ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis: **INVESTIGATION OF SUBSURFACE FEATURES AT 15TM35: THE BIBB ESCAPES/GATEWOOD PLANTATION**

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The Bibb Escapes/Gatewood Plantation (15TM35) is located on private property in Bedford, Trimble County, in the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. Recently, the site has been added to the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program due to the historical association with an escaped enslaved man, Henry Bibb. Henry, his wife Malinda, and their daughter were owned by William Gatewood. After multiple failed attempts of fleeing slavery, the Bibb family was sold down the Ohio River and were separated. Henry eventually escaped to Canada and became a prominent figure in the African-American community and abolitionist circuit. Bibb wrote his autobiography detailing his successful and failed attempts of escaping slavery and made mentions of his time on the Gatewood Plantation. Other archival data shows there were approximately one dozen enslaved persons on the Gatewood Plantation throughout the antebellum time period, but not much else is known about them.

The Oldham County History Center has sponsored public archaeological excavations at the site since 2005, including public excavations and a summer field school for high school students. Early excavations uncovered a stone chimney and presumably a summer kitchen with a possible pit cellar. Recent public excavations documented an area of interest that includes a separate activity area indicating a structure with three subsurface features.

For this thesis I hypothesize the area of interest to be the location of the quarters for the enslaved people on the Gatewood Plantation. Other queries include: what is the form and function of this building and how do the features function within the whole Gatewood Plantation? Do the cultural materials represent the antebellum time period? Can the cultural materials demonstrate the change in occupancy or indicate specific behaviors of the occupants of the structure?

Excavation of the features and analysis of the cultural materials was conducted to answer the research questions. The results of the fieldwork and analysis supported by historical documentation of the Gatewood Plantation and compared to other similar, local, and regional sites strongly indicate a positive response to the hypothesis. This investigation provides important information regarding past components of slave quarters within farmsteads of the Upland South. The archaeological work at 15TM35 also adds insight to the historic context of the region and to the history of Henry Bibb and the enslaved community he was part of.

INVESTIGATION OF SUBSURFACE FEATURES AT 15TM35: THE BIBB ESCAPES/GATEWOOD PLANTATION

by

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Eighteen years of collaborative work with the Oldham County History Center (OCHC) has produced interesting and important archaeological information on the Henry Bibb Escapes/Gatewood Plantation (15TM35). I hypothesize that archaeological fieldwork and research on the Gatewood Plantation has identified the structure that served as the quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site. This thesis provides an understanding of the living quarters of enslaved persons on a modest farm typical of the Upland South. Smaller, modest farms often fall in the shadow of the research conducted on larger plantations of well-known or famous (locally, regionally, or nationally) enslavers. Modest farms are a significant resource for information about the enslaved people and enslavers in the Upland South. A combination of archaeological excavation, lab analysis, and research of archival literature was conducted in order to procure the data needed to understand the past lifeways of the enslaved persons at 15TM35. I propose additional research questions focusing on a building, subsurface features, and artifact assemblage at 15TM35 to help generate the context for my hypothesis.

- What is the form and function of this building?
- How does the assemblage give insight to the lifeways of the occupants of the structure in question, within the antebellum period at this site?
- How do the material remains indicate differences between the owners and the enslaved people?

- Do the faunal and botanical remains (soil samples/flotations) reveal information about the foodways of the occupants or the activities in this area?
- How do the features and artifact assemblage compare to those found in regional sites?

The site is known for its association with Henry Walton Bibb, a frequent fugitive of slavery from the Gatewood Plantation (and other plantations and owners). Bibb's autobiography, *Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, An American Slave, Written by Himself* (1849) describes his escape attempts, his view of bondage, and offers some details about life on the Gatewood Plantation. Dr. Afua Cooper's (2000) dissertation *Doing Battle in Freedom's Cause: Henry Bibb, Abolitionism, Race Uplift and Black Manhood, 1842-1854* is an exceptional account of the later years and accomplishments of Bibb after escaping to freedom, taking on the roles of a professional fugitive, an Underground Railroad conductor, an author of an abolitionist newspaper and other publications, and an orator on circuits and at conventions similar to Fredrick Douglas and others (Cooper 2000: 49-50).

Located near Bedford, Trimble County, Kentucky, 15TM35 is situated on a privately owned farm that is now used for hay and timber harvest. A two-story log house and the remnants of an old tobacco barn remain toward the edge of the farm. For nearly two decades, the owner has been generously welcoming of the archaeological investigations of 15TM35. Under the direction of Dr. Nancy Stearns Theiss (Executive Director of the OCHC) and Jeannine Kreinbrink (MA, RPA), investigations began with The National Henry Bibb Heritage Trail Stakeholders

Project in 2005. The project included researching properties linked to Henry Bibb that had been initiated by the OCHC previously. During the initial stages of the project, members of the local community, local schools, regional universities, and organizations took part in the fieldwork and artifact washings. For the next 18 years, the OCHC scheduled two Public Archaeology Days in the spring and two days in the fall which usually consists of members of the general public visiting the site and participating in excavations. A week-long Archaeological Institute for High School Students (Archaeological Institute) has been conducted in the summers where local high school students participate in four days of excavation (and/or laboratory work, weather depending) and a one-day field trip to another active archaeological excavation, archival repository, or museum such as the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Public Archaeology Days and the Archaeological Institute caters to anyone interested and mainly is utilized by local and regional community members, families, and students. In 2016, 15TM35 was designated as part of the National Park Service National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. This site is only one of 14 listings in Kentucky (NPS Network to Freedom Underground Railroad Locations 2022) and has given the site national recognition of its importance of the place where the Bibb family lived during several escape attempts before being sold down river (Theiss 2020: 8-11).

My role in the public archaeology days and Archaeological Institute began as assisting participants with basic excavation techniques, screening soil, and collecting artifacts. After several years, I became more involved in the planning of the

excavations and continued to assist the participants with each element of the dig. Years of working under the guidance of Dr. Theiss and Ms. Kreinbrink, I have learned how to take the technical aspects of the work and present them as practical aspects to the participants. The goal of this thesis is not to be read directly to a non-professional audience but to made available for professional researchers and archaeologists to utilize in other research. Written with more of a technical edge, it is also one of my goals to complete an updated site report, adding more historical context, results, and analysis to previous site reports by Kreinbrink (2005 and 2010). Not to disregard the public component that is the main artery of the entire project, I have already incorporated some of my research and findings into the Public Archaeology Days that have occurred during the work for this thesis and will continue to do so on the future dates.

Resources used in this investigation ranged from literature on plantation archaeology, Upland South farms and plantation, archival data from will and deed books, county census records, and Henry Bibb's first-hand account. Literature about plantation sites along the East Coast such as Samford (2007) and Singleton (1995) provided valuable information on how to evaluate concepts concerning slave dwellings and associated features. The Upland South literature is comprised of books and articles by Bychkov (2003), McKee (2000), and Young (1997, 1998) with Young's literature focusing on the excavation of the nearby Locust Grove Plantation in Louisville. Supplementary data in the form of a botanical analysis (Appendix A) was obtained from Dr. Renee Bonzani complete with results, analysis, and

comparisons. These references, previous site reports, and almost two decades of personal experience working on the Gatewood Plantation helped me contextualize, analyze, and present the findings of this thesis work.

Following this Introduction is the Theory chapter, which outlines the research approach with an emphasis of using multiple lines of evidence and interdisciplinary analysis in order to answer the main hypothesis and secondary questions. It is intended for the answers of the secondary questions to build substantial evidence to help solidify the answer to the main hypothesis by using the artifact assemblage, the placement of the features, comparisons to similar antebellum slavery sites, and archival data to determine the occupants and people using the features and any particular behaviors displayed through the physical data.

The next chapter is the Historical Background chapter, which lays out the physical setting, summarizes antebellum Kentucky, and introduces the Gatewood Family. The Gatewoods owned the farm for the majority of the antebellum period and were slave owners (including Henry Bibb for a short spell) throughout their ownership of the farm. The layout of the farm and previous archaeological work will be revisited in the Methods and Analysis chapters.

The Methods chapter describes the necessary procedures performed in order to obtain the physical evidence for evaluation against the archival evidence. This chapter reviews the previous archaeological work performed and how the area of interest in the site became relevant to this thesis. The general methods used for excavations, lab work, and soil data (floatation) are also discussed.

The Results chapter examines the data recovered from unit and feature descriptions, the artifact assemblage, and ethnobotanical study. Figures and tables are included in this chapter to aid in exhibiting the physical data recovered and the artifact assemblage is divided into artifact groups to set up the following Analysis chapter.

The Analysis chapter melds in portions of the Historical Background chapter to help understand the spatial layout of the site. The artifact assemblage, with the main focus being the assemblage from a subsurface pit feature (Feature 11), is identified as very similar to artifact assemblages from other slavery sites. The ethnobotanical study is incorporated into this chapter to positively answer the main thesis question.

The Conclusion chapter summarizes the work completed at the site, the analysis results, and confirmation that the area of interest in fact is the location of the quarters for the enslaved people on the Gatewood Plantation. Also discussed is the importance of this research to the site and what future investigations at this site can provide.

Numerous professional and amateur volunteers have participated in the archaeology of 15TM35. Additional Gatewood Family information was given to the OCHC by Gatewood descendants. Over the past several years, reported descendants of Henry Bibb have been in contact with the OCHC via email but at a minimal extent. At the writing of this document, I unfortunately do not have descendant accounts or family information from the enslaved population on the Gatewood farm. Descendant

information is revered element to any body of work and hopefully these connections can be made to the enslaved population that was held on the Gatewood farm.

Chapter 2: Research Approach

Historic Archaeology

Historical archaeology in Kentucky gained the most momentum in the 1980s and 1990s. Prior to increased interest in historical sites and the information they can provide, much of the focus of archaeology in the state was conducted on prehistoric sites (McBride and McBride 2008: 904). Historical archaeology generally produces multiple lines of potential research studying historical documentation and recovered cultural materials (Young et al. 1998: 167). Archaeology can provide methods to understand the cultural landscape which can be neglected in written documents. Using archaeology, archival sources, and recorded narratives, a holistic approach can be taken to intensively research institutions such as slavery and the Underground Railroad (LaRoche 2014: 14-15).

During the early years of historical archaeology, confusion surrounded the definition of the discipline and its goals. Comparing historical archaeology to prehistoric archaeology did not clarify the goals and potential of historical archaeology (Henson 2010: 65). In recent decades, historical archaeologists have developed models and methods to help refine their focus and goals, thus creating specialty fields including urban, maritime, and military archaeology (Cleland 2001: 2). Even with specialized subfields of historical archaeology, straight-forward theoretical approaches and frameworks are still relatively undeveloped (Barile and Brandon 2004: xiii).

Archaeology in general is theory-inundated. As techniques and methods advance, more data emerges giving archaeologists new theories and interdisciplinary actions in their work. Theoretical approaches comprised by structuralism, cultural materialism, and functionalism provide different frameworks for the data recovered. Different theoretical strategies allow the opportunity for multiple data sets to support research in a mutual manner. The intertwined results of multiple methods and theories can provide the most stable background for an argument when checked against one another in the research process (Wylie 2017: 130, 132). The information recovered and the methods applied are reflective in what appears to be significant to the researcher's theoretical presuppositions (Trigger 2006: 21). A research design should deliver enough flexibility to ask specific questions of broad aspects of archaeology to acquire finer details of imperative knowledge of the past (Deetz 1977: 43-44) (Fagan 2001: 92).

For this research design, the over-arching premise falls within social theory. This theory involves diversity, changes, political and social orders, and cultural values. Social theory allows for the explanation for change and the variability of behaviors but also captures reconstruction theory with allowing environmental conditions and past human behavior to be determined. The cultural materials are reflective in that relational, spatial, quantitative properties can help produce inferences and understanding of how past societies change and function (Schiffer 1988: 464, 469).

Processual approaches have included the social processes of human behavior structures when adapting to the natural environment. Post-processual approaches have included social theory with themes rooted in ordered structures of society, comparisons of modern and traditional societies, human rationality, individuality, and agency. Both approaches allowed archaeology to grow as a science striving for more than just descriptions, but for explanations (Shanks 2007, Schiffer 1988: 461-462).

Research Design

The research design that follows is based on previous and current archaeological investigations at the Bibb Escapes/Gatewood Plantation Site (15TM35) in Trimble County, Kentucky. Public archaeological investigations have been conducted at 15TM35 since 2005. In 2019, subsurface features including a pit feature, a postmold, and an area of heated clay, were located in hand excavated test units in an area that corresponds with a cluster of artifacts noted in the 2005 survey. This area also corresponds with a structure on a newly available aerial photograph from 1950. The Gatewood Family members were known to live at this farm where they owned between 10 and 17 enslaved people throughout the antebellum time period (1820-1861) at this site (Kreinbrink 2010). I hypothesize this structure served as the quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site. Attempting to answer secondary questions may build an informative explanation for this part of 15TM35. Excavation of the features, analyzing the cultural materials, and examining historical documents provides data to test the hypothesis and answer the secondary questions.

Though many of the questions may not be directly or even partially answered, I believe they are worth asking and attempting to answer. The questions fall in line with at least two of the statewide objectives laid out in the Kentucky state plan by adding to the better understanding of historic settlement patterns and focusing on intra-site spatial organization by documenting activity areas to determine the structure of a site and the relationship of buildings.

> Continue to investigate small upland sites: Projects undertaken in upland areas throughout Kentucky have resulted in the documentation of many small habitation sites, such as Early, Middle and Late Woodland camps, Mississippian farmsteads, and special purpose sites, such as Adena off-mound activity loci. Investigation of these types of sites has greatly informed archaeologists understanding of prehistoric and historic lifeways.
> Continued to focus on intra-site spatial organization: Though some progress has been made in determining site structure, there is still much that archaeologists do not know about the internal organization of prehistoric and historic settlements. Large blocks should be excavated at sites that contain intact sub-plowzone midden deposits, while mechanical equipment should be used to remove the plowzone from sites that lack intact midden deposits but contain sub-plowzone features. Only by exposing large areas of a site in a controlled fashion can archaeologists begin to identify and analyze intra-site spatial patterns (e.g., document activity areas and trash disposal patterns) and to determine site structure (e.g., arrangement of structures, presence of plazas, and relationship of outbuildings and slave cabins to main residence) (Pollack 2008: 24).

The secondary questions are:

- What is the form and function of this building?
- How does the assemblage give insight to the lifeways of the occupants of the structure in question, within the antebellum period at this site?
- How do the material remains indicate differences between the owners and the enslaved people?

- Do the faunal and botanical remains (soil samples/flotations) reveal information about the foodways of the occupants or the activities in this area?
- How do the features and artifact assemblage compare those found in regional sites?

Identifying key components of a site is crucial for the understanding and explanation of the social structure and spatial patterns of the site. The interpretation of material remains help address questions of the limitations of the occupants and reactions of the occupants through identifying cultural affiliation, patterns, change, and actions (Howson 1990: 78, McKee 2000: 198, Potter 1991: 98-99). Analysis and interpretation of artifacts will be similar to the methods used by Samford (2007: 118-122) who studied subfloor pits in Virginia. Using different attributes and conditions, artifact deposition are classified following general principles of Schiffer's (1987: 89-98) abandonment and refuse for cultural remains. An interdisciplinary approach was taken as botanical remains from soil samples were evaluated by an ethnobotanist.

Utilizing two main lines of data, archival documentation and physical material remains, I build a contextual background to support the hypothesis. Constructing a context to include the time period of occupation, identification of the occupants (families and/or individuals), the social context of the site, and geographical location of the site, will allow for research questions to develop (Barile and Brandon 2004: 8). Historical documentation assists in developing the historic context for the research conducted at 15TM35. Some maps and aerial photographs have been used in Kreinbrink's (2010) site report. A thorough search of historic

aerials, United States Geographical Survey topographic maps, and historic atlas maps build a thorough background understanding of physiographic region. Documents such as deeds and census records are evaluated to help identify occupants at the site. Other archival documentation includes Henry Bibb's autobiography, *Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, An American Slave, Written by Himself* (Bibb 1849).

Bibb's narrative is a harrowing story of how he escaped slavery and came to be a prominent abolitionist. His account details his many failed escape attempts from Kentucky, his failure to procure his wife and daughter from bondage, and finally his passage to Canada. Bibb does not write of specific details of the buildings or overall management of the Gatewood Plantation but confirms the brutality of slavery on this plantation and others, including the poor treatment of his wife and daughter.

In Bibb's youth, prior to being enslaved on the Gatewood Plantation, he recounts the wife of his enslaver "flogging me, boxing, pulling my ears, and scolding, so that I dreaded to enter the room where she was" (Bibb 1849: 16). On other plantations he recalls "the sound of the slave driver's lash on the backs of the slaves, and their heart-rendering shrieks, which were enough to melt the heart of humanity, even among the most barbarous nations of the earth" (Bibb 1849: 115). Bibb notes that "Among other good trades I learned the art of running away to perfection. I made regular business of it, and never gave it up, until I had broken the bands of slavery" (Bibb 1849: 15).

It is important to understand that Henry Bibb was not freed through emancipation, manumission, or by purchase, but by his own effort. He advanced to Canada and became a lecturer, orator, and author, speaking out against the institution of slavery. Committee members selected by the Detroit Liberty Association corresponded through written letters with people associated with Henry Bibb (during his enslavement and escape attempts) to corroborate the truth of Bibb's narrative before publication. Two sons of William Gatewood, William H. Gatewood and Silas Gatewood, received letters and replied, both corroborating Bibb's testimony. Silas offered more details about Bibb, "anxious to give you his [Bibb] rascally conduct in full" and paints Bibb to be a "notorious liar, and a rogue" (Bibb 1849: iv-v). Even with these negative implications, the committee was greatly satisfied and approved the publishing of Henry's narrative (Bibb 1849: i-x).

Comparative Literature

A variety of resources concerning subsurface features within enslaved dwellings at other sites are used to compare to the subsurface pit feature at 15TM35. Samford's extensive investigations and research of subsurface pit features throughout the Tidewater area of Virginia uses archival and archaeological data to show similarities, differences, and changes in the form and functions of subsurface pits that were created and used by enslaved communities on several plantations. The artifact assemblages provided by the Tidewater sites contribute to the understanding of how the pits were used, filled in, and re-used. The artifacts also show if the features were for communal or personal use, and even for spiritual purposes (Samford 2007: 3, 8-

10, 175-177). Samford includes discussions of hearth front pits and other pits within dwellings useful in understanding and interpreting the spatial variation and function of the features on the Gatewood Plantation.

Archaeological investigations conducted at 15BB137, the Thomas and Mary Champ House, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, produced an in-depth analysis of an early 19th century farmstead. The project was conducted for a road reconstruction project along a major thoroughfare. The focus of the data recovery comprised of several topics that include the site layout and structured environment, material culture and consumer behavior, foodways, and market and household production (McBride et al. 2015: i, 1-10). Excavations uncovered numerous features, structural remains, and an artifact assemblage comparable to the assemblage at 15TM35. Similar to Samford (2007), the authors use archival data with the cultural material to understand the layout and market production of the farm, foodways of the occupants, and consumer behavior of the Champ Family. The Champ House archival documents reference at least three to 17 enslaved persons on the Champ Farm during the antebellum time period and cultural materials possibly belonging to enslaved persons on the farm were recovered. Though no discussion of enslavement quarters or enslaved persons was presented in the report, McBride et al. (2015) provides an exceptional example of a typical Upland South farm complex to compare and contrast with the Gatewood Plantation.

Excavations at Locust Grove (Louisville, KY) exemplify the methods and processes used to study the material cultural left behind from enslavement dwellings with pit cellars. Young et al. (1998:190-191) use multiple lines of evidence such as the artifact

assemblages and feature locations to test against written documents. Similar lines of evidence are available in site 15TM35 and these authors provide appropriate structure in which this evidence can be established at site 15TM35. Though Locust Grove and 15TM35 show disproportions in farm size and number of enslaved persons held at each site, Locust Grove and its supporting information is the most locally available comparison for feature variation and artifact assemblages for site 15TM35.

As will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4, previously hand excavated units at 15TM35 delineated a subfloor pit, postmold, and area of burned clay. These features may provide essential information on the type and function of the structure as well as inferences to the understanding of the construction method. Excavations at Locust Grove have located slave quarters with intact foundations and sub-floor pits. These foundations and pit features were compared to similar sites in Virginia which showed comparable construction methods and form. The artifacts were identified and with the diagnostic artifacts, the time periods inferred were checked against the time periods known to occupy the site through historical documentation (Young et al. 1998: 174, 182-183, 190). Storage pit construction, location, and types of artifacts that were recovered in the pit features were compared to similar assemblages from pits in other sites to assess the differences between general storage versus personal storage (Young 1997: 95).

Testing different soil stratifications in sub-floor pits may not provide definitive answers to the exact function of the pit but at least provide inferences that indicate certain food storage, refuse areas, and cultural affiliation and preference. In

some instances, pits may function as, or hold indicators of resistance in a social class or individual actions (Singleton 1995: 129). Pollen and starch studies may be useful in food items grown and prepared on site. Indicators of choice, preference, and access may be analyzed by the food remains, adding information to lifeway elements of the people associated with these features (Samford 2007; 8-10, 134-137). Botanical samples and wood samples can provide an idea of the environmental context, diversity, and domestication surrounding the site (Kreinbrink and VonStrohe 2021: 142). Soil samples from noted stratigraphy from features in 15TM35 will be bagged for flotation. Seeds, wood, charcoal, and other botanical remains will be labeled appropriately and sent to the University of Kentucky for analysis. The botanical analysis report will be included in the thesis project.

Faunal remains from historic sites may indicate activity areas as well as dietary trends. The types of animals and certain cuts (lower or higher quality) could indicate of portions and quality of food among occupants of the sites (Lewis 1996: 196). Faunal remains have been recovered from 15TM35 and will be reviewed and compared to other similar sites to determine if there are any trends in the quality of cuts in the faunal assemblage, especially from feature contexts.

