a generally flat bottom and straight walls, which were approximately 1' wide. No pipe or other materials were found in the ditch so its purpose is not clear although it is certain that it does NOT reflect a 19th century activity.

The coal layer observed in the eastern units was observed as a continuous band across the profile 40 to 60 cm below the modern surface, and was 20-25 cm thick. The activities causing the coal layer certainly extended into this area west of the fenced lot. Below the coal layer artifacts were found within the dark grey-brown loam layer that blended into sterile soil.

Stratigraphy of Test Unit 4 on the East of the Valley Ice Yard (Area 3)

The Sanborn maps (see Figure 1) show a small shanty near the extreme eastern edge of lot 9. Today, this is an active truck parking area that lies buried beneath a thick layer of crushed rock. The only practical way of investigating the stratigraphy of the area was to open a test trench – number 4 - outside the Valley Ice fence in lot 10 (see Figure 4). A railroad spur had run through this area from the 1920s through the 1950s and is today planted with grass.

Test unit 4 to the west of the Valley Ice yard showed a coal layer, but it was thinner and less dense than the layer observed in other units. This indicates that this portion of the site was outside of the area involving the coal processing. Coal remnants were detected within one stratigraphic level that was about 10 cm deeper below the surface than the coal layer present throughout the rest of the Valley Ice site. We believe this may indicate that, although the entire area appears essentially level at this time, the area of this test unit was at a slightly lower elevation than the remainder of the site. Five consecutive episodes of fill above the coal level (note: not layer) elevation was evident (see Figure 8). These fill episodes all seem to be been leveled and can be interpreted as attempts to raise the elevation of this area.

Below the layer of grey-brown loam mixed with cinder and coal which we equate to the coal layer found in the other test units, there is further evidence of fill dumping. This lower fill was clearly added in "piles" or "mounds" that would be expected in leveling without the use of heavy machinery (see Figure 8). These fill episodes interrupt and are below the cultural grey-brown loam layer, showing that there was consistent disturbance in this portion of the site. Below the mounded fill layers, this test trench revealed a level layer of dark grey-brown loam that contained a light scatter of fragmented artifacts but no other evidence of cultural disturbance. We interpret this lowest level as a remnant of the original soil on the site and the surface on which the shanties would have been built. In sum, the eastern test unit revealed no evidence of 19th century construction, and the only artifacts recovered from it appear to have been debris that was contained in rubble and fill that was deposited in this area.

Figure 7. 25LC149, Test Trench 5, east wall profile

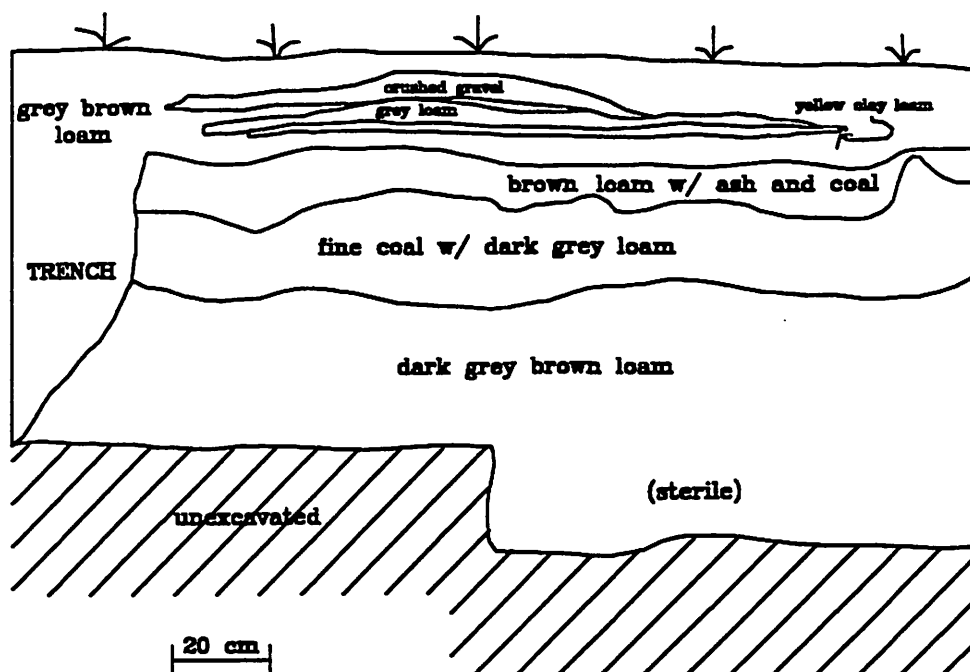
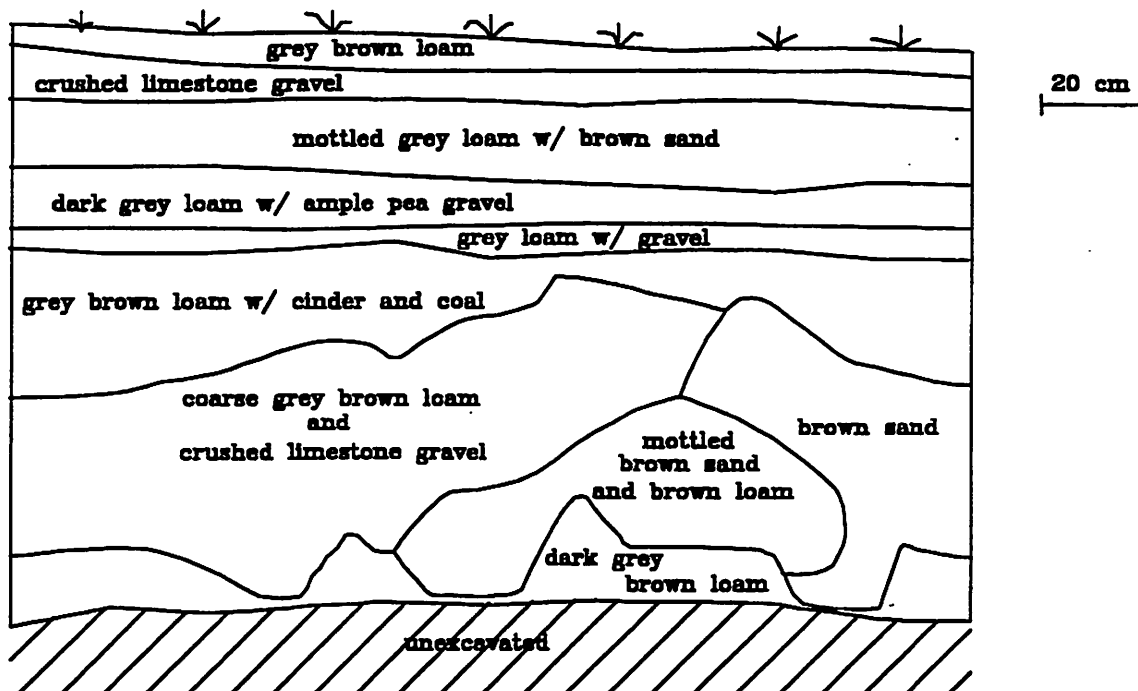


Figure 8. 25LC149, Test Trench 4, west wall profile



The Cultural Assemblage from 25LC149, Valley Ice Site

Artifacts were found throughout essentially all portions of all of the test trenches opened in and around the Valley Ice yard. A wide range of materials and types were recovered, but virtually all of the objects were heavily fragmented. In no case were any artifacts found in what could be interpreted as either a primary context or a contained provenience.

