

**Archeological Collections Management:
Old Washington State Park,
Washington, Hempstead County, Arkansas
ANCRC Grant 98-001**

AAS Project 98-03
January 29, 1999

By
Kathleen H. Cande
Jamie C. Brandon

Submitted to
Ms. Judy Gaddy
Grants Coordinator
Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council
1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201



ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Sponsored Research Program, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249
Phone (501) 575-6560 Fax (501) 575-5453



Table of Contents

Project Description	1
A Note on the State Site Number and Town Block Numbers	1
Archeology at Old Washington State Park	5
Analysis of Selected Proveniences, Old Washington Historic State Park, ANCRC Grant 98-001	11
Conclusions	24
References Cited	29
Appendix A	
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY	33
Appendix B	
OBJECTS SUITABLE FOR EXHIBIT	37

List of Figures

Figure 1. Pre-kitchen construction features, Sanders block, 3HE236-32.	12
Figure 2. Feature 4 in Unit S15/E18, 1981 AAS Training Program.	13
Figure 3. Full extent of Feature 4 brick paving, 1981 AAS Training Program.	14

List of Tables

Table 1. Site Numbers Assigned to Individual Properties Within Old Washington.	2
Table 2. Archeological Collections From Old Washington State Park.	3
Table 3. Old Washington Archeological Excavation Records, By Project.	4
Table 4. S15/E18, Level 1 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	15
Table 5. S15/E18, Level 2 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	16
Table 6. S15/E18, Level 3 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	17
Table 7. S15/E18, Level 4 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	18
Table 8. S15/E18, Level 5 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	18
Table 9. S15/E18, Level 6 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	19
Table 10. S15/E18, Level 7 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	19
Table 11. S15/E18, Level 8 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	20
Table 12. Feature 25 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	21
Table 13. Feature 44 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	22
Table 14. Feature 46 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	23
Table 15. Feature 47 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	25
Table 16. Feature 48 Artifacts, Sanders Block.	26
Table 17. Problematic Artifacts, Sanders Block.	26



Project Description

The antebellum town of Washington, Arkansas (state site number 3HE236), in Hempstead County was once the county seat, the Confederate state capital during the Civil War and a booming cotton town on the Southwest Trail. It is perhaps the best surviving example of nineteenth century county seat in the Old Southwest (Stewart-Abernathy 1993:2). Unfortunately the town's prosperity was short-lived. Several devastating fires and its omission from major railway routes condemned Washington to the role of economic backwater. The town's economic loss was preservation's gain, however, since a stagnant economy meant that very little of the town's architecture changed during the course of the twentieth century. The town became a state park in 1973 after many years of careful stewardship by the Pioneer Washington Preservation Foundation (beginning in 1958) (Stewart-Abernathy 1997:2).

Ten years of historical archeology has been undertaken at the preserved town by the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS). Much of the artifacts and data collected have yet to be analyzed, synthesized and written up. Most urban historical archeology to date in the United States has focused on large or very old cities such as Annapolis (Leone 1988) Atlanta (Blakely and Beck 1982), New Orleans (Castille et al.1982), St. Augustine (Deagan 19) and St. Mary's City (Miller 1988). Study of Old Washington could provide important information to bridge the gap between the study of plantation and tenant farm sites in the rural South and major urban centers such as Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, New Orleans, and St. Louis. The park is one of the highlights of the state's heritage tourism program. It is appropriate to now begin the process of looking at the body of archeological data collected from the town since 1980 in order to enhance our knowledge, add to interpretive value, and appreciate the significance of life in Washington on the local, regional, and national levels.

In July of 1997, work began on ANCRC grant 98-001, awarded to the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) for the purpose of inventory of more than 80,000 artifacts recovered from excavations at antebellum houseplaces and public buildings in Old Washington State Park. Additionally, six specific proveniences were chosen for detailed analysis and interpretation. The Survey also selected and identified a number of objects in the collection suitable for use in permanent interpretive exhibits at the park. This project is the first step toward the preparation of a comprehensive technical report summarizing the results of more than ten years of archeological research at Old Washington. The assembly, inventory, and analysis of the collections in the context of the archeological research completed at Old Washington is integral to the inclusion of these data in interpretive exhibits and their dissemination to the public.

A Note on the State Site Number and Town Block Numbers

Arkansas state site numbers assigned to archeological sites conform to the Smithsonian Institution's trinomial system developed in the 1930s. The first part of the state site number is "3" for Arkansas, the second part is a two-letter abbreviation for the county (e.g., HE is Hempstead County), and the third number (e.g., 236) indicates that Washington was the 236th site recorded in Hempstead County. When archeological research began in Old Washington, the town site was subdivided using the block numbers shown on the original town plat. Thus, the Sanders house property is referred to as site number 3HE236-32 because the house stands in block number 32. Table 1 summarizes the site numbers assigned to specific properties to date.

ASSEMBLY AND INVENTORY OF COLLECTIONS AND RECORDS

Approximately 155 boxes of artifacts collected from archeological excavations at Old Washington State Park from 1980 through 1989 were assembled in the Sponsored Research Program laboratory in Fayetteville.

Table 1. Site Numbers Assigned to Individual Properties Within Old Washington.

<u>State Site Number</u>	<u>Property Name</u>
3HE236-4	Brunson
3HE236-6	Block 6
3HE236-14	Block 14
3HE236-14:1,4*	Lots 1-4, Washington Hotel
3HE236-18	Block 18, Magnolia Tree
3HE236-19	Block-Catts House
3HE236-32	Sanders House
3HE236-58	Block 58
3HE236-59	Williams House complex
3HE236-200**	Hempstead House
3HE236-JR1	Norwood House

*- because of intensive commercial use of Block 14, it was subdivided into lots 1-4
 ** - within city limits, but outside platted areas, arbitrary number chosen (Stewart-Abernathy 1987a)

The bulk of the collection had been housed at the AAS research station at Arkansas Tech University in Russellville, while the remainder was stored at the AAS research station at Southern Arkansas University in Magnolia and at the Survey's curation facility in Fayetteville.

An initial inventory of artifact boxes from each excavation was made. Since each collection had been assigned an Arkansas Archeological Survey accession number (a two part number, with the first two digits indicating the year the collection was made and the second, a unique number identifying the collection), it was simple to physically organize the boxes. Table 2 is a summary of the archeological collections according to accession number.

Collections were systematically removed from acidic corrugated cardboard boxes (21 in x 21 in x 3 in). They were repackaged into labeled 4 mil polyethylene ziplock bags. The bags were placed in either 3.5 or 10 gallon polyethylene Rubbermaid brand boxes with lids. Both the bags and boxes are of archival quality, that is, they will not contribute to the deterioration of the artifacts. Another advantage of the polyethylene boxes is that a microenvironment can be created inside them. For example, silica gel packets can be included in a box containing metal artifacts to absorb moisture and retard corrosion. Each box has been labeled with the AAS accession number, block number or property name, and contents such as ceramics, glass, or building materials in permanent black ink. The boxes have been numbered in sequence beginning with collections made in 1980. All of these procedures follow revised curation standards included in the *Arkansas State Plan* (Davis 1982).

Project records were also assembled in Fayetteville. Much of these data had been curated by Dr. Leslie C. "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy at the AAS station in Russellville since he directed much of the fieldwork and continues to pursue research on Old Washington. A standard set of records is routinely created during the course of an archeological excavation. These documents (including maps, field notes, logs of various proveniences excavated, photographs, background research, analysis forms), along with the artifacts and soil samples collected comprise a permanent record of the excavation. In most instances, archeological excavation is a destructive process, so that the observations and discoveries made in the field are irreplaceable. Therefore, the records in Dr. Stewart-Abernathy's possession were borrowed, and copies made. Other records on file with the AAS Registrar were checked out, copied, and returned to that office. Once this grant and ANCRG grant 99-001 are completed, this set of records will be submitted to the AAS Registrar for permanent curation. The AAS Registrar's office is the repository for all archeological site data in Arkansas. It is Survey policy to

Table 2. Archeological Collections From Old Washington State Park.

<u>AAS Accession Number</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Property/Block No(s).</u>	<u>Apx. No. of "Old" Artifact Boxes</u>	<u>Apx. No. Objects</u>
80-650	Reconnaissance and Auger Testing	Block/19, Sanders/32 Monroe/ Stuart/ "Town Site"	1	50
81-500	AA Society Training Program	Sanders/32	30	50,000+
81-668	Williams House-Block 59 Survey	Williams/59	1	
81-669	Williams House	Williams/59	1	
82-572	AA Society Training Program	Block/19	30	
82-579	Training Program (surface collection behind lab)		1	
82-580	Training Program (donated collection)		1	
82-581	Training Program (surface collection behind Royston House)		1	
83-514	AA Society Training Program (AAS 559)	Block/19	30	25,000 ('82 & '83 Tr. Progs.)
84-503	Block Monitoring	Block/19	1	100
84-513	Block Porch Piers Salvage (AAS 575)	Block/19	3	800
84-519	AA Society Training Program	Block 6	1	2000
84-520	Training Program	Block 58	1	
84-855	Training Program	Block 18	1	
86-503	Block Porch Piers Excavation (AAS 627)	Block/19	2	1303
87-488	Washington Hotel Block Monitoring	14	1	100
89-831	Norwood House Excavation I (AAS 719)	Norwood	4	2784
90-1535	Norwood House Excavation II (AAS 755)	Norwood	1	127
92-1273	Sanders House (AAS 847)	Sanders/32	30	755 counted to date
93-1265	Confederate Statehouse Porch Excavation (AAS 883)		1	2079
	Type Collections	Block/19, Sanders/32	8	200
TOTALS			150	85,298

maintain a duplicate set of records for each site at the appropriate Survey station. Table 3 summarizes the records generated for each excavation project and assembled as part of this grant.

One of the most important ways that observations are recorded in the field is with field notebooks maintained by the field director and area supervisors. These contain a daily journal of duties performed in the field, along with more specific information such as measurements from transit mapping of excavation units and features. Frequently important observations are recorded as excavations proceed, and the more subjective aspects of features and excavation unit levels are detailed. In addition to field notebooks, a number of forms were used for recording data during the field and laboratory phases of various investigations. These forms have evolved over the years at the Survey in response to the needs of many field directors, the nature of the sites excavated, and advancements in the AAS computerized database management system, but in general are much like the records maintained by most professional archeologists.

These include the following: an accession block log which records the types of artifacts collected for each unique accession; a field specimen number (FSN) catalog for recording accession numbers and field specimen numbers assigned to excavation unit levels, features, surface collections, and special samples that may be collected; an excavation unit level form for recording FS numbers, excavation techniques employed, descriptions of the soil matrix, remarks concerning features, artifacts, special samples or anomalies, and for sketching floor plans; a feature log for tracking all of the features discovered during an excavation; a feature form for recording horizontal and vertical control readings, measurements, FS numbers, photographs, descriptions and field drawings of cross-sections and plan views; auger/shovel test record forms for recording the location, depth, soil matrix and artifacts found in each test; and maps depicting boundaries of various

Table 3. Old Washington Archeological Excavation Records, By Project.

AAS Acc. No.	Project Name	Acc. Block Log	FSN Catalog	Excav. Unit Level Sheets	Feature Log	Feature Records	Auger/Sh. Test Rec.	Field Notes	Maps	Other Records
80-650	Recon. and Augering	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	No	1985 OW Master Plan
81-500	AA Society Training Prog.	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	X	X	Excav. unit summary sheets, Photo Logs, misc. backgrd. data grid diagram, Lab proc., Lab notes and forms, Lab catalog, Sack log
81-668	Block 59	X	X	n/a	X	X	n/a	X	X	Color slide logs, mapping data, lab data (prelim. count forms, etc.); Feature 14 records: feature forms, prelim. count forms, bag lot summary
81-669	Survey									
82-572	AA Society Training Prog.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Matrix sample log, prelim. artifact count forms, soil sample collection log; Feature 14 records: plan view map, mapping data, ceramic analysis notes, sets, maker's marks, prelim. count forms
83-514	AA Society Training Prog.	X	X	X	No	X	n/a	X	X	C. Witsell memos
84-503	Block-Catts Monitoring	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X	Relative elev., Brick sizes, Soil samples, artifact totals, artifact count sheets, bag lot sheets, bag lot artifact inventory sheets
84-513	Block-Catts Porch Piers Salvage (AAS-SRP 575)	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	X	Mapping data, select coll. records, coll. circle artifact counts, prelim. count forms
84-519	AA Society Training Prog.	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	X	No	No	Mapping data, coll. circle notes/maps, artifact ct. table, prelim. ct. sheets
84-520	AA Society Training Prog.	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	No	No	Artifact count sheets
84-855	AA Society Training Prog.	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	No	Artifact count sheets, misc. notes
86-503	Block Porch Piers (AAS-SRP 627)	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	X	X	Sketch map; correspondence
87-488	Washington Hotel Block Monit., Hempstead House	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	n/a	AHPP Standing Structure form, List of discards, DELOS printouts*
89-831	Norwood House I (AAS-SRP 719)	X	X	X	X	X	n/a	X	X	DELOS printouts
90-1535	Norwood House II (AAS-SRP 755)	X	X	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	Elevations, Backhoe trench profiles, point plotted items, misc. notes/data, auger test artifact inventory, DELOS data for auger tests only
92-1273	Sanders Outblids.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	DELOS printouts
93-1265	Confederate State Capitol (AAS-SRP 883)	X	X	X	n/a	X	X	X	X	

*- DELOS is a computer based data management and retrieval system developed by the AAS for basic artifact inventory (Cande 1992).

properties investigated, standing structures, locations of excavation units and features, and topographic features. Other records were generated as needed, particularly during laboratory processing and preliminary sorting and counting.