The artifact assemblage from 15TM35 will be analyzed and cataloged in a taxonomic classification system using category, type, form, style, and description. Decoration, morphology, and parent material are often what defines an artifact. Artifact assemblages can provide dating techniques by utilizing post-dates, induction dates, dates by association, and accumulated data. Comparing these dating

techniques with the spatial distribution of the artifacts, activity areas and structures can more readily be understood through the temporal changes of a site (Miller et al. 2000: 1-4). The types of cultural material and the amount can indicate status among occupants of a site as well as exhibit larger, overall, regional economic influences. Looking at sites similar to 15TM35, excavations of small to medium sized farms may help contribute to a thorough historical context within a region, specifically the Ohio River Valley (Lewis 1996: 184-185). The artifact assemblage from 15TM35 should be compared to other similar sites within the region focusing not just on the antebellum time period but the range of time periods to achieve a better understanding of the change of occupancy of the site. The distribution of different types of artifacts may be similar at other sites that have a more complete historical document line of research (Orser Jr. 2007: 46-48); new insights concerning social structure in 15TM35 may be created.

Analysis and interpretation of the artifacts and subsurface features will require a more diverse approach than comparing and contrasting to regional assemblages and sites. Critical evaluations of the artifacts, features, and comparative data, must be engaged to fully understand their function and meaning within a social structure. Combined, these measures support attentiveness to not let predisposed narratives into the interpretation (Wylie 2002:158-160).

The comparative literature exhibits how research projects can provide important insights into past lifeways of enslaved communities. Regulatory projects can have imposed limits on site investigations but are still positioned to contribute to this research.

For this thesis, grey literature held at the state historic preservation office remains untapped. Covid restrictions and short staffing at the state agency rendered the grey literature difficult to obtain, but may contain numerous regulatory reports that can provide information on enslavement on Upland South farms.

Most of the work at 15TM35 has relied heavily on the public participation set up by the Oldham County History Center with the goals of educating the public participants about Henry Bibb and historic archaeology. Hundreds of volunteers that include individuals, families, and school groups have participated in the fieldwork. In coordination with a third objective from the state plan, involving and educating the public (Pollack 2008: 25), public participation in the excavations during the Public Archaeology days will remain a strong component with the proposed work for this thesis project and beyond.

Chapter 3: Historical Background of 15TM35

The following chapter assembles a basic environmental description and historical background information of 15TM35 to provide an overall context for the site. The environmental description is added to clearly differentiate the Gatewood Plantation from being an archetypal Deep South plantation with thousands of acres of prime agricultural bottom land. The environment of this investigation is much different than the Deep South and is referred to as Upland South, located on broad and steeply dissected ridges. The historical background provides details of the Gatewood family, the enslaved peoples they retained on the plantation, and begins the discussion of past fieldwork at the site that is expanded in the next (Methods) chapter.

Geology and Environmental Background

Site 15TM35 is located in the Outer Bluegrass physiographic region in Trimble County, Kentucky. This region consists of pockets of karst topography resulting in sinkholes within rolling hills dissected by many drainages. The Ohio River is the major drainage system and is located at the western boundary of Trimble County (Kreinbrink 2010: 4). The geology includes Silurian and Late Ordovician shales, dolomites, and limestone under moderately deep to deep, well drained soils (Parola et al. 2007: 7). The broad ridgetops that consist of gently sloping to nearly level soils are generally and historically used for agricultural production of hay, corn, grains, and tobacco. Pastures are usually found on the side slopes of moderately steep soils and the steepest hillside soils are generally forested (USDA 1992: 4).

Site 15TM35 falls entirely within the mapped soil of Nicholson silt loam, six to twelve percent slopes (NhC). This soil is a moderately well drained, deep, soil found along the shoulder slopes and ridgetops in areas up to six acres in size. This soil is well suited for pasture and agriculture, and also supports productive timber including white oak, red oak, white ash, sweetgum, yellow poplar, and eastern white pine (USDA 1992: 38-39). The well-draining soils here have made this site accessible and sustainable for excavation even after a few days of heavy rainfall.

Historic Background

This section is a brief review of Upland South characteristics, antebellum Kentucky, and explores the Gatewood Family with information from archival sources. The Historic Background is necessary to provide a broad context and understanding how the land was being utilized. Then the focus is narrowed to give historic context to the people, enslaved and free, occupying 15TM35.

Upland South

Geographically, 15TM35 is located in the Upland South that loosely bounds a variety of cultures that share many similar characteristics within a broad area spanning across the east-central portion of the United States. Beginning at the Fall Line of the Eastern Seaboard, Upper South reaches as far west as east Texas, and generally is delineated by being north of the Deep South, and south and east of the Corn Belt. The Euro-Americans that came to settle the Upland South derive from the original colonies with a major influx of migrants resulting in a major hearth in

Tennessee. The Upland South is distinguished by four characteristics: log (usually notched) carpentry, diversified agro-economics, county seats, and religion. The grounding principles in the Upland South were to acquire land, sustain and grow the farmstead, and gain social standing usually through means of holding offices generally at the county level where much of the political power lies (Jordan-Bychkov 2003: 3-9, Otto and Anderson 1982: 89-91). The Gatewood Plantation is a representative example of an Upland South farmstead through antebellum Kentucky.

Antebellum Kentucky (1820-1860)

With the early settlement phase of Kentucky mostly completed, the antebellum time period saw a rise in population with similar patterns of the east coast states. Many of established settlers were of English, German, Scottish and Scots-Irish descent that had migrated from Virginia and elements of their traditions can be seen in their settlements. Transportation is a key figure in this time period allowing the transportation of goods by better roads and river travel. Urbanization of river towns had progressed and welcomed a variety of industries. Agricultural on farms and plantations in the Inner and Outer Bluegrass regions increased in diversity but still heavily relied on tobacco, hemp, grains, corn, and livestock. At this time, the state's enslaved population equaled approximately one quarter of the entire population. During the earlier part of this time period, most of the enslaved population was found in the Inner Bluegrass region. However, by the end of this period just prior to the Civil War, the largest enslaved population was found in the far western reaches of the state (McBride and McBride 2008: 913, 921-926). The mixed used agro-systems also

did not require the labor force as did a large, sprawling plantation of the Deep South. In antebellum Kentucky, slave owners controlled more acreage than non-slave owners but the majority of the slave owners owned five or less enslaved people. For slave owners to be considered "planters," at least 20 or more enslaved people must be retained (Wallace 1991: 193-196). The number of enslaved owned by farmer or planter also served as an indicator of socioeconomic status of the owner. This in turn could help a wealthier person gain popularity and respect that paved the way to political standing, at least at the county level (Winters 1994: 154).

County Formation

Site 15TM35 is located in the central part of Trimble County. This area had been a part of Henry County after 1798 (Drane 1948), and then Oldham County after 1823 (Bryant 1992: 694). Trimble County was formed from portions of Gallatin, Oldham, and Henry Counties on February 9, 1837 listing as Kentucky's 86th county. This county was named for Robert Trimble, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Trimble County is approximately 146 square miles and has only two incorporated cities: Bedford and Milton. Trimble County is bounded by Carroll County to the north, Henry County to the east, Oldham County to the south and the Ohio River to the west (Hollingsworth 1992: front inner cover). Richard Ball built the first house in what is now Bedford, the county seat. Ball built his house circa 1805 and the city of Bedford was established February 16, 1816 (named Bedford after Ball's original town of Bedford, VA). The city of Bedford was not incorporated until

March 5, 1850 (Bryant 1992: 900-901). Site 15TM35 is located 1,000 meters to the northwest of Bedford.

The Gatewood Family

Approaching site 15TM35 on the one-lane road, the Gatewood and Yeager Cemetery can be observed. This is the final resting place of many Gatewood family members and surrounding families (Trimble County Kentucky Cemetery Book, n.d.). William Gatewood was born in Amherst County, Virginia in 1776 and married his wife, Mildred (Milly) Wright likely in Virginia as well. After the death of his father, William, his wife, his mother Sarah, and several of his siblings moved to Kentucky. Henry County Deed Book 3 (page 477) lists a deed of sale from 1808 from Charles Dorsey Jr. to William Gatewood for 400 acres (called the "penny tract" in the deed) just west of what would become the town of Bedford. This is the property that includes the current site (15TM035) (Kreinbrink 2010:16) . William and Mildred had at least nine children: Nancy, Sarah (married Charles B. Cook), Lucy, Silas, Jocephas (Cephas), James, Martha, Virginia, and an additional daughter whose name is unknown (Trimble County Heritage 1989: 88-89).

On the 29th of October 1827, Sarah Gatewood transferred ownership of eight enslaved persons (Daniel, Mahala, Melinda, Henry, Rachel, Nancy, Meredith, and Adeline) to her son William Gatewood (Trimble County Deed Book A, page 419). In return, William promised to care for her and her "idiot" son Foster Gatewood for their lifetimes. Melinda (alternatively spelled Malinda) married Henry Bibb (introduced in

the Introduction chapter). This deed documents William Gatewood's ownership of Melinda.

William Gatewood had previously served as a member of the House of Representatives in 1828 (Gatewood n.d.) and became sheriff in Trimble County in 1837. He died on the 23rd of January 1840. After completion of probate, his surviving heirs sold the farm to their sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and Charles B. Cook (Trimble County Deed Book A: 409-410).

Enslavement at the Gatewood Plantation

At least eight enslaved people were left to William Gatewood in 1827 by his mother Sarah. The 1830 Oldham County Census lists at least 17 enslaved people under William Gatewood. The 17 people include eight males and nine females. Upon William Gatewood's death in 1840, eleven enslaved people is listed in probate records describing his estate. This includes presumably five males, four women, and two children. Their names are Joe Blackman, Thomas, Mary and Child, Ann, Mahala and child, Adaline, Franky, Worden Pope, and Joe (Trimble County Will Book No. 1: 59-61). The Bibb family was sold in 1839 and does not appear in William Gatewood's probate records. Sarah and Charles B. Cook purchased the farm from William Gatewood's surviving heirs and are listed as owning a total of five enslaved people of which three are males under ten years old and one adult male and one adult female (Trimble County 1840 Census: 321). C. B. Cook is listed in the 1850 schedule as owning eleven enslaved people, seven males and four females, with ages ranging from three to 54 (1850 Trimble County Slave Schedule: 299) suggesting

intergenerational slavery. The 1860 schedule lists Charles Cook as owning eleven enslaved people, five males and six females. The ages range from five to 64 (1860 Trimble County Slave Schedule: 80).

An exact count on how many enslaved people occupied the Gatewood farm is difficult to calculate, though an average of approximately eleven enslaved people were on the farm per every ten years based on census, schedules, deeds, and wills between 1827 and 1860. The lives of the enslaved are vastly unknown and undocumented with the exception of one enslaved man and his family, Walton Henry Bibb (known as Henry), Malinda, and their daughter Mary Francis.

The Bibb Family

Site 15TM35 is the last farm in which Henry, Malinda, and Mary Francis Bibb were enslaved in Kentucky. Malinda appears by name in the 1827 deed from Sarah to William Gatewood and is presumably the female aged 24-25, in the 1830 Oldham County Census. Henry married Malinda (enslaved by Gatewood) in 1833 and was eventually sold to William Gatewood three years later. Henry and Malinda had a daughter named Mary Frances shortly after Henry was purchased. Bibb does not detail specifics of the Gatewood Plantation in his narrative; however, he discusses the brutal nature of the treatment he and his family received from the Gatewoods. "I was compelled to stand and see my wife shamefully scourged and abused by her master; and the manner in which this was done, was so violently and inhumanly committed upon the person of a female, that I despair in finding pleasure to be with my little family even in slavery" (Bibb 1849: 43). Even Mary Frances could not

avoid the cruelty, “Her little face was bruised black with the whole print of Mrs. Gatewood’s hand” (Bibb 1849: 43). The witnessing of his family being under consistent harsh oppression fueled Henry’s desire to escape to freedom with his family. Bibb began plotting his escape plans from the Gatewood Plantation. He tried several times with near successes, making it north of Cincinnati via the Ohio River. Bibb had been turned over to slave catchers during one attempt and at least one other time he returned to the Gatewood Plantation on his own accord with the hopes of bringing his wife and daughter with him after finding a safe passage. After several foiled attempts of retrieving his wife and daughter and helping them to freedom, in 1839 (just before the 1840 census and William Gatewood’s death), Gatewood sold the Bibbs to a slave trader (Garrison) at the Louisville Slave Market. The family was transported to New Orleans, Louisiana and was broken up never to be reunited again (Bibb 1849: 26, 32-33, 58-69). Bibb eventually made his way up to Detroit, Michigan. Then with the mass migration of former slaves set on by the passage of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law, he entered into Windsor, Canada. His time in Canada was busy with helping form Methodist churches and educational programs for freed people. He continued his protests of slavery in 1851 by producing Canada’s first abolitionist newspaper, The Voice of the Fugitive. He spoke at many meetings voicing the terrible pains of slavery and educating people of how to overcome slavery (McCurdy 1958; 19-20).

Archaeology of 15TM35

Project Area Description

Site 15TM35 is located toward the east edge of a broad ridge that gently slopes to the south. The top of the ridge is currently in hay and the side slopes are wooded with a mix of young and mature trees and scrub growth of honeysuckle. Several sinkholes dot the landscape mostly to the south of the site. Site 15TM35 encompasses approximately one acre centered on the remains of the Gatewood house (Kentucky Historic Inventory # TM 180). With continuing investigations, the site size is subject to change. TM 180 is a two story, single pen, log house that rests on a limestone and dolomite (some cut) foundation. The large logs are half-dovetailed at the ends and spaces between the logs are well chinked with stones and mortar. The roof is gabled east-west and the front of the house faces south. A large stone chimney has previously been removed. The rear of the house supported a one room, shed-roof, balloon-framed addition that was removed in the summer of 2016. A small outhouse is situated just off of the southeast corner of the house and the ruins of a tobacco barn is located on the west side of the driveway, northwest of the house. A stone-lined well is present to the northwest of the house.

Site Archival Data

Available archival aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps can provide data by showing how a site changes through time due to environmental and

cultural changes. For this investigation, the aerial photographs are particularly useful by showing the change in structure arrangements behind the Gatewood house.

Aerial photographs were reviewed from years 1950, 1957, 1983, 1998, 2006, and 2016. The 1950 aerial photograph provides a relatively clear view of the farm which contains the log house with a northern addition and a small, narrow north-south running structure north of the northeast corner of the house addition. It is the narrow north-south structure that is situated within the area of interest of this investigation in which three subsurface pit features are located. The driveway enters the property to the northeast of the house and approaches the house from the northwest. At least one large barn and two small outbuildings are located along the west edge of the driveway at the time of the flyover in 1950. The ridgetops are in a mix of agricultural fields, pasture, and hay and the slopes are wooded. Another small outbuilding is depicted to the northeast of the house but is likely outside of the current property boundary. The 1957 aerial provides a clearer image (Figure 1) and depicts no changes to the landscape and placement of structures. The 1983 aerial shows all that remains are the house with the addition and the large barn with the small outbuildings on the west side of the driveway. A small pond located to the southwest of the house has been added. The 1998 aerial photograph shows only

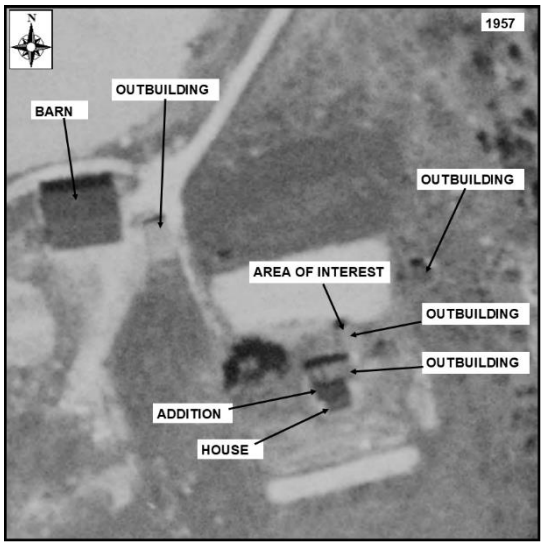


Figure 1: 1957 Aerial Photograph*. Purchased from historicaerials.com.*

the house with addition and the large barn. The 2006 aerial photograph shows the landscape remains unchanged since 1998, though most of the open, surrounding fields are all in hay https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer). By September 2016 the northern addition to the house was removed by the property owner and the remnants were disposed of to the west in the "holler" (personal communication with landowner's employee).

USGS topographic maps were reviewed for the years of 1954, 1972, and 1989. Each map only shows the house, large barn, and the driveway as an unimproved road (https://www.historic aerials.com/viewer). Together, the archival aerial photographs and topographic maps provide a simple, 70-year timeline of the arrangement and agricultural practices at 15TM35. The 1950 aerial photograph is especially helpful by indicating a structure was present in the area of interest which is discussed in detail in the following Methods chapter.

Archaeological Discussion

In 2005, while conducting research for an African American exhibit for the Oldham County History Society (OCHS), Executive Director Nancy Theiss came across Bibb's history and began a collaboration project of local researchers and archaeologists. Through much diligent research, the Gatewood's property was identified and the private landowner graciously granted permission for archaeological investigations to be conducted at the Gatewood's house and surrounding area. This is the beginning of the Bibb Escapes/Gatewood Plantation public archaeology program that has included four public archaeological excavations and a week-long

Archaeological Institute for High School Students from 2005 to the present. The program has had hundreds of members of the public and students participate in the archaeological investigations. In 2016, this site was included on the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network, as another way to share and celebrate Bibb's history (Theiss 2020: 7-9).

The archaeological investigations have been led by Jeannine Kreinbrink, MA, RPA and Doug VonStrohe, author of this thesis. In 2005, a 2,500 m^2 area was tilled and a controlled surface collection was conducted with volunteers and high school students (see Methods chapter for surface map). Over 1,000 artifacts were collected and this survey provides the foundation for the public excavation program thereafter (Kreinbrink 2010: 10). Since the initial survey, over 65 m^2 have been excavated though not necessarily completed due to the nature of public archaeology (see Results chapter for site map). The foundation and cellar of a structure adjacent to the north side of the house has been exposed and has been the main focus of the work conducted. Due to safety concerns with the degrading conditions of the house, the work has shifted further north into a hay field in which several units exposed three subsurface features including a subsurface pit feature. The area with the subsurface feature is the primary focus of this thesis.

Chapter 4: Investigation Methods

The methods executed during this investigation include hand excavation of test units and subsurface features guided by data recovered from past excavations and a controlled surface collection of artifacts. The recovered artifacts underwent basic lab processes of cleaning, cataloging, and analysis. The catalog and analysis of these artifacts reflect the catalog and analysis from the original site reports to maintain continuity. Enslavement site references were reviewed in order to build broader contexts and meanings to the findings. The results are detailed in the following chapter.

Public Participation

Public archaeology has been conducted at 15TM35 since 2005 and is scheduled to commence in the spring of 2022. Over 400 members of the general public, schools, and universities have participated in the archaeology program. Each participant is shown how to establish an excavation grid unit, hand excavate (more trowel than shovel), record depths, bag artifacts, and document the findings. Each activity is done under close supervision of a professional archaeologist whether it is myself, Jeannine Kreinbrink (lead archaeologist), or one of our professional staff members.

The Public Archaeology Day excavations are scheduled for two days in the spring (April and May) and two days in the fall (September and October). The excavations run for four hours each day so progress at the site can be very limited

especially if a day or two is cancelled due to inclement weather. A week-long field institute was conducted each summer with high school students from 2010 through 2019 then paused due to COVID. For the last two years, the week in the summer has been opened as a public excavation week while adhering to all COVID protocols.

Occasionally, I spend extra time or an extra day after the last scheduled public excavation for the year, to winterize the site. Tarps and plywood are placed over excavation units to protect the units from the weather or to shore up walls to avoid slumping and erosion. Along with protective measures, detailed notes on the site have been vital to track and maintain progress of the excavations at 15TM35.