Based on stratigraphic information, it was apparent the only artifacts that could potentially reflect the African-American occupation were those found below the coal layer. Thus, the cultural assemblage has been divided into an **upper assemblage** - from the levels above the coal layer - and a **lower assemblage** that includes all of the artifacts below the coal. In two cases (Test units 6 and 8) because the material seemed redundant and obviously outside the focus of the project, artifacts from the upper levels were not collected.

To facilitate description of the two assemblages, the recovered materials were divided into material categories and further sub-divided into formally similar clusters. Recovered materials are described in a series of tables that follows (see Appendix A). Objects from each excavation unit are described in tables that present the assemblages from the upper and lower levels in terms of material categories. The material categories consistently recognized were composed of **glass, ceramics, metal, faunal remains, and miscellaneous materials**. In all cases, these categories were fairly coarse, but they served as useful aids in the management of the collection. The primary goal of the artifact analysis has been to date stratigraphic subdivisions of the site and, to the extent possible, assess the kinds of activities that might be reflected in the lower levels. In constructing the tables emphasis was placed on presenting information that might help support these goals (see Appendix A).

Bottles from the Lower Assemblage

To augment the data presented in the artifact tables and to focus on a potentially datable data set, the bottle finishes from lower units were separately described in hopes that they would offer information on the age of the lower levels. All bottle finishes, bases, and marked body sections found in lower portions of the site were separated and described in terms and categories established by, T. Stell Newman in the article "A Dating Key for Post-Eighteen Century Bottles", published in 1970 in *Historical Archaeology* 4:70-75; and Rex Wilson, *Bottles on the Western Frontier*, 1981.

Finishes:

PN 7-3 Clear Crown Top Bottle – 1" diameter

This clear glass beer or soft drink bottle top shows no mold marks but has visible inclusions and flow lines, and circular striations all suggesting that it was semi-machine made.

PN 18-2 Clear Double-bead Bottle – 1 ¼" diameter

This clear glass bottle top shows no mold marks to within 2 cm, of the lip. The entire finish is, however, covered with horizontal striations indicating it was at least semi-machine made. The shape would be consistent with a champagne bottle.

PN 7-4 Clear Double-bead Bottle – 7/8" diameter

This clear bottle top also shows no mold marks within 2 cm of the lip and the entire finish is covered with horizontal striation indicating that it is at least semi-machine made. Size and shape suggest that this was an additional small champagne bottle.

PN 24-1 Clear Ball Neck Panel Bottle – ¾" diameter

This clear glass ball neck panel bottle top has mold marks that extended to the "ball neck. " The area above that ridge and the lip is entirely covered with horizontal striations indicating that the bottle was semi-machine made.

Bottle Bases:

PN 18-3 Clear Glass Cylindrical Medicine Bottle 1 ½" in diameter

This portion of a clear glass bottle has raised lettering on sides in separate vertical rows saying "...NT", "MFG CO" and "...YORK". There is a circular mold mark around the exterior of the base.

Bases and marked mid-sections:

PN18-4 Clear Philadelphia Oval Bottle 1 ¼" by 2 ½"

This clear bottle base has a mold mark around the entire base and a raised letter "H" in the center.

PN 18-5 Clear Fluted Flask

Represented by a portion of the side and base, this bottle appears to have been a flat-sided flask that had ¼" wide vertical flutes on at least the wide panels of the body. It has a mold mark around the base

PN 17-2 Green Cylindrical Wine Bottle 2 ¼" in diameter.

This heavy green glass cylindrical bottle bottom has a "kick-up base" but shows no basal mold mark. Instead, the entire sherd is covered with horizontal striations indicating it came from a "turn paste mold" wine bottle.

Chronological Significance of the Bottle Assemblage

The bottles of the lower assemblage were all mixed in the dark grey-brown loam that forms the base of the site and the surface on which the shanties must have been built. With at least eight separate bottles, the assemblage seems relatively large given the relatively small area that was exposed by the excavations. Since single sherds reflect each of the bottles and since all of the sherds are quite small, the bottles appear to have been heavily fragmented. This would be consistent with materials that might have been incorporated in a living surface like a yard.

Functions reflected in the bottles, liquor and medicine consumption, are typical of late 19th century sites. More significantly, no fully automated machine-made bottles, which are present in the upper assemblage, were recovered from the lowest layers of the site. All of the lower bottles were made with semi-automated processes that were generally obsolete by the early years of the 20th century. This further suggests that the portions of the sites sealed by the coal layer are deposits that date from before the turn of the century.

Discussion: Observations on the Cultural Assemblage

Tabular data on the materials recovered from the Valley Ice site, shows the assemblage to be diverse and overwhelmingly composed of small single fragments that

rarely match pieces found nearby. As noted, none of the objects in the collection appear to have come from clear, stable surfaces. The upper assemblage was contained in the filled layers and the objects in the lower assemblage were found mixed in the dark grey-brown soil that forms the base of the site.

The **upper assemblage** includes a wide range of materials. Since it includes both obviously modern pieces of plastic and aluminum cans and semi-machine made bottles, this assemblage clearly represents much of the 20th century. Most of the nails are machine-made wire nails that would be consistent with a 20th century date. The vast majority of nails were also bent suggesting they were brought to the site with demolished building debris. The fact that the whiteware and glass in the assemblage is heavily fragmented further suggests that the contents of these layers were roughly handled. One of the few partially reconstructable objects in the upper assemblage is a flat headlight lens, something that might have been discarded along the side of the dirt road that was 6th Street.

Much of the material in the upper assemblage also looks like what could be included in garbage or landfill. The faunal assemblage consists entirely of common butchered cuts of meat that would be included in garbage. The large collection of oyster shells might suggest that a restaurant rather than domestic sources contributed to the assemblage. Even the bottle assemblage, with the intact sauce bottle, appears to include a number of items that could be removed as garbage rather than simply discarded as domestic litter.

In sum, the upper assemblage from the Valley Ice site is easy to interpret as mixed debris, most of which was included in fill that was brought from other parts of Lincoln to raise the surface of the site.