Archeology at Old Washington State Park

INITIAL RECONNAISSANCE AND AUGER TESTING, 1980

The first archeological fieldwork undertaken at Old Washington State Park, during 2 days in 1980, was designed to collect preliminary information on several properties so that decisions regarding research priorities could be made and related to the park's master plan. The work was also intended to educate the planning team on the potential for historical archeology in the park

At the Block house (Block 19), 18 auger tests were excavated, all of which produced artifacts. The maximum depth of these tests was 88 cm below surface. A collection was also made of artifacts on the ground surface behind the house. Seven auger tests were excavated at the Monroe House, with six containing artifacts, to a maximum depth below surface of 53 cm. The ten auger tests excavated at the Sanders house (Block 32) all contained artifacts, to a depth of 85 cm below surface. Surface collections were also made at the Stuart House and the "Town Site."

Archeologist Stewart-Abernathy concluded that highest priority should be given to excavation of the Block and Sanders house kitchens, followed by the Williams house, Woodlawn, the Holcomb-Hill log house, Carrigan-Williams house, and Daniel Webster Jones house (Guthrie and Witsell 1985). The Monroe house site is heavily disturbed due either to bulldozing or erosion, and few artifacts were found there, with none dating to the 1850s-1860s. Stewart-Abernathy also notes that the park master plan projects relocation of overhead utilities to below surface at some time in the future that will require at least monitoring by a professional archeologist.

1981 ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY/SOCIETY TRAINING PROGRAM

The Arkansas Archeological Society is a group of individuals, both amateur and professional, who share an interest in the archeological heritage of Arkansas. With over 700 members across the United States, the Society has been in existence for over 30 years. Efforts of Society members have been crucial in the preservation of Arkansas's archeological heritage, including the creation of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Arkansas's unmarked burial protection legislation, and, most recently, the inauguration of Arkansas Archeology Week. One of the most important Society events is the annual Training Program in field archeology, each June/July. These programs have been held at various sites around the state and are generally supervised by the staff of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Participants are taught the basics of excavation and laboratory processing, and attend half-day seminars on subjects ranging from photography and identification of animal bone to Arkansas archeology and site survey techniques. More experienced Society members serve as area supervisors, and everyone has a chance to dig or wash artifacts.

The Training Program was held at Old Washington State Park during the summers of 1981 through 1984. The fact that the Training Program was held at the same site for four seasons allowed for continuity of effort and investigation of larger portions of the Block and Sanders properties. Since all of the Society members volunteer their time and effort, a tremendous amount of research was conducted with moderate cost to State Parks. After the field sessions, volunteers at both the Survey's University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff and

Arkansas Tech research stations washed, sorted, numbered and boxed artifacts. Dr. Stewart-Abernathy directed all of the fieldwork.

The 1981 Training Program was held from June 26 through July 12 at the Sanders House (Block 32). Three phases of excavations were planned, as follows: in Phase 1 two trenches (1 meter long x 50 centimeters wide) were to be excavated by hand across the axes of the building, intersecting atop the central chimney column to reveal the condition of perimeter building supports and the chimney fall; in Phase 2 two opposite quadrants of the kitchen would be excavated in 2 meter square units to reveal the building perimeter, expose remains of chimney column, and to locate the remaining two corners of the building (The kitchen consisted of two rooms with a central chimney and two fireplaces; it was removed in the 1920s); and, if time allowed, during Phase 3 the remainder of the opposite quadrants would be excavated, with total exposure of kitchen interior and kitchen foundation lines. It was anticipated that the sealed context of features would provide the most useful assemblage of artifacts for interpreting behavior, and the arrangement of features related to building construction, maintenance, use and demolition will be most useful in reconstructing past life at Sanders.

Over 50,000 artifacts were collected from 125 proveniences and 34 features at the Sanders house during the 1981 Training Program. Eighteen excavation units were opened, including 2.5 m by 2 m, 2 m by 2 m, and 1 m by 2 m. This work demonstrated that the archeological deposits at the Sanders house have been disturbed by twentieth century construction and maintenance. For example, evidence of a privy constructed in the 1940s was found, along with portions of a ceramic drain pipe installed across the property in recent decades. Little evidence was found for the brick chimney column. It is possible that the brick was recycled or that the chimney remains were removed when the privy was installed. Four brick features were uncovered in the northern portion of the kitchen, including the following: Feature 3, a brick line; Feature 4, brick paving, Feature 14, a rectangular paved area partially under Feature 4 paving, and Feature 16, a brick line parallel to Feature 3 and the street grid.

The data collected during the 1981 Society Training Program has enabled the reconstruction of six major events in the life of the Sanders property, as follows:

- 1) During the 1830s-1840s organic waste, ceramic dishes, cut nails, glass bottles and other items were discarded onto the ground under what would become the kitchen, creating a 10-15 cm thick sheet midden.
- 2) A rectangular area of unmortared brick paving was created (designated Feature 14) from reused bricks. The paving resembles a walkway.
- 3) The construction of a second unmortared brick paving area, Feature 4, partially on top of Feature 14 brick paving. This was also made from reused brick and some undressed rock slabs.
- 4) A stratum of brick rubble and ash was laid down (designated Feature 19, S18 E18) that is possibly associated with chimney fall from the kitchen.
- 5) Construction of Feature 16, contemporaneous with Feature 3; two wall lines associated with kitchen, providing an in-fill attempt between piers or a brief continuous foundation line at northern corners of building, and
- 6) Two kitchen wall lines (Features 3 and 16) were damaged while the kitchen was still standing. These may represent additional supports installed to carry the weight of the building.

A preliminary analysis of some of the archeological data reveals as many as three building episodes at the Sanders property: (1) the construction of a brick walkway; (2) covering of the walkway with a second layer of paving made of salvaged brick; and (3) construction of the kitchen. The kitchen building may have rested on a shallow, narrow brick foundation at its north end and deeply planted posts on the south end.

WILLIAMS HOUSE COMPLEX—SURVEY OF PORTIONS OF BLOCK 59, 1981

A one day survey, necessitated by the planned move of the antebellum Williams house from its original site to Block 59 was conducted by the AAS on October 5, 1981. Block 59 will become a restaurant complex for the park. Artifacts on the ground surface were collected, and auger tests excavated along three transects crossing the block. A map of the block was created, showing two areas of building rubble, and the locations of the auger tests.

The survey revealed that there are sparse archeological deposits remaining from the known twentieth century occupation. Only a cut nail found in one of the auger tests dates to before 1908. Most of the artifacts found date to the Holt house period (1926-1975) and include whiteware, window glass, bottle glass, machine-made brick, a lantern chimney fragment, stoneware water pipe fragment and brick mortar.

1982 AND 1983 ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TRAINING PROGRAMS, BLOCK-CATTS HOUSE

In the summers of 1982 and 1983, the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program was again held at Old Washington State Park. Instead of the Sanders house, the focus this time was the Block-Catts house in Block 19. Three research priorities were identified as follows: (1) seek architectural evidence of the Block-Catts detached kitchen, acquire evidence of the size, layout, and appearance by cross-trenching the kitchen area, and establishing block excavations; (2) delineate the spatial position of the kitchen in relation to other structures on the property and identify changes in use through time; and (3) compare the Block kitchen with Sanders kitchen, including building placement and lifestyles.

To accomplish these goals, the hypothetical kitchen location was divided into three target areas: the low rise (examined with a 50 cm wide test trench north to south; segmented into 2 m lengths; widened into a 2 m x 2 m unit), the expected central chimney area (1 m wide trench dug south to north to ca. 60 cm below surface; segmented into 2 m lengths; 1 m x 1 m and 1 m x 2 m units added; if chimney not found, trench widened to 2 m), and the space between the rise and the original house (one 4 m by 4 m unit excavated either side of central chimney).

By the end of the 1982 Training Program, Feature 14 (a large trash pit in the kitchen) was recognized as a dark, artifact-filled stain in two excavation units. Twelve auger tests were dug, areas were stripped with a backhoe, twelve excavation units were opened, 17 features were found, and preliminary counts were made of most of the artifacts collected. During the 1983 Training Program, excavation of Feature 14 was completed, along with 16 excavation units, and several new features. Preliminary counts of artifacts collected in 1983 were also made.

Stewart-Abernathy (1985:9-11) summarizes the preliminary results of the 1982 and 1983 Training Programs by noting that approximately 25,000 artifacts dating from the 1820s-1850s were found, the kitchen is thought to have been constructed in the 1830s and demolished in the 1940s or 1950s, and that a root cellar under the rear kitchen room was abandoned by the early 1840s.

BLOCK-CATTS HOUSE MONITORING, 1984

Early in 1984, State Parks planned to grade portions of the Block house property to create a drainage swale along the northern perimeter of the house. Poor drainage in this area had caused the house sills to rot. Auger tests were excavated prior to the grading, and a surface collection was made during the work in February. Two excavation units were opened, revealing portions of the front porch piers.

Evidence of an early porch was uncovered near the northeast corner of the house, suggesting that this porch was just under 10 ft wide. An excellent sample of nineteenth century artifacts was collected, the locations of twentieth century utility trenches plotted, and a deep pit feature was found but left in place.

Stewart-Abernathy (1984) recommended that an in-depth archeological excavation be carried out at the Block house to: (1) define the nature of the surviving evidence of remaining piers; (2) define the nature of the apparent curtain wall at south end of early porch; (3) understand the relationship of the bottom of the porch piers and the buried land surface; and (4) take the piers apart carefully to recognize artifacts found within and immediately below them.

BLOCK PORCH PIERS SALVAGE, ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1984

Conditions often dictate that archeological excavations be undertaken as an emergency or "salvage" measure when construction or some other ground-disturbing activity is imminent. This was the case in March of 1984, when State Parks planned to stabilize the Block house foundation by pouring concrete footings for new piers. The goal of the archeological work was to excavate and record the subsurface remains of four brick house piers thought to date to the 1830s.

One L-shaped and three linear house piers were documented, along with other piers from a longer porch, the brick base of a demolished chimney, a buried topsoil horizon dating to the earliest decades of the house, a robber trench possibly associated with a former stairway, and a probable prehistoric hearth. The distribution of artifacts indicates that the back of the house was used more heavily for trash disposal than the front.

1984 ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TRAINING PROGRAM, INTENSIVE SURVEY BLOCKS 6, 18, AND 58

During the third and final year that the Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program was held at Old Washington, emphasis shifted from hand excavation at the Block and Sanders properties to mapping and surface collections of three "vacant" lots. These are Blocks 6 and 58, both vacant, and Block 18, which has had no structures on it since the 1940s. Block 6 was once used for the Block family store and other commercial purposes, while the Mirick-Collins farmstead and a Methodist church stood on Block 58. Three major activities were planned for each block, as follows: (1) field work—mapping, controlled surface collection, auger tests, shovel tests, metal detector survey, dowsing; (2) oral history; and (3) documentary research. These steps were undertaken in order to establish baseline information on the condition of the archeological record, to organize available data on the occupation of the blocks, to prepare maps so that future finds can be plotted accurately, and to establish a representative collection of artifacts for use by Park staff.

At Block 6, two wells were excavated, along with 34 auger tests. General surface collections were made, and 53 controlled collection circles were set up, artifacts collected, and locations mapped. At Block 58, four auger tests were excavated, controlled collections made from 49 circles and general surface collections made. Preliminary artifact count sheets were completed for artifact collections from these two blocks. A general surface collection was made in Block 18. This work provides baseline information on artifact distributions within three additional blocks in Old Washington.

BLOCK HOUSE PORCH PIERS ADDENDUM, ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1986

In October of 1986, further archeological excavations were conducted in the porch pier locations at the Block House by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Two linear piers were documented in detail (Features 20 and 29) and remnants of a third were found (Feature 19). More of the buried topsoil horizon was exposed and

sampled, and the relationship of the piers to the buried horizon along the porch's east facade and to present ground surface was clarified.

Stewart-Abernathy (1986a) estimates that the original porch was about 3 m wide and extended across the entire facade of the house. The east and north facades of house and porch were constructed against a sharp slope that trended downward from northeast to southwest.

HEMPSTEAD HOUSE SITE (3HE236-200) RECONNAISSANCE AND BLOCK 14 WASHINGTON HOTEL (3HE236-14) MONITORING, 1987

A one day reconnaissance survey of the Hempstead house was conducted by Dr. Stewart-Abernathy (1987a) in September, 1987, because of plans to move the Brunson house to the Hempstead location. He also took the opportunity to record baseline data on the house site, and prepare sketch maps with estimated dimensions based on comparisons with old photographs. The Hempstead house, built in the 1850s, was demolished in the 1950s. There is surviving architectural evidence of a well, chimney base, front steps, and domesticated vegetation including black walnut trees along a fenceline on the south margin of the houseplace. The chimney apparently stood in the center of a two room kitchen ell, and a cellar depression was found immediately east of the chimney base. Four brick piers were found, thought to be evidence of the rear of the house. No artifacts were collected during this preliminary survey. Stewart-Abernathy (1987a:3) concludes that the Hempstead house is one of the best preserved archeological sites at Old Washington.