General Field Methods

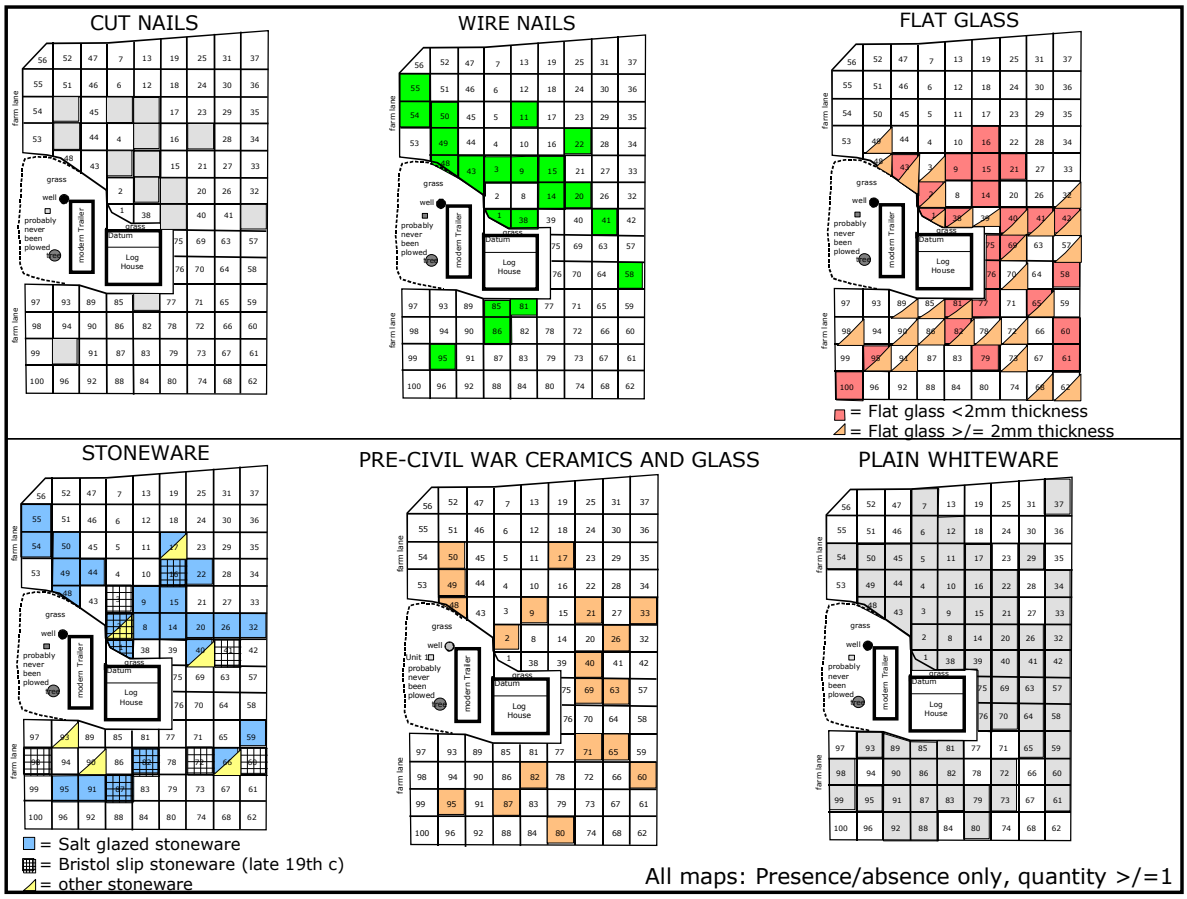
Excavation using shovels and trowels are the most common method in the archaeological work at 15TM35 though a pedestrian survey was conducted in 2005. The controlled surface collection occurred during the initial investigation which involved volunteers walking over a disced field side by side and marking artifacts. Unit excavation at 15TM35 generally consists of measuring a 1 meter by 1 meter square and removing the sod. In previously tilled areas, the topsoil (plowzone) averages a depth between 20 and 25 centimeters (cm) below ground surface (bgs). Arbitrary levels are excavated, but stratigraphic changes are used as well, to determine levels. Excavated soil is screened with quarter inch mesh and artifacts from each level are collected and contained in white block zip locking bags that are labeled with the site number, unit number, level, date, and initials of the excavator(s).

The artifacts are then brought back to the K&V Cultural Resources Management lab for analysis.

Methods Applied

In 2005, a 2,500 m^2 area was disced east to west, then a controlled surface collection was conducted with volunteers and high school students. The surface collection area was gridded off with a total of 100 numbered 5x5 m grid blocks. Ground surface visibility averaged between 75 and 100 percent. Artifacts were marked with a pin flag, then hand-mapped on graph paper by high school students with the assistance of a professional archaeologist. Figure 2 exhibits the horizontal distribution based on the presence or absence of several elements such as cut nails, wire nails, flat glass (greater than 2 mm thickness and equal to or less than 2 mm thickness), stoneware, pre-Civil War ceramics and glass, and plain whiteware. These distributions (the pre-Civil War ceramics and glass in particular), have guided the placement of excavation units. Investigating surface blocks that contain older artifacts may indicate areas that once had structures.

Figure 2: Controlled Surface/Artifact Distribution Map. Used with permission from Jeannine Kreinbrink, author.



Large amounts of stone were present along the north side of the log house addition and much of the early excavation units focused on this area, eventually exposing portions of a foundation and chimney base. In the late summer of 2016, the land owner removed the addition from the north side of the log house. Excavations continued in this area until 2018 until I hypothesized the brick, stove chimney, now exposed, would fall where we were digging. New places to excavate were needed due to safety issues. In the summer of 2018, the controlled surface collection map was used to investigate surface units in the field north of the log house. The investigated surface blocks produced pre-Civil War ceramics and container glass.

The first few units established did not expose any subsurface features or evidence of structures.

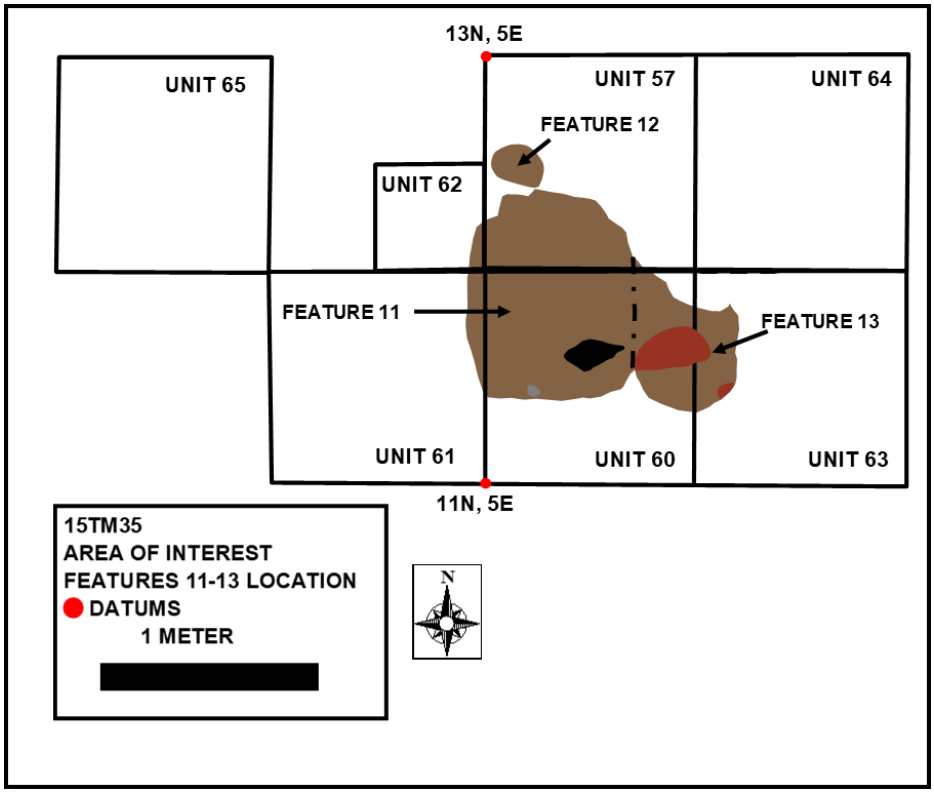
Area of Interest

In the spring of 2019, excavation Units 56 and 57 (each 1x1 m) were established within Surface Block 9. Surface Block 9 had produced cut and wire nails, salt glazed stoneware, flat glass less than 2 mm thickness, whiteware, and pre-Civil War ceramics and glass. Several additional units were excavated and three features were discovered and investigated. This area is the same area on the 1957 aerial photograph that shows what appears to be an outbuilding running north-south from the northeast corner of the building immediately north of the log house addition. The accumulation of this data shaped the basis for my hypothesis, that this is the location of former quarters for enslaved people and information from the excavations and historic documents provide insight of enslaved life at 15TM35.

Unit 56 was excavated into sterile subsoil with no subsurface features. Unit 57, established 13 meters north and five meters east of the datum (northwest corner), was started by removing the sod but no further progress was made. Level 1 (0-20 cmbgs) was partially excavated during the late spring of 2019 then completed in the summer of that year. As the subsoil appeared through the plow zone, plow scars were visible as well as a darker, irregularly shaped, mottled soil stain. The public participants/students were assigned to draw the shapes of the stains as an exercise before excavation continued. Once this level was documented, excavation continued to the clear transition of plow zone and subsoil. The plow scars had disappeared and

three cultural features, Features 11, 12, and 13, were exposed. Feature 11 is a pit feature, Feature 12 is a post mold, and Feature 13 is an irregular shaped stain with heated clay.

Figure 3: Unit 57-65 and Feature 11-13 Locations. Illustration by author.



To fully expose the features, other units (60, part of 62, 63, and 64) were opened (Figure 3) and excavated to subsoil so each of the features could be completely delineated. With the stop and go nature of the public excavations, Feature 11 was excavated in the late summer of 2020. Feature 11 was bisected with the north half being excavated in two levels (arbitrary) and the south half was entirely excavated with several bags of soil saved for floatation. Feature 11 was excavated by following the outline of the soil stain, with the north half excavated first. The south

wall profile was drawn and photographed. Once the entire feature was completely excavated, the shape did not change and the outline of the pit was photographed. Feature 12 is a post mold that was drawn on the same planview and photographed. Feature 12 was cored to a depth of 23 cm using an Oakfield Corer. Feature 13 is an irregularly shaped stain with red, heated clay within the stain. Also drawn on the planview with Features 11 and 12, this feature was not fully delineated and excavated until early 2022. Once completely delineated, the planview of this feature was drawn and photographed. The south half was excavated and the north wall profile was drawn and photographed. Feature 13 was very shallow so the north half was excavated and screened on site. The finished outline remained the same as the soil stain and was photographed.

Feature 11

Water screening and floatation was employed on three soil samples from Feature 11. These techniques were used to obtain botanical materials and wood fragments. Three soil samples, each equaling 10 liters, were collected from the south half of Feature 11. No stratigraphical changes/levels were documented from this half of the feature. Each soil sample was water screened separately. A screen with quarter inch mesh was placed on a pair of saw horses. A window screen was placed within the screen on sawhorses. A second screen with quarter inch mesh was placed over the window screen. Each sample was placed on the top screen and sprayed down with a garden hose. Cultural and natural materials were recovered from the top screen as the quarter inch sample.

The soil remaining on the window screen mesh was hosed over again to further remove sediment. The remains on the window screen were placed in a five-gallon bucket of clean water. These remains were stirred vigorously and the floating particles were captured with a fine-meshed hand strainer and recorded as the light fraction. The heavier remains and sediment that was not captured by stirring and hand straining was placed on a fiberglass tray. The botanical remains were sorted by hand from the sediment. These remains are labeled as the heavy fraction.

The botanical and wood remains were sent to Dr. Renee Bonzani for analysis on March 19, 2022 and the results of the analysis were received on April 1, 2022. The full report will be included in Appendix A. The information on the natural and domestic species of plants will be compared to other sites such as Locust Grove in Louisville, KY (Young et al. 1998) and other sources on foodways in antebellum Kentucky. Tanya Peres (2008) wrote about food wealth and availability to various classes among several Antebellum Upland South sites in Kentucky. Using assemblages of materials recovered from several sites, Peres provides a comprehensive study with results that do not necessarily follow pre-conceived notions of foodways in the Upland South. This study may provide useful background information as well as comparative data to faunal materials recovered from Site 15TM35.

Lab and Research Methods

Many artifacts from Site 15TM35 have been washed, and catalogued, with some being returned to the Oldham County History Center for exhibition. The artifacts have been worked on by professional archaeologists as well as volunteer participants for artifact

washing events put on at the Oldham County History Center. To stay consistent with previous lab work, the lab and research methods follow the same artifact identification and analysis set forth in the Kreinbrink (2010: 29-30) report.

> In general, material, morphology and decoration define each artifact. This type of analysis serves to define temporal site affiliation, site function, and assist in answering research questions. References include archaeological manuals, books, and articles such as Jones and Sullivan (1985), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Samford 1997, Miller et al (2000), Ball (1983), and many others listed individually as needed. The historical archaeological community relies on a large number of books and manuals compiled by collectors and identification experts. These include excellent and well-known references such as Godden (1964), McKearin and Wilson (1978), Laidacker (1954 Vol 1 and 2), Camehl (1916), Spargo (1926), McAllister (2001), Hughes (1961), Ketchum (1991), and Gaston (2002). References compiled by or for archaeologists include Jones and Sullivan (1985), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Miller et al (2000), (Hunter 2001), Samford (1997), and the contents of the Society for Historical Archaeology Journal; *Historical Archaeology*, published quarterly each year. These and many other references provide source material for historic artifact typological and morphological descriptions.
>
> A taxonomic classification system is used to sort and identify the artifact assemblage. This system uses the following hierarchical categories: Category, Type, Form, Style, and Description. Each item is defined briefly below.
> **Category**: This is the primary sorting column. Items are sorted based on material type. This includes metal, ceramic, faunal, glass, or stone.
> **Type:** The Type column subdivides the items by either physical or cultural characteristics. Metal and stone objects are further sorted by type of raw material such as ferrous (containing iron), brass, silver, chert/flint, or limestone. Categories that consist of culturally produced objects such as glass and ceramic are sorted based on physical characteristics and and/or form. Glass is divided in this column by flat or curved. This sets up the further classification of glass by Form in the next column. Ceramics are defined by type of ware such as Stoneware, Whiteware, Pearlware, or Porcelain. The definition of these types is based on physical characteristics such as firing temperature and type and color of clay (fabric). The identification of ceramic ware type is based on experience and use of a reference library of both archaeological and collector pictorial resources.
> **Form:** Form defines each object morphologically. Ceramics are defined by form, when possible, hollow or flat, plate, bowl, etc. Glass by whether it is a container or tableware, or window glass for example. If the container type is

identifiable, such as bottle or jar, this is listed here. For metal, terms such as nail, bolt, etc. provide information on morphology.
Style: This column provides further detailed information and generally constitutes a subset of the Form column. For example, a metal form category is nail. Under Style that may be broken down into cut, wire, or wrought. Ceramic styles include decorative techniques such as transfer print or hand painted.
Description: The Description column provides the opportunity to add significant details such as decoration color, size for nails or buttons, or presence of makers' marks or other imprint/embossing.

The overall artifact catalog also records vital information such as provenience, bag number, artifact dimensions when appropriate, and quantity. The artifact catalog is included in Appendix B in its entirety.

References focusing on sub-surface features from plantations occupied by enslaved people includes a variety of authors from working in different regions. Sources from McBride and McBride (2008), Singleton (1995), Samford (2007), and Young (1997) emphasize work on forming African-American cultural identity, the living conditions of enslaved people, status structures throughout plantations, and the overall living conditions of enslaved people. McKee (2000) can also provide comparative information from a neighboring state of archaeology of a plantation. The site file information provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council and Office of State Archaeology may also provide a valuable local and regional set of sources to compare to the findings of Site 15TM35. Henry Bibb's 1849 narrative of his life can also give a first-hand account of enslaved life at 15TM35 and other places where he was enslaved. Information from deeds and wills from the landowners can also provide insights to occupants and material cultural present on the plantation. These sources

will be compared to the results of the excavations to help reconstruct past lifeways through physical materials and documentation.

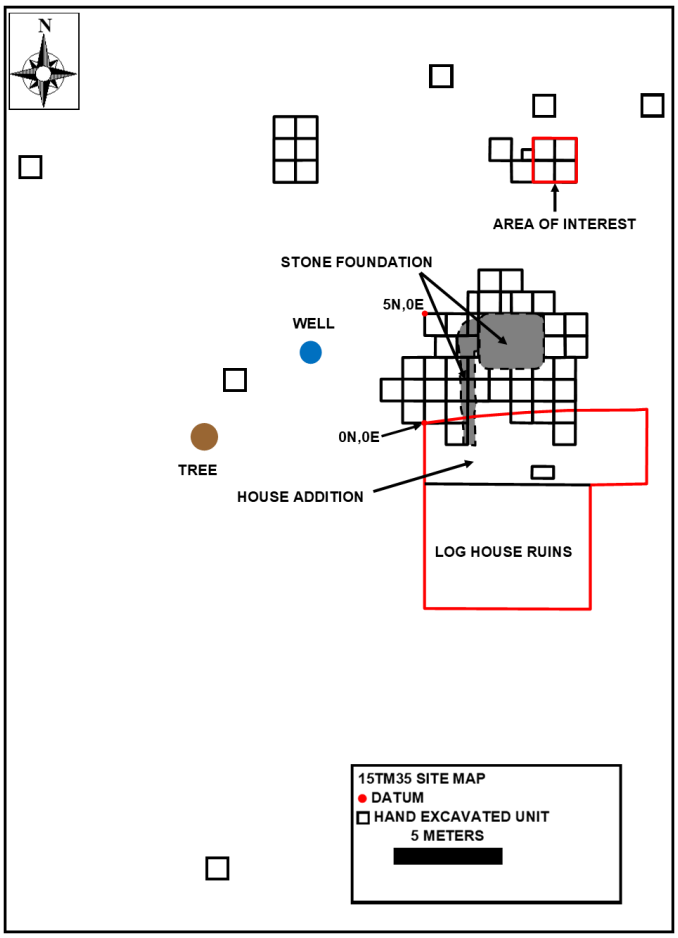
Chapter 5: Field and Lab Results of 15TM35

The following text and figures detail the field excavation results in the area of interest for this thesis. The lab results of the artifacts and soil samples are after the field results. The combination of the field and lab results provide the data to be checked against archival and research data in the next Analysis chapter.

Overview

The area of interest for this thesis is located in an active hayfield approximately 15 meters from the rear of the house (Figure 4).

Figure 4: 15TM35 Site Map. Illustration by author.



The datum is located at the northwest corner of the addition of the house. The hayfield was plowed to an average of 75-100 percent ground surface visibility followed by a controlled surface collection conducted in 5x5 meter blocks (25 square meters). Surface Block 9 contained artifacts dating to the antebellum time period (Figure 2). Hand excavated 1x1 meter units were excavated (3 square meters) within Surface Block 9 and produced historic artifacts and three historic features (Features 11-13) including a pit feature, post mold, and a heat formed soil stain. Soil samples were collected and floated from Feature 11 and the botanical remains were sent to an ethnobotanist for analysis. The results of the botanical analysis will be summarized in this chapter and the entire botanical remains analysis report will be included in the appendix at the end of this document.

A total of 254 artifacts were recovered from the surface collection and excavation of units and features. Historic ceramics, glass, metal, faunal bone, and other materials such as plastic, rubber, and stone were recovered, washed, and cataloged.

One hundred ninety-five artifacts (77 percent) out of the 254 total artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts that have been modified by agricultural practices. The artifacts range from the early 19th century through the mid-20th century, and one pre-contact artifact (biface fragment) was recovered from the plowzone of a unit. The plowzone artifacts will be briefly discussed. Feature 11 provides the most undisturbed context in which artifacts were collected and may provide the best indications of the time period of activity within the area of interest.

Surface Block 9

Surface Block 9 produced 24 artifacts consisting of 12 ceramics, seven sherds of glass, four nails (includes wrought, cut, and wire nails), and one deer mandible. The ground surface context has been disturbed by agricultural practices and the plowing for the surface survey, but retained enough artifacts in densities to suggest a possible domestic activity area.

Surface Block 9 produced several artifacts that helped create a targeted area for further investigation. A single sherd of blue transfer print along with a single wrought nail, cut nails, and window glass less than 2 mm thick, show the presence of antebellum time period artifacts (Miller et al. 2000, 13-14). To further investigate, a series of hand excavated units were placed within Surface Block 9.

1x1 Meter Units

The hand excavated 1x1 meter units were mostly excavated through public excavation days over the course of several years (Figure 4). Methods for excavating units include digging 10-centimeter levels and also using stratigraphic changes. Data was recorded in notes and on official level forms, photographs, and illustrations. Documentation was conducted after a level was completed. When units were left open for extended periods of time, efforts were made to minimize erosion with the use of plywood and tarps. Artifacts were placed in bags labeled with the provenience and date. For the purpose of this study, artifacts from the same level will be combined though dates may differ by days, months, and/or years.

Unit 57

Unit 57 was established at 13N, 5E (the northwest corner serves as the datum) and was excavated in two levels. The sod was removed and Level 1 was excavated by trowel to an average depth of 18 centimeters below ground surface (cmbgs) and the soil consisted of 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay loam. The bottom five centimeters of this level began to mottle with a lighter 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay loam. Plow scars running east-west became visible. Artifacts recovered included ceramics, glass, and iron. Level 1 was documented with notes and photographs. Level 2 was then excavated in the same manner terminating at the abrupt change to subsoil. The average depth of Level 2 was 28 cmbgs and the soil consisted of 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay loam mottle with 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay loam. An abrupt change to subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown silty clay was obvious around the edges of the unit. After this level had been cleaned off at the top of the subsoil it was apparent that a large feature and a smaller post mold were located at the southern end of the unit extending beyond the south wall of the unit. The large feature was labeled Feature 11 and the smaller post mold was labeled Feature 12. Artifacts were recovered from this level and included ceramic, glass, and iron.

Unit 60

Unit 60 was established at 12N, 5E (northwest corner), immediately south of Unit 57 in order to help delineate the boundaries of Feature 11. Unit 60 was excavated in two levels. Level 1 averaged a depth of 10 cmbgs, consisted of 10YR

4/3 strong brown, silty clay loam, and produced ceramic, glass, and iron. Level 2 averaged a depth of 28 cmbgs and consisted of 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/3 silty clay loam. The base of this level terminated at subsoil which consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown, silty clay. Artifacts recovered consisted of ceramics, glass, and iron. Most of Feature 11 was exposed and small pockets of charcoal flecking and burned clay were observed in and near the feature.