The **lower assemblage** is different in several regards. First of all, it is much smaller than the upper assemblage in that it includes far fewer objects and fewer kinds of materials. Second, this assemblage appears to reflect a narrower and earlier chronological range than the upper material. Since all of the bottles recovered from below the coal layer are semi-machine made this portion of the site appears to date from before the turn of the 20th century. The fact that there are no fully automated bottles in the lower assemblage suggests that the lower layers were sealed and does not contain material that dates from after the early part of the century. Third, pieces in the lower assemblage were mixed into the soil that was the original surface of the site. Since they appear not to have been brought to the site with fill, this assemblage must reflect activities that were carried on in this area. Logically, then, the lower assemblage appears to be associated with the era and locale of the shanties that were the focus of this project.

Unfortunately, the assemblage does not offer a record of life at the site that is easy to interpret. The assemblage has few outstanding characteristics so that understanding what the butchered beef and pork bones, bottles, and domestic ceramics might tell about the lives of Lincoln's African-American residents would require research much grander than the work reported here.

Results: 25LC150 – The Weathercraft Site

Stratigraphic Summary

Only a single 1 x 2 m test trench (Unit 7) was opened at this site. The goal of the test was to look for remains of the house shown in the Sanborn maps in the right-of-way

of H Street. When discussing our proposed work with Mr. W. Livengood, the land owner, we learned that the structure shown on the 1894 and 1928 Sanborn map (see Figure 2) survived in the 1960's and that it appears to have been shown on aerial photos dating from that period. The placement of the test unit was, however, seriously limited by the heavy current use of the area, which is a driveway and storage yard covered with heavy equipment and construction material. The unit was laid out in one of the few exposed areas in a section appearing to be near to the indicated location of the house. After excavations began we noticed a tree stump to the northeast of test unit 7 that matched the positioning of a tree noted in the 1960's aerial photographs (see Figure 4). We assume the tree was behind or to the north of the early house. Since the test trench was somewhat to the north of the stump our test may have been well removed from the original house site. This spot may have located a privy or other section of the "backyard" of the house.

Excavation of this unit extended to a depth of 110 cm before it was halted by heavy rain and the end of the field season. Even at that depth, sterile soil was not reached. The fill layers of dark brown loam and yellow sand exposed by the test appeared to be quite recent. Dark grey-brown loam was encountered at 60cm below the surface. Plastic and other modern materials were distributed throughout all levels. The stratigraphic evidence, thus, suggests that if 19th century materials survive in this area, they will be hard to access since they are in a busy area and deeply buried in fill from outside the area.

The Cultural Assemblage from 25LC150, the Weathercraft Site

Analysis of the Weathercraft site artifact assemblage concludes that it does not offer any consistency with the Valley Ice artifact assemblage. The lower and upper assemblage division does not apply to this area, as the artifacts do not show the chronological consistency as those from the Valley Ice site. However, the artifact tables (Tables N and O) for the Weathercraft site remains were divided into lower and upper assemblages to help represent this inconsistency. Division of lower and upper assemblages was based upon comparison with depth below the surface of the Valley Ice site and the associated coal layer (see Table 2).

As shown in these tables' remnants of both linoleum and plastic were excavated from at least 87cm below the surface. Both materials date to a very late period, showing that finding artifacts in association of the 6th and J St. community of the late 20th century would be extremely difficult if at all possible. In addition within the glass materials removed from the site a light bulb component was found, again indicating either a 21st century living surface or that the site area has been extremely disturbed or mixed.

All other excavated materials do not represent any clear diagnostics. All nails were machine made, and many other metal artifact types suggest more recent innovations, such as a garden hose end, cloth covered wire, and a 1950's wrench. Faunal remains all represent common butchered meats, and none of the ceramics remains held any important clues

Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

The project documenting in this report was undertaken to assess the archeological record of an African-American community known to have existed in the downtown portions of 19th century Lincoln, Nebraska. Given that the record of the life of the African-Americans who came to Nebraska in the last quarter of the 19th century is fragmentary and incomplete, this project presented an opportunity to apply archeological methodology to a significant historical problem. This project also presented an opportunity to refine and focus the still emergent field of urban archeology in Nebraska. Fieldwork was guided by excellent historical research carried out by K. Colwell and extended over a period of two weeks. The specific goals were to assess the condition and nature of archeological remains of structures identified as "Negro Shanties" on 1891 era Sanborn Insurance Maps.

Test excavations were carried out in two locations on 6th Street near its intersection with the right-of-way of H Street. These locations were selected because, in addition to historical record of structures in this area, they were among the very few areas accessible for excavation. Surrounding areas were searched for other potentially testable sites. None could be identified.

Most of the excavations were carried out at a site designated 25LC149 which is centered in the unpaved yard of the Valley Ice Company in the southwest corner of Block 132. This area was found to have upper and lower stratigraphic units separated by a coal level that dates from a coal shed built on the site in the 1920s. The coal layer isolates, and apparently seals, the lower stratigraphic portions of the site that appear to be associated with the African-American occupation of the site. Artifacts found below the coal were mixed in the original soil surface of the site. This surface does not appear to have been heavily modified. The cultural assemblage from the lower portion of the site is small and unremarkable, but it appears to consist entirely of materials that date from before the turn of the 20th century. In addition to the artifacts, the lower levels of the site also contained a series of roughly squared limestone blocks. In most cases, the blocks rested directly on the original soil surface. They would not be consistent with 1920's construction. It is, thus, at least possible that the blocks are the remains of the "shanties" shown in the Sanborn maps.

In sum, 25LC149 contains a sealed cultural assemblage that appears to date from the period when the site was occupied by African-Americans. Test excavations also revealed foundation elements that could reflect early, fairly simple construction at the site. All of these materials are ephemeral and problematical. They are not easy to interpret. Still, it is hard to understand them as anything other than archeological reflections of Lincoln's early African-American community.

Much more restricted testing was done at a site designated 25LC150. This work was aimed at assessing the remains of a house that had been built in the right-of-way of H Street just west of 6th Street. This house may have started as an early African-American residence but it appears to have survived into the relatively recent past when it was demolished to make way for the parking lot and yard of the Weathercraft Construction Company. This is a congested area that presented a number of practical problems for excavations. The limited testing that was accomplished reveal that the area has been extensively and deeply disturbed. The presence of late 19th century cultural materials in this area could not be confirmed.

Two clear conclusions can be reached as a result of the work reported here.

1. Recent construction, development, and other activities have obliterated most material reflections of the African-American community that sprang up in the later 19th century in the southwest side of Lincoln's downtown. This loss makes surviving materials especially valuable as a record of the life and early history of Lincoln.
2. Material traces of that community do survive. Studying the archeological reflections of the community will present technical challenges since the area is congested and intensively used. Test excavations further indicate that the record of the community may be subtle and hard to interpret.

The following recommendations flow from the work reported here.

1. Attention must be paid to development in the 6th and J Street area and other portions of old Lincoln to assure that modern development does not destroy sites that could document the early life of our community. Special attention should be paid to block 131 since it is possible that buried cultural resources may survive along the original alley of this block.
2. Specific attention must be paid to the areas visited in this report, the unpaved area on the east side of 6th Street between J and H Streets, and the former right-of-way of H Street west of 6th. Before earthmoving or any other development is carried out in these areas, every attempt must be made to mitigate the damage that will be done to the buried cultural resources documented in this report.
3. Test trench results from 25LC149 indicate that this site does contain intact archeological remains that could yield important information. The deposit appears, however, to be thin. A piece-meal approach to investigation of this site is less likely to yield a clear understanding of the site than a large-scale exposure. Further limited testing at this site is not indicated, but every attempt must be made to fully document this site when the opportunity arises for its full investigation.