Archeologist Stewart-Abernathy (1987b) also monitored bulldozing in Block 14 at Old Washington on September 16, 1987. He collected a sample of artifacts exposed in a bulldozer cut, and made a sketch map that is part of the site record on file at the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The bulldozer exposed an intact subsurface archeological deposit extending to nearly 50 cm below surface. The deposit consists of ceramic fragments, glass, cut nails and animal bone dating to the 1800s overlain by sheet midden containing debris from the 1870s and later fires. The complete areal extent of the important mid-1800s archeological deposit is unknown, but it provides excellent data on activities at the Washington Hotel. Stewart-Abernathy recommends that this deposit be avoided if future construction is planned in Block 14 (Arkansas Archeological Survey site file data).

ASSESSMENT OF THE NORWOOD HOUSE PROPERTY (3HE236-JR1), ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1989

Arkansas State Parks contracted with the Arkansas Archeological Survey to conduct an archeological assessment of the lot occupied by the 1930s Norwood House in 1989. The Norwood house was to be razed to make room for the recently acquired Woodlawn Plantation (ca. 1853). The purpose of this work was to document the above and below ground record of the lot, especially archeological deposits associated with an earlier (ca. 1850) house, called the A. B. Williams house (Ewen 1989:1).

A series of auger tests were excavated in a grid pattern covering the entire block and six excavation units were excavated in the vicinity of the Norwood house. Evidence of a fallen chimney, a foundation pier, and the absence of other building elements suggest that the A. B. Williams house was located in the same place as the existing Norwood house. While excavations did not reveal the orientation of the house, a local resident recalled that it had two entrances, one on the north and a second on the west side (Ewen 1989:7).

NORWOOD HOUSE EXCAVATIONS, ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1990

Additional archeological investigations were conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey after demolition of the Norwood house in August, 1990. The purpose of this work was to further evaluate archeological deposits below the Norwood and A. B. Williams houses before the Woodlawn Plantation was moved to the block.

Excavation units were placed inside the Norwood house foundation remains, revealing elements of the foundation of the earlier A. B. Williams house. A tractor with blade was then used to quickly strip the overburden from along the south wall of the Norwood house. This revealed the south wall of the Williams house and a fireplace, along with portions of the east wall. It is recommended that the Woodlawn Plantation be offset from the Williams house foundation so that it may be preserved for future study (Ewen 1990:10).

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SANDERS BLOCK, ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1992

In 1992, the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted extensive excavations at the Sanders block (3HE236-32) to collect information on the location and dimensions of vanished outbuildings. The purpose of the archeological work was to assist in the historically accurate reconstruction of the outbuildings as part of the park's interpretive exhibitry.

The results of auger testing of the block confirmed photographic evidence and oral history on the placement of outbuildings and further identified a trash disposal pattern that is consistent throughout the occupation of the house. Machine stripping over the area of a detached kitchen exposed partial brick foundations and piers indicating construction of the building took place in two phases. Several features predating the kitchen were found, including a chimney base from an unknown building. Numerous trash filled privy pits and postmold patterns indicate the shifting of interior lot fences and privy locations through time (Guendling 1993).

EXCAVATION OF THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL PORCH, ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1992

The AAS was asked by State Parks to assist in another archeological investigation to recover architectural details from a structure at Old Washington. In anticipation of restoration efforts, State Parks began assembly of information about the original appearance of the Confederate Courthouse building, built circa 1836. The building originally served as the second courthouse in Hempstead County, and following the capture of Little Rock by Federal troops during the Civil War, the secessionist state government convened in the building from 1863 to 1865. The goals of the archeological work were as follows: to excavate the building front to reveal the dimensions of the original (1836) porch; to uncover additional architectural details such as walkways or fencelines; and finally, to assess the potential for discrete features or strata related to particular historic uses of the building. Artifacts dating from the mid-nineteenth through twentieth centuries were collected (Harcourt 1993:1)

The results of the excavations indicate that the original courthouse may have had a simple 3.5 meter by 4.6 meter front porch. About 1874 the building was modified for use as a school, and a three-quarter length porch may have been constructed on wood posts. This porch was either repaired or replaced before about 1900, and then removed ca. 1929 to make way for a Greek Revival style portico. The Greek Revival portico was dismantled in 1993 (Harcourt 1994:26, 28).

Analysis of Selected Proveniences Old Washington Historic State Park, ANCR Grant 98-001

Jamie C. Brandon

Archeological investigations have been ongoing at Old Washington Historic State Park since 1980 (Guthrie and Witsell 1985:221; McGimsey et al. 1981:106). However, due to lack of funding most of the artifacts recovered have not been inventoried, analyzed, or cataloged—with a few notable exceptions (Stewart-Abernathy and Ruff 1989). Rather, the previous analyses of Old Washington artifact data have centered on important, larger scale problems such as architectural reconstruction (Ewen 1989, 1990; Guendling 1993; Harcourt 1994; Stewart-Abernathy 1981, 1986a), settlement patterns (Stewart-Abernathy 1986b, 1992a), and ethnicity (Stewart-Abernathy 1992b; Stewart-Abernathy and Ruff 1989).

Finer grain analysis of the artifacts and their temporal and spatial patterns can provide additional insights into the history of Old Washington. Other studies have shown how ceramics, in addition to their usual role as temporal markers, can serve as an economic indicator which allows us a glimpse at family purchasing patterns through time (Groover 1998; Miller 1980, 1991; Stewart-Abernathy 1986c). Mundane objects such as nails and window glass, when scrutinized in detail, have been able to contribute to our understanding of architectural intricacies and construction techniques (Fontana 1965; Nelson 1968; Roenke 1978; Wells 1998). Particular types of artifacts occurring in certain proportions can also provide clues to the presence of special-use areas such as stables, workshops and kitchens (South 1977:167-171).

But these types of data do not always lead us to answers. In order for the above techniques to work certain questions must be asked of the data's context. Are the contexts disturbed? Are they long-term or short-term? What is their relationship to other deposits on site?

ANALYSIS METHODS AND PROCEDURES

As the artifact inventory and analysis at Old Washington has gone largely undone, so has the asking of the these questions with regard to specific contexts. One aspect of this grant has been to select a limited number of proveniences for intensive analysis in order to assess both the kinds of data available and the reliability of their contexts.

A number of proveniences have been selected in order to give us an idea about the kind of questions the Old Washington materials can answer. First, a single excavation unit—designated by its south and east grid coordinates—has been chosen to give us an idea as to the nature of the habitation deposits (called the midden) on a portion of Old Washington's Block 32 (3HE236-32). This block has been generally referred to as Sanders block in deference to the Sanders house, built ca. 1845, which is the dominant structure on the block (Guthrie and Witsell 1985:166).

An additional set of five features (three pits, a brick pier, and a chimney fall) were chosen in order to assess the integrity of these contexts (Figure 1). All chosen features were determined to have existed before the detached kitchen was built at the Sanders house (1830-1850, per Guendling 1993:7 or more specifically, 1840s per Stewart-Abernathy 1992b), thus the presence of later materials would alert us to feature contamination, probably through later construction activities and the gopher habitation ubiquitous in Old Washington.

All materials were cleaned and labeled with accession and provenience information prior to the initiation of this grant.

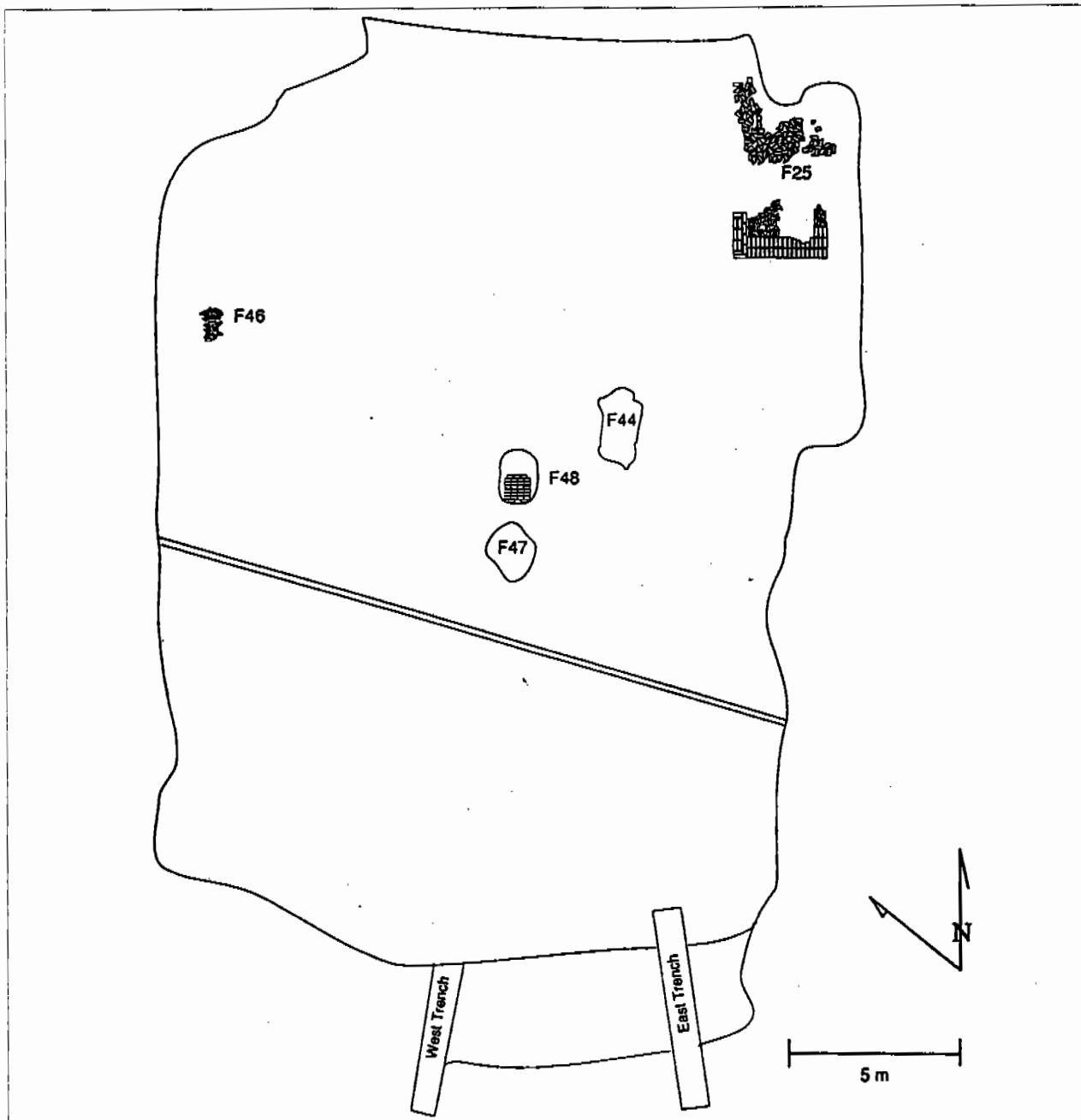


Figure 1. Pre-kitchen construction features, Sanders block, 3HE236-32.

All artifacts were separated by material type and processed following standard Survey procedures, including data encoding using DELOS, a computerized artifact inventory and analysis system (Cande 1992). Following analysis, all materials were re-boxed in accordance with the 1994 revision of the Survey's long-term curation standards (Davis 1982).

In total, 280 ceramic fragments (1,433.5 g, 3.2 lb) were classified as to ware-type, portion of vessel represented and decoration mode. Five-hundred and eighty eight (722.3 g, 1.6 lb) glass shards were examined, in addition to 2,466 (19,890.5 g, 43.8 lb) metal fragments—including 1,482 (3,773.8 g, 8.3 lb) nails, which

were identified by penny weight and manufacturing process. Finally, all bone fragments (referred to as faunal material in the tables), floral remains, and building materials (including 2,830.2 g or 6.2 lb of bricks and mortar) were all classified into gross categories and boxed accordingly.

What follows are brief descriptive passages of the proveniences which underwent analysis, with generalized artifact tables.

Unit S15/E18

Locus: *Sanders House (3HE236-32)*

Excavation date: *1981*

Excavator: *Arkansas Archeological Society*

Description: *Excavation unit*

Dimensions: *2 m x 2 m*

Estimated date: *mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century*

Accession # of material examined: *81-500-15, 22, 29, 38, 42, 43, 47, 55, 57, and 64*

This 2 meter by 2 meter unit was excavated by members of the Arkansas Archeological Society under the direction of Dr. Leslie Stewart-Abernathy during the 1981 AAS Training Program. Standard excavation techniques were used, including trowels and shovels to remove approximately 10 cm of soil at a time, while 1/4 in mesh hardware cloth was used to screen the soil and recover artifacts small enough to be missed by excavators.