Unit 63

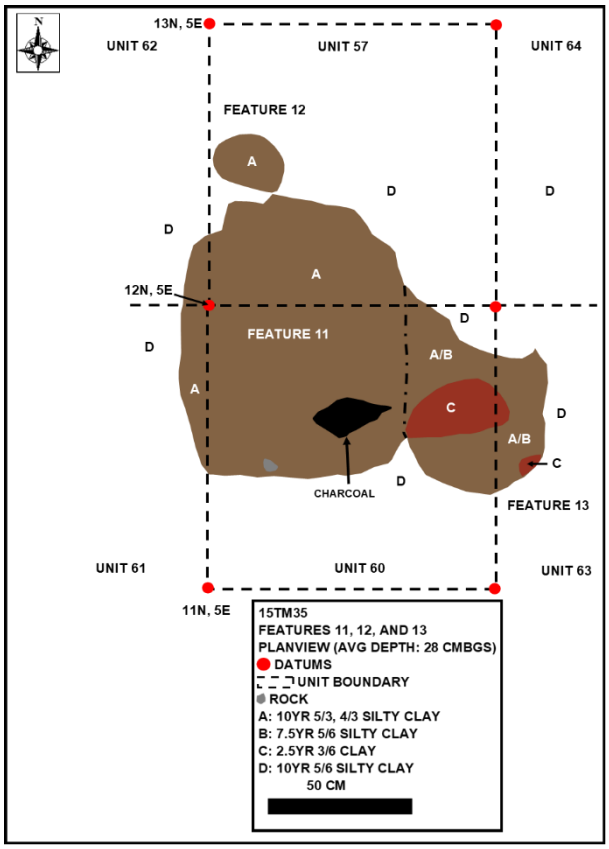
Unit 63 was established at 12N, 6E (northwest corner), immediately east of Unit 60. This unit helped expose the east edge of Feature 11 and a small irregular, burned clay area and soil stain that was designated Feature 13. This feature takes up the majority of the northwest quadrant of Unit 63. The plowzone was excavated as one level which averaged a depth of 25 cmbgs and consisted of 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay loam with the last few transitional centimeters of soil above the subsoil mottled with 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay loam. The exposed subsoil consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown, silty clay. Ceramics, glass, and iron were collected from the plowzone. It is noted that the west part of this unit was excavated so the entirety of Feature 11 could be excavated. Once Feature 11 was excavated and documented, the void was filled in with a piece of oriented strand board placed along the east side of the feature to prevent erosion. The erosion prevention will show up in the documentation of Feature 13.

Features Excavated

After the discovery of Feature 11 (in Unit 57), then Units 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 were excavated to delineate the feature boundary. Delineation of Feature 11 placed the feature mainly within Units 57, 60, 63 and partially into Units 61 and 62. Features 12 and 13 also resolved from the surrounding excavation.

Feature 11

Figure 5: Features 11-13 Planview. Illustration by author.

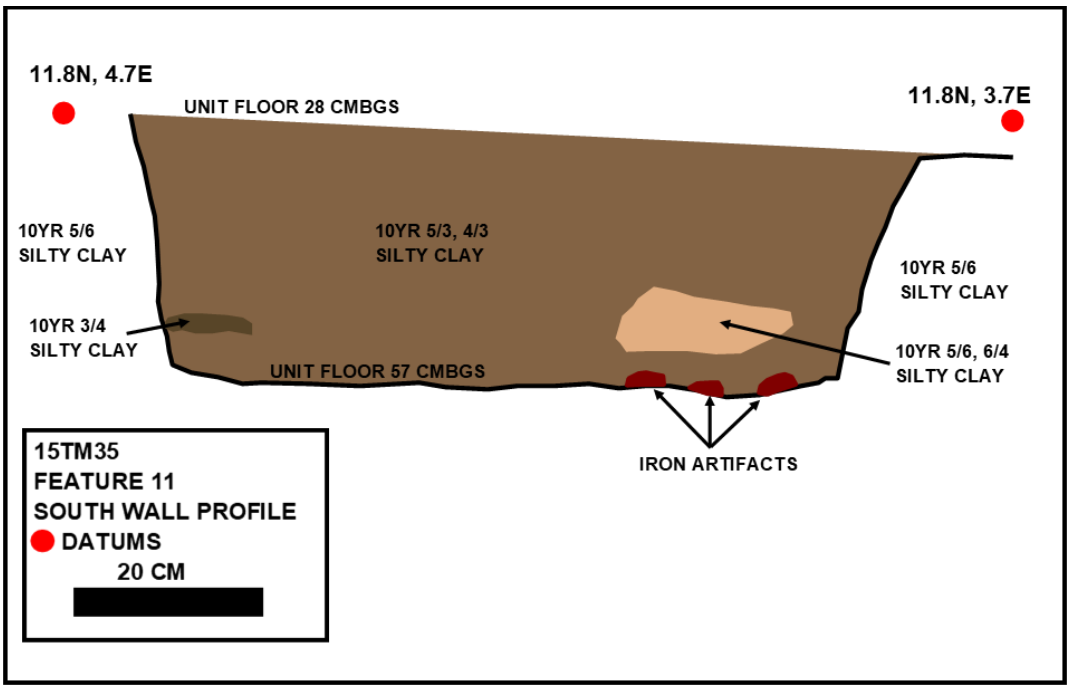


Feature 11 is a sub-surface pit feature that is oblong with straight ends and convex sides. The north edge is irregular, possibly due to the disturbance from

farming practices. The east edge blends into Feature 13. See Figure 5 for the plan view illustration. The southern boundary is relatively straight but the corners are rounded and the west edge is convex, bending east at the corners. This feature was delineated at an average of 28 cmbgs. The plowzone above the feature consisted of 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty loam. The surrounding subsoil consisted of 10YR 5/6 silty clay. The feature matrix consisted of 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 silty clay. Feature 12 is a post mold located several centimeters northwest of Feature 11 and Feature 13 extends to the east/southeast of the southeast edge of Feature 11. This boundary was determined by following the density and compaction of the edge of Feature 11 during excavation.

Feature 11 was bisected with a north half and a south half. The north half was hand excavated first in two levels. Level 1 averaged a depth of 10 centimeters and consisted of 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay with some charcoal flecking, and small pockets of 10YR 3/4 dark brown, silty clay. Occasional red clay (2.5YR 3/6 clay) was observed in minimal amounts. Artifacts recovered include ceramics, nails, glass (container and window), and animal bones. Level 2 was excavated by hand and reached a depth of approximately 20 centimeters and consisted of the same soil as the previous level. No stratigraphic layers were observed. The south wall profile was drawn (Figure 6) and photographed.

Figure 6: Feature 11 South Wall Profile. Illustration by author.



Due to the absence of differing stratigraphy, the south half of Feature 11 was hand excavated as a whole entity. Most of the soil was screened through quarter inch mesh on site with the exception of 30 liters of soil that was obtained for flotation samples. The soil remained the same as the north half, 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 dark brown, silty clay with some charcoal flecking, small pockets of 10YR 3/4 dark brown, silty clay and occasional red clay (2.5YR 3/6 clay, likely heated). Of note are several large, iron artifacts present at the base of the south half of this feature (see south wall profile, Figure 6). Clusters of artifacts like the large, iron artifacts were not observed in the north half of Feature 11.

Feature 11 retained the original shape and has moderately sloped-in side walls and a flat bottom, resembling a "basin-like" form. The top of the feature was originally discovered at 28 cmbgs. The plowzone has been profoundly disturbed by

agricultural practices. The base of the feature terminated at 57 cmbgs with an undisturbed though non-stratified context. While excavating along the eastern edge of Feature 11, Feature 13 resolved into a separate feature though appeared connected to Feature 11 by a centimeter thin soil stain on top of the subsoil.

Feature 12

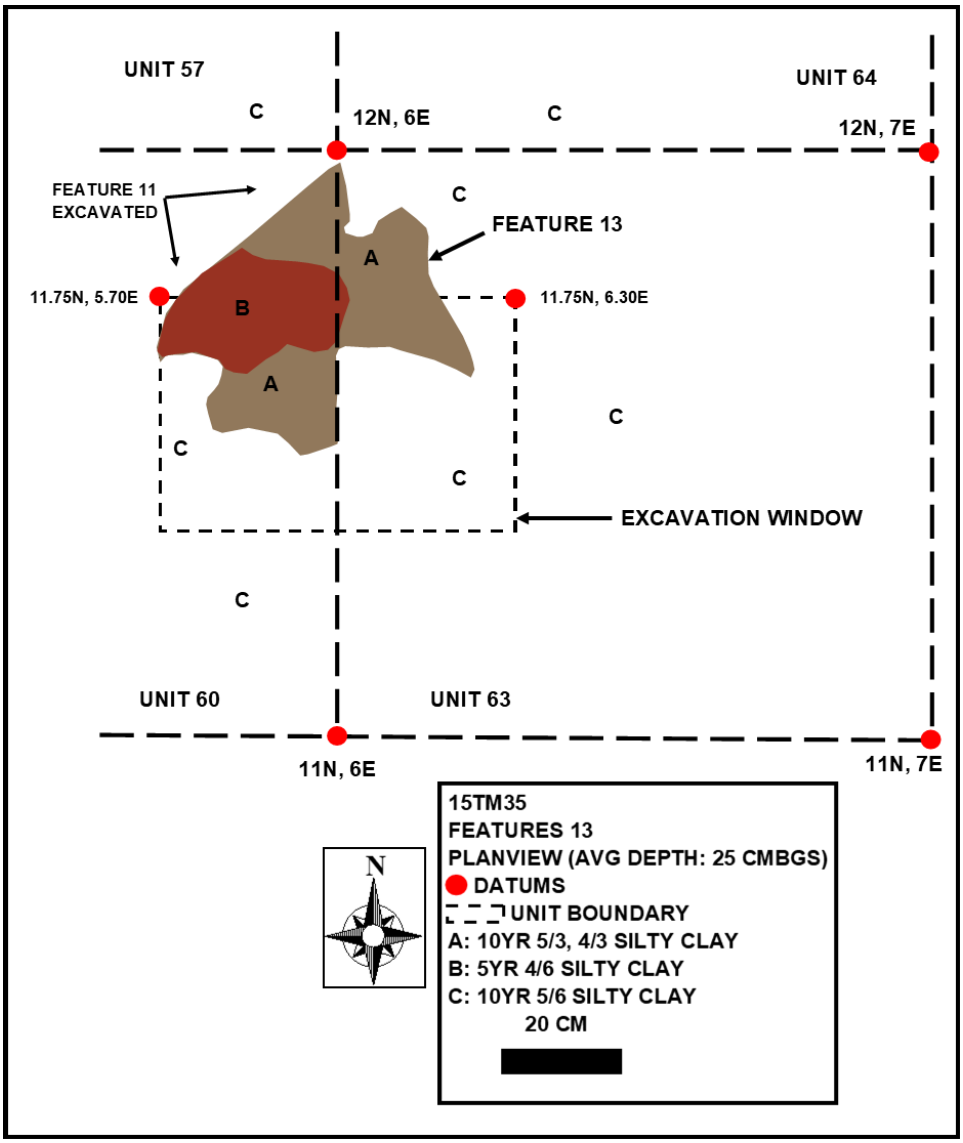
Feature 12 is a small, oblong shaped post mold located along the north edge of Feature 11. The post mold is 18 centimeters by 24 centimeters in diameter and consists of 10YR 5/3 silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 silty clay. This feature reached a depth of approximately 22 centimeters from the base of Unit 57 equaling 50 cmbgs. The depth was obtained by using an Oakfield soil probe to observe a core sample from the feature. This post mold may be related to a structure or may have been a fence post. No artifacts are directly associated with this feature.

Feature 13

Feature 13 is an irregularly shaped series of soil stains, with the inner soil stain a dark red 5YR 4/6 silty clay likely due to intense heating and the outer stain is 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay with some charcoal flecking (Figure 7). The surrounding subsoil consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown, silty clay. The top of the feature is located at an average depth of 25 cmbgs. The excavation of this feature took place much later than Feature 11. After concluding the excavation of Feature 11, a small sheet of oriented strand board

was placed in the void from Feature 11 and was successful in preventing erosion damage to Feature 13.

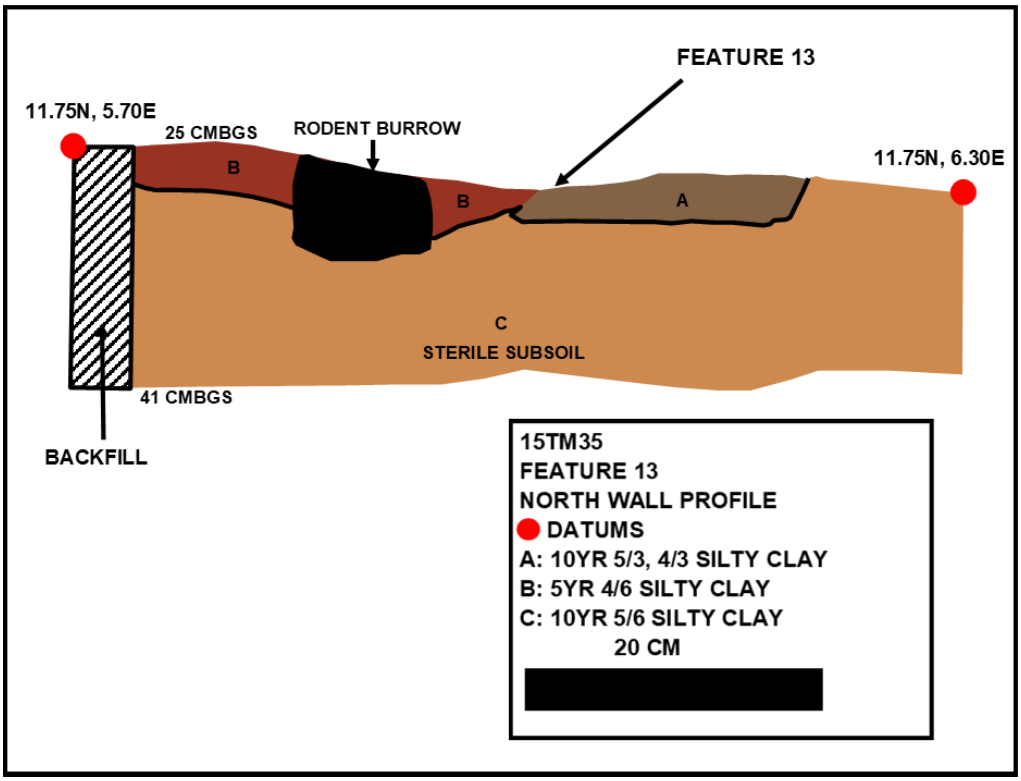
Figure 7: Feature 13 Planview. Illustration by author.



Feature 13 was bisected with a north half and a south half; the south half was excavated first. The soil from the south half was removed by trowel and screened in quarter inch mesh. No artifacts were recovered. The dark red 5YR 4/6 silty clay portion of the feature reached a terminal depth of 5 centimeters (30 cmbs overall) and

the 10YR 5/3 light brown, silty clay mottled with 10YR 4/3 strong brown, silty clay portion of the feature reached a terminal depth of 3 centimeters (28 cmbgs overall). The north wall profile was illustrated (Figure 8) and photographed. The north half of the feature was excavated by trowel and screened. No cultural materials were recovered. The average depth of both soil stains averaged a depth of 3 centimeters (28 cmbgs overall). This feature appears to have been in close, if not direct, contact with a heat source that may or may not be related to Feature 11. No cultural materials are directly associated with Feature 13.

Figure 8: Feature 13 North Wall Profile. Illustration by author.



Artifact Summaries

A total of 254 artifacts were recovered from Surface Block 9, Units 57, 60, 63, and Feature 11 (Table 1). Percentages listed are taken from the 254 artifact assemblage unless otherwise noted. Artifact groups include architectural, household, kitchen, personal, miscellaneous/unidentified, agricultural, and pre-contact. Surface Block 9 and Units 57, 60, and 63 experienced disturbed contexts as a result of agricultural practices and though Feature 11 was not stratified, the only disturbance experienced may be limited to the depth of plow scars at the top of the subsoil. Features 12 and 13 did not produce cultural materials.

Table 1: Overall Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	TOTAL	%
Ceramic	84	33%
Glass	39	15%
Metal	122	48%
Bone	4	2%
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	5	2%
TOTAL	**254**	**100%**

Surface Block 9 Artifact Summary

Surface Block 9 produced 24 artifacts consisting of 12 ceramics, seven sherds of glass, four nails (includes wrought, cut, and wire nails), and one deer mandible. (Table 2). The ground surface context has been disturbed by agricultural practices and the plowing for the surface survey, but retained enough artifacts in densities to suggest a possible domestic activity area.

Table 2: Surface Block 9 Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	TOTAL
Ceramic	12
Glass	7
Metal	4
Bone	1
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	0
TOTALS	**24 (10%)**

The ceramics from Surface Block 9 include mostly whiteware sherds from plates/saucers and cups/bowls. A single salt glazed stoneware sherd and single cobalt blue whiteware sherd were recovered from the surface survey. A total of seven fragments of glass were recovered including two fragments of a milk glass canning jar lid liner, four fragments of 1.5 mm flat, aqua window glass, and one fragment of colorless, melted, container glass. The four metal artifacts within Surface Block 9 included one wrought nail, two cut nails, and one wire nail. Faunal remains are represented by the left mandible of a yearling deer. These 24 artifacts represent approximately 10 percent of the assemblage used in this study. The presence of the wrought nail, cut nails, and cobalt blue ceramic, each dating before 1860 (Miller et al. 2000, 13-14) helped create the targeted area to excavate.

Unit 57 Artifact Summary

Unit 57 produced a total of 41 artifacts, approximately 16% of the assemblage, as well as Features 11 and 12 (Table 3). The artifacts were recovered from a plowzone context some of which was located immediately above the northern part of Feature 11. The artifacts from Feature 11 will be discussed separately and no cultural materials were recovered from Feature 12.

Table 3. Unit 57 Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	TOTAL
Ceramic	11
Glass	8
Metal	20
Bone	2
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	0
TOTAL	**41 (16%)**

The eleven ceramics recovered from Unit 57 are comprised of one redware body sherd with the exterior salt glazed and Albany slip interior, one molded stoneware body sherd with the exterior salt glazed and no slip or glaze on the interior, three plain, pearlware sherds, four plain, whiteware sherds (one possibly heated), one plain, ironstone cup base (includes foot, heel, and partial body), a single porcelain saucer or plate rim sherd with a faded daisy decal. Eight glass artifacts were recovered that include three plain container glass fragments (two aqua and one dark aqua), a single milk glass canning jar lid fragment, and four window glass fragments ranging in thickness from 1.49 mm to 2.21 mm. The 20 metal artifacts recovered all consist of iron with a mix of 12 cut nails (complete and fragmented), six complete wire nails, one iron fragment (flat), and one iron buckle likely for a strap or belt. Two large mammal long bone fragments were recovered likely representing cow or pig (Beisaw 2013: 105-106, 120). One bone was sawn at each end and the other bone had been boiled and exhibits several cut marks on one side. The 41 artifacts recovered from Unit 57 strongly represent architectural and kitchen elements of the area of interest.

Unit 60 Artifact Summary

Unit 60 produced the majority of the artifacts found with a total of 77 artifacts, approximately 30% of the assemblage (Table 4). This is likely due to this unit encompassing a large portion of Feature 11 and the west part of Feature 13. Original ground surface is unknown due to continuous agricultural practices but the substantial increase of artifacts within this unit (36 more artifacts than Unit 57 and 24 more artifacts than Unit 63) could likely be from the top of Feature 11 being impacted by cultivation.

Table 4: Unit 60 Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	TOTAL
Ceramic	23
Glass	9
Metal	41
Bone	1
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	3
TOTAL	**77 (30%)**

A total of 23 ceramics were recovered from Unit 60 and include a wide variety of types of ceramics. The stoneware is represented by three sherds all with salt glazed exteriors, two with Albany slip interiors and one unfinished interior. One redware smoking pipe bowl fragment (molded) was recovered, similar to Pt. Pleasant (Ohio) smoking pipes but is unidentified (Miller et al. 2000: 10 and Murphy 1976:12-13). One plain yellowware sherd, two plain pearlware sherds, and eight whiteware sherds (mostly spalled) were found. One of the whiteware sherds exhibited green transfer print possibly of a tree branch or hedge row. Three plain ironstone sherds

were found; one has a partial maker's mark but is unidentified. Five porcelain artifacts were found including four plain sherds and one four-hole Prosser button.

Nine glass artifacts were recovered from Unit 60 and include four pieces of container glass (aqua, green, and colorless), one pressed glass (colorless) exhibiting a raised oak leaf (stippled texture), three window glass fragments (colorless and aqua) ranging in thickness from 2.32 mm to 2.47 mm, and a single blue glass bead. This bead was recovered from Level 2 in Unit 60 and is oblong shaped, 5/16 in diameter, tapers at both ends though one end is snapped off. The opposing end is intact but crude, 5/8 in long. A total of 41 metal artifacts were recovered with the majority being 27 cut nails (complete and fragments). Six wire nails were found, one of which is a roofing nail. Other metal artifacts include two fence staples, one carriage bolt, one wire fragment (likely fencing wire), and three unidentified flat, scrap iron. The single non-iron metal artifact is a brass button with a loop shank (broken) embellished with an eagle with a shield on its breast and an olive branch in its left talon. Miscellaneous artifacts include a slate pencil fragment and a vulcanized rubber 2-hole button manufactured by (I) R.C. Goodyear Company with a patent date of 1851. A single chert biface fragment manufactured from Harrison County (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998: 109-111) chert was also found.

Unit 60 produced the most artifacts of the all the units (and features) in this study but interestingly did not produce faunal remains (which appears scarce throughout each of these units but is not totally absent). As previously noted, this unit encompasses a large portion of Feature 11 in which the top of the feature may

have been impacted by cultivation, resulting in a larger tally. Unit 60 is the only unit that has artifacts from all groups. The architectural artifacts are the most represented group with 37 artifacts while the kitchen group is the second most represented with 23 artifacts. This unit also produced the highest number of personal artifacts compared to all other units and features in this study.

Unit 63 Artifact Summary

Unit 63 produced a total of 53 artifacts, approximately 21% of the assemblage, as well as Features 11 and 13 (Table 5). The artifacts were recovered from a plowzone context some of which was located immediately above the east edge of Feature 13. Similar to Feature 11 and the west part of Feature 13 in Unit 60, the top part of the east edge of Feature 13 may have been impacted from cultivation.