APPENDIX A

Artifact Tables and Inventory

Table 1: Summary List of Tables

Table A:

Test Trench 1 Upper Levels

PN #s 1,2

1. Glass upper levels
 2. Ceramic upper levels
 3. Metal upper levels
- NO FAUNA
4. Misc. upper levels

Table B:

Test Trench 1 Lower Levels

PN #s 5,6

5. Glass lower levels
6. Ceramic lower levels
7. Metal lower levels
8. Faunal lower levels
9. Misc. lower levels

Table C:

Test Trench 2 Upper Levels

PN #s 3

10. Glass upper levels
 11. Ceramic upper levels
 12. Metal upper levels
- NO FAUNA
NO MISC

Table D:

Test Trench 2 Lower Levels

PN #s 7

13. Glass lower levels
 14. Ceramic lower levels
 15. Metal lower levels
 16. Fauna lower levels
- NO MISC

Table E:

Test Trench 3 Upper Levels

PN #s 4,8

17. Glass upper levels
18. Ceramic upper levels
19. Metal upper levels
20. Fauna upper levels
21. Misc. upper levels

Table F:

Test Trench 3 Lower Levels

PN #s 11

22. Glass lower levels
 23. Ceramic lower levels
- NO METAL
NO FAUNA
NO MISC

Table G:

Test Trench 4 Upper Levels

PN #s 9,10

24. Glass upper levels
25. Ceramic upper levels
26. Metal upper levels
27. Fauna upper levels
28. Misc. upper levels

Table H:

Test Trench 4 Lower Levels

PN #s 15

29. Glass lower levels
 30. Ceramic lower levels
 31. Metal lower levels
- NO FAUNA
32. Misc. lower levels

Table I:

Test Trench 5 Upper Levels

PN #s 12, 13, 14, 16

33. Glass upper levels
34. Ceramic upper levels
35. Metal upper levels
36. Fauna upper levels
37. Misc. upper levels

Table J:

Test Trench 5 Lower Levels

PN #s 17

- NO GLASS
38. Ceramic lower levels
 39. Metal lower levels
 40. Fauna lower levels
- NO MISC

Test Trench 6 Upper Levels

PN #s NOT COLLECTED

Table K:

Test Trench 6 Lower Levels

PN #s 18,20

41. Glass lower levels
42. Ceramic lower levels
43. Metal lower levels
44. Fauna lower levels
45. Misc. lower levels

Test Trench 8 Upper Levels

NOT COLLECTED

Table L:

Test Trench 8 Lower Levels

PN #s 23

46. Glass lower levels
 47. Ceramic lower levels
 48. Metal lower levels
- NO FAUNA
49. Misc. lower levels

Table M:

Test Trench 9 Upper Levels

PN #s 24

50. Glass upper levels
- NO CERAMIC
NO METAL
NO FAUNA
NO MISC.

(Weathercraft)

Table N:

Test Trench 7 Upper Levels

PN #s 19

51. Glass upper levels
52. Ceramic upper levels
53. Metal upper levels
54. Fauna upper levels
55. Misc. upper levels

Table O:

Test Trench 7 Lower Levels

PN #s 21,22

56. Glass lower levels
57. Ceramic lower levels
58. Metal lower levels
59. Fauna lower levels
60. Misc. lower levels

Table 2: Assigned Provenience Numbers and their Associated Depths Below Surface

	Test Trench 1		Test Trench 2		Test Trench 3		Test Trench 4		Test Trench 5		Test Trench 6		Test Trench 7		Test Trench 8	
	1 (0-15cm)	2 (15-57cm)	3 (15-80cm)	4 (0-15cm)	8 (15-55cm)	9 (0-15cm)	10 (15-80cm)	12 (0-10cm)	13 (10-30cm)	14 (20-45cm)	16 (45-60cm)	NOT COLLECTED	19 (34-57cm)	21 (57-87cm)	22 (87-112cm)	23 (44-80cm)
ABOVE																
BELOW	5 (57-73cm)	6 (73-120cm)	7 (80-110cm)	11 (55-75cm)	15 (80-200cm)	17 (60-110cm)	18 (48-110cm)	20 (110-185cm)	21 (57-87cm)	22 (87-112cm)	23 (44-80cm)					

Table A: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 1

Table 1: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Upper Level

Provenience number	Catalogue Number	Number of artifact	Type of artifact	Color of artifact	Part	Function	Comments:
PN #1	1	3	bottle	brown	body		
PN #2	1	1	bottle	purple/clear	finish		
	2	1	bottle	purple/clear	body		
	5	1	bottle	brown	base		marked: "uart" (Quart)
	6	2	bottle	brown	body		
	8	4	bottle	milk white	body		
	4	1	misc./unidentified	blue			
	7	28	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table 2: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Upper Level

PN #1	1	2	brick				highly eroded
PN #2	8	2	brick				
	1	1	porcelain	white	rim	electric fixture	
	5	2	porcelain	white	body		
	6	1	soft paste stoneware	yellow	body	crock lid	painted-brown trim and blue decoration on a cream band
	7	1	stoneware	brown	body		Lincoln Pottery Works
	9	1	whiteware	white	rim	plate	
	2	2	whiteware	white	rim	bowl	
	3	1	whiteware	white	rim	plate	
	4	1	whiteware	white	body		transfer print-pink flowers w/ green and blue vines

Table 3: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Upper Level

PN #1	2	1	2-2 1/2" nail				machine made
	1	1	large washer				
	4	1	misc. aluminum				
	3	1	screw/bolt				
PN #2	4	2	0-2 1/2" nails				machine made
	5	8	2 1/2- 3 1/2" nails				machine made
	3	1	hook				
	6	7	nail frag.				
	2	2	square nuts				
	1	3	unidentified iron frag.				
	7	1	unidentified lead frag.				

Table 4: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Upper Level

PN #1	1	1	plastic frag.	clear			
PN #2	3	3	plastic frag.	clear			
	4	1	rubber/plastic frag.			inflatable toy	
	1	2	coal				
	2	3	painted wood frag.	white			

Table B: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 1

Table 5: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #5	1	1	misc./unidentified	clear			
PN #6	2	7	misc./unidentified	clear	body		
	1	3	flat glass	clear			

Table 6: Ceramic artifacts, Test Trench 1, Lower Level

PN #6	6	2	brick fragment				
	1	1	heavy porcelain	white	foot	bowl	
	3	1	heavy porcelain	white	rim	chamber pot	
	7	1	painted soft paste	yellow and red	body		
	5	3	stoneware	Albany slip	body		
	2	1	whiteware	white	handle		
	4	1	whiteware	white	body		

Table 7: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Lower Level

PN #5	1	1	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nail				machine made
	2	1	covered wire				
	3	1	nail frag.				
PN #6	2	1	2 1/2- 3 1/2" nail				machine made
	4	1	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nail				machine made
	1	1	3" bolt				
	3	7	unidentified iron frag.				