A total of eight levels were excavated in Unit S15/E18. Excavation ceased when the culturally sterile, light-colored, sandy soil which underlies the midden was reached. Feature 4, an extensive section of brick paving, was identified in this unit as well as several adjacent units at approximately 29 cm below the surface (Figures 2 and 3).



Figure 2. Feature 4 in Unit S15/E18, 1981 AAS Training Program (AAS Neg. No. 813657).

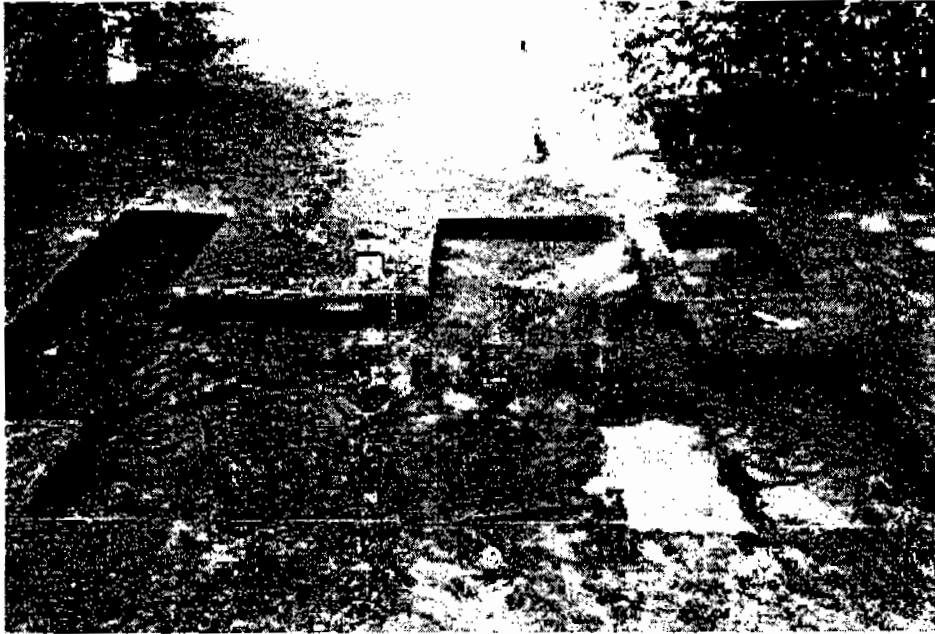


Figure 3. Full extent of Feature 4 brick paving, 1981 AAS Training Program (AAS Neg. No. 813975).

As can be seen from Tables 4-11, the stratigraphic placement of artifacts is, on the whole, as it should be. The most recent artifacts (e.g., wire nails and twentieth century ceramics) are located in the upper strata while the age of artifacts generally increases with each level. Examine for instance, the ratio of whole cut nails to whole wire nails in each successive level of Unit S15/E18. While cut nails are always the dominant type, in level 1 the ratio of cut to whole nails is 2.7 to 1. In levels 2 and 3 this increases to 4:1 and 18:1, respectively. Wire nails finally drop out of the recovered material in level 4.

This pattern would be the one expected of "undisturbed" deposits of sheet midden. However, as gopher runs were observed at every level, we can assume some degree of artifact displacement has taken place.

ANALYSIS OF SELECTED FEATURES

Five features (25, 44, 46, 47, and 48) from the Sanders block (3HE236-32) were chosen as proveniences for intensive analysis. All of these features were excavated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Sponsored Research Program in the course of obtaining architectural information to aid in the reconstruction of the detached kitchen belonging to the Sanders house (Guendling 1993). Stratigraphic superposition of features allowed researchers to tentatively reconstruct the building sequence at the site, and all the features chosen for analysis were deemed to predate the 1840s construction of the detached kitchen (Guendling 1993:7-11). Features from this period were chosen as they represent a little understood aspect of the Sanders block.

Feature 25

Locus: *Sanders House (3HE236-32)*

Excavation date: *1992*

Excavator: *Arkansas Archeological Survey- Sponsored Research Program*

Description: *Chimney base and fall*

Dimensions:

Estimated date: *1830s-1850 with twentieth century disturbances*

Accession # of material examined: 92-1273-105

The discovery of a fallen chimney to the north of the core kitchen area on Sanders block was, in the researcher's own words, "surprising" (Guendling 1993:9). The u-shaped chimney base consisted of three whole and one partially preserved courses of low-fired brick with a rubble zone stretching to the northeast of the base.

This chimney—and the structure it served—does not appear on either the 1907 photograph illustrating the block, or on the 1922 Sanborn Insurance map (Guendling 1993:3; Stewart-Abernathy 1986b:9-10). Moreover, oral history is of little help, placing only a stable and a privy (neither requiring a chimney) in the vicinity of Feature 25. Given these facts, along with the chimney's uncomfortable closeness to the postulated kitchen location, it was deduced that the chimney must pre-date the 1840s kitchen (Guendling 1993:9).

Table 4. S15/E18, Level 1 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Cream-colored ware	5.70	1
Ginger beer/ink bottle fragment	1.50	1
Porcelain buttons (4-hole)	0.80	2
Porcelain doll head (painted black)	15.60	1
Porcelain insulator	9.70	1
Stoneware, alkaline-glazed	5.50	1
Stoneware, unglazed	18.50	2
Whiteware, blue shell-edged	0.50	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	2.40	2
Whiteware, decal-decorated	1.40	1
Whiteware, plain	19.80	11
Amber glass	3.70	1
Aqua glass	9.90	7
Clear glass	64.00	40
Dark green glass	1.50	2
Light green glass	0.20	1
Milk glass	6.60	1
Window glass	7.20	17
Cut nail, 3d	9.60	8
Cut nail, 4d	25.00	14
Cut nail, 5d (clinched)	1.60	1
Cut nail, 6d	30.90	10
Cut nail, 7d	3.10	1
Cut nail, 7d (clinched)	18.30	5
Cut nail, 8d	37.50	7
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	8.10	1
Cut nail, scrap	2.20	14
Cut nail, heads only	40.40	14
Cut nail, shanks only	24.20	13
Wire nail, 3d	1.60	2
Wire nail, 4d	2.70	1
Wire nail, 5d	3.00	1
Wire nail, 6d	4.60	2
Wire nail, 7d	3.20	1
Wire nail, 10d	9.80	2
Wire nail, 12d	15.10	2
Wire nail, 12d (clinched)	16.20	2
Wire nail, 20d	12.00	2
Roofing nail	2.70	2
Unidentified nail fragments	24.00	15
Spike	6.60	1
Staple	16.60	6
Unidentified metal	0.40	1
Total	493.9	221

Table 5. S15/E18, Level 2 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>		<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Earthenware pipe fragment (decorated)	0.50	1	Cut nail, 5d	21.90	9
Pearlware/whiteware, blue shell-edged	0.30	1	Cut nail, 5d (clinched)	5.40	2
Pearlware/whiteware, plain	4.80	1	Cut nail, 6d	153.00	47
Pearlware/whiteware, plain	4.80	1	Cut nail, 7d (clinched)	18.10	6
Porcelain	3.50	3	Cut nail, 8d	57.30	12
Porcelain button (hole)	1.00	2	Cut nail, 8d (clinched)	21.00	6
Porcelain doll leg	4.00	1	Cut nail, heads only	152.20	69
Porcelain doll part (unidentified)	1.90	1	Cut nail, scrap	115.40	43
Stoneware, Bristol	67.40	3	Cut nail, shanks only	71.80	43
Stoneware, salt-glazed	9.00	2	Flat-headed screw	8.00	2
Stoneware, salt-glazed & hand-painted	1.50	1	Rivet	2.40	1
Stoneware, unglazed	1.60	1	Roofing nail	13.50	9
Terra-cotta, unglazed (flower pot)	239.20	7	Staple	9.50	4
Whiteware	56.90	28	Steel rivet	0.80	2
Whiteware, blue hand-painted	1.40	1	Tin can	114.80	41
Whiteware, blue transfer print	3.80	2	Tin can key	5.20	1
Whiteware, green hand-painted	1.40	1	Unidentified brass machinery	75.10	1
Yellow ware, Rockingham-like glaze	145.50	3	Unidentified iron	0.70	2
Amber glass	12.10	5	Unidentified nails	24.40	13
Aqua glass	58.10	30	Wire	19.50	14
Clear glass	110.60	99	Wire nail, 10d	36.20	5
Cobalt blue glass	0.10	1	Wire nail, 10d (clinched)	4.50	1
Dark green glass	23.40	16	Wire nail, 12d (clinched)	39.70	6
Light green glass	0.80	2	Wire nail, 16d	9.60	1
Milk glass	11.00	9	Wire nail, 20d	28.80	2
Amethyst glass	51.80	13	Wire nail, 2d	0.70	1
Window glass	80.00	94	Wire nail, 3d	0.70	1
.22 cartridge	0.30	1	Wire nail, 4d	11.80	8
Buckle	2.40	1	Wire nail, 6d	11.50	5
Cut nail, 10d	29.30	3	Wire nail, 7d	5.60	2
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	11.40	2	Wire nail, 8d	27.00	6
Cut nail, 12d (clinched)	29.20	4	Wire nail, 8d	2.20	1
Cut nail, 16d	33.00	3	Zinc fragment	7.80	6
Cut nail, 16d (clinched)	22.60	2	Bone button, 4-hole (dish)	0.20	2
Cut nail, 20d	42.50	2	Building material (bricks and mortar)	1191.00	94
Cut nail, 3d	12.40	10	Faunal material	137.50	93
Cut nail, 40d	37.80	1	Floral material	5.10	22
Cut nail, 4d	72.20	45	Fossilized shell	23.40	4
Cut nail, 4d (clinched)	2.80	2	Slate (roofing?)	1.00	2
			Total	3,626.60	994

Table 6. S15/E18, Level 3 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Cream-colored ware	3.60	2
Ginger beer/ink bottle fragment	0.50	1
Pearlware/whiteware	117.00	11
Pearlware/whiteware, blue shell-edge	1.30	1
Porcelain	5.10	4
Stoneware, alkaline and salt-glazed	20.50	5
Stoneware, unglazed	14.00	2
Whiteware	29.90	20
Whiteware, black transfer print	10.20	3
Whiteware, blue transfer print	1.80	4
Whiteware, decal-decorated	2.80	1
Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted	1.40	2
Whiteware, red transfer print	2.10	2
Yellow ware	4.20	1
Bead, light blue glass (drawn and cut)	0.20	1
Amber glass	2.20	2
Aqua glass	28.70	26
Clear glass	38.20	29
Dark green glass	5.60	13
Light green glass	9.80	7
Window glass	4.80	75
Cut nail, 10d	13.50	3
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	7.50	2
Cut nail, 12d (clinched)	21.00	4
Cut nail, 16d	9.10	1
Cut nail, 20d	38.60	2
Cut nail, 20d (clinched)	16.00	1
Cut nail, 3d	7.60	7
Cut nail, 4d	25.90	18
Cut nail, 4d (clinched)	3.10	3
Cut nail, 5d	3.70	2
Cut nail, 5d (clinched)	4.30	3
Cut nail, 6d	35.00	11
Cut nail, 6d (clinched)	1.50	1
Cut nail, 7d	11.90	4
Cut nail, 7d (clinched)	5.00	2
Cut nail, 8d	52.00	11
Cut nail, heads only	241.50	126
Cut nail, scrap	95.40	38
Cut nail, shanks only	345.00	163
Cut spike	47.60	1
Flat-head screw	1.30	1
Lead slag	8.20	1
Nail fragments, unidentified	947.00	847
Sewing needle	0.10	1
Tin can	6.80	4
Tin can key	2.70	1
Wire nail, 10d	4.00	1
Wire nail, 50d (clinched)	24.80	1
Wire nail, 5d	0.30	1
Wire nail, 6d (clinched)	0.50	1
Wire nail, scrap	0.70	1
Building material (bricks and mortar)	865.50	7
Faunal material	268.00	109
Floral material	3.20	24
Slate (roofing?)	1.50	4
Total	3,423.70	1,619

Table 7. S15/E18, Level 4 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Pearlware/whiteware	22.50	1
Whiteware	20.90	2
Whiteware, black transfer print	13.10	2
Whiteware, blue slip-banded	21.30	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	1.10	2
Whiteware, polychrome slip-banded	1.50	1
Window glass	0.60	4
Clear glass	2.80	6
Dark green glass	0.40	1
Light green glass	3.50	1
Cut nail, 12d	6.50	1
Cut nail, 6d	4.50	2
Cut nail, 7d	2.40	1
Cut nail, 8d	15.00	4
Cut nail, heads only	14.80	10
Cut nail, shanks only	82.50	76
Building material (bricks and mortar)	147.30	23
Faunal material	119.30	52
Floral material	1.10	9
Fossilized shell	17.20	1
Total	498.30	200

Table 8. S15/E18, Level 5 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Pearlware, blue transfer print	1.80	1
Whiteware	1.90	1
Whiteware, purple transfer print	1.40	1
Whiteware, yellow hand-painted	0.70	1
Window glass	2.20	3
Aqua glass	0.50	1
Clear glass	0.50	1
Light green glass	0.70	1
Cut nail, 8d	7.40	2
Cut nail, 7d	7.90	2
Cut nail, heads only	17.50	9
Cut nail, shanks only	40.30	42
Bone button, 4-hole	0.30	1
Building material	436.50	2
Faunal material	2.50	2
Fossilized shell	74.50	2
Total	596.60	72