Table 5: Unit 63 Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	TOTAL
Ceramic	17
Glass	9
Metal	26
Bone	0
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	1
TOTAL	**53 (21%)**

Seventeen ceramic artifacts were recovered but did not produce stoneware. One yellowware sherd, nine whiteware sherds, two ironstone sherds, and four porcelain sherds were found. The whiteware sherds are mostly spalled but one sherd exhibits mulberry transfer print and a thick green line decoration. Of the two ironstone sherds, one sherd contains the maker's mark that identifies the production date in 1852 (Kovel and Kovel 1986: 238-239). The porcelain sherds are all

undecorated. An earthenware smoking pipe bowl fragment was recovered and is pink/beige in color, exhibits a mold seam, rounded rim, and two horizontal ribs but overall remains unidentified.

Nine glass artifacts were recovered and consist of one black glass container, plain, body fragment, one aqua glass container, plain, body fragment, and seven window glass fragments ranging from 1 mm to 2.38 mm in thickness. All 26 of the metal artifacts are a type of iron fastener, mostly nails. One fence staple and one carriage bolt were recovered as well as 19 cut nails (complete and fragments) and five complete wire nails were found. One modern, plastic comb tooth was found and serves as an indicator of the mixed context found in the plowzone.

Most of the artifact groups have a presence in this unit with the architectural group having an overwhelming majority (32 count). The kitchen group has the next highest count with 17 artifacts. The personal group has two representations though one is modern. The excavation of Feature 13 produced no artifacts but the feature had very little depth. The top (or possibly most of the feature) may have been impacted by cultivation.

Feature 11 Artifact Summary

Feature 11 was bisected into the north half and south half. The excavation revealed no stratification of the feature matrix so the artifacts will be discussed together. A total of 59 artifacts were recovered totaling approximately 23% of the assemblage (Table 6). Three soil samples were taken from the south half of the

feature and those artifacts will be included in this discussion and the botanical remains will be reviewed separately in this chapter.

Table 6: Feature 11 Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	TOTAL
Ceramic	20
Glass	7
Metal	31
Bone	0
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	1
TOTAL	**59 (23%)**

A total of 20 ceramics were recovered and include four stoneware sherds, one redware sherd, five whiteware sherds, two ironstone sherds, one pearlware sherd, two porcelain sherds, two porcelain buttons, and three brick fragments. Four stoneware sherds were salt glazed on the exterior and variable interiors while one stoneware sherd exhibited a brown speckled, glazed exterior and an unfinished interior. The single sherd of redware has a pumpkin-colored slip interior and the exterior is completely spalled. All of the whiteware, ironstone, and two porcelain sherds are undecorated. The two porcelain buttons are dome shaped with the clasps missing and could possibly be from women's or children's gaiters or shoes (Sprague 2002: 113, 120). The one pearlware sherd is a rim sherd of a plate exhibiting blue, feather edge decoration. The remaining ceramic type is brick, interestingly not a common artifact found within 15TM35. The most brick associated with this site is with the 20th century addition to the log house in which a stove chimney was constructed. Brick was not used as the preferred material for house construction in and around Bedford until about 1840 (Johnson 1982: Item 7, 1-2) though the earliest access to brick for

any type of construction here is unknown. The three fragments of brick appear to have been thermally altered (other than their original manufacture) which may suggest bricks were used in this location for supporting a heat source, such as a stove. Feature 13 consists of heated earth and no artifacts. These artifacts may relate to activities of Feature 13.

A total of seven glass artifacts were recovered from Feature 11. Six of these artifacts are containers and one is window glass. Colors of the container glass include black (olive green), aqua, and colorless. All are plain body sherds except for one colorless bottle top (includes lip, and partial shoulder). The mold seam crests the top of the lip indicating this bottle is machine-made and likely made at the end of the 19th or early 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 35-39). One fragment of aqua window glass was recovered and is 1.76 mm in thickness.

Thirty-one metal artifacts were recovered from Feature 11 and vary in types of hardware. All but two artifacts are iron; the other two artifacts are copper. A total of 16 cut nails (complete and fragments) were recorded in this feature. Wire nails were entirely absent from Feature 11. Of the remaining iron artifacts, two are small pieces of unidentifiable flat iron. At least one iron artifact (445.08) may be a machine part, possibly from agricultural equipment. There are ten iron artifacts that are associated with structural hardware which includes shutter pintles, strap hinges, and door latches. These artifacts were noted in Figure 6 (Feature 11 south wall profile) as "iron artifacts," in the bottom right-hand corner, essentially along the base of the feature in the southwest quadrant. Though Feature 11 lacked soil stratification, this

concentration of particular artifacts shows the start of the filling episode of Feature 11.

Two copper artifacts were recovered but are fairly small and fragmented and remain unidentified. One very small possible bead was recovered but the material is unidentified. There is a real possibility that this presumed bead could be a part of a crinoid fossil with the amount of limestone within the site. This artifact appears finished, symmetrical and polished, with an outside diameter of 2.26 mm.

Over half of the artifacts (30 count) recovered from Feature 11 represent the architectural group of artifacts. The architectural group is exhibited by mostly nails and hardware such as hinges and locking mechanisms. The kitchen group is the next highest represented group with 16 artifacts, mostly consisting of ceramics. The household group and miscellaneous/unidentified group each are represented by five artifacts consisting of plain container glass. The personal artifact group is represented by a total of three artifacts though one artifact (475.01) could possibly be natural or an artifact made of natural material. The two other artifacts are porcelain fasteners for women's and children's clothing and provide a post-date of 1840 (Sprague 2002: 113, 120).

Artifact Groups

A total of 254 artifacts were recovered from Surface Block 9, Units 57, 60, and 61, and Feature 11. Of the entire assemblage, 195 artifacts (77 percent) out of the 254 total artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts that have been modified by agricultural practices. Historic ceramics, glass, metal, faunal bone, and other

materials such as plastic, rubber, and stone were recovered (Table 7). Feature 11 provides the most undisturbed context in which artifacts were collected and may provide the best indications of the time period of activity within the area of interest.

Table 7: Total Artifact Summary Table.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	SURF. BLK. 9	UNIT 57	UNIT 60	UNIT 63	FEAT. 11
Ceramic	12	11	23	17	20
Glass	7	8	9	9	7
Metal	4	20	41	26	31
Bone	1	2	1	0	0
Other: plastic, rubber, stone	0	0	3	1	1
TOTAL	**24 (10%)**	**41 (16%)**	**77 (30%)**	**53 (21%)**	**59 (23%)**

The majority of the artifacts were recovered from Unit 60 but it should be noted that the majority of Feature 11 is located at the base of the plowzone of Unit 60. This is likely the cause of the increased artifact count in this particular location. The categories of artifacts are similarly represented across each unit of investigation. Metal has the highest totals except for Surface Block 9. The ceramics generally form the second highest totals followed by glass. Interestingly, bone appears to be an extremely under-represented category, especially for a rural archaeological site. This may give evidence to depositional characteristics in the area of interest. The "other" category that includes stone, plastic, rubber etc. is represented albeit in very small totals.

Each artifact group, based on South's (1977: 96-102) groups, is represented from the artifacts recovered from area of interest (Table 8). The pre-contact lithic group was identified once from Unit 60 and gives acknowledgment to the presence of

pre-contact, Indigenous activity at this site. Other pre-contact artifacts have been found in excavations in other parts of 15TM35.

Table 8: Artifact Group Summary Table.

ARTIFACT GROUP	SUR. BK. 9	UNIT 57	UNIT 60	UNIT 63	FEAT. 11	Totals
Architectural	8	22	37	32	30	129 (51%)
Household	1	3	3	1	5	13 (5%)
Kitchen	15	14	23	17	16	85 (33%)
Personal	0	1	7	*2	3	13 (5%)
Agricultural	0	0	3	1	0	4 (2%)
Misc./Unidentified	0	1	3	0	5	9 (4%)
Pre-contact lithic	0	0	1	0	0	1 (<1%)
TOTALS	**24**	**41**	**77**	**53**	**59**	**254**

*at least one modern artifact

The architectural group consisting of nails, hardware, and other structural artifacts such as window glass, is by far the most highly represented group of artifacts with 51 percent of the assemblage. Kitchen artifacts consisting of ceramics and glass (bowls, plates, cups, crocks, cooking vessels) are the second most common occurring group with 33 percent of the assemblage. Bone artifacts, regardless of domestic or wild animals, consumed or as finished bone products like utensil handles, are placed in the kitchen group. The remaining groups equal five percent or less of assemblage. Though small in totals, the personal group of artifacts may be the most enlightening for this study, especially the artifacts recovered from Feature 11 that contained the most intact matrix. This group includes many small objects such as buttons, beads, smoking pipes and any other item that may relate to personal adornment or personal use (White and Beaudry 2009: 213-214). The agricultural artifacts are farm related items such fence wire, fence staples, and agricultural machinery/tools. The

miscellaneous/unidentified group consists of scraps of metal and fragmented unidentifiable objects.

Flotation and Botanical Results

The top of Feature 11 had been impacted by cultivation at the base of the plowzone and current surface of the subsoil. Below the soil change, Feature 11 appeared intact although lacked in soil stratification. During excavation, soil samples were bagged, water screened, and the botanical remains were sorted. The botanical remains were sent to Dr. Renèe Bonzani Ph.D., on March 19th, 2022 and the results were received April 1st, 2022. A summary of the results follows and Dr. Bonzani's entire report is in Appendix A.

A total of 67 carbonized seeds and fruits, some unidentified seed and plant fragments, seven fragments of carbonized nutshell, and 314 carbonized wood fragments were recovered. Several seeds in the sample were semi-carbonized or uncarbonized (Bonzani 2022: 8-9).

The carbonized wood fragment supported a high diversity index with the highest total of fragments being of oak (white), the second highest total being of hickory, then possibly pecan, followed by beech, and possible sassafras. 15TM35 is located within the native range of each tree listed, and these species can still be currently found on the property. These types of trees serve as indicators of areas close to sources of water and with modern disturbances and secondary habitats (Bonzani 2022: 7-8). The carbonized nutshell recovered are of walnut and hickory which may indicate the availability of these sources in the late summer and early fall.

Shrub fruits are also listed with blackberry/raspberry remains being present though in low amounts. Utilization of shrub fruits can range from jams and jellies, used in dishes, or eaten in raw form. Class status can be indicated by these remains depending on how these sources are processed; however, with the low total recovered from Feature 11, class interpretation is not possible (Bonzani 2022: 4).

Produce and domesticated grain remains were also recovered from Feature 11 and include pepper, squash (rind), possible bottle gourd, maize, wheat, barley, rye and possible sorghum. Other plant remains such as beans, dock, and violet were present. Most of the domestic grains are Old World products and were available during the antebellum period at 15TM35. These grains were common in antebellum and earlier historic time periods throughout Kentucky and have been found in many historic archaeological sites. Maize, a resource from Mesoamerica, moved eastward and was historically a dietary staple found at other historic sites in Kentucky. The produce and grains could have been grown in local gardens, on farms, or obtained commercially. Sorghum originates in Africa and is uncommonly rare if not absent in early, historical archaeological sites. In the 1850s, sorghum was used experimentally following the idea that it would replace sugar cane. Sorghum did not become a primary crop until the early 1860s.

The absence of these grains and produces in historic archaeological sites would likely indicate that the occupants could be of higher-class status, thus being able to buy a processed product. The presence of these seeds and remains, indicate that growing and processing these food sources took place at the Gatewood Farm and

that Feature 11 was likely utilized for preparation or storage of the food sources (Bonzani 2022: 3-9).

Given that the area of interest is compact compared to the overall size of site 15TM35, the assemblage of 254 artifacts and botanical remains have produced production and post-dates of the antebellum time period. In conjunction with historical documents and comparisons to other similar sites, inferences can be made to the purpose and time of use of Feature 11, and insights to the people utilizing this area and feature.

Chapter 6: Analysis of Data

This chapter incorporates the findings from the field excavations, botanical samples, cultural artifact analysis, and historical documentation of 15TM35. The findings of this study will also be compared to findings at other sites: locally, regionally, and beyond. The comparison will help broaden and clarify the context of 15TM35 during the antebellum time. The focal point of this study includes Units 57, 60, 61, Features 11, 12, 13, which were hand excavated through a series of public archaeological excavations at 15TM35. The artifacts collected were washed, catalogued, and summarized in the Results Chapter as were the results from the soil samples/botanical samples. Though the area of interest is relatively small compared to other excavated areas of the site, multiple lines of evidence including the artifact assemblage, botanical remains, historical documentation (notably Henry Bibb's narrative) will positively address the research questions for this study. The comparisons of similar sites will afford the opportunity to review similarities, as well as differences.

Typically, subsurface pit features are accompanied by surrounding structures. The aerial photograph from 1950 shows in this approximate location, a small, narrow north-south running structure north of the northeast corner of the house addition (https://www.historicaerials. com/viewer). Over 50 percent of the artifacts produced from Units 57, 60, and 63 (as well as Feature 13) represent the architectural group. This group includes nails, window glass, and other structural elements such as door latches and hinges. With photographic evidence, a subsurface pit feature, and over 50

percent of this study's artifact assemblage representing the architectural group, there was clearly a structure in this location. ***I hypothesize this structure served as quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site.***

Traditionally, the Upland South farm involves families migrating west in search of cheaper lands and were able to acquire up to several hundred acres of land, a strong emphasis on log and framed construction, and mixed agricultural economics (crops and livestock) (Barton 1997: 436-437, Jordan-Bychkov 2003: 81, Otto and Anderson 1982: 89). Another indicator of the Upland South influence includes a gradual buildup of wealth in order to attain higher social status allowing an easier entrance into local politics (Patrick 2017: 180). Purchasing and increasing the number of enslaved people on a farm was also used as social status indicator. Henry Bibb (1849: 25) observed that there was a distinct difference between slaveholders and non-slaveholders. Bibb explains that most of the slaveholders were wealthy and of high class who "look with utter contempt upon a laboring man." The more enslaved people that one owned could propel a person's social class status that in turn would increase the person's success in entering the political arena.

Based upon the purchase of 400 acres in 1808, it appears that William Gatewood and his family had some wealth when arriving in Kentucky. The Gatewood's increased their slave holdings prior to William Gatewood's death in 1840. Historical documents show the Gatewood family owning at least eight enslaved people on the farm in 1827 (Oldham County Deed Book A: 419) and in 1830 the family owned at least 17 enslaved people, the highest count between 1820

and 1860 for the Gatewood family. Later in the 1830s, William Gatewood was named sheriff of newly formed Trimble County (Edwards 1974: 7-8). This may show that the 1830s is the apex decade of the Gatewood family's social rise with William Gatewood's political office and owning of a high amount of enslaved people. The number of enslaved people on the Gatewood farm is reduced to 11 at the time of William Gatewood's death in 1840 (Trimble County Will Book No. 1: 59-61).

Recognizing the intra-site spatial relations of the buildings at 15TM35, this site is firmly placed in the Upland South model. The Gatewood house (TM180) is situated facing the main thoroughfare into town and other outbuildings are clustered in the rear yard of the house. The outbuildings generally include detached kitchens, smoke houses, storage sheds, and slave quarters. Agriculturally specific outbuildings, such as barns, are more likely found to be nearer the agricultural fields as opposed to close proximity of the house. The placement of the outbuildings often shows the orientation desired by the owner for being able to manage the productivity of the overall farm, buildings, and activity yards (McBride et al. 2015: 9-2, Orser 2007: 30-32). The spatial location of Feature 11 within the group of farm buildings, oriented near, but to the rear of the main house, strongly infers that this structure did serve as a dwelling for the enslaved.

In 15TM35, previous excavations have uncovered what appears to be a detached building (possibly a summer kitchen) and a stone-lined well immediately behind the owner's two-story log house. More recent excavations and the available historical, aerial photographs show a structure running north (behind) from the

possible summer kitchen. The discovery of Feature 11 (subsurface pit), accompanied by Feature 13 strongly indicates a structure was previously located in this position. Feature 12 may not prove as useful as this feature was likely a fence post. Aerial photographs also show a fence line in this vicinity and several fence staples were recovered from the unit excavations. Unfortunately, at the time of this writing no conclusive evidence of the structure's type (log/frame/other) has been recovered. More excavation is ongoing in hopes to identify whether this structure is earthfast, pier, or otherwise.

Subsurface Pit Discussion

Subsurface pits within slave quarters on farms and larger plantations have been a common theme for many authors who write about the archaeology of slavery (Stottman and Stahlgren 2017: 8, Singleton 1995: 124, Samford 2007: 5-7, Young 1997: 95, Fennel 2011: 25-26). These features are often the sources of material cultural that provide insights into the daily life, habits, foodways, and resistance of the enslaved (Kimmel 1993: 110-111, Singleton 1995: 122-124).

The placement of subfloor pits within a slave quarter can give insight to the primary function. The shape of subfloor pits can sometimes be influenced by the type of construction of the dwelling such as having a dirt floor versus a raised, framed floor (Samford 2007: 108-110). Feature 11 is a sub-surface pit feature that is oblong with straight ends and convex sides. The exact reasoning for this is unknown due to the current lack of structural features. Feature 13 extends to the east/southeast of the southeast edge of Feature 11. Due to intense heating, the silty clay soil in Feature 13

exhibits a dark red hue, indicating the likely position of a hearth. This feature was entirely excavated but provided no cultural materials. The placement of a pit feature in front of a hearth was often used for primarily for food storage but tend to catch food wastes and secondary refuse, especially if the pit is used for a short time period (Samford 2007: 120, Schiffer 1987: 219-220). Feature 11 likely served as storage pit but through excavation no stratified layers were observed. The feature contents appear to be secondary refuse in nature possibly stemming from the end of the building's initial occupation, but still provides valuable insights to the inhabitants of the overall structure.

Artifact Discussion

Something to take into account prior to analyzing the cultural material from Feature 11 is to understand that while this feature is one of the most intact cultural features found at this site, the feature has not gone completely undisturbed. The overall structure in the area has been removed and the ground had been reclaimed for an agriculture field (currently hay). Plowscars were evident in the top of the subsoil in many of the excavated units around the features as wells as in other parts of the field that had been tested. Plowing has likely resulted in some truncation toward the top of the pit.

While surface and plowzone artifacts are known to experience different intensities of disturbance, these artifacts should not be entirely dismissed. Plowzone artifacts often make up the majority of an assemblage and are still useful in site interpretation (Dunnel and Simek 1995: 306, Miller 1991: 1-2). This is the case in

15TM35, as it was the surface artifacts that helped target the area of interest for this investigation.

A total of 254 total artifacts were recovered from the area of interest with 195 artifacts (77 percent) recovered from plowzone contexts that have been modified by agricultural practices. The artifacts range from the early 19th century through the mid-20th century, and one pre-contact artifact (biface fragment) was recovered from the plowzone of a unit. Though Feature 11 has been exposed to plowing disturbance toward the top of the feature, this feature is the most intact, historical feature found at the site. Feature 11 may provide the best indications of the occupational time period and activities of the occupants within the area of interest.

Feature 11

Feature 11 did not exhibit stratification by soil color or texture throughout the features matrix. A total of 59 artifacts were recovered and three soil samples were taken for botanical analysis. The artifact groups from Feature 11 are summarized in (Table 9).

Table 9: Feature 11 Artifact Group Summary.

ARTIFACT GROUP	FEAT. 11
Architectural	30 (51%)
Household	5 (8.5%)
Kitchen	16 (27%)
Personal	3 (5%)
Agricultural	0
Misc./Unidentified	5 (8.5%)
Pre-contact lithic	0
TOTALS	**59 (100%)**

The architectural group represents approximately half of the artifacts recovered from Feature 11. The majority of these artifacts are iron, with 16 machine cut nails (mostly fragments), at least ten hardware artifacts, a single fragment of window glass, and three brick fragments. The hardware artifacts include shutter pintles, strap hinges, door latch parts, and unidentified straps and pieces of iron. Interestingly, several of the larger, iron artifacts were found at the base of the southwest quadrant of the pit. The discard of these materials may represent an alteration of the main structure as well as the beginning of infilling of the feature. The three brick fragments, single piece of window glass, and the nails indicate secondary refuse within the feature. Though not conclusive to the exact type of architecture of the structure, the machine cut nails fit comfortably within the antebellum time period (Miller et al. 2000: 14, Nelson 1968: 6, 8).

The household group is represented by five fragments of container glass. Two of the glass fragments are aqua in color and three are colorless. One of artifacts is a bottle lip with a mold seam that crests the top of the lip indicating this bottle is machine-made and likely made at the end of the 19th or early 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 35-39, https:// sha.org/bottle /ma chinemadedating.htm). The presence of this artifact of a later time period may be due to the secondary refuse nature of the feature fill or due to the agricultural disturbance at features surface.

The kitchen group of artifacts consist of 16 ceramic sherds and one black, glass container fragment. The ceramic artifacts in this group are represented by heavier unrefined, utilitarian wares such as stoneware and redware, and the refined,

tablewares consist of pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain. The utilitarian ware sherds are undecorated, body sherds likely of crocks and large vessels. These sherds have a variety of glazes and finishes and are typical throughout the antebellum time period (Miller et al. 2000: 10). The tablewares are also typical of the antebellum time period and are mostly undecorated, body sherds with the exception of one pearlware sherd, a rim sherd of a plate exhibiting blue, feather edge decoration. Though decorated, this artifact is considered common (https://virtual. parkland.edu /lstelle1/len /archguide/documents/arcguide.htm). With only one decorated ceramic found within Feature 11, this likely indicates that the fill is comprised of secondary refuse. However, an in-depth comparison to the farm owner's refuse is needed (though too intensive for the scope of this paper) to question if the enslaved community on this farm was receiving cast off materials from the owner or to show individual choice and individual procurement.

The personal artifact group is represented by a total of three artifacts though one artifact (475.01) could possibly be natural, or an artifact made of natural material (Photo 1). There is a real possibility that this item, a presumed bead, could be a part of a crinoid fossil with the amount of limestone within the site. This item appears finished, a darken color (almost black), symmetrical, and appears polished, with an outside diameter of 2.26 mm. It is important

Photo 1: Personal Artifacts. Photo by author.

to note here that an oblong, blue, glass bead (435.01) (Photo 2) was recovered from Unit 60 (Level 2, plowzone context). Though located in the plowzone this bead was found in very close proximity to Feature 11, and certainly may have been dislodged from the feature matrix by plowing.