Table 8: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 1, Lower Level

PN #6	1	1	right rib				bovine
	2	1	right medial femur				bovine
	3	7	unidentified fragments				

Table 9: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 1, Lower Level

PN #5	1	1	tar paper				
PN #6	1	1	sharpening stone				

Table C: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 2

Table 10: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 2, Upper Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #3	6	5	bottle	brown	body		
	4	1	bottle	clear	complete		machine made screw top panel
	5	1	bottle	clear	complete	prescription	machine made
	13	1	bottle	clear	rim/finish		machine made
	18	9	bottle	clear	base		
	1	21	bottle	green	body		
	2	1	bottle	green	finish/neck	ginger ale	machine made crown top
	3	6	bottle	green	base		
	14	1	bottle	milk white	base	milk glass	
	8	1	chimney glass	clear			
	19	2	flat glass	clear			
	7	5	glassware	clear			decorated
	9	1	glassware	clear	lid	canister	
	10	1	glassware	clear	stopper		
	12	5	glassware	clear	body/misc.		
	16	5	glassware	clear	rim/neck		
	17	1	glassware	clear	base		
	11	28	misc./unidentified	clear			
	15	3	misc./unidentified	milk white			

Table 11: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 2, Upper Level

PN #3	1	1	building material	tan			
	2	3	building material	rust			
	4	3	whiteware	white	body	plate	marked: "BE" (one only)
	5	1	whiteware	white	body	saucer	marked: "Derwood", "W.S. George", "118A".
	11	12	whiteware	white	body		
	6	1	whiteware	white	foot		
	10	5	whiteware	white	mixed	plate	blue-banded w/ gold trim
	3	1	whiteware	white	rim	saucer	w/ decoration
	7	1	whiteware	white	rim	plate	transfer print- gold trim
	8	2	whiteware	white	rim	plate	
	9	4	whiteware	white	rim	plate	blue-banded w/ leaf pattern

Table 12: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 2, Upper Level

PN #3	3	3	2-2 1/2" nails				machine made
	4	10	3 1/2-5 1/2" nails				machine made
	6	1	brass lamp fixture				
	5	1	nail				brass
	2	2	nail frag.				
	1	3	unidentified iron frag.				

Table D: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 2

Table 13: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 2, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #7	1	4	bottle	brown	body		
	3	3	bottle	clear	finish/neck		applied finish
	4	4	bottle	clear	finish/neck		applied finish
	2	8	flat glass				
	5	9	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table 14: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 2, Lower Level

PN #7	3	2	building material				
	4	1	porcelain	white	body		
	2	1	stoneware	dark brown	body		
	1	1	whiteware	white	base	plate	marked: w/ picture of a donkey, "trademark", "premium granite", R.B.M. & C.O."

Table 15: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 2, Lower Level

PN #7	2	3	2 - 2 1/2" nails				machine made
	3	1	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nail				machine made
	4	3	bolt/screw				
	5	4	unidentified iron frag.				
	1	1	wire				

Table 16: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 2, Lower Level

PN #7	1	1	unsided rib fragment				bovine
	2	1	left scapula fragment		ventral		bovine
	3	1	left scapula fragment		ventral		bovine
	4	1	right tibia diaphysis				pig
	5	2	unidentified limb fragments				

Table E: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 3

Table 17: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 3, Upper Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #4	1	1	headlight lens	clear			
	2	1	misc./unidentified	clear			
PN #8	2	2	bottle	clear	base	whiskey flask	machine suction scar
	3	1	bottle	clear	finish		applied finish
	4	1	bottle	clear	rim		applied finish
	6	3	bottle	milk white	body	jar lid liners	marked: "TAP" "JAR" "Genuine"
	10	4	bottle	brown	base		
	11	9	bottle	brown	body		
	15	1	bottle	brown	body		marked: "ARY", "PA"
	12	1	bottle/glassware	clear	rim/neck		machine made
	17	1	bottle/glassware	clear	base		
	9	1	chimney glass	clear			
	1	4	flat glass	clear			1/4" lined plate glass
	18	16	flat glass	clear			
	5	1	glassware	clear	handle/rim		molded glass dish
	16	1	glassware	clear	body	heavy glass tumbler	
	8	1	jar	white	body		
	7	3	misc./unidentified	clear	body		burned
	14	41	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table 18: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 3, Upper Level

PN #8	2	1	heavy ceramic	w/red	body	flower pot	
	9	1	miniature cup	white	whole	child's toy	cup for doll
	8	1	porcelain	white	body		transfer print- gold and pink
	11	2	porcelain	white	body		painted-w/ green and gold
	13	3	porcelain	white	body		
	1	3	soft paste stoneware	yellow	body		painted-brown trim and blue decoration on a cream band
	3	1	stoneware	Albany slip	body		
	14	1	stoneware	brown slip	body		
	4	1	whiteware	white	rim	large bowl or pot	
	5	1	whiteware	white	rim	plate	
	6	1	whiteware	white	rim	bowl	guilt transfer w/ gold stars
	7	1	whiteware	white	base		
	10	1	whiteware	white	rim	cup	w/ impressions
	12	14	whiteware	white	body		

Table E: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 3

Table 19: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 3, Upper Level

<i>Provenience Number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifacts</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #4	1	1	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nail				machine made
	2	1	construction pipe				
PN #8	3	2	1/2" nipple				
	10	2	2 1/2- 3 1/2" nails				cut
	7	5	2 1/2 -3 1/2" nails				machine made
	8	5	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nails				machine made
	1	1	heavy wrought iron fixture				
	2	8	large caste iron hoop			stove fitting	
	5	5	misc. copper/brass				
	9	8	nail frag.				
	6	2	screws				
	4	12	unidentified iron frag.				