Table 9. S15/E18, Level 6 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Pearlware	6.50	1
Pearlware/whiteware, blue hand-printed	0.90	1
Whiteware	4.20	7
Whiteware, annular	4.20	1
Whiteware, blue shell-edge	9.00	1
Whiteware, green transfer print	0.50	1
Whiteware, purple transfer print	2.20	1
Whiteware, red transfer print	0.20	1
Window glass	13.90	25
Clear glass	1.80	2
Brass shank button	4.10	1
Cut nail, 10d	24.40	4
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	3.70	1
Cut nail, 12d	5.90	1
Cut nail, 4d	3.30	3
Cut nail, 6d	14.30	5
Cut nail, 6d	2.50	1
Cut nail, 8d	8.00	4
Cut nail, heads only	21.00	8
Cut nail, scrap	5.50	2
Cut nail, shank only	119.50	119
Building material (bricks and mortar)	58.80	14
Faunal material	67.00	31
Fossilized shell	170.60	3
Total	552.00	338

Table 10. S15/E18, Level 7 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Whiteware	1.50	2
Whiteware, blue hand-painted	1.20	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	2.70	3
Whiteware, green hand-painted	2.20	2
Whiteware, green transfer print	1.00	2
Window glass	15.00	26
Light green glass	0.30	1
Cut nail, 7d	2.40	3
Cut nail, 6d	4.30	1
Cut nail, 4d	5.50	4
Cut nail, heads only	21.10	11
Cut nail, shanks only	36.80	20
Horseshoe	73.50	2
Building material (bricks and mortar)	78.60	10
Faunal material	14.20	16
Floral material	3.10	13
Fossilized shell	25.00	11
Total	288.40	128

Table 11. S15/E18, Level 8 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Whiteware, blue transfer print	2.00	1
Cut nail, 3d	1.30	1
Cut nail, heads only	5.00	5
Cut nail, shanks only	6.20	8
Staple	0.80	1
Building material (bricks and mortar)	11.70	4
Fossilized shell	6.20	5
Total	33.20	25

In fact, the cultural material recovered from the feature spans many decades, even though many of the artifacts could be generally consistent with a late 1840s date (Table 12).

The earliest confirmed date for this feature comes from an importer's mark belonging to Henderson and Gaines of New Orleans. This mark was found on the base of a blue transfer-printed plate, and shows the address of the firm to be 45 Canal Street, the address where New Orleans city directories place the company between 1842 and 1851 (Black and Brandimarte 1987; Guendling 1993:9).

However, a somewhat later date can be derived from the fragments of a bottle of "Dr. Hostetters Stomach Bitters," a highly alcoholic patent medicine popular in the late nineteenth century (Fike 1987:36). The maker's mark on this dark green glass bottle with a hand-tooled lip belongs to A. & D. H. Chambers, a glass company in Pittsburgh. Although the company began manufacturing in 1843, it did not handle Dr. Hostetters until around 1865 (Fike 1987:36; Toulouse 1971:37).

Unfortunately, Feature 25 has also been disturbed by a septic line excavated sometime in the mid-twentieth century—the same septic line which caused damage to other Sanders block features (Guendling 1993:11). This disturbance explains the presence of many artifacts that date to the twentieth century such as the ironstone fragment bearing the maker's mark of the Potter's Co-operative Company (ca. 1900; Gates and Ormerod 1982:215) and the decal-decorated whiteware fragments (Henry and Garrow 1982:468; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:146-147).

Foundation piers were not located for the structure serviced by the Feature 25 chimney, although they may yet exist preserved under the mature trees that line the north side of Sanders block, or in other unexcavated areas (Guendling 1993:9). At this juncture, neither the function nor the origin of the pre-1850 structure is known. As Simon T. Sanders built the Sanders house in 1845 it seems unlikely that he built and demolished substantial outbuildings in the span of five years; of course, barring the possibility of the structure burning which is not indicated in the archeological record (Guthrie and Witsell 1985:166-165).

Feature 44

Locus: *Sanders House (3HE236-32)*

Excavation date: 1992

Excavator: *Arkansas Archeological Survey- Sponsored Research Program*

Description: *Trash pit*

Dimensions:

Estimated date: *1830s-1850*

Accession # of material examined: *92-1273-153, 154, 155, and 180*

Table 12. Feature 25 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Ironstone	30.40	1
Pearlware/Whiteware	22.90	6
Pearlware/Whiteware, blue hand-painted	6.90	1
Pearlware/Whiteware, blue hand-painted (flow blue)	7.50	2
Pearlware/Whiteware, blue transfer print	12.70	2
Pearlware/Whiteware, green and red transfer print	4.50	1
Pearlware/Whiteware, red transfer print	2.00	1
Porcelain	39.90	7
Porcelain, decal-decorated	50.20	8
Porcelain, decal-decorated and green hand-painted	2.00	1
Stoneware, unglazed	48.00	2
Whiteware	29.30	12
Whiteware saucer, green hand-painted	37.10	1
Whiteware tea cup, decal-decorated and polychrome hand-painted	22.90	1
Whiteware tea cup, polychrome hand-painted (sprig)	21.50	1
Whiteware, blue hand-painted	10.80	5
Whiteware, blue transfer print	206.20	22
Whiteware, decal-decorated	5.10	2
Whiteware, decal-decorated and hand-painted	7.30	1
Whiteware, green banded	9.60	2
Whiteware, green hand-painted	32.60	5
Whiteware, green transfer print	58.10	19
Whiteware, polychrome finger-painted and slip-banded (mocha)	10.10	1
Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted	40.90	4
Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted (sprig)	3.60	1
Whiteware, purple transfer print	61.80	7
Yellow ware	48.10	6
Amber glass	5.40	1
Amethyst glass	9.00	1
Aqua glass	135.50	13
Aqua picture flask fragment (eagle motif)	5.80	1
Clear glass	541.40	27
Clear glass bottle stopper	47.20	1
Clear glass, frosted	11.00	3
Clear pressed glass dish fragment (stippled heart and 8 pointed geometric pattern)	44.90	2
Dark green glass	39.60	9
Dark green wine bottle fragment	244.00	1
Light green glass	17.80	4
Milk glass	0.50	1
Window glass	199.50	70
Buckle	4.90	1
Copper back of a kitchen thermometer	22.20	1
Cut nail, 10d	36.50	5
Cut nail, 12d	8.00	1
Cut nail, 12d (clinched)	9.70	1
Cut nail, 4d	3.50	2
Cut nail, 6d	8.00	2
Cut nail, 8d	32.00	5
Cut nail, heads only	14.60	8
Cut nail, scrap	7.20	2
Cut nail, scrap	2.80	5
Cut nail, shanks only	11.50	4
Drawer pull	4.00	1
Iron wire	15.30	2
Metal shank button	1.50	1
Pewter serving spoon	17.60	1
Steel chain	283.00	1
Steel sewing scissors	28.50	1
Table knife, bone handled	84.40	1
Tin can	22.90	4
Unidentified metal	39.90	3
Bone button, 5-hole	1.50	2
Building material (bricks and mortar)	33.40	8
Chert pebbles	18.00	3
Faunal material	186.90	44
Floral material	1.20	1
Fossilized shell	26.50	2
Shell button, 4-hole	0.10	1
Slate (roofing?)	5.20	1
Total	3,066.40	370

This amorphous, refuse-filled pit was located beneath the brick paving of Feature 4 (in Unit S18/E21) which is believed to date to the first phase of kitchen construction (Guendling 1993:11). Thus, the feature was classified “pre-kitchen,” although it appears to contain several artifacts that date to later in the nineteenth century — possibly due to gopher activity (Table 13).

Table 13. Feature 44 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Cast-iron kettle	13636.30	1
Dark green glass	35.00	2
Earthenware decorated pipe bowl	1.70	1
Faunal material	3.30	3
Fireplace dustpan, Iron	385.00	1
Fossilized shell	232.90	1
Ironstone, blue transfer print (box)	22.50	2
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	8.20	1
Cut nail, 12d (clinched)	21.90	2
Cut nail, 12d	32.50	4
Cut nail, 6d (clinched)	1.90	2
Cut nail, heads only	7.40	5
Cut nail, scrap	7.00	2
Cut nail, shanks only	27.30	28
Pearlware/whiteware	13.90	3
Pearlware/whiteware, blue shell-edge	21.10	1
Pearlware/whiteware, blue transfer print	2.90	2
Porcelain	2.50	1
Porcelain, decal-decorated	3.20	1
Tin can	124.30	39
Whiteware	8.10	7
Whiteware, blue hand-painted	2.30	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	7.90	3
Whiteware, brown transfer print	3.50	2
Whiteware, green banded	1.40	1
Whiteware, green hand-painted	2.50	1
Whiteware, green transfer print	5.90	4
Whiteware, polychrome finger-painted (mocha)	4.00	2
Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted	10.50	1
Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted with copper luster	5.70	3
Whiteware, purple transfer print	9.90	6
Whiteware, slip-decorated	4.60	1
Total	14,657.10	134

A large, flat-bottomed, cast iron kettle on three podes (or feet) and a fireplace dustpan were the most striking artifacts recovered from Feature 44. These artifacts certainly seem kitchen related, and may represent yard “clean-up” associated with kitchen construction activities.

Some of the problematic artifacts include a decal-decorated porcelain fragment which dates to the late nineteenth century at the earliest (Henry and Garrow 1982:324; Majewski and O’Brien 1987:146-147) and sherds belonging to a small blue transfer-printed box (perhaps belonging to a toiletry set) that appears to be ironstone (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:121-126; Miller 1991). Although the decorative treatment of this box (transfer-printed rather than the undecorated molding of “classic” ironstone) would probably place it in the earlier range for ironstones, ironstone did not reach its popularity until the late 1840s. Thus, a deposition prior to 1850 seems somewhat unlikely (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:121).

Unfortunately, the tin can which could have been a possible diagnostic (Rock 1987) was corroded beyond identification.

Feature 46
 Site: *Sanders House (3HE236-32)*
 Excavation date: 1992
 Excavator: *Arkansas Archeological Survey- Sponsored Research Program*
 Description: *Brick pier*
 Dimensions:
 Estimated date: *1830s-1850*
 Accession # of material examined: *92-1273-205*

Feature 46 is a small section of brick paving believed to be the remains of a brick pier supporting an unidentified pre-kitchen structure (Guendling 1993:9).

Little material was recovered from in and around the brick paving, but the classically molded, white ironstone fragment (Table 14) is potentially problematic. As previously pointed out, classic ironstone did not reach its popularity until the 1840s, making a deposition prior to 1850 somewhat unlikely (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:121).

Table 14. Feature 46 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Ironstone	1.20	1
Whiteware	9.50	2
Clear glass	2.50	1
Cut nail, 10d	8.90	1
Cut nail, 8d	4.00	1
Cut nail, 8d (clinched)	6.00	1
Cut nail, heads only	4.50	1
Slate (roofing?)	1.50	1
Faunal material	3.50	1
Total	41.60	10

Feature 47
 Site: *Sanders House (3HE236-32)*
 Excavation date: 1992
 Excavator: *Arkansas Archeological Survey- Sponsored Research Program*
 Description: *Large pit*
 Dimensions:
 Estimated date: *1830s-1850*
 Accession # of material examined: *92-1273-206, 214, and 215*

Feature 47, a large refuse pit, was also found at the same general elevation as features 44, 46, and 48. The pit was roughly square in plan view, and measured approximately 130 cm across. Because of this similarity, in addition to the feature's spatial location, this pit was classified as a pre-kitchen feature by excavators (Guendling 1993:9-10). The majority of artifacts found tend to support a mid-nineteenth century date (absence of wire nails, presence of yellow wares, etc.). However, a fragment of a hard rubber comb was recovered from the pit. The Goodyear patent for the vulcanization process was not granted until 1844 and combs were not in production until sometime after that (Luscomb 1992:91). Thus, it again seems unlikely—but not impossible—that the comb fragment was included in the feature fill prior to 1850.

Additionally, the shoulder of an amber glass snuff bottle recovered from the feature exhibits a mold seam—in all likelihood from a two-piece mold. The two-piece hinge mold was also introduced in 1840s (Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970).

The feature fill contained a great deal of building materials as well as a high percentage of discarded bone (Table 15). This high bone-to-artifact ratio indicates that the feature was used as a receptacle for kitchen refuse (South 1977:179-183)—a speculation bolstered by the presence of the two-tined, bone handled fork, another kitchen related item.

Given this combination of kitchen refuse and building materials, it may be tempting to interpret this feature as having been filled during construction of the kitchen structure. It probably was connected with the general yard clean up commonly associated with general improvements (see Deetz 1993:120-134 for a discussion of similar episodes with specific ideological consequences).