Recovering the blue bead in the area of the hypothesized structure (and not discounting the other possible bead), these artifacts firmly support that this area was utilized by enslaved African American people on this farm. Beads of all shapes and sizes are commonly found in antebellum period sites associated with slave dwellings and African American burial grounds (White and Beaudry 2009: 216, Stine et al. 1996: 62). Beads served important roles to enslaved Africans and African Americans often signaling age, religion, ethnicity, and/or gender. Beads were also implemented for spiritual protection (Wilkie 2003: 68). Blue beads have long been thought to be important signs of enslaved African Americans retaining and honoring their traditions and heritage, often stemming from West African origins (Yentch 1994: 47, Stine et al. 1996: 53). Blue beads have generated much of the attention of archaeologists but Davidson (2020: 721) encourages researchers to incorporate white and black beads into the discussion with blue beads, in which these beads maintain the same significance and serve as an indicator much like blue beads.

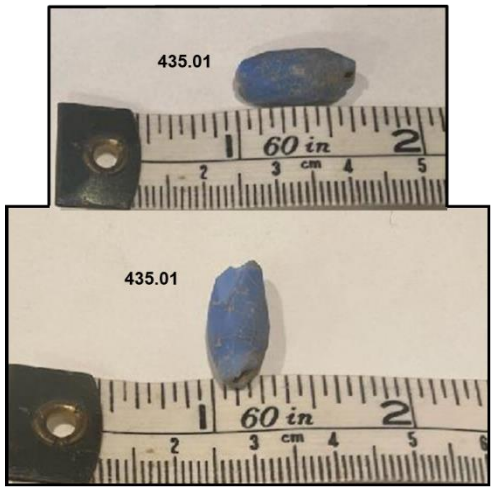


Photo 2: Blue Bead (435.01). Photo by and used with permission from Dr. Nancy Theiss.

The two other artifacts are ceramic fasteners for women's and children's clothing (Photo 1) and provide a post-date of 1840 (Sprague 2002: 112-113, 120). The clothes fasteners conceivably exhibit a family group utilizing the structure associated with Feature 11. This possibility is supported by the Oldham County and Trimble County Census records from 1830-1860, noting that adult males, adult females, and children as the enslaved population throughout the antebellum time period at this site. Conceivably, some of the enslaved were quartering in the building immediately behind the Gatewood house, but these personal items, whether inadvertently or purposely placed in this feature, show domestic activity in this area. While these artifacts from the area of interest represent male and female, the artifacts do not show a difference among the work performed by the different sexes. Henry Bibb (1849: 42-43) accounts of his wife and daughter, "Malinda's business was to labor out in the field the greater part of her time, and there was no one [to] take care of poor little Frances, while her mother was toiling in the field."

Five artifacts are listed in the Miscellaneous/Unidentified group. Three of these artifacts are iron fragments of unknown utility. Two artifacts are thin copper fragments with unknown, complete shape and utility (Photo 3). Both artifacts were recovered in the floatation samples and are in the Miscellaneous/Unidentified group due to their fragmentary condition. Copper artifacts such as wire (as straight wire and

coils) have been recovered from enslaved contexts in many plantation sites (Stine et al. 1996: 60, White and Beaudry 2009: 217). Many copper artifacts are documented as being worn as adornments and sometimes having more religious/spiritual meaning to the owner (Gall et al. 2020: 323). Artifact 474.07 is a thin copper rod with one end that is "T" shaped and the opposite end snapped off, but is likely similar to a "T". Artifact 475.03 is a thin, copper strap with both ends snapped off, and is bent as if it were to make a full band or circle. Though recorded in the Miscellaneous/Unidentified group, these copper artifacts may be redesignated as personal or religious items if other similar, but more complete artifacts can be recovered from the site and identified.

Photo 3: Copper Artifacts. Photo by author.

Plowzone Artifacts

Much like the blue bead discussed in the previous section, other personal artifacts were recovered including four buttons, an iron buckle, a slate pencil fragment, and two smoking pipe bowl fragments (Photo 4). The four buttons were manufactured from four different materials: bone, vulcanized rubber, porcelain, and brass. Each of the four materials listed were available in the

Photo 4: Plowzone Artifacts. Photo by author.

antebellum time period (Miller et al. 2000: 16). It is also important to note here these four buttons, the slate pencil fragment, blue bead, and one of the smoking pipe bowl fragments came from Unit 60. The majority of Feature 11 resides in Unit 60. A strong inference can be made that many of these artifacts were plowed out of Feature 11. The other smoking pipe bowl fragment and iron buckle came from adjacent units. The buttons and pipes may suggest that activities such as smoking and clothes repair took place in or near the structure associated with Feature 11. Groups of artifacts such as these have represented activity areas within cabins and yards of enslaved people in similar sites (Heath and Bennet 2000: 50). The slate pencil fragment is interesting as these types of artifacts are found through numerous sites with enslaved labor but rarely are details included why a literacy-related artifact would be commonly associated with an enslaved group of people. Enslavers disapproved of enslaved people receiving an education in fear of them learning to forge papers, read signs and warrants, and being influenced in abolitionist tendencies (LaRoche 2014: 137-138). Henry Bibb explains that when slave inspectors are examining prospective enslaved persons for purchase, "If they [enslaved] are found to be very intelligent, this is pronounced the most objectionable of all other qualities connected with the life of a slave" (Bibb 1849: 101). McKee (2000: 194-195) offers that artifacts that are generally assumed to be restricted, especially from enslaved people by the master, can possibly exhibit resistance or perhaps negotiated terms by the enslaved population.

The remaining plowzone artifacts from the area of interest should not be overlooked but do contain post-antebellum artifacts. Many of the artifacts from this

assemblage's kitchen and household groups are common of rural sites in the antebellum time period. Mostly undecorated pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, and porcelain make up the refined, tableware ceramics and redware and stoneware make up the unrefined, utilitarian wares. All were available during the antebellum time period. Container glass is present, but in low numbers. All of these artifacts are plain body sherds and are not definitive measures of dating as they continue to be available at least through the turn of the century. A strong majority of the metal artifacts belong in the architectural group consisting mostly of cut nails followed by wire nails. The nails may be directly related to the structure in the area of interest, possibly representing repairs or additions (due to the presence of wire nails) or other outbuildings that may have been built and removed with no documentation. All of these artifacts are also common in the areas excavated by the detached building immediately behind the Gatewood house. Without being directly associated with features, it is difficult to determine who the primary users of these artifacts were.

One of the porcelain sherds is defined as decalcomania, placing this artifact and two porcelain canning jar lids as post-Civil War. A fragment of a modern, plastic comb was also recovered from the plowzone as were wire nails and other fasteners such as roofing nails and fence staples. The presence of these materials confirms a continual use of the site in post-antebellum times. Though derived from a mixed context, the plowzone artifacts have generated useful data and just the few surface artifacts were vital in providing a target area for investigation.

Faunal Remains

Only three faunal remains were recovered from the area of interest: two from excavation and one from the surface collection. The faunal remains include a deer tooth (found on the surface but may not be historic) and two, large mammal long bone fragments. Other areas within 15TM35 contain high numbers of faunal remains which may indicate the preferred discard areas for this type of refuse.

Botanical Remains

The botanical remains were sent to Dr. Renèe Bonzani Ph.D., on March 19th, 2022, and the results were received April 1st, 2022. Dr. Bonzani's entire report is in Appendix A.

A total of 67 carbonized seeds and fruits, some unidentified seed and plant fragments, seven fragments of carbonized nutshell, and 314 carbonized wood fragments were recovered. Several seeds in the sample were semi-carbonized or uncarbonized. Class status can be indicated by these remains depending on how these sources are processed; however, with the low total recovered from Feature 11, class interpretation is not possible (Bonzani 2022: 4, 8-9).

The carbonized nutshell recovered are of walnut and hickory which may indicate the availability of these sources in the late summer and early fall. Produce and domesticated grain remains were also recovered from Feature 11 and include pepper, squash (rind), possible bottle gourd, maize, wheat, barley, rye and possible sorghum. Other plant remains such as beans, dock, and violet were present. Most of the domestic grains are Old World products and were available during the antebellum

period at 15TM35. These grains were common in antebellum and earlier historic time periods throughout Kentucky and have been found in many historic archaeological sites. The absence of these grains and produces in historic archaeological sites would likely indicate that the occupants could be of higher-class status, thus being able to buy a processed product. The presence of these seeds and remains, indicate that growing and processing these food sources took place at the Gatewood Farm and that Feature 11 was likely utilized for preparation or storage of the food sources. The remains provide a representation of general foodways and practices by enslaved people during the antebellum time period (Bonzani 2022: 3-9).

The grains of wheat, barley, and rye are relevant to William Gatewood's inventory list upon his death in 1840. The list includes ploughs, hoes/pitchforks, scythe and cradle, and wheat fans (Trimble County Will Book No. 1: 59-61). This demonstrates that at least some of the grains were available or sourced directly from the Gatewood farm but it is unknown if these grains were rationed from the Gatewood's, if the enslaved people grew them in their own plots, or if the raw materials were purchased. Food choices by groups of people occupying a site may be based on the food availability or the social standing of the people (Peres 2008: 99). With the need for processing these grains on site, this may indicate the process was conducted by the enslaved labor for the entire farm population or possibly the enslaved population of the farm. The other vegetables and food items are comparable to other sites with slave dwellings such as the Mason Barkley Plantation (Stottman and Stahlgren 2017: 8) and coastal plantation sites in the east (Samford 2007: 126). It

has been often documented that enslaved communities to grow their own vegetables in their own small plots and even on occasion profit from the excess produce (Gall et al. 2020: 321, Heath and Bennet 2000: 38, Stine et al. 1996: 58, Stottman and Stahlgren: 2017: 11). Unfortunately, details of this type of activity at 15TM35 have not been found in the archival information; however, the botanical remains recovered from Feature 11 strongly indicate the feature had been utilized by enslaved people on the Gatewood farm.

Analysis Summary

Archival research and archaeological excavations at 15TM35 have indicated a structure located behind the main house on the Gatewood farm. ***I hypothesize this structure served as quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site.*** Evidence from excavating a subsurface pit (Feature 11), accompanying features (Features 12 and 13), and several units around the feature have produced encouraging results confirming this hypothesis. Attempting to answer secondary questions have also produced favorable results supportive of the hypothesis.

What is the form and function of this building? The form of the building at this point in the research is unknown. The area where the building is located had been reverted back into agricultural fields and has experienced plowing. It is unknown if the physical remains such as logs, framing lumber, and foundation (if ever present) were recycled or removed. More excavation may provide a definitive explanation as to the form of the building. The feature positionings and artifact assemblage clearly support a functioning, domestic area with a storage pit likely in

front of a hearth. The location of the building in relation to the Gatewood house, the type of associated features paired with items such as the beads in the artifact assemblage, and archival conformation of an enslaved community residing on the farm up through at least 1860 strongly indicate that this building was occupied by the enslaved people on the Gatewood farm.

How does the assemblage give insight to the lifeways of the occupants of the structure in question, within the antebellum period at this site? The artifact assemblage does confirm that the area of interest was active during the antebellum time period. The assemblage is small with the majority of the artifacts being structural artifacts. The ceramic and glass artifacts are mostly plain, common wares similar to what has been found throughout the rest of the site but does show access to at least the basic household items. Adult male, adult female, and children's artifacts (buttons in this case) were recovered which infers that both sexes, young and mature, were likely occupying the structure simultaneously. Archival documents clearly support that men, women, and children (both sexes) were on the farm at least when the census was taken (every ten years) from 1830-1860.

In support of the previous question, specifics of the foodways of the occupants come into focus. **Do the faunal and botanical remains (soil samples/flotations) reveal information about the foodways of the occupants on the activities in this area?** Unfortunately, only four faunal remains were found. Faunal remains represented in larger numbers are found elsewhere in the site and future analyses of these areas may provide better insight of how faunal elements were incorporated into

the overall foodways. The botanical remains from Feature 11 do provide valuable insight to the occupants of the area of interest with the analysis identifying the remains as typical of enslaved African American foods and practices during the Antebellum time period (Bonzani 2022: 3-9).

How do the material remains indicate differences between the owners and the enslaved people? This question is difficult to completely answer without an in-depth, focused comparison of the artifacts associated with the Gatewood house, the other detached building, and the assemblage from the current area of interest which is too intensive for the scope of this paper. The excavation and analysis of the artifacts and features in the area of the Gatewood house is as of this time incomplete, though much of what has been recovered has originated in mixed contents. This question remains largely unanswered but still remains an important focus of the continuing work at 15TM35.

How do the features and artifact assemblage compare to those found in regional sites? Subfloor pit features such as Feature 11 in 15TM35 are found in other excavated sites such as Locust Grove in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Young 1997: 97), Mason Barkley Plantation in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Stottman and Stahlgren 2017: 7-8), and The Hermitage in Tennessee (McKee 2000: 195-196). Each have positively identified slave quarter areas and subsurface pit features similar to that in 15TM35. Though different construction techniques and placements were used for the quarters: Locust Grove slave quarters had stone foundations and were located about 200 meters away from the main house (Young 1998:172), the Mason

Barkley Plantation slave quarters had stone piers clustered near the main house (Stottman and Stahlgren: 2017: 8), and The Hermitage slave quarters were of brick construction spread throughout the complex (McKee 2000: 197). The construction style of quarters is unknown at 15TM35 but the placement is clustered with other outbuildings just behind the main house. Even with these differences, the artifact assemblages are similar to one another. The assemblages consist of common, antebellum period ceramic and glass wares and personal artifacts including buttons and smoking pipe fragments. Indicators of enslaved African American traditions such as beads (especially blue glass beads) are found within each of the assemblages. Though the feature count and assemblage are small, 15TM35 fits the trends shown by other regional sites.

The subsurface features within the Gatewood farm and the artifact assemblage from within the area of interest in site 15TM35 substantiates that the area of interest is the quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site. The spatial location of the pit and structure in relation to the other structures on the farm match the basic characteristics of the Upland South ideas. The artifact assemblage also follows trends found in other slavery sites, especially with the artifacts that fall in the personal group of artifacts. Unfortunately, the structure type and complete dimensions have not yet been confirmed, but this agreeably formulates questions for continued research at the 15TM35, The Bibb Escapes/William Gatewood Plantation archaeological site.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

Previous excavations and archival data from 15TM35 indicated a structure behind the William Gatewood house, which encouraged me to ***hypothesize this structure served as quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site.*** Through additional excavation, archival research, specialist's analysis, and comparisons to similar artifact assemblages and sites, this document demonstrates that the area of interest is the quarters for the enslaved people occupying this site. On a broader scale, this research has demonstrated that investigating smaller, modest farms in the Upland South can contribute to understanding past lifeways of enslaved people and their enslavers, in similar ways to projects conducted on larger, wealthier plantations.

Archaeological excavations conducted during the Public Archaeology Days uncovered three subsurface features (Features 11, 12, and 13), located in a hay field to the rear of the William Gatewood house (TM180). The features were excavated as were several 1x1 meter units surrounding the features. The features, artifacts, and spatial layout of the surrounding structures from 15TM35 were analyzed with contextual comparisons to other antebellum sites.

The analysis illustrates the spatial location of the subsurface pit and the accompanying structure in relation to the other structures on the farm, match the basic characteristics of the Upland South ideas. The artifact assemblage also follows trends found in other slavery sites, especially with the artifacts that fall in the personal group of artifacts. Supplementing the physical data with Bonzani's (2022) ethnobotanical results was vital in identifying differences between owner and enslaved food components. This investigation exemplifies the importance of multi-disciplinary

utility. The archival data was important at every step through this investigation. The aerial photograph shows a structure in the area of interest and the original surface collection map from 2005 helped to target the place to excavate. The Gatewood Family documents (provided by Gatewood descendants) and other legal documents including will books and census records produced valuable information in the Background chapter. Invaluable information was provided by *Henry Bibb through his Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, An American Slave, Written by Himself* (1849). Bibb's first-hand account provides insights of life on the Gatewood farm and gives more meaning to this research and analysis than any word I put behind an artifact.

The importance and utility of this research document lies in the fact that even though the area of interest is small in size, the results add a more detailed context in past lifeways on the Gatewood Farm. Much of the research conducted on the Gatewood Farm has focused on Henry Bibb and the Gatewood Family. The work outlined in this thesis successfully obtained more insight about the lesser-known enslaved community that was present during the antebellum time period. When combined with the previous site report, an updated site report can be submitted to the Office of State Archaeology where other archaeologists and researchers can gain access to the information. This investigation satisfies at least three of the [KY] State Wide Objectives listed in the Kentucky Heritage Council's State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 3 (Pollack et al. 2008: 24-25): directing the research toward understanding historic settlement patterns, determining activity

areas and intra-site relationships of structures, and educating/involving public participation. The general public's participation has always been top priority when working at 15TM35.

Involvement of the general public will remain a key element in the continuation of the work at 15TM35. Some of the questions composed in this thesis remain partially, if not wholly unanswered. Fortunately, the Public Archaeology days and the Archaeology Field Institute at the Bibb Escapes/Gatewood Plantation has been scheduled for the upcoming year. There are more areas to be investigated in order to identify the type and dimensions of the structure (noted in this thesis) and also to locate any additional features. Samford (2007: 121) relates that subsurface pit features in front of the hearth (such as Feature 11) are generally food storage related; where as personal-use, subsurface pit features tend to be located in corners of the structure. If additional subsurface pit features are discovered at 15TM35, the excavation and analysis of the new features can enhance the information that has been derived from the known features. With the structure's dimensions unknown, a research question has already been formulated for the upcoming season. Further in-depth analysis is also needed for the inventory of artifacts that have accumulated throughout the years from the public archaeology days. Many of these artifacts were recovered in closer relation to the Gatewood house and detached building immediately behind the house. Analysis of these artifacts will likely help define commonalities and disparities between the different occupants of the site.

As more sites similar to 15TM35 are discovered and recorded, a more in-depth comparison of Upland South farms can be conducted. When researching other sites to compare to 15TM35, I found it difficult to find readily available information on sites that include enslaved populations on what were more modest farms. Most of the literature and online information heavily gravitated towards more well-known places like Ashland (Henry Clay), the Hermitage (Andrew Jackson), and other places of wealthy planters with grandiose "big" houses that were later turned into museums and tourist attractions. While these types of places have provided information about the enslaved communities, I feel they gain more attention than the modest farm. Redirecting more attention to farms like the Gatewood farm, I feel this effort can provide enlightening information on the regular or modest types of farms that made up a majority of the antebellum Upper South, as well as the relationships between the different populations occupying the farms. Cultural resources management may be in a well suited position to help bring smaller Upland South farms to light. Regulatory work often comes with project boundary limitations but these small farms should not be written off if there is potential to produce information of an enslaved community. Publications of enslavement on small farms are scarce and can be difficult to obtain but regulatory work and programs like the public archaeology program established by the Oldham County History Center can add a wealth of information to an often undocumented culture and landscape.

The research for this thesis, prior research, and future research at 15TM35 can impose a profound and positive impact not just at the local historical society level, but

nationwide. The origins of the Henry Bibb Escapes/Gatewood Plantation archaeology commenced in 2005 as The National Henry Bibb Heritage Trail Stakeholders Project. The project included researching properties linked to Henry Bibb. During the initial stages of the project, members of the local community, local schools, regional universities, and organizations took part in the fieldwork and artifact washings. In the 18 years since the inception of the public archaeology at 15TM35, hundreds of volunteers of all ages from Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio have participated in the Public Archaeology Days. In 2016, this site was designated as part of the National Park Service National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. This site is only one of 14 listings in Kentucky (NPS Network to Freedom Underground Railroad Locations). The work described at this site has proven that it is more important and reaches farther than just a thesis topic. The site and programs provide engaging experiences of exploring and understanding past lifeways while highlighting the under-recognized enslaved population, for professionals and non-professionals, local and regional communities, and audiences nationwide.

Appendix A

Botanical Analysis for Site 15TM35, Trimble County, KY

By: Renèe M. Bonzani, Ph.D.

The report describes and discusses carbonized and desiccated plant remains recovered from ¼ " mesh dry screened and water-separated samples taken from the excavations of Site 15TM35, noted to be an antebellum historic period context in Trimble County, Kentucky. Material from one feature (the south half of Feature 11) was analyzed for macrobotanical remains including the identification of carbonized wood. Flotation volume for one sample was 10 liters. The flotation of the one sample yielded 8.2 grams of light fraction and 16.5 grams of heavy fraction. The ¼" mesh screened sample weighted 8.7 grams, all undergoing analysis.

Field and Laboratory Processing

Field Processing

Feature flotation sample and dry screening were conducted at the offices of K & V Cultural Resources Management, LLC. A manual flotation system utilizing a bucket, water and skimmer to remove carbonized material that had floated to the surface of the water (light fraction) was employed for the flotation sample. The current analysis reports on botanical materials recovered from the light and heavy fractions of this sample as well as the material recovered from the ¼" dry screened sample.

Laboratory Procedures

Prior to sorting, all light fraction and dry screened samples are weighted. The light and dry screened fractions from each sample are then gently sifted through a nested series of geological sieves (mesh sizes 2mm, 1mm, and 500μm). This procedure facilitates sorting by producing three fragment size classes: >2mm, 2mm – 1mm, and <1mm. The heavy fractions are also weighted and sifted through >2mm and 2 mm - 1mm mesh screens with these size fractions undergoing analysis.

In general in prehistoric sites, except for those with extremely good preservation, only the carbonized botanical remains undergo full analysis. However, in the case of historic sites with a time depth of one to two hundred years, botanical remains may be preserved in a desiccated form for many plant taxa (Rossen 1992; Scarry 1993). However, as with carbonized remains, tubers and plants that have undergone extensive processing are unlikely to be preserved in either form. For the

present study, therefore, both carbonized and desiccated botanical remains were analyzed.