Table 20: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 3, Upper Level

PN #8	4	1	right pelvis posterior ileum				bovine
	3	3	unsided rib fragments				pig
	1	3	cross-section of unidentified limb				unidentified
	2	4	cross-section of unidentified limb fragment				unidentified
	5	6	unidentified				

Table 21: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 3, Upper Level

PN #8	1	1	small cork				
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Table F: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 3

Table 22: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 3, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #11	1	1	bottle	clear	body		
	2	1	misc./unidentified	green			

Table 23: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 3, Lower Level

PN #11	1	1	stoneware	brown slip w/ tan slip exterior	body		
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Table G: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 4

Table 24: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Upper Level

Provenience number	Catalogue Number	Number of artifact	Type of artifact	Color of artifact	Part	Function	Comments:
PN #9	1	1	bottle	green	base	flask	marked: "02", "E", "9"
	2	1	misc./unidentified	clear			
	9	1	bottle	brown	base		burned
PN #10	7	3	bottle	clear	base		all paneled bottles
	14	1	bottle	clear	base		marked: "L.W1", "Drug", "10th &"
	15	2	bottle	clear	body		marked: "SA", "TTLE"
	16	1	bottle	clear	body		marked: "lly", "?"-script
	1	1	carboy	blue/clear	finish		applied finish
	3	1	chimney glass	base			
	17	14	flat glass	clear			
	4	7	flat glass				3/8" lined plate glass
	11	1	glassware	clear	rim	beer bottle	applied finish
	12	3	glassware	clear			decorated
	2	4	glassware	milk white	sealer	jar sealer	
	6	1	glassware	rim		tumbler	fluted
	18	1	jar	clear	rim		
	5	1	mica				
	8	2	misc./unidentified	brown			
	10	1	misc./unidentified	brown			burned
	13	34	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table 25: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Upper Level

PN #10	2	3	building material			construction tile	
	6	1	building material	tan			
	12	1	porcelain	white	rim		hand painted- w/ turquoise, pink, yellow, and white dots
	15	10	porcelain	white	body		
	16	1	porcelain	white	rim	plate	
	17	1	porcelain	white	rim	bowl	
	1	1	stoneware	brown and terra cotta	base		marked: "plied", "for"; cord-like impressions on exterior, slip on interior
	3	3	stoneware	dark brown slip	body		Lincoln Pottery Works
	4	3	stoneware	dark brown slip	body		
	5	1	stoneware	red/brown slip	handle		Lincoln Pottery Works
	7	1	stoneware	Bristol slip	rim		
	13	3	stoneware	Bristol slip	body		
	8	1	whiteware	blue			embossed blue flow decoration
	9	4	whiteware	white	rim	cups	
	10	3	whiteware	white	rim	plate	
	11	3	whiteware	white	rim	small plates	
	14	9	whiteware	white	body		

Table G: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 4

Table 26: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Upper Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #9	1	1	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nails				machine made
	2	1	staple				
PN #10	9	1	"S" hook				
	14	17	2 - 2 1/2" nails				machine made
	13	12	2 1/2- 3 1/2" nails				machine made
	11	18	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nails				machine made
	6	3	carriage bolts				
	2	1	misc. copper/brass				
	16	1	misc. lead				
	15	11	nail frag.				
	10	1	nail w/ rubber stopper				
	3	1	RR spike				
	5	1	RR track bolt				
	12	2	screws				
	4	3	square head bolts				
	1	1	tin can top				
	7	18	unidentified iron frag.				
	8	10	wire				

Table 27: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 4, Upper Level

PN #10	1	1	humorous-left diaphysis				bovine
	3	2	pelvis segments				bovine
	8	1	lumbar vertebra frag.			superior, lateral	bovine
	9	1	cross-section of unidentified limb				bovine
	2	1	left pelvis acetabulum				pig
	6	1	right rib fragment				pig
	7	1	unsided rib fragment				pig
	4	1	thoracic vertebra frag.				unidentified
	5	1	pelvis acetabulum frag.				unidentified
	10	1	cross-section of unidentified limb fragment	unidentified			
	11	11	unidentified fragments				

Table 28: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Upper Level

PN #10	1	1	graphite bar				
	2	1	piece of beer bottle label				

Table H: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 4

Table 29: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #15	2	4	flat glass	clear			
	1	1	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table 30: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Lower Level

PN #15	1	1	building material	brown slip	body	ceramic pipe	
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Table 31: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Lower Level

PN #15	1	1	3 1/2-5 1/2" nail				machine made
	2	1	nail frag.				

Table 32: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 4, Lower Level

PN #15	1	1	roof slate				
	2	1	small agate marble	quartz			hand ground

Table I: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 5

Table 33: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 5, Upper Level

Provenience number	Catalogue Number	Number of artifact	Type of artifact	Color of artifact	Part	Function	Comments:
PN #12	1	1	misc./unidentified	clear			
	8	3	bottle	brown	base	1/2 pint flask	"marked: "D-9", "2 2642 51 1", "M-1621 A"
	10	13	bottle	brown	body		
	4	1	bottle	clear	finish		applied finish, crown top
	12	1	bottle	clear	neck		
PN #13	3	1	bottle	green	base	mineral water bottle	marked: "Hunyadi Janos Saxlehmer Bitterquelle" 1863-1900
	11	1	bottle	light green	body		
	7	1	flat glass	clear			
	5	1	glassware	clear	base		
	9	1	glassware	clear	rim	cream bottle	
	1	9	headlight lens	clear	diameter		flat
	2	1	headlight lens	clear	diameter		curved
	6	1	misc./unidentified	clear			textured or frosted
	13	3	misc./unidentified	clear	body		
PN #14	5	1	bottle	brown	base		
	4	2	bottle	brown	body		
	11	2	bottle	clear	base		
	8	3	bottle	clear	finish/neck		machine finished
	1	1	bottle	clear	complete	worcestershiresauce	marked: Lea and Perrins
	2	2	bottle	clear	complete	pharmacy	double beaded
	3	3	bottle	clear	complete	pharmacy	single beaded, semi-machine made
	7	1	bottle	milk white		jar lid liner	
	13	2	bottle	clear	body		marked: "N" & "185"
	16	3	flatglass	clear			
	9	1	glassware	clear	base		
	10	1	glassware	clear	base		
	12	4	glassware	clear	rim		
	6	1	jar	clear	base	Ball Mason jar	marked: "B"
	17	3	large bottle	clear	base	wine bottle	C. S. and Company
	14	56	misc./unidentified	clear	body		
	15	1	misc./unidentified	light green			
PN #16	1	1	bottle	brown	body	1/2 pint whiskey flask	applied finish
	2	3	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table I: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 5

Table 34: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 5, Upper Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #12	1	2	brick				
PN #13	3	2	building material	brown slip	body	construction tile	
	4	2	building material				
	1	1	porcelain	white	rim	electric fixture	
	2	1	whiteware	white	body		
PN #14	2	4	burned		body		
	4	2	porcelain	white	body		transfer print -w/pink and yellow flowers
	3	1	whiteware	blue	body		embossed blue flow
	1	2	whiteware	white	rim	saucer	
PN #16	1	5	whiteware		body		

Table 35: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 5, Upper Level

PN #13	2	1	pulltab				
	1	9	unidentified iron frag.				
PN #14	1	2	3 1/2- 5 1/2" nails				machine made
	5	2	large tin lid				
	2	2	nail frag.				
	3	1	tack				
	4	4	unidentified iron frag.				artifacts contained in two bags total
PN #16	1	1	large bolt				

Table 36: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 5, Upper Level

PN #14	1	11	left valves				commercial oysters
	2	7	right valves				commercial oysters
PN #13	1	1	left valve				commercial oysters
	2	1	right valve				commercial oysters
PN #16	1	1	rib fragment				unidentified

Table 37: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 5, Upper Level

PN #13	1	1	plastic coated wire				
	2	1	plastic handle			toy part	

Table J: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 5

Table 38: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 5, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #17	1	7	stoneware	Bristol slip	rim	bowl	
	2	6	stoneware	Bristol slip	body		
	3	22	whiteware	white	body		

Table 39: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 5, Lower Level

PN #17	2	5	nail frag.				
	1	9	unidentified iron frag.				