Feature 48

Site: *Sanders House (3HE236-32)*

Excavation date: *1992*

Excavator: *Arkansas Archeological Survey- Sponsored Research Program*

Description: *Small pit*

Dimensions:

Estimated date: *1830s-1850*

Accession # of material examined: *92-1273-207*

Located directly beneath the brick paving of Feature 4 in unit S18/E19, Feature 48 was identified as a small pit (approximately 65 cm in diameter) at roughly the same elevation as features 44, 46, and 47 (Guendling 1993:9). Given its spatial context alone, this feature could be assumed to pre-date the construction of the 1840s kitchen.

Interestingly, this feature was partially lined with a floor of evenly spaced whole bricks. This lining would seem to indicate that the feature served as a relatively formal, long-term facility. Its original function remains unknown.

Like Feature 47, the fill contained a great deal of building materials (aside from those incorporated in the lining) as well as high percentage of discarded bone (Table 16). Thus, whatever its original function, this feature seems to have been last used as a receptacle for kitchen refuse. Again, the presence of a bone handled table fork (three-tined) bolsters the connection with food preparation activities.

No artifacts recovered are inconsistent with the 1830s-1850 date assigned by the original investigators.

Conclusions

The questions outlined in the beginning of this section have been brought to bear via an intensive analysis of selected proveniences from the Sanders block at Old Washington. The unit excavated through the sheet midden reveals a substantial amount of integrity and seems to indicate a long-term formation of habitation refuse. In general, the feature contexts appear short-term (possibly as little as 10 years) and aside from the septic line disturbance of Feature 25, appear sound. However, gopher and other rodent disturbances occur in every provenience on the Sanders block, and indeed all of Old Washington itself. As a famous archaeologist once pointed out, "gophers are disliked not only by gardeners but also by archaeologists," and they can be

Table 15. Feature 47 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Amber glass	2.00	3
Amber glass snuff bottle fragment	14.30	1
Amethyst glass	23.90	3
Aqua glass	23.50	5
Bone-handled fork, two-tine	33.00	1
Clear glass	9.60	2
Dark green glass	15.30	2
Iron wire	9.30	7
Light green glass	14.00	3
Milk glass	2.00	2
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	62.00	8
Cut nail, 12d (clinched)	8.70	1
Cut nail, 4d (clinched)	0.80	1
Cut nail, 10d	37.90	5
Cut nail, 10d (clinched)	6.20	1
Cut nail, 12d	8.60	1
Cut nail, 12d (clinched)	7.80	1
Cut nail, 16d	15.50	2
Cut nail, 20d	59.00	3
Cut nail, 2d	0.40	1
Cut nail, 3d	3.70	4
Cut nail, 4d	25.10	16
Cut nail, 5d	22.10	10
Cut nail, 5d (clinched)	6.50	3
Cut nail, 6d	12.60	4
Cut nail, 6d (clinched)	11.30	5
Cut nail, 7d	18.80	4
Cut nail, 8d	49.30	9
Cut nail, 8d (clinched)	37.70	8
Cut nail, heads only	130.70	36
Cut nail, scrap	8.40	5
Cut nail, shanks only	119.60	37
Nail, unidentified	58.70	12
Pearlware/whiteware, blue shell-edged	4.10	1
Porcelain button, 4-hole	0.40	1
Porcelain doll arm, hollow-bodied	2.80	1
Porcelain	65.00	9
Stoneware, alkaline-glazed	64.50	2
Stoneware, salt-glazed	11.60	2
Stoneware, unglazed	3.80	1
Tin can fragments	610.60	25
Unidentified refined earthenware (burned)	3.80	1
Whiteware, blue hand-painted	2.31	1
Whiteware, blue shell-edged	4.90	1
Whiteware, blue transfer print	21.20	5
Whiteware	97.00	21
Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted (Dutch-like)	16.50	3
Whiteware, purple transfer print	2.50	1
Whiteware, slip-decorated	20.00	3
Window glass	34.90	14
Yellow pressed glass fragments	12.70	1
Yellow ware	4.10	1
Yellow ware, slip-decorated	0.60	1
Zinc fragments	13.10	1
Novaculite projectile point (prehistoric)	34.60	1
Faunal material	77.00	213
Rubber comb teeth	0.10	2
Total	2,005.40	518

Table 16. Feature 48 Artifacts, Sanders Block.

	<u>Weight (g)</u>	<u>Count</u>
Whiteware, blue hand-painted	1.20	1
Aqua glass	7.50	1
Unidentified nail	0.50	2
Fork, bone handled three-tine	24.30	1
Building material (bricks and mortar)	40.80	3
Faunal material	75.40	9

responsible from everything to the minor annoyance of a few misplaced artifacts to the wholesale destruction of entire features (Deetz 1967:25-26).

These disturbances—in all likelihood—are the explanation for the post-1850 artifacts that seem to appear in many of our pre-kitchen features. However, we would be remiss in our duty if we did not entertain other possible explanations regarding the dating of the features.

First it should be pointed out that in fact very few of the so-called “post-1850” artifacts actually are *introduced* after 1850 (Table 17). Most are technological innovations of the mid- to late 1840s. However, the products of new technology often take time to come into circulation. The steps of manufacture, transportation, purchase, use and discard do not happen overnight. Time lags of more than ten years are not uncommon between introduction of technology and actual manufacture—not accounting for purchase and use by the consumer. This is the case with such temporal diagnostics as wire nails, corrugated fasteners and zippers.

Table 17. Problematic Artifacts, Sanders Block.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Introduction Dates</u>
Ironstones	Features 44 and 46	late 1840s
Hard rubber comb	Feature 47	1844
Glass manufactured with a two-piece hinge mold	Feature 47	1840s
Decal-decorated porcelain	Feature 44	1880-1890
Dr. Hostetters Bitters bottle	Feature 25 (possibly from disturbed contexts)	ca. 1865

Moreover, Old Washington in the 1840s was a peripheral location. It was frontier town on the border of the Republic of Texas (annexed in 1845), with no railroad, and only four years into major river boat trade (the Great Raft of the Red River was not cleared until 1836; Hogan 1969). This no doubt made transportation of goods a somewhat slow process, unlike the “connectedness” seen by the turn of the century in other peripheral Arkansas locales (Stewart-Abernathy 1986c:145-159).

As has been pointed out, at least one building (if not two) existed on the Sanders block prior to the building of the detached kitchen. It has been assumed that the detached kitchen was built shortly after Simon Sanders built the Sanders house in 1845; thus placing its construction date somewhere between 1845-1850. However, with the discovery of features 25 and 46 we are faced with acknowledging either a pre-Sanders family occupation of the block, or a set of Sanders buildings that were destroyed prior to the construction of the detached kitchen. Accepting the 1850 construction date, this would allow only five years to construct and raze these outbuildings— an unlikely occurrence.

Given the continual (and admittedly aggravating) presence of post-1850 artifacts in the pre-kitchen features, another possibility may be that the building serviced by Feature 25 may in fact be the original detached kitchen; constructed in 1845-1850 and removed prior to the building of the first phase of the second detached kitchen perhaps sometime before the Civil War as a date in the 1860s could account for the majority of problematic artifacts (the ironstones, the rubber comb, and the snuff bottle) and give the first structure(s) a more believable life-span of fifteen years. However, if the Dr. Hostetters bottle recovered from Feature 25 is *in situ* and not a part of the septic-line disturbance, perhaps a postbellum date may be more appropriate.

Another supportive element for a “pre-kitchen” kitchen is the common inclusion of kitchen-related items in pre-kitchen features. Kettles, fireplace tools, faunal remains, and cutlery all attest to substantial food preparation activities in the area prior to the construction of the detached kitchen (or more properly, prior to the construction of the Feature 4 “patio”). Again, this would either necessitate a pre-Sanders occupation, a pre-kitchen Sanders outdoor kitchen, or a “pre-kitchen” Sanders detached kitchen.

This scenario is admittedly highly circumstantial and rests on a handful of artifacts that *may* post-date the estimated construction date of the detached kitchen structure. But the general integrity of the midden is attested to by the analysis of Unit S15/E18, and the evidence of a pre-kitchen structure of some type cannot be refuted. The question that remains is does the structure belong to the Sanders occupation, or some as-yet-unknown pre-Sanders habitation.

The acquisition of archeological data often raises more questions than it answers, and this project is no exception. This tentative “pre-kitchen” kitchen scenario was not expected prior to the examining the pre-kitchen features artifact-by-artifact, and represents the kind of questions that can only be answered by further research—such as a record search to verify the existence of a pre-Sanders occupation. The dialectical relationship between archeological materials and the historical record has long been acknowledged as a strong point of historical archeology, and the constant feedback between questions and answers will only serve to drive us forward. Forward to ask ever more complex, informed questions of the rich data provided by sites such as Old Washington.

References Cited

- Black, A., and C. Brandimarte
1987 *Henderson and Gaines, New Orleans Ceramics Importers*. Research Notes: Historic Sites and Materials No. 1. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin.
- Blakely, R. L., and L. A. Beck
1982 Bioarchaeology in the Urban Context. In *Archaeology of Urban America*, edited by R. S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 175-207. Academic Press, New York.
- Cande, K. H.
1992 *DELOS: A Computerized Artifact Inventory and Analysis System, Version 3.0*. Technical Paper No. 7. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- Castille, G. J., D. B. Kelley, S. K. E. Reeves, and C. E. Pearson
1982 *Archaeological Excavations at Esplanade Avenue and North Rampart Street, New Orleans*. Coastal Environments, Inc. Submitted to the National Park Service, Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Davis, H. A.
1982 *A State Plan for Conservation of Archeological Resources in Arkansas*. Research Series 21. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- Deagan, K. A.
1983 *Spanish St. Augustine: The Archaeology of a Colonial Creole Community*. Academic Press, New York.
- Deetz, J.
1967 *Invitation to Archaeology*. The Natural History Press, New York.
1993 *Flowerdew Hundred: The Archaeology of a Virginia Plantation, 1619-1864*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Ewen, C. R.
1989 *Archaeological Assessment of the Norwood Property (3HE236-JR1) Old Washington Historic State Park*. Final Report, Project 719. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.
1990 *Archaeological Investigation at the Norwood Property (3HE236-JR1) Old Washington Historic State Park*. Final Report, Project 755. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.
- Fike, R. E.
1987 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*. Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City.
- Fontana, B. L.
1965 The Tale of a Nail: On the Ethnological Interpretation of Historic Artifacts. *Florida Anthropologist* 18(3):85-102.

- Gates, W. C., and D. E. Ormerod
 1982 The East Liverpool Pottery District: Identification of Manufactures and Marks. *Historical Archaeology* 16(1-2).
- Groover, M. D.
 1998 Linking Historic Artifact Assemblages to Household Cycles: An Example from the Gibbs Site. Paper presented to the fifty-fifth annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.
- Guendling, R. L.
 1993 *Archeological Assessment of the Sanders Block, Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, Arkansas*. Final Report, Project 847. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.
- Guthrie, A., and C. Witsell, Jr.
 1985 *Master Plan: Old Washington Historic State Park, Washington, Arkansas*. Manuscript prepared by Witsell, Evans, and Rasco, P.A. and the staff of Arkansas State Parks.
- Harcourt, J. P.
 1994 *Archeological Testing at the Confederate State Capitol, Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Sponsored Research Program Project No. 883. Report submitted to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.
- Henry, S. L., and P. Garrow
 1982 Appendix H: Ceramic Type Descriptions. In *City of Phoenix: Archaeology of the Original Townsite, Blocks 1 and 2*, edited by J. S. Cable, S. L. Henry, and D. E. Doyel, pp. 405-472. Soil Systems, Inc. Submitted to the City of Phoenix.
- Hogan, W. R.
 1969 *The Texas Republic: a Social and Economic History*. University of Texas Press, Austin.
- Leone, M. P.
 1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In *The Recovery of Meaning*, edited by M. P. Leone and P. B. Potter, pp. 235-262. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Lorrain, D.
 1968 An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass. *Historical Archaeology* 2:35-44.
- Luscomb, S. C.
 1992 *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Buttons*. Schiffer, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- Majewski, T., and M. J. O'Brien
 1987 The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory Vol. 11*, edited by M. Schiffer, pp. 97-209. Academic Press, New York.