All carbonized and desiccated material in the >2mm size screen was sorted by count and weight into constituent material categories (e.g., nutshell, wood charcoal, seeds). Nutshell and seeds are then further quantified by genus/species. From Site 15TM35, a total of 314 pieces of carbonized wood (13.4 grams) were recovered from the south half of Feature 11 (Table 1). Seven fragments of carbonized nutshell (1 gram) were recovered from the south half of Feature 11 (Table 1). Carbonized and desiccated plant materials retained in the 1mm and 500μm mesh screens and catch basin were then scanned using a binocular microscope at a magnification of 10x. Any seeds, fleshy fruits (e.g., *Cucurbita* rind), etc. were removed, counted, and weighted by taxon and type of material.

Identification of plant remains was done by using a binocular microscope at magnifications of 7x for materials >2mm and at 10 to 20 x for materials <2mm. Identifications were substantiated with use of the reference collection in possession of the analyst. Secondary sources included various identification manuals (D'Arcy 1986; Martin and Barkley 2000; Montgomery 1977; Muenscher 1980; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980; Steyermark 1999, 1963; Young and Young 1992).

For the wood identifications, 20 randomly selected fragments were chosen from the carbonized wood from the southern half of Feature 11. For this site the wood was highly fragmented which led to some tentative identifications indicated with a cf. in front of the genus or species scientific determination. The wood fragments are snapped in two to obtain a clear cross section of the wood. The morphology of the cross section is utilized to determine wood identification. The arrangement of earlywood and latewood pores, the number and size of multiseriate rays, and the presence or absence of parenchyma serve as the basis for the hardwood identifications. The textures of tracheids, transition from earlywood to latewood, and presence or absence of resin canals and the frequency of resin canals, if present, serve as the basis for the softwood identifications. Identification of plant remains is done by using a binocular microscope at magnifications of 10 to 20 x for materials. Identifications are substantiated with use of the reference collection in possession of the analyst. Secondary sources include various identification manuals (Core et al. 1979; Hoadley 1990; Minnis 1987; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980; Rossen 1991; Rossen and Olson 1985).

A number of factors can affect the preservation of plant remains at an archaeological site. These include human cultural factors such as food preparation techniques as well as non-human factors including animal perturbations, soil type, post-depositional geological activities, plant preservation differences and others. To adjust for these factors a number of statistical measures are utilized when presenting the results of ecofactual analysis and these help to build the interpretations presented in any report on these types of remains. For this report the density and diversity index of seeds/fruits including nutshell, seeds/fruits of garden crops, and wood were recorded. All of these measures can be used to overcome problems in the quantification of ecofacts (Hastorf and Popper 1988; Lennstrom and Hastorf 1992,

1995; Johannessen 1984; Jones et al. 1986; Lopinot et al. 1991; Pearsall 1983, 2000; Thompson 1994).

Density ratios represent the raw count of plant remains or their weight divided by the total liters of processed fill for a cultural context. They are used in an effort to standardize sample data. Density ratios give abundance values that allow for the comparison of count or weight of a plant taxon per volume of soil processed. These ratios are often used for comparisons between sites and through time to discern changing plant use strategies.

The diversity index is a measure of two factors. The first factor is the quantity of the number of types of taxa at a site, referred to as richness. The second factor, referred to as evenness, indicates how many individuals of each type occur. A diversity index can be measured by the following equation (see Magurran 1988:39-40):

Simpson's Index: $L = \frac{\Sigma\, n_1\,(n_1 - 1)}{N\,(N-1)}$; 1 - L

Where n_1 = number of individuals in a particular taxa, N = total number of individuals in a sample, and 1 = most diverse.

The diversity index allows for the determination of the redundancy or similarity of remains (including ecofacts, features, etc) within a site or of remains between sites (Binford 1980, 1983; Bonzani 1997; Kelly 1995; Oyuela-Caycedo 1998). Redundancy or similarity of ecofacts in an assemblage would be indicated by their low diversity index. Low diversity indicates either the use of a few species to the exclusion of others or by the greater use of few species with other species occurring in lesser quantities. High diversity indicates either that many plants are being utilized or that many plants are available and are found within the plant management system of the group under study (i.e., ruderal or weedy taxa). The following results incorporate these statistical measures in the interpretations of the data obtained.

Results

From the dry screened and flotation samples analyzed from Feature 11 at Site 15TM35, 67 carbonized and desiccated seeds/fruits (less than 1.9 grams) were recovered, as well as one (0.1 grams) fragment of carbonized unidentified parenchyma and three unidentified seed fragments (Table 1). In addition, a total of 314 pieces of carbonized wood (13.4 grams) and seven fragments of carbonized nutshell (1 gram) were recovered from the >2mm fractions (Tables 1 and 2). The majority of the samples analyzed yielded carbonized seed remains although some uncarbonized or semi-carbonized remains were recovered including one seed of pepper (*Capsicum* sp.) and one seed and fragments of squash rind (*Cucurbita* sp.). The wood and nutshell recovered were carbonized, as were the seed remains from the domesticated crop plants of maize (*Zea mays*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*), possible sorghum (cf. *Sorghum* sp.), and

other rind fragments of squash *(Cucurbita* sp.) and possible bottle gourd (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria)*. In total eight families, 13 genera, and eight possible species were identified. From the carbonized identified wood, three families, four genera, and three possible species were identified.

The results of the botanical analysis of the site are presented in relation to the type of plant recovered. The types of plants categorized in this report include crops, fruit-bearing trees and shrubs including nutshell used as food, and weeds or ruderal plants frequently associated with agriculture. Crops are herein defined as those plants that are planted and tended and result in the collection of produce/grains. Attention to the function of the feature and evidence of ethnicity, gender and class are presented, when possible (Bonzani 2019a; Stein 2002). This categorization helps to illustrate the types of information that can be obtained from botanical remains and how this information can be tied to historical processes occurring in the Midwest from the nineteenth through twentieth centuries.

As indicated, this analysis consisted of the recovery and identification of botanical remains from one feature (south half of Feature 11) recovered from an antebellum historic period context in Trimble County, Kentucky. The overall diversity of the seed/fruit remains recovered from these features is relatively high (0.79 with 1.0 being the most diverse) and the diversity index of the garden crops is also relatively high (0.69). However, the number of squash rind fragments is bringing this measure closer to a medium diversity of crop remains (Table 1). In general these statistics indicate that Feature 11 was utilized for domestic activities involving food use, storage, or preparation. The high diversity of plant remains may also indicate a lower status of the users of Feature 11 as the use of many different kinds of plants is indicative of management practices to avoid risk often associated with persons or groups with lesser wealth and/or facing difficult times (Bonzani 2002a, b, 2003a; Cashdan 1990).

The recovered plant remains indicating the use of trees/shrubs include thick-shelled and thin-shelled hickory (*Carya* spp.), walnut (*Juglans* sp.) including black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.). The garden crops indicated by the seed and fruit remains include, as indicated, squash, probable bottle gourd, maize, barley, wheat, rye, possible sorghum, and pepper. The weedy type plants include possible beans (cf. Fabaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.), and violet (*Viola* cf. *fimbriatula*).

The garden crops could have been planted in nearby gardens or the grains and vegetables bought at a local grocery store. Except for maize, the other grass grains are all Old World domesticates, that would have been introduced into Kentucky by people of European or African ancestry moving into the area during this time period (Crosby 1986; Freeman 1999; McBride and McBride 1996; Plotnicov and Scaglion 1999). In particular the origins of cultivated sorghum are in Africa and this plant was probably initially transferred into the New World by persons of African ancestry including slaves in the southern United States (Harlan 1992). Peppers are New World domesticated plant species that arrived in North America via European contact

(Andrews 1992; Brandes 1999; Davidson 1992; Freeman 1999; Heiser 1985; Pearsall 1992).

The tree/shrub fruits include hickory and walnut. The nutshell remains indicate that Feature 11 may have been constructed in the late summer to early fall when hickory and walnut nuts occur (September - November)(Young and Young 1992). The other remains are of blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* spp.). These fruits could have been eaten raw or cooked into pies, jams or preserves (Stereymark 1963; Young and Young 1992). Blackberry and raspberry are native to cool regions of the Northern Hemisphere and have fruits available from June to October (Young and Young 1992). The low numbers of seeds recovered make it difficult to interpret how these fruits may have been processed or consumed. If these fruits were made into jams or jellies, Scarry (1993) hypothesizes that the use of jams or jellies may be an indication of higher class status or more wealth than would be preservation by baking since jams and jellies require glass jars and sealing devises which are expensive to acquire. Because of the lower number of seeds recovered, the interpretation of class based on just the botanical remains is problematic at this time.

Squash or pumpkin is part of those plants considered to be cultigens of the Eastern Agricultural Complex of the Midwest and Eastern Woodlands of the present-day United States (see Smith 2001, 1992, 1987, 1984; Watson 1969; Asch, Ford, and Asch 1972; Gremillion 1997, 1994, 1993a; Simon 2000; Struever and Vickery 1973; Wymer 1992; Yarnell 1986; Cowan et al. 1981; Kistler and Shapiro 2011). Long thought to have spread in a domesticated form from southern Mexico, squash (*Curcurbita pepo*) is now believed to have been independently domesticated in eastern North America (Ford 1985; Gremillion 1997; Watson 1974; Yarnell 1997a, 1997b, 1986, 1974). Of note, *Cucurbita pepo* is indicated to be the only species of squash grown prehistorically in the United States prior to the arrival of *Cucurbita moschata* in the American Southwest by 1250 B.P. (Cutler and Whitaker 1961; King 1985).

The origins of bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) are still uncertain though wild species are found in Africa (Heiser 1979). Early remains of bottle gourd have been reported for highland Peru and Bolivia at the Ayacucho Caves dated about 7750 B. P. (5800 B. C.) (Pearsall 1992). At the Windover Site on the east coast of Florida direct dating of recovered *Lagenaria* gourds yielded a date of 7300 B.P. (Doran et al. 1990; Smith 1992), indicating an early use of this species in the Americas. This plant as well as the hard-shelled squashes was probably utilized as utensils such as for bowls, drinking cups, or storage vessels.

Maize was domesticated in Mesoamerica and spread into eastern North America during the Middle Woodland period (ca. 300 BCE - CE 400/500) based on phytoliths and starch grains found at sites in New York, Michigan, and Quebec (Simon 2014: 98). The earliest directly dated macrobotanical remains of maize from the Midwest have now been discredited and included those from the Icehouse Bottom Site in eastern Tennessee (cal CE 28-536) and the Edwin Harness site in south central Ohio (cal CE 85-569 and cal CE 129-537) (Chapman and Crites 1987; Crawford et al. 1997; Simon et al. 2021; Simon 2017: Table 1, 2014: Table 1; Wymer 1990). While

the Holding site in the American Bottom area was also long believed to have the oldest maize in the region (Riley et al. 1994), this has been disproven (Simon 2014, 2017). In Illinois and the American Bottom, the only site that now appears to have securely identified and dated maize that is older than circa CE 900 is the Edgar Hoener Site (cal CE 647-684)(Emerson et al. 2020; Simon 2017:142).

The use of maize at historic period sites is not unexpected, as it was a staple part of the diet. Maize is recorded at numerous historic period sites in Kentucky and nearby states including Logan's Fort, Site 15NE59 (a probable slave quarters) in Nelson County, Arbuckle's Fort in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, the Argosy sites in Indiana, the Locust Grove Plantation in Jefferson County, and the Henry Clay's Ashland Estate and Armstrong Farmstead Site (15Fa185) in Fayette County (Bonzani 2002a, b, 2003a, 2003b; Davies et al. 1997; Roberts 1993; Rossen 2000; Scarry 1993; Young 1995). Maize in the form of cornmeal, as well as preserved meats and molasses (made from sorghum), are also listed as the standard slave ration in plantation documents (Hilliard 1969, 1988; Pickney 1972; Singleton and Bograd 1995). Slave diets are also noted as being primarily vegetal and high in carbohydrates, particularly of corn (Miller 1979; Drucker 1981; Morgan 1982). The recovery of maize and possible sorghum at Site 15TM35 can thus be a reflection of general food practices in the nineteenth century as well as of those utilized by African-Americans during and after the times of slavery.

The recovery of maize and some fruit species is, interestingly, somewhat similar to the botanical remains that were identified from excavations at Fort Boonesborough (Site 15Ma123), located near the Kentucky River in Madison County, Kentucky (Bonzani 2014, 2012). The Fort and settlement were founded by Daniel Boone and others in 1775. It grew in size but finally became a small village around 1810. The location had a store for Transylvania Company supplies which is noted as being the first store in Kentucky (Kentucky State Parks 2019; O'Malley 2019). From the excavations in particular in one feature (Feature D-8), 5,902 (59.5 grams) estimated maize remains were recovered from the botanical analysis of 13 samples from the site. The site also yielded one tobacco seed (*Nicotiana* sp.), a few wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barely (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) grains as well as possible flax (cf. *Linum* sp.), squash, possible bottle gourd (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*), grape (*Vitis* sp.), hickory nut, walnut, elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), a possible tupelo fruit fragment (cf. *Nyssa* sp.), possible American bittersweet (cf. *Celastrus scandens*), and ground cherry (*Physalis* sp.) seeds. These similarities might be interpreted as indicating that early pioneers and settlers to the Midwest made good use of the locally grown corn and wild fruits and that they probably had gardens where maize and Old World imports such as wheat, barley and/or rye were grown. At Fort Boonesborough, however, the Old World grains may also have been supplied and purchased from the company store. It is also possible that these grains could have been bought at a store in towns near to Site 15TM35.

In the Old World wheat (*Triticum* spp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and rye (*Secale* sp.) are found in Early Neolithic (6200-5300 B.C.) sites in Greece and by 3000 B.C. cereal cultivation is believed to have reached the British Isles (Dennell

1992). Historically, wheat is recorded as being sold at the Locust Grove Plantation in Jefferson County in Kentucky (1790-1878)(Young 1995) and both wheat and oats were recovered archaeologically from Arbuckle's Fort in West Virginia (1774-1783)(Roberts 1993). Historical records for the Armstrong Farmstead Site (15Fa185) in Fayette County, Kentucky, indicate that in 1860 wheat, corn, oats and potatoes were being grown and sold from the farm (Allgood and Kirkwood 2002; also see Moore and Rotman 2002) and the first three of these were recovered archaeologically from the Armstrong Farmstead Site (Bonzani 2002b).

Historically, barley is found at Site 15NE59, a possible slave quarters associated with the Thomas Gwynn farm located in Nelson County, Kentucky (Davies et al. 1997). Interestingly, no grains including corn, wheat, oats or barley were recovered from the urban Lextran Site in downtown Lexington nor from Henry Clay's Ashland Estate also in Fayette County, Kentucky (Rossen 1992; Scarry 1993). Scarry (1993) interprets this absence at the Ashland Estate as indicating that most likely the residents bought starch from these grains already prepared for use (i.e., as corn meal, wheat flour or grits). This might be interpreted as a possible sign of upper class status or wealth as the possibility to purchase such products might have been out of reach of poorer residents. The recovery of barley from a slave's cabin (Site 15NE59) and from Arbuckle's Fort, located in Greenbrier County, West Virginia (1774-1783)(Roberts 1993) lends support to this in that less affluent groups or those under stress are more likely to have to process their own grains into flour after growing or purchasing them. The recovery of these crop grains at Site 15TM35 lends itself to the interpretation that the inhabitants utilizing Feature 11 may have been processing their own grains into flour.

Archaeological evidence of sorghum in the Midwest of the United States is rare and none of the above-mentioned archaeological sites yielded remains of sorghum. Nor was sorghum recovered from the Bell Site (33WA987), an early to mid 19th century house site in Warren County, Ohio, which did yield botanical remains from the domesticated crop plants of maize (*Zea mays*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena sativa*), and rye (*Secale cereale)* and rind fragments of squash *(Cucurbita* sp.) and bottle gourd *(Lagenaria siceraria*)(Bonzani 2019b). Morphologically wild sorghum was harvested in the Sahara region of Africa before 8,000 BP (Carney and Rosemoff 2009: 190). From sub-Saharan east Africa sorghum spread west and south to form different varieties of the domesticated species *Sorghum bicolor.* It also was carried in the sub-Saharan Muslim trade networks and became a dietary staple sometimes used as a substitute of millet to make couscous. It may also have reached the Roman Empire through trans-Saharan trade caravans and contact with the Berbers (Carney and Rosemoff 2009: 194).

The plant is listed as one of the African plants established in the plantation era (Carney and Rosemoff 2009: Figure 7.1; also see Gremillion 1993b). Historical documents from antebellum and Civil War periods indicate that sorghum was an experimental crop grown by farmers in the late 1850s and became a staple by 1862. Different varieties were grown that were adapted to the colder shorter growing season of Midwest and northern states and to the warm longer growing season of the South.

It was hoped that it would replace sugan cane as a sweetener as it could grow in colder climates and may not have had the same stigma of slavery to northerners as did sugar cane from slave-labor plantations. In the 1850s a sweet sorghum known as "Chinese Sugar Cane" was introduced into the United States from France and South Africa with experiments with Chinese sorghum done by James Henry Hammond (1807-1867; governor of South Carolina 1842-44) at Redcliffe Plantation, Beech Island, South Carolina in 1856. During this time Chinese sugarcane and imphee (the term for the varieties from South Africa) were adopted by agriculturalists from Minnesota to Georgia (Shields 2015: 271-280.)

All parts of the sorghum plant can be useful with the leaves used as fodder, the cane pressed to make a syrup and molasses, and the seeds can be ground and made into a bread. An alcoholic beverage, sucrat, can also be made from the plant as can beer and with extensive processing it can be made into a crystalize sweetener. However in the 1860s when wheat became more available in the South from sources in Pennsylvania and California, sorghum bread vanished from the tables of many people. Sorghum molasses continues to be made today as a substitute for maple syrup or karo corn syrup and the plant is a major source of biofuel around the world (Shields 2015: 280-285).

Identified Carbonized Wood Remains

As indicated from the carbonized identified wood, three families, four genera, and three possible species were identified. The diversity index for the wood is relatively high (0.7 with 1 being the most diverse). The highest number of wood fragments were from oak (*Quercus* spp. of the white oak group) followed by hickory (*Carya* sp.), possible pecan (*Carya* cf. *illinoensis*), and then American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and possible sassafras (cf. *Sassafras albidum*).

Oak is a brown to reddish brown, heavy to very heavy and hard to very hard wood. It is used for tight and slack cooperage, fence posts, poles, piling, timber, firewood, lumber for flooring, furniture, boxes, crates, boat building and agricultural implements (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:564-571). Oaks grow well on well-drained soils in bottomlands but are also found on upland ridges. Oaks can range from Nova Scotia to Minnesota south to northern Georgia and Oklahoma, with some of the southern oak types ranging as far south as northern Florida and Texas (Grimm 1983:159-210).

Hickory trees are recorded ethnobotanically, as for instance among the Cherokee, as having many uses including wood for fuel and to make hunting and fishing implements, bark fibers for basketry, nuts for food, soup and beverages and various parts of the tree for medicinal purposes (Moerman 2000: 140-141). Hickory is a brown to reddish-brown, heavy to very heavy, and very hard wood. It is well known for its use for tool handles and especially for those like hammers, axes, picks and sledges that take strong impacts. It is also used for ladders, furniture, flooring, woodenware and novelties, and for smoking meat and as fuel wood (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980: 540-543).

Hickories (*Carya* spp.) grow in a variety of conditions, often common in bottomlands but they do follow streams well up into the mountains (Grimm 1983:121-134). For instance, shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) grows on a variety of soils but prefers well-drained and rich loams. It does occur on bottomlands but is more common on hill slopes and is often found on rocky hillsides. Shagbark hickory ranges from Maine and Quebec west to Minnesota and south to northern Florida and eastern Texas (Grimm 1983:127-128).

American beech is a whitish with a reddish tinge to reddish brown wood that is hard and heavy. It is used for charcoal production, railroad ties, pulp, slack cooperage and the lumber I used for boxes and crates, pallets, furniture, handles and brush backs, woodenware and novelties (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980: 557-559). It is a large tree with trunk diameters of from two to three feet. It prefers deep, fertile, and well-drained soils but grows well in a variety of conditions. It ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario and Wisconsin, south to Florida and Texas (Grimm 1983: 151-152).

Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) is dull grayish brown to orange-brown or dark brown in color. It is a moderately hard and moderately heavy wood that has an odor of sassafras and spicy taste due to oil cells in the wood rays. It is noted to be durable when in contact with soil (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:587-588). The tree is small and is well known as the source of "Sassafras tea" that is brewed from the bark of the roots, which are dug in the spring. The oil that can be distilled from the bark is also used to flavor candies, medicines, and perfumed soaps. The young leaves and pith of the branchlets can also be dried and made into a powder to thicken soups like gumbo. The berry -like fruits are also eaten. The sassafras ranges from Massachusetts to Michigan and Kansas and south to Florida and eastern Texas. It grows along fence rows and roads and often invades abandoned fields, preferring sandy or stony but fertile soils (Grimm 1983:251-253).

These wood remains generally indicate an environmental context of a wooded region close to a stream, river or bottomlands with moisture but with some possible disturbances with fence rows, roads, abandoned fields, and secondary growth habitats.

Conclusions

From the dry screened and flotation samples analyzed from Feature 11 at Site 15TM35, 67 carbonized and desiccated seeds/fruits (less than 1.9 grams) were recovered, as well as one (0.1 grams) fragments of carbonized unidentified parenchyma and three unidentified seed fragments (Table 1). In addition, a total of 314 pieces of carbonized wood (13.4 grams) and seven fragments of carbonized nutshell (1 gram) were recovered from the >2mm fractions (Tables 1 and 2). The majority of the samples analyzed yielded carbonized seed remains although some uncarbonized or semi-carbonized remains were recovered including one seed of pepper (*Capsicum* sp.) and one seed and fragments of squash rind (*Cucurbita* sp.). The wood and nutshell recovered was carbonized, as were the seed remains from the domesticated crop plants of maize (*Zea mays*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), barley

(*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*), possible sorghum (cf. *Sorghum* sp.), and other rind fragments of squash *(Cucurbita* sp.) and possible bottle gourd (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria)*. In total eight families, 13 genera, and eight possible species were identified. From the carbonized identified wood, three families, four genera, and three possible species were identified.

Except for maize, the other grass grains are all Old World domesticates, that would have been introduced into Kentucky by people of European or African ancestry, especially in the case of the possible sorghum, moving into the area during this time period (Crosby 1986; Freeman 1999; Harlan 1992; McBride and McBride 1996; Plotnicov and Scaglion 1999). Peppers, although initially, domesticated in Central and South America are believed to have been introduced into the United States in Historic times via European contact (Andrews 1992; Brandes 1999; Davidson 1992; Freeman 1999; Heiser 1985; Pearsall 1992). As indicated, this analysis consisted of the recovery and identification of botanical remains from one feature (south half of Feature 11) recovered from an antebellum historic period context in Trimble County, Kentucky.

The overall diversity of the seed/fruit remains recovered from these features is relatively high (0.79 with 1.0 being the most diverse) and the diversity index of the garden crops is also relatively high (0.69). However, the number of squash rind fragments is bringing this measure closer to a medium diversity of crop remains (Table 1). In general these statistics indicate that Feature 11 was utilized for domestic activities involving food use, storage, or preparation.

From the carbonized identified wood, three families, four genera, and three possible species were identified. The diversity index for the wood is relatively high (0.7 with 1 being the most diverse). The highest number of wood fragments were from oak (*Quercus* spp. of the white oak group) followed by hickory (*Carya* sp.), possible pecan (*Carya* cf. *illinoensis*), and then American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and possible sassafras (cf. *Sassafras albidum*). These wood remains generally indicate an environmental context of a wooded region close to a stream, river or bottomlands with moisture but with some possible disturbances with fence rows, roads, abandoned fields, and secondary growth habitats.

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Site		15TM35
Feature		11
Feature Half		South
Volume (L) of Flotation Sample		10
Light Fraction Sample Weight (g)		8.2
Heavy Fraction Sample Weight (g)		16.5
1/4" Mesh Screen Sample Weight (g)		8.7
Wood > 2 mm	#	314
	wt.	13.4
Nutshell > 2 mm	#	7
	wt.	1
	Type #	
WOOD TAXA (g) [1]		
Fagaceae *Fagus grandifolia* (American beech)		1 (<0.10
Fagaceae *Quercus* spp. White oak group (Acorn, oak)		10 (1.6)
Juglandaceae *Carya* sp. (hickory)		4 (0.5)
Juglandaceae *Carya* cf. *illinoensis* (possible pecan)		4 (0.8)
Lauraceae cf. *Sassafras albidum* (possible sassafras)		1 (0.1)
TOTALS		
TREE/SHRUB FRUITS Including NUTS (g)		
Juglandaceae *Carya* sp. (thick-shelled hickory)		1 (<0.1)
Juglandaceae cf. *Carya* sp. (thin-shelled hickory)		1(<0.1)
Juglandaceae *Juglans* sp. (walnut)		3 (<0.1)
Juglandaceae *Juglans nigra* (black walnut)		1(0.9)
Rosaceae *Rubus* sp. (blackberry/raspberry)		3
Unidentified Carbonized Nutshell		1 (<0.1)
TOTALS		10 (<1.3)
GARDEN CROPS (g)		
Cucurbitaceae *Cucurbita* sp. (squash rind)[2]		5 (<0.1)

Cucurbitaceae *Cucurbita* sp. (squash rind)[3]		23 (<0.1)
Cucurbitaceae *Cucurbita* cf. *pepo* (squash seed)[4]		1 (0.1)
Cucurbitaceae cf. *Lagenaria siceraria* (bottle gourd rind)[3]		3 (<0.1)
Poaceae *Hordeum vulgare* (barley)[5]		3
Poaceae *Secale cereale* (rye)[6]		6
Poaceae cf. *Sorghum* sp. (possible sorghum)[7]		5
Poaceae *Triticum aestivum* (wheat)[8]		1
Poaceae *Zea mays* (maize cupules)[9]		3 (<0.1)
Poaceae *Zea mays* (maize kernel fragments)[9]		3 (<0.1)
Solanaceae *Capsicum* sp. (pepper)[10]		1
TOTALS		54 (<0.6)
WEEDS AND PROBABLE NON-FOOD USE PLANTS		
cf. Fabaceae (possible bean family)		1
Polygonaceae *Rumex* sp. (dock)		1
Violaceae *Viola* cf. *fimbriatula* (violet)		1
TOTALS		3
Total Fruit and Seeds		67 (<1.9)
Unidentified carbonized parenchyma (g)		1 (0.1)
Unidentified carbonized seed fragments		3

cf. indicates tentative identification due to highly fragmented state of specimens.

[1] Identification includes up to 20 fragments of carbonized wood per sample.

[2] Specimens are partially carbonized.

[3] Carbonized.

[4] Specimen is partially carbonized and measures 9.3 x 5.6 x 2 mm (L x W x TH).

[5] Two complete and one fragmented specimen. Complete specimens measure 4.5 x 2.6 x 2.6 mm; 4.2 x 2.8 x 2 mm (L x W x TH).

[6] One complete and five fragmented specimens. The complete specimen measures 4.0 x 2.2 x 2.0 mm (L x W x TH).

[7] Tentative identifications. Specimens measure 2.8 x 2.5 x 2.0 mm; 3.0 x 2.9 x 2.6 mm; 3.0 x 2.5 x 2.0 mm; 2.6 x 2.5 x 2.5 mm; 2.6 x 2.7 x 2.0 mm (L x W x TH) with faintly reticulte surfaces, attachment scar visible at base of caryopsis as seen in Poaceae, similar to the Sorghum mennonite variety that measures 3.4 x 3.0 x 2.5 mm semi-carbonized modern specimen. It is associated to Minnesota and has an orange colored grain. This old fashioned cane sorghum is used to make light-colored syrup for pancakes or waffles (https://www.southernexposure.com/products/sorghum-mennonite/).

[8] Specimen measures 4.4 x 3.6 x 2.5 mm (L x W x TH).

[9] Kernel fragments were too fragmented to measure. Cupules measure 5.4 x 2.6 mm; 3.0 x 1.5 mm; 3.2 x 1.0 mm (cupule width x kernel thickness).

[10] Specimen is uncarbonized and fragmented and measures 2.7 frag. x 3.3 x 0.8 mm (L x W x TH).

[6] One carbonized and one uncarbonized specimen.

[8] Diversity Index for all seeds/fruits is 0.79; diversity index for garden crops is 0.69; diversity index for wood is 0.7 with 1 being the most diverse.

Appendix B

15TM35 Investigation Area Artifact Catalog

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
8	8.01	SQ 09	surface	ceramic	whiteware	flat	transfer print	cobalt blue, small fragment 1820-1860	1	1828-present	kitchen
8	8.02	SQ 09	surface	ceramic	whiteware	flat	plain	plate or saucer fragments	9		kitchen
8	8.03	SQ 09	surface	ceramic	whiteware	hollow	plain	cup or small bowl	1		kitchen
8	8.04	SQ 09	surface	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	crock	salt glazed rim	1		kitchen
8	8.05	SQ 09	surface	glass	flat	lid liner	lid insert	milk glass canning jar lid liner, embossed "uine', for genuine	2		kitchen
8	8.06	SQ 09	surface	glass	flat	window	aqua	1.5 mm	4		architectural
8	8.07	SQ 09	surface	glass	hollow	container	unknown	clear glass, melted	1		household
8	8.08	SQ 09	surface	metal	iron	nail	wrought	wrought nail	1		architectural
8	8.09	SQ 09	surface	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, 2 1/2"	1		architectural
8	8.10	SQ 09	surface	metal	iron	nail	cut	2 1/2" inch, 3"	2	1805-present	architectural
8	8.11	SQ 09	surface	faunal	bone-teeth	mandible	deer	left mandible, yearling	1		kitchen
424	424.01	U57	1	ceramic	redware	hollow	salt glazed ext/Albany slip int	redware body sherd, wheel turned, weathered gray salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	1	post 1805-1920	kitchen
424	424.02	U57	1	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/unglazed int	stoneware body sherd, moulded, salt glazed exterior, plain unglazed interior	1	1705-1930	kitchen
424	424.03	U57	1	ceramic	pearlware	flat	undecorated	pearlware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	1775-1830	kitchen

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
424	424.04	U57	1	ceramic	pearlware	flat	undecorated	pearlware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	1775-1830	kitchen
424	424.05	U57	1	ceramic	whiteware	curved	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
424	424.06	U57	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
424	424.07	U57	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
424	424.08	U57	1	glass	milk glass	lid	canning jar	milk glass, white canning jar lid, fragmented rim, diamond/FO-	1	post 1869	kitchen
424	424.09	U57	1	glass	dark aqua	container	plain	dark aqua container, neck fragment, plain	1		household
424	424.10	U57	1	glass	aqua	container	plain	aqua container, body fragment, plain	1		household
424	424.11	U57	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.83 mm	aqua window glass, 1.83 mm thickness	1		architectural
424	424.12	U57	1	glass	colorless	flat	window/1.49 mm	colorless window glass, 1.49 mm thickness	1		architectural
424	424.13	U57	1	metal	iron	buckle	plain	iron buckle, square, 1 1/4"x1 1/4"	1		personal
424	424.14	U57	1	metal	iron	flat	fragment	flat iron fragment, 11/16"x15/16"x1/8"	1	unk	Misc./Unidentified
424	424.15	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
424	424.16	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2"	2	1805-present	architectural
424	424.17	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 7/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
424	424.18	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 1/2"	2	1805-present	architectural
424	424.19	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 1/8"	2	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
424	424.20	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 4"	2	c1860-present	architectural
424	424.21	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 2 1/2"	3	c1860-present	architectural
424	424.22	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 2"	1	c1860-present	architectural
424	424.23	U57	1	bone	large mammal	long bone	sawn	large mammal long (cow or pig) fragment, sawn at both ends, one cross cut	1	unk	kitchen
424	424.24	U57	1	bone	large mammal	long bone	cut	large mammal long (cow or pig) fragment, boiled, several cut marks on one side	1	unk	kitchen
426	426.01	U57	1	ceramic	pearlware	flat	undecorated	pearlware body sherd, undecorated	1	1775-1830	kitchen
426	426.02	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
426	426.03	U57	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 3/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
429	429.01	U57	2	ceramic	ironstone	cup	undecorated	ironstone cup, foot, heel, and partial body, undecorated	1	1842-1930	kitchen
429	429.02	U57	2	ceramic	porcelain	saucer or plate	decalcomania	porcelain, thin rim of saucer or plate, daisy decal faded	1	c 1890s-	kitchen
429	429.03	U57	2	glass	aqua	container	plain	aqua container, body fragment, plain	1		household
429	429.04	U57	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
429	429.05	U57	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 5/8"	1	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
434	434.01	U60	1	ceramic	redware	pipe	moulded	redware, moulded smoking pipe bowl fragment, dark gray interior and exterior slip, molded rim and stem reciever, similar to Pt. Pleasant style	1	post 1805-1920	personal
434	434.02	U60	1	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/Albany slip int	stoneware body sherd, wheel turned, salt glazed exterior, plain unglazed interior	1	post 1805-1920	kitchen
434	434.03	U60	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware, foot sherd, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
434	434.04	U60	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware, body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
434	434.05	U60	1	ceramic	ironstone	curved	undecorated	ironstone, curved body sherd, undecorated	1	1842-1930	kitchen
434	434.06	U60	1	ceramic	ironstone	flat	undecorated	ironstone, flat body sherd, undecorated	1	1842-1930	kitchen
434	434.07	U60	1	ceramic	porcelain	flat	undecorated	porcelain, flat rim sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
434	434.08	U60	1	ceramic	porcelain	curved	undecorated	porcelain, curved body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
434	434.09	U60	1	glass	green	container	plain	green glass, body fragment, plain	1		kitchen
434	434.10	U60	1	glass	colorless	tableware	pressed	colorless pressed glass fragment, raised oak leaf (stippled texture) and raised bug possibly lady bug (stippled texture)	1	c1825	kitchen
434	434.11	U60	1	metal	iron	flat	fragment	flat iron fragment, 9/16"x1 3/4"x1/8"	1	unk	Misc./Unidentified
434	434.12	U60	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 3/4"	1	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
434	434.13	U60	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
434	434.14	U60	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/4"	2	1805-present	architectural
434	434.15	U60	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1"	2	1805-present	architectural
434	434.16	U60	1	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 2 1/2"	2	c1860-present	architectural
434	434.17	U60	1	metal	iron	staple	fence	fence staple, complete, 1 1/4"	2		agricultural
434	434.18	U60	1	metal	iron	bolt	carriage	carriage bolt, complete, 1/4", 5"	1		architectural
434	434.19	U60	1	bone	animal	button	5 hole	bone button, complete, saw marks on back, polished, 5 hole, sloped in center on front, rim, 5/8" dia.	1		personal
434	434.20	U60	1	rubber	vulcanized	button	2 hole	vulcanized rubber button, complete, 2 hole, 3/4" dia., beveled front, flat back -R. C. CO/GOODYEAR 1851	1	post 1851	personal
434	434.21	U60	1	stone	slate	pencil	writing	slate pencil fragment, sharpened at one end, 1 1/2" long, 3/16" dia	1	post 1844	personal
435	435.01	U60	2	glass	blue	bead		blue glass bead, oblong shaped 5/16 dia and tapers at both ends, one end is snapped off, opposite end is intact but crude, 5/8"long	1	unk	personal
435	435.02	U60	2	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/Albany slip int	stoneware body sherd, wheel turned, salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	1	post 1805-1920	kitchen

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
435	435.03	U60	2	ceramic	pearlware	flat	undecorated	pearlware, rim sherd, undecorated	1	1775-1830	kitchen
435	435.04	U60	2	ceramic	pearlware	flat	undecorated	pearlware, rim sherd, undecorated	1	1775-1830	kitchen
435	435.05	U60	2	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware, body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
435	435.06	U60	2	ceramic	porcelain	curved	undecorated	porcelain, body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
435	435.07	U60	2	glass	aqua	container	plain	aqua container, body fragment, plain	1		household
435	435.08	U60	2	glass	aqua	container	plain	aqua container, body fragment, plain	1		household
435	435.09	U60	2	glass	colorless	container	plain	colorless glass fragment, container, body, plain	1		household
435	435.10	U60	2	glass	colorless	flat	window/2.34 mm	colorless window glass, 2.34 mm thickness	1		architectural
435	435.11	U60	2	metal	iron	flat	fragment	flat iron fragment, 13/16"x1 1/4"x1/8"	1	unk	Misc./Unidentified
435	435.12	U60	2	metal	iron	flat	fragment	flat iron fragment, thin, 1"x 1 3/4"x 1/16"	1	unk	Misc./Unidentified
435	435.13	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/2"	2	1805-present	architectural
435	435.14	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 7/8"	2	1805-present	architectural
435	435.15	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 3/4"	2	1805-present	architectural
435	435.16	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 2 1/4"	1	c1860-present	architectural
435	435.17	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 2"	1	c1860-present	architectural
435	435.18	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	wire	roofing nail, complete, 1"	1	c1860-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
435	435.19	U60	2	metal	iron	wire	wire	wire fragment, possibly fence, 6" long, 3/32" dia	1		agricultural
435	435.20	U60	2	stone	chert	biface	fragment	Harrison County chert, basal ear of biface, small flake scars on both sides, snapped off at two ends	1	pre-contact	pre-contact
437	437.01	U60	2	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/unglazed int	stoneware body sherd, wheel turned, salt glazed ext, unglazed int	1	1705-1930	kitchen
437	437.02	U60	2	ceramic	whiteware	saucer or plate	green transfer print	whiteware body sherd, green transfer print on one side (pos. branch or hedge row, round flowers)	1	1830-present	kitchen
437	437.03	U60	2	ceramic	ironstone	saucer or plate	undecorated	ironstone, base of plate, partial maker's mark, embossed circle/-S WIS-/embossed partial triangle	1	1842-1930	kitchen
437	437.04	U60	2	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
437	437.05	U60	2	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
437	437.06	U60	2	ceramic	porcelain	button	prosser	prosser button, complete, 4 hole, beveled front edge and sloped center on front, convex on back, 9/16" dia	1	post 1840	personal
437	437.07	U60	2	glass	aqua	flat	window/2.32 mm	aqua window glass, 2.32 mm thickness	1		architectural
437	437.08	U60	2	glass	colorless	flat	window/2.47 mm	colorless window glass, 2.47 mm thickness	1		architectural
437	437.09	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 3"	2	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
437	437.10	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2"	3	1805-present	architectural
437	437.11	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 3/8"	2	1805-present	architectural
437	437.12	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
437	437.13	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 1 1/8"	1	c1860-present	architectural
439	439.01	U57	2	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware rim sherd, undecorated, possibly burned/heated	1	post 1820	kitchen
439	439.02	U57	2	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.89 mm	aqua window glass fragment, 1.89 mm thickness	1		architectural
439	439.03	U57	2	glass	aqua	flat	window/2.21 mm	aqua window glass fragment, 2.21 mm thickness	1		architectural
440	440.01	U60	2	ceramic	yellowware	curved	plain	yellowware body sherd, plain	1	post 1830	kitchen
440	440.02	U60	2	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware, body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
440	440.03	U60	2	ceramic	whiteware	curved	undecorated	whiteware, body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
440	440.04	U60	2	ceramic	porcelain	curved	undecorated	porcelain, body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
440	440.05	U60	2	metal	brass	button		2 piece brass button, loop shank, eagle w/ shield on breast, olive branch in left talon, brass shank snapped off	1	1830s-present	personal
440	440.06	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 3"	1	1805-present	architectural
440	440.07	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
440	440.08	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/2"	2	1805-present	architectural
440	440.09	U60	2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1"	3	1805-present	architectural
444	444.01	U63 W1/2	1	ceramic	earthenware	pipe	moulded	earthenware smoking pipe bowl fragment, pink/beige color, mold seam, rounded rim, two horizontal ribs	1	1500-present	personal
444	444.02	U63 W1/2	1	ceramic	ironstone	bowl	undecorated	ironstone, base, foot, and heel of bowl, undecorated, maker's mark circle on top of diamond, IV in circle/D top of diamond, B left in diamond, R center of diamond, 28 right of diamond/1 bottom of diamond-English registry mark:D/Oct., 28th-1852	1	1852	kitchen
444	444.03	U63 W1/2	1	ceramic	whiteware	curved	undecorated	whiteware, rim sherd, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
444	444.04	U63 W1/2	1	ceramic	whiteware	curved	undecorated	whiteware, rim sherd, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
444	444.05	U63 W1/2	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware, body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
444	444.06	U63 W1/2	1	ceramic	porcelain	flat	undecorated	porcelain, body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
444	444.07	U63 W1/2	1	glass	black	container	plain	black (dark olive green) container, body fragment, plain	1		kitchen
444	444.08	U63 W1/2	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.92 mm	aqua window glass, 1.92 mm thickness	1		architectural
444	444.09	U63 W1/2	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/2.38 mm	aqua window glass, 2.38 mm thickness	1		architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
444	444.10	U63 W1/2	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
444	444.11	U63 W1/2	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 2"	2	1805-present	architectural
444	444.12	U63 W1/2	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 5/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
444	444.13	U63 W1/2	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
444	444.14	U63 W1/2	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 7/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
444	444.15	U63 W1/2	1	metal	iron	staple	fence	wire fence staple, complete, 1"	1	pat 1878	agricultural
445	445.01	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	redware	hollow	spalled off ext/pumpkin slip int	redware, base and heel, exterior is spalled off, pumpkin slip interior	1	post 1805-1920	kitchen
445	445.02	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/pale yellow int	stoneware, body sherd, wheel turned, salt glazed exterior, thin pale yellow slip interior	1	1705-1930	kitchen
445	445.03	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/unglazed int	stoneware, body sherd, wheel turned, salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	1	1705-1930	kitchen
445	445.04	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glazed ext/unglazed int	stoneware, body sherd, wheel turned, salt glazed exterior, unglazed interior	1	1705-1930	kitchen
445	445.05	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware base w/ foot, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
445	445.06	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	ironstone	flat	undecorated	ironstone body sherd, undecorated	1	1842-1930	kitchen
445	445.07	Feature 11	S 1/2	glass	black	container	plain	black (dark olive green) container, body fragment, plain	1		kitchen

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
445	445.08	Feature 11	S 1/2	metal	iron	hollow	circular	flat, circular (broken half), hollow center flared up on one side, two small holes on opposing ends in center, rounded edge like a washer, 2 1/8" exterior dia, 3/4" interior dia, 3/16" thickness, pos. machine made	1		Misc./Unidentified
445	445.09	Feature 11	S 1/2	metal	iron	rectangular	hardware	large iron open-ended rectangle, flat, solid base, two sides that taper into stems, end of stems are bent out in different directions, possible door hardware, 3"x3 1/2"x1 1/2"	1		architectural
445	445.10	Feature 11	S 1/2	metal	iron	flat	fragment	flat iron fragment, thin, 5/8"x 2 1/2"x 1/16"	1	unk	Misc./Unidentified
445	445.11	Feature 11	S 1/2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 2"	2	1805-present	architectural
445	445.12	Feature 11	S 1/2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
445	445.13	Feature 11	S 1/2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail fragment, 1"	1	1805-present	architectural
445	445.14	Feature 11	S 1/2	ceramic	brick	flat	fired	brick fragment, one flat edge that is gray, interior is dark pink, 1"x1 1/2"x7/8"	1	prob post