Table 40: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 5, Lower Level

PN #17	1	1	unsided rib fragment				bovine
	2	1	cervical vertebra fragment		superior, lateral		bovine
	3	4	unidentified fragments				

Table K: Artifacts from the Lower Level of Test Trench 6

Table 41: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 6, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #18	1	1	bottle	brown	body		
	2	1	bottle	clear	finish/neck		applied finish
	4	1	bottle	clear	base		marked: "H"
	5	1	bottle	clear	base		marked: "MFC CO", "YORK"
	6	3	flat glass	clear			
	3	1	glassware	clear	base		
	7	2	milk bottle	white	rim/neck		
	8	4	misc./unidentified	clear	body		

Table 42: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 6, Lower Level

PN #18	1	1	stoneware	brown & grey	body		
	2	6	whiteware	white	body		
	3	1	painted soft paste	pink	body		
	4	2	porcelain	white	body		

Table 43: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 6, Lower Level

PN #18	1	2	unidentified iron frag.				
	2	2	2 1/2-3 1/2" nails				machine made
	3	4	nail frag.				
	4	1	bolt/screw				

Table 44: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 6, Lower Level

PN #18	2	1	lumbar vertebra fragment		superior lateral		bovine
	1	1	unsided rib fragment				pig
	3	2	unidentified				

Table 45: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 6, Lower Level

PN #18	1	1	4 hole button	white glass			
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Table L: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 8

Table 46: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 8, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #23	2	1	glassware	clear	rim		
	1	5	misc./unidentified	clear			
	3	1	misc./unidentified	light green			

Table 47: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 8, Lower Level

PN #23	1	1	whiteware	white	rim		
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Table 48: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 8, Lower Level

PN #23	3	2	3 1/2-5 1/2" nails				machine made
	2	1	large square nut				
	4	4	nail. frag.				
	1	4	unidentified iron frag.				

Table 49: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 8, Lower Level

PN #23	1	1	Bennington Marble				large, salt glazed clay
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Table M: Artifacts from the Upper Level of Test Trench 9

Table 50: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 9, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #24	1	1	bottle	clear	finish/neck		applied finish
	2	1	bottle	clear	body	medicine	marked: "root", "live..", "remedy"
	3	7	misc./unidentified	clear	body		

Table N: Artifacts from the Upper Levels of Test Trench 7 (Weathercraft)

Table 51: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Upper Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN #19	1	2	flat glass	clear			

Table 52: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Upper Level

PN #19	4	3	brick	white and yellow			painted
	5	1	Japanese porcelain	white	body		w/ khaki flowers
	2	1	stoneware	Albany slip	base		
	3	1	stoneware	Bristol slip	body		
	1	1	whiteware	white	base		
	6	1	whiteware	white	rim		painted-blue

Table 53: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Upper Level

PN #19	5	1	2 1/2 - 3 1/2 " nail				machine made
	4	1	3 1/2 - 5 1/2" nail				machine made
	2	1	double headed nails				
	6	1	nail fragment				
	3	1	screw w/ washer				
	1	2	wire				

Table 54: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 7, Upper Level

PN #19	1	1	unsided rib fragment				bovine
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Table 55: Misc. Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Lower Level

PN #19	1	1	painted wood				
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Table O: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 7 (Weathercraft)

Table 56: Glass Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Lower Level

Provenience number	Catalogue Number	Number of artifact	Type of artifact	Color of artifact	Part	Function	Comments:
PN #21	3	1	bottle	clear	finish/neck		
	6	1	bottle	clear	base		marked: "WIN" (7E) "125-B" "64" "L"
	7	1	bottle	clear	base		marked: "6" "7"
	2	1	bottle/jar	brown	body/shoulder		marked: "TO BE"
	4	2	chimney glass	clear	body		
	9	1	eye glass lens	clear	rim		
	10	4	flat glass	clear			
	8	1	glassware	clear	rim	tumbler	
	5	1	jar/bottle	clear	body		marked: "DA" "TER(?)"
	1	1	light bulb part	clear			
	11	25	misc./unidentified	clear	body		
PN #22	6	4	bottle	brown	body		
	1	1	bottle	clear	finish/neck		
	2	2	bottle	clear	base		marked: "7"
	3	1	bottle	clear	base		marked "WINE"
	4	1	bottle	clear	base		
	7	1	bottle	clear	finish/neck		
	12	1	bottle	clear	shoulder		marked: "SE"
	10	1	chimney glass	clear			
	8	12	flat glass	clear			
	9	1	glassware	clear	base	tumbler	fluted
	11	2	glassware	milk white		jar lid	
	5	3	jar	clear	rim		
	13	11	misc./unidentified	clear			

Table 57: Ceramic Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Lower Level

PN # 22	5	1	porcelain	white	body		
	1	14	stoneware	Bristol slip	various	jug	
	4	1	stoneware	brown slip	body		
	2	2	whiteware	white	rim and base		
	3	2	whiteware	yellow	rim	sugar bowl	
PN # 21	1	1	brick	painted white			
	2	2	whiteware	white	body		brown transfer
	3	3	whiteware	white	body		

**Table O: Artifacts from the Lower Levels of Test Trench 7
(Weathercraft)**

Table 58: Metal Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Lower Level

<i>Provenience number</i>	<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Number of artifact</i>	<i>Type of artifact</i>	<i>Color of artifact</i>	<i>Part</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Comments:</i>
PN # 21	10	22	0 - 2 1/2 " nails				machine made
	5	1	1/4 " rod				10 inches long
	11	85	2 - 2 1/2" nails				machine made
	13	78	2 1/2 - 3 1/2 " nail				machine made
	12	5	3 1/2 - 5 1/2 " nails				machine made
	6	1	cloth covered wire				
	7	14	double headed nails				
	3	1	hose end				
	2	2	lid w/ label fragments				
	14	42	nail fragments				
	9	2	screws				
	1	1	tin lid				
	8	20	unidentified iron frag.				
	4	1	window latch				
PN # 22	11	9	0 - 2 1/2 " nails				machine made
	1	1	1950's wrench				
	13	18	2 - 2 1/2" nails				machine made
	10	29	2 1/2 - 3 1/2 " nail				machine made
	14	8	3 1/2 - 5 1/2 " nails				machine made
	7	1	brass nail				
	8	4	copper or brass misc. fragments				
	4	4	double headed nails				
	5	1	eye hook				
	3	1	insulated copper wire				
	12	17	nail fragments				
	6	3	screws				
	2	1	tin can bottom				
	9	7	unidentified iron frag.				