- McGimsey, C. R., III, W. F. Limp, and H. A. Davis
 1981 *Annual Report of the Arkansas Archeological Survey: Fiscal Year 1980-1981*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- Miller, G. L.
 1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14(1):1-40.
 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archeology* 25(1):1-25.
- Miller, H. M.
 1988 Baroque Cities in the Wilderness: Archaeology and Urban Development in the Colonial Chesapeake. *Historical Archaeology* 22(2):57-73.
- Nelson, L. H.
 1968 *Nail Chronology: An Aid to Dating Old Buildings*. Technical Leaflet No. 48. American Association for State and Local History.
- Newman, T. S.
 1970 A Dating Key for Post-eighteenth Century Bottles. *Historical Archaeology* 4:70-75.
- Rock, J.
 1987 *A Brief Commentary on Cans*. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- Roenke, K. G.
 1978 *Flat Glass: Its Use as a Dating Tool for Nineteenth Century Archaeological Sites in the Pacific Northwest and Elsewhere*. Northwest Anthropological Research Notes No. 4.
- South, S.
 1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Stewart-Abernathy, L. C.
 1981 *Historical Archeology and the Williams House Complex: An Archeological Survey of Portions of Block 59 (3HE236-59), Washington, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Pine Bluff Station, Project No. UAPB-2. Report submitted to the Arkansas Division of State Parks, Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.
 1984 Letter to Mr. Charles Witsell, Witsell, Evans and Rasco, P.A., Little Rock, Arkansas, dated February 23, 1984.
 1985 The Block House Cellar. *Arkansas Archeological Society Field Notes* 203:9-11.
 1986a *The Block House Piers: An Addendum to Front Porch Piers*. Final Report, Project 627 addendum to Final Report, Project 575. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.
 1986b Urban Farmsteads: Household Responsibilities in the City. *Historical Archaeology* 20(2):5-15.
 1986c *The Moser Farmstead: Independent But Not Isolated: The Archeology of a Late Nineteenth Century Ozark Farmstead*. Research Series No. 26. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
 1987a Reconnaissance to Hempstead House Site, 3HE236-200. Memorandum to Hester Davis, State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
 1987b Archeology in the Commercial Core: The Washington Hotel Site, 3HE236-14:1, 4. Memorandum to Hester Davis, State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

- 1992a Cutting Christians into Shoestrings in the Twinkling of a Bedpost: Urban Archeology on the Cotton Frontier. Paper presented at the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1992b Separate Kitchens and Intimate Archeology: Constructing Urban Slavery on the Antebellum Cotton Frontier in Washington, Arkansas. Paper presented at the 1992 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- 1993 History Below Ground Level: Historical Archeology and Washington, Arkansas. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Historic Preservation Alliance of Arkansas, Washington, Arkansas.
- 1997 "Just Putting it Back the Way it Was": Constructions of an Antebellum Townscape in Washington, Arkansas. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Stewart-Abernathy, L. C., and B. L. Ruff

- 1989 A Good Man in Israel: Zooarchaeology and Assimilation in Antebellum Washington, Washington, Arkansas. *Historical Archaeology* 23(3):96-112.

Toulouse, J. H.

- 1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson, Inc., New York.

Wells, T.

- 1998 Nail Chronology: The Use of Technology Derived Features. *Historical Archaeology* 32(2):78-99.

Appendix A ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This appendix contains a complete list of all reports, manuscripts, memoranda, and published sources dealing with the archeology of Old Washington. Entries have been grouped according to document type rather than in chronological order by author's last name.

PARK MASTER PLAN

Guthrie, A. and C. Witsell, Jr.

- 1985 *1985 Master Plan Old Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas.* Witsell, Evans and Rasco, P.A. and Arkansas State Parks, Little Rock.

REPORTS ON CONTRACTED RESEARCH, OR SUBMITTED TO STATE PARKS

Ewen, C.R.

- 1989 Archeological Assessment of the Norwood Property (3HE236-JR1), Old Washington Historic State Park. Final Report, Project 719. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.
- 1990 Archeological Investigations at the Norwood Property (3HE236-JR1), Old Washington State Historic Park. Final Report, Final Report, Project 755. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Submitted to the Arkansas Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.

Properties: Norwood House, A. B. Williams House, Woodlawn Plantation

Guendling, R. L.

- 1993 Archeological Assessment of the Sanders Block, Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 847. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.

Harcourt, J. P.

- 1994 Archeological Testing at the Confederate State Capitol, Old Washington State Park, Hempstead County, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 883. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.

Stewart-Abernathy, L. C.

- 1981 Historical Archeology and the Williams House Complex: An Archeological Survey of Portions of Block 59 (3HE236-59), Washington, Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Survey, UA Pine Bluff Station. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.
- 1984 The Block House Piers: A Contribution to the Archeological Underpinning of Historic Preservation in Washington, Arkansas. Final Report, Project 575. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.

- 1986 The Block House Piers: An Addendum on Front Porch Piers. Addendum to Final Report, Project 575. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville. Submitted to the Arkansas Department of State Parks and Tourism, Little Rock.

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

Stewart-Abernathy, S.

- n.d. The Sanders and Block Kitchens (3HE236-32 and 3HE236-19), Washington, Arkansas. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1981 Historical Archeology and the Williams House Complex: An Archeological Survey of Portions of Block 59 (3HE236-59), Washington, Arkansas. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1981 The Sanders Kitchen Site: A Preliminary Report of Excavations at 3HE236-32. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1982 The Sanders Kitchen Site: A Preliminary Report of Excavations at 3HE236-32. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

These manuscripts summarize the fieldwork conducted as part of the 1981 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Old Washington.

- 1982 Research Plan for Block-Catts Property, 1982 Archeological Training Program. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1987 Reconnaissance to the Hempstead House Site (3HE236-200), Washington, Arkansas. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1989 Archeological Implications of Reuse of the Norwood Property (3HE236-JR1), Old Washington Historic State Park. Manuscript on file, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

PUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS OR PAPERS GIVEN AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Stewart-Abernathy, L.C.

- 1981 Preliminary Report: Sanders Kitchen Archeological Project. *Journal of the Hempstead County Historical Society* 5(2).
- 1983 Urban Farmsteads in Washington, Arkansas: The Dynamics of Spatial and Chronological Patterning on Two House Lots from the Mid 1800s to the Present. Paper presented at the 1983 annual Society for Historical Archaeology meeting, Denver, Colorado.
- 1985 The Block House Cellar. *Arkansas Archeological Society Field Notes* 203:9-11.
- 1986 Urban Farmsteads: Household Responsibilities in the City. *Historical Archaeology* 20(2):5-15.

key words: urban farmstead concept

- 1988 Queensware from a Southern Store: Perspectives on the Antebellum Ceramics Trade from a Merchant Family's Trash in Washington, Arkansas. Paper accompanying a poster session at 1988 Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting, Reno, Nevada.

key words: Block family, ethnicity, Block kitchen Feature 14. ceramics

- 1989 (with B. Ruff) A Good Man in Israel: Zooarchaeology and Assimilation in Antebellum Washington, Washington, Arkansas. *Historical Archaeology* 23(2):96-112.

key words: foodways, animal bone, religious practices, ethnicity, Block house

- 1991 To Make It, To Market, To Buy a Fat Hog: Three Case Studies in the Construction of Meaning in the Material World. Paper presented at the 1991 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia.

- 1992 Cutting Christians into Shoestrings in the Twinkling of a Bedpost: Urban Archeology on the Cotton Frontier. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica.

key words: settlement patterns, ethnic identity, race relations, social and economic differentiation

- 1992 Separate Kitchens and Intimate Archeology: Constructing Urban Slavery on the Antebellum Cotton Frontier in Washington, Arkansas. Paper presented at the 1992 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in 1993 at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Historical Association, Fort Smith.

- 1993 History Below Ground Level: Historical Archeology and Washington, Arkansas. Paper given at the annual meeting of the Historical Preservation Alliance of Arkansas, Washington, Arkansas.

- 1995 Separate Kitchens and Intimate Archeology: Constructing Urban Slavery on the Antebellum Cotton Frontier in Washington, Arkansas. Paper presented at the 1995 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Washington, D.C.

key words: Feature 14, Block and Sanders kitchens, ceramic tablewares

- 1997 "Just Putting it Back the Way it Was": Construction of an Antebellum Townscape in Washington, Arkansas. Paper presented at the 1997 annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, Corpus Christi, Texas.

key words: historic preservation, historical archeology, cultural landscape

MEMORANDA, CORRESPONDENCE

Stewart-Abernathy, L.C.

- 1978 Old Washington Historic State Park, from the Perspective of Archeology. Memorandum prepared for the Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

- 1984 Letter to Mr. Charles Witsell, Witsell, Evans & Rasco, P.A., Little Rock, dated February 23, 1984.

- 1987 Reconnaissance to Hempstead House Site, 3HE236-200. Memorandum to Hester Davis, State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1987 Archeology in the Commercial Core: A Visit to the Washington Hotel Site (3HE236-14:1,4), Washington, Arkansas. Memorandum to Hester Davis, State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1989 Archeological Implications of the Proposed Improvement of the Highway 4 Corridor, Old Washington Historic State Park. Report prepared for the State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1989 Archeological Implications of Reuse of the Norwood Property (3HE236-JR1), Old Washington Historic State Park. Report prepared for the State Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.
- 1992 Major Constraints on Relocating the Sanders Kitchen, 3HE236-36. Report prepared for the Director, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Appendix B
OBJECTS SUITABLE FOR EXHIBIT

SANDERS PROPERTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Acc #</u>
Broach	1	Metal, with Faux Onyx	81-500-17-3
Doorknob	1	Metal, ornate	81-500-102-3
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole (lrg.)	81-500-108-1
Button	1	Metal, 4-hole	81-500-108-3
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-11-7
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-110-1
Doll	1	Porcelain, head frag. (long hair)	81-500-110-1
Knife	1	Metal, "dagger"	81-500-115(1)-3
Buckle	1	Metal, very. good cond.	81-500-15-7
Button	2	porcelain, 4-holes, lrg.	81-500-16-1
Bead	1	Synth,	81-500-16-11
Button	2	Synth, shank	81-500-16-11
Button	1	Glass, molded, painted, shank	81-500-16-2
Bead	1	Glass, red, faceted	81-500-16-2
Bead	1	Glass, simple, tumbled	81-500-16-2
Bottle	1	Glass, 6-side baby bottle frags.	81-500-16-2
Eye-Glass Lens	1	Glass	81-500-16-2
Bottle	1	Glass, Hair oil, 1934-1951	81-500-16-2
Buckle	1	Metal, small, exc. cond.	81-500-16-3
Marble	1	Limestone, lrg.	81-500-16-6
Button	2	Shell, 4-hole	81-500-16-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole, frag.	81-500-16-7
Type-set	1	Photo plate	81-500-18-3
Button	1	Glass, milk	81-500-19-2
Clockworks	1	With key	81-500-19-3
Buckles	1	Cinch-type	81-500-19-3
Nail caps	1	Lead, with tin roofing material	81-500-19-3
Button	1	"Tuff Nut" overall gallus button	81-500-19-3
Button	1	Shell, 2-hole	81-500-19-7
Pin	1	Shield," small	81-500-19-7
Button	1	Bone, frag.	81-500-19-7
Bead	1	Synth	81-500-20-11
Button	1	Synth, frag.	81-500-20-11
Button	1	Metal, 4-hole	81-500-20-3
Button	1	Metal, button-back, 2-hole	81-500-20-3
Drawer Pull	1	Metal, ornate	81-500-20-3
Tool	1	Metal, Harvester Tooth	81-500-20-3
Toy	1	Metal, jack	81-500-20-3
Jewelry	1	Metal, "screw-on" earring	81-500-20-3
Button	1	Metal, 1-hole	81-500-20-3
Tile	1	Stone, white, 1 1/10"	81-500-20-6
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole, frag.	81-500-20-7
Knife Handle	1	Bone	81-500-20-7
Fork	1	Synth, "Princess Ann"	81-500-23-11
Scissors	1	Metal, round-nose	81-500-23-3
Fastener	1	Over-all gallus	81-500-23-3
Pin	1	Small, Metal	81-500-23-3
Doll	1	Porcelain arm, wry. small	81-500-27-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-27-1
Button	2	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-27-1
Fastener	1	Metal, clinch, ornate	81-500-27-3
Toy	1	Porcelain, tea pot frag.	81-500-28-1
Button	4	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-28-1
Misc.	1	Metal, copper repossesee edging for a calendar or the like	81-500-28-3
Type-set	1	Led Linotype frag.	81-500-28-3