Table 59: Faunal Remains, Test Trench 7, Lower Level

PN # 21	2	1	cervical vertebra fragment		sawed through the middle		bovine
	1	1	unsided rib fragment				pig
	3	1	unidentified vertebra fragment				unidentified
	4	4	unidentified				
	5	2	unidentified		burned		

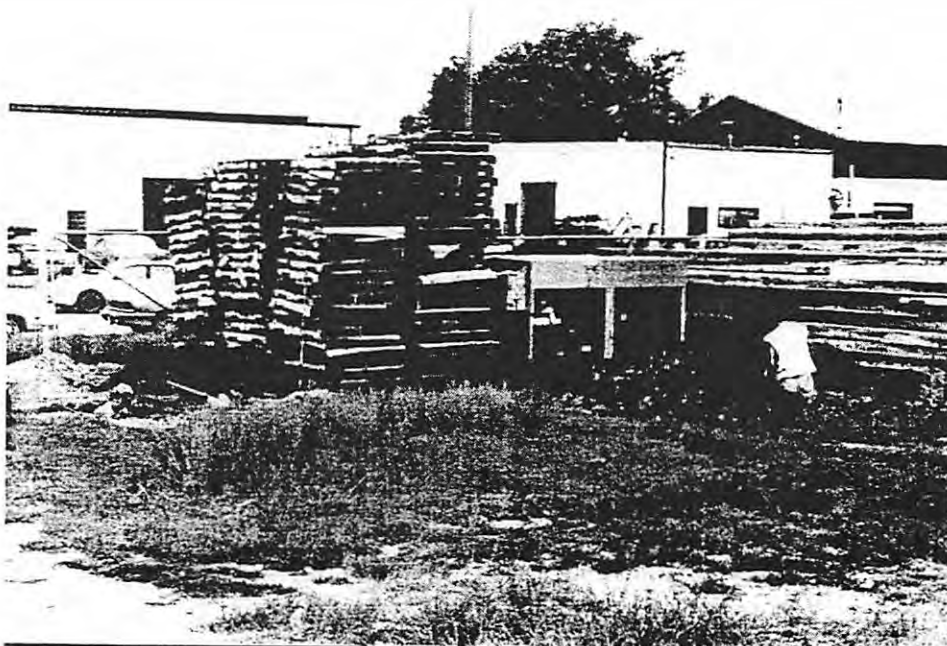
Table 60: Miscellaneous Artifacts, Test Trench 7, Lower Level

PN #21	2	1	blue plastic clip				
	3	1	linoleum				
	1	1	nylons				
PN #22	1	1	painted wood				
	2	1	syringe needle				

APPENDIX B

Valley Ice Site Photographs

Photograph 1:



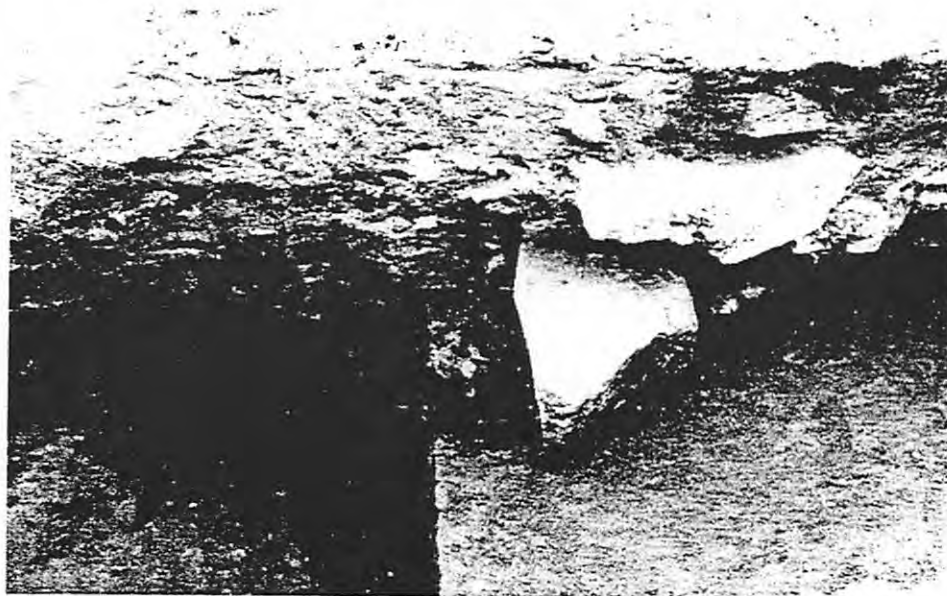
Valley Ice Site Area, NE view, Test Trenches 1 and 2

Photograph 2:



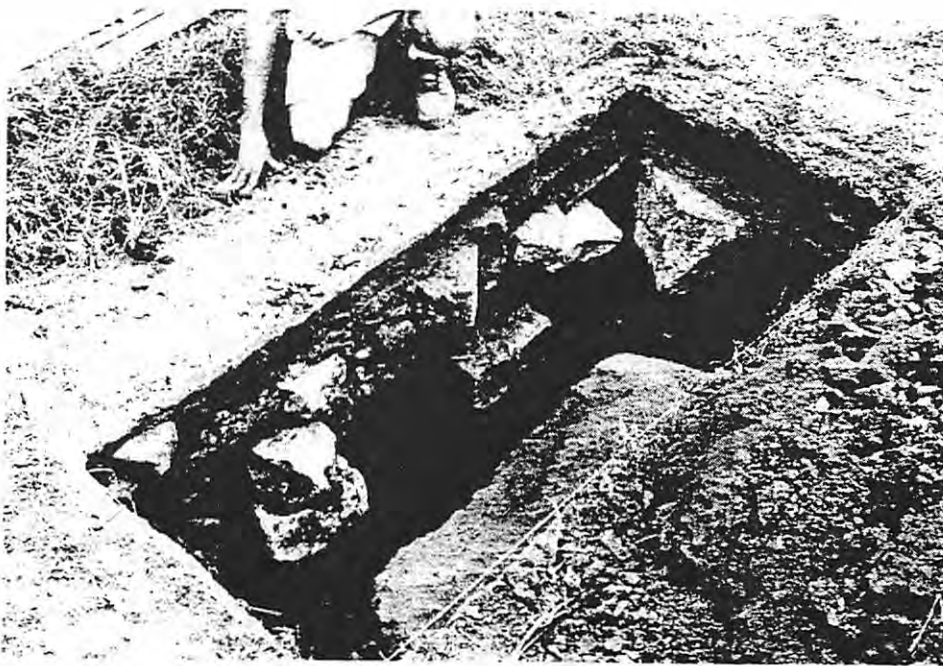
Test Trenches 1 and 3, Structural elements;
wood post and limestone blocks, East view

Photograph 3:



Test Trenches 1 and 3, Structural elements;
Wood post and limestone blocks, SW view

Photograph 4:



Test Trench 2, Upper levels w/ concrete fill, SW view