SANDERS PROPERTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Acc #</u>
Button	1	Bone, shank	81-500-28-7
Button	1	Shell with metal shank	81-500-28-7
Tooth brush head	1	Bone	81-500-28-7
Misc.	1	Brass, hemisphere	81-500-30(1)-3
Bead	1	Glass, oblong, black	81-500-30-2
Button	1	Glass, blue, fasted, w metal shank	81-500-30-2
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, bowl, frag	81-500-32-1
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole	81-500-32-11
Bead	1	Glass, wound, blue	81-500-32-2
Button	2	Metal, shank	81-500-32-3
Button	2	Metal, 4-hole	81-500-32-3
Watch Fob/key	1	Metal	81-500-32-3
Misc.	1	Metal, perforated copper "charm"	81-500-32-3
Buckles	2	Metal	81-500-32-3
Doll	1	Porcelain, arm	81-500-32-3
Pocket knife	1	Metal, with pearl handle	81-500-32-3
Coin	1	Penny, flattened (railroad)	81-500-32-3
Marble	1	Limestone (1/4)	81-500-32-6
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole, rouletted	81-500-32-7
Button	1	Shell, 2-hole	81-500-32-7
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole	81-500-32-7
Button	1	Bone, 1-hole	81-500-32-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-32-7
Button	1	Metal, molded, painted, shank	81-500-33-3
Doll	6	Misc. parts (3 painted)	81-500-34-1
Coin	1	Mexican cent (1906)	81-500-34-3
Razor	1	Metal, strait razor	81-500-34-3
Misc.	1	Whet stone	81-500-34-6
Marble	1	Marble	81-500-34-6
Unidentified	1	Limestone, hemisphere	81-500-34-6
Button	4	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-35-1
Vessel	1	Glass, base, Owens scar "Kerr Glass MFG. Co. Portland, OR 1903"	81-500-35-2
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, bowl frag., dec.	81-500-36-1
Pitcher handle	1	Glass, lrg.	81-500-36-2
Button	1	Metal, shank, "crossed golf clubs"	81-500-36-3
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, dec., reed pipe stem, nice	81-500-37-1
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole, 1/2	81-500-37-7
Misc.	1	Wall socket and plug	81-500-4-11
Button	2	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-40-1
Misc.	1	Metal, pad lock (small)	81-500-40-3
Marble	1	Limestone (small)	81-500-40-6
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole	81-500-40-7
Button	1	Bone, frag, unid	81-500-40-7
Toy	1	Porcelain, tea cup, small	81-500-41-1
Button	2	Metal, shank	81-500-41-3
Faster	2	Metal, "eye" form hook and eye set	81-500-41-3
Buckle	1	Metal, (lead?)	81-500-41-3
Button	1	Metal, 4-hole	81-500-41-3
Button	5	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-41-7
Cane Handle	1	Bone, engraved: "C(G?) H. W."	81-500-41-7
Pocket Knife	1	Metal, with bone handle	81-500-48-3
EUCER MAKMK	1	"French China Co." whiteware, 1915-1920	81-500-49-1
Doll	1	Porcelain, foot	81-500-49-1
Misc.	1	Glass, stopper with clover-like motif	81-500-49-2
Button, cuff	1	Glass, milk	81-500-49-2
Pocket Knife	1	Metal	81-500-49-3
Button	1	Bone, frag., UNID	81-500-49-7
Coin	1	Metal, 1868 5 cent piece	81-500-50-3
Button	4	Porcelain, 4-hole (1 with green "vine" motif)	81-500-52-1

SANDERS PROPERTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Acc #</u>
Bead	1	Glass, faceted, compound, blue and white	81-500-52-2
Bead	1	Glass, faceted, simple, "black"	81-500-52-2
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-52-7
Misc.	1	Sarah's Slate	81-500-53-6
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-53-7
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole, dec.	81-500-54-7
Bottle	1	Glass, "St. Joseph's"	81-500-56-2
Coin/Charm	1	Dime, 1856, perforated and cut in half, with chain	81-500-58-3
Type set	1	Lino-type, lead	81-500-58-3
Marble	1	Limestone	81-500-58-6
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-59-1
Thimble	1	Metal, small	81-500-60-3
Utensils	1	Metal (Brass/Copper), "tea/coffee" spoon	81-500-60-3
Figurine	1	Porcelain, dog (small), finial	81-500-62-1
Utensil, handle	1	Bone, ex. cond.	81-500-62-7
Bead	1	Glass, black	81-500-63-2
Buttons	2	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-65-1
Misc.	1	Metal (brass), "Change maker"	81-500-65-3
Button	1	Metal, shank, "Sporting new designs"	81-500-65-3
Cuff link	1	Metal, works!	81-500-65-3
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, crinilated	81-500-66-1
Toy	1	Porcelain, tea cup, painted	81-500-66-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, reed stem, stem and bowl frag.	81-500-66-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-68-1
Toy?	1	"Winged prop" ring (lead/pewter)	81-500-68-3
Button	1	Shell, 2-hole (small)	81-500-68-7
Ceramic Maker's Mark	1	Goodwin Bros. (1876-1893)	81-500-70-1
Ceramic Maker's Mark	1	Pearl White Cor. K (1850-1900)	81-500-70-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-70-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 2-hole	81-500-70-1
Button	1	Porcelain, with metal shank	81-500-70-1
Button	1	Glass, black, molded	81-500-70-2
Misc.	1	Shell, conch	81-500-70-7
Button	4	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-72-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 1-hole	81-500-72-1
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole	81-500-72-1
Misc	1	Metal (brass), lamp base	81-500-73-3
Fasnter	1	Metal, "eye" from hook and eye	81-500-73-3
Button	1	Metal, enamel or glass faced	81-500-73-3
Ceramic	1	Cat's eye slip dec. sherd	81-500-74-1
Ceramic	1	Plate, molded alphabet pattern with BRN TRN	81-500-74-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay with merichiem face, dec. bowl frag.	81-500-75-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, frag.	81-500-75-1
Vessel	1	Clay, "pipe-like unrefined earthenware cup"	81-500-75-1
Buttons	2	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-76-1
Bead	1	Glass, faceted, blue	81-500-76-3
Marble	1	Clay, "shooter", (lrg.)	81-500-76-3
Button	2	Metal, shank	81-500-76-3
Button	1	Metal, "cover from compound"	81-500-76-3
Misc.	1	Crystal, quartz	81-500-76-6
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole (very. lrg.)	81-500-76-7
Button	1	Shell, 2-hole (small)	81-500-76-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-76-7
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, crin	81-500-77-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, bowl frag., dec.	81-500-77-1
Utensil	1	Metal (pewter), spoon	81-500-77-3
Button	2	Porcelain, 4-hole (BRAN RAN)	81-500-78-1
Button	3	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-78-7
Marble	1	Limestone	81-500-78-7

SANDERS PROPERTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Acc #</u>
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-8-1
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole, decorated	81-500-8-2
Button	1	Metal, 4-hole	81-500-80-3
Thimble	1	Metal	81-500-80-3
Misc.	1	Lantern "bulls-eye"	81-500-80-3
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, bowl, dec.	81-500-82-1
Button	2	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-82-1
Button	1	Metal, 2-hole	81-500-82-3
Button	1	Metal, Shank, navy?, "eagle with anchor"	81-500-82-3
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole, 1/2	81-500-82-7
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole (very small)	81-500-82-7
Button	1	Metal, with porcelain, shank	81-500-83-3
Gunflint	1	Poss., frag..	81-500-83-6
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole	81-500-83-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-500-83-7
Button	3	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-84-1
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole (1/2)	81-500-84-7
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, *Nice*, merchim-like face	81-500-89-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	81-500-90-1
Misc.	1	Bone, modified	81-500-90-7
Pocket Knife	1	Metal, with Bone Handle	81-50020-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	81-50027-7
Tobacco Pipe	1	Green glaze stoneware, "marichim design"	92-1273-100-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, Reed, Decorated	92-1273-100-1
Button	2	Porcelain, 4-hole	92-1273-106-1
Ceramic Maker's Mark	1	"Triskele impression"	92-1273-106-1
Bottle	1	Tan-n-Cream "Ginger-beer/Ink Bottle"	92-1273-132-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	92-1273-133-1
Marble	1	Limestone	92-1273-135-6
Marble	1	Limestone	92-1273-135-6
Button	1	Porcelain, 3-hole, very small	92-1273-138-1
Tumbler	1	Glass, "Texas Centennial 1936"	92-1273-160-2
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, Reed, Decorated	92-1273-166-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, Reed, Decorated	92-1273-177-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	92-1273-177-1
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole	92-1273-177-7
Toy	1	Cast-iron, Car, 1930s	92-1273-52-3
Bowl	1	Partially reconstructable, Yellowware w/blue slip-banding	92-1273-60-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	92-1273-60-1
Plate	1	Whole, pressed glass, yellow	92-1273-60-7
Ink well	1	Stoneware, Whole	92-1273-78-1
Mica circle	1		92-1273-78-6
Key	1		92-1273-83-3
Teapot Lid	1	Purple TRN	92-1273-94-1

BLOCK PROPERTY

Button	3	Porcelain, 4-hole	82-572-10-1
Button	1	Metal, shank (JP treatment)	82-572-10-3
Drawer pull	1	Metal, swing-bale	82-572-10-3
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, frag	82-572-11-1
Button	1	White metal, Cast, 4-hole	82-572-13-3
Button	1	Black glass, 4-hole	82-572-14-2
Button	1	Black glass, 4-hole	82-572-14-2
Button	2	Bone, 5-hole, lrg.	82-572-15-7
Button	1	Porcelain, 3-hole, lrg	82-572-16-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, lrg	82-572-16-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	bowl, decorated	82-572-16-1

BLOCK PROPERTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Acc #</u>
Bottle	1	Partially reconstructable, ornate	82-572-16-2
Escutcheon	1	Metal, lozenge-shaped	82-572-16-3
Gunflint "clinch"	1	Lead	82-572-16-3
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-16-6
Button	1	Porcelain, 3-hole	82-572-17-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	82-572-17-1
Tobacco Pipe	1	Stoneware, decorated	82-572-17-1
Lock strike plate	2	Metal	82-572-17-3
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-17-6
Projectile Point (Native American)	1	Basal-notched "Calf Creek"	82-572-17-6
Buttons	2	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-17-7
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole, small	82-572-17-7
Button	1	Shell, 4-hole, frag.	82-572-17-7
Button	1	Ceramic, black, shank	82-572-18-1
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole, frag.	82-572-2(2)-3
Toy	1	Jack	82-572-20-3
Button	1	Brass, Shank	82-572-20-3
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, frag.	82-572-21-1
Toy	1	Die, Lead, home-made	82-572-21-3
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-21-6
Button	1	Bone, 1-hole	82-572-21-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-21-7
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole, 1/2	82-572-21-7
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole, lrg.	82-572-23-7
Button	1	Bone, frag.	82-572-27-7
Bottle	1	"Cathedral" pepper sauce	82-572-30-2
Brush	1	Bone, frag.	82-572-31-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-31-7
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, "crinilated"	82-572-32-1
Button	1	Synth, shank, faceted	82-572-32-11
Fastener	1	Small eye from hook and eye clasp	82-572-36-3
Button	1	Metal, shank	82-572-39-3
Button	1	Metal, 4-hole	82-572-39-3
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole	82-572-39-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-39-7
Bead	1	Glass, blue, compound?, faceted	82-572-41-2
Bottle	1	Very. small, handblown	82-572-41-2
Button	1	Bone, 1-hole	82-572-41-3
Thimble	1	Small, child's?	82-572-41-3
Button	3	Metal, shank (1 with floral design)	82-572-41-3
Key	1	Very. large	82-572-41-3
Marble	1	Limestone, 1/2	82-572-41-6
Button	4	Bone, 5-hole	82-572-41-7
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-41-7
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole	82-572-45-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, "calico-ed"	82-572-53-1
Flintlock	1	Pretty Bad Cond.	82-572-53-3
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-53-7
Button	1	Porcelain, 4-hole, small	82-572-54-1
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-54-7
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole	82-572-54-7
Button	1	Bone, 1-hole	82-572-54-7
Misc.	1	Threaded Bone Piece ?	82-572-54-7
Spoon	1	Silver, MAKMK, Handle Decorated (JPT)	82-572-56-3
Fruit Jar Lid	1	Glass, "Hero Glass Works"	82-572-6-2
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-6-6
Button	1	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-60-7
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-62-6

BLOCK PROPERTY

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Acc #</u>
Toy	1	Metal, cast, airplane, 1930s	82-572-69-3
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-69-6
Ceramic Maker's Mark	1	Davenport Ironstone imp "58," Henderson and Ganies, importers	82-572-7-1
Button	1	Porcelain, 3-hole	82-572-7-1
Button	3	Porcelain, 4-hole	82-572-7-1
Syringe needle	1		82-572-7-3
Thimble	1		82-572-7-3
Button	2	Brass, shank	82-572-7-3
Button	2	Metal, 4-hole	82-572-7-3
Scissors	1	Frag.	82-572-7-3
Needle	1	For leather	82-572-7-3
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-7-6
Button	1	Bone, 1-hole	82-572-7-7
Button	3	Bone, 5-hole	82-572-7-7
Button	9	Bone, 4-hole	82-572-7-7
Button	3	Shell, 4-hole, small	82-572-7-7
Button	1	Shell, 2-hole	82-572-7-7
Button	2	Shell, 1-hole	82-572-7-7
Tool ?	1	Bone, poss. personal hygiene tool	82-572-7-7
Cup	1	Tin, lrg.	82-572-72-3
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-72-6
Granite	1	Small piece	82-572-74-6
Marble	1	Limestone	82-572-77-6
Coin, penny	1	Indian head	82-572-8-3
Gunflint, poss.	1	Local CRT?	82-572-8-6
Bead	1	"Seed," glass, simple, tumbled, vry small, blue	83-514-119-2
Bottle	1	Glass, base frag., dgrn, handblown	83-514-12-2
Button	1	Bone, 1-hole	83-514-132-3
Marble	1	Porcelain, "shooter"	83-514-135-1
Button, cuff	1	Glass, blue	83-514-135-2
Marble	1	Limestone	83-514-135-6
Thimble	1	Small	83-514-137-3
Tool	1	Claw hammer head	83-514-137-3
Bead	1	Glass, compound, faceted, blue	83-514-148-2
Button	1	Glass?/porcelain?, 4-hole	83-514-19-1
Bead	1	Glass, "diamond shaped," black	83-514-19-2
Container	1	Metal, "Jumbo," patented	83-514-20-3
Button	2	Metal, "slit"	83-514-20-3
Button	1	Bone, 5-hole	83-514-37-7
Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay, small, frag.	83-514-45-1
Misc.	1	Bone, lathe-turned	83-514-8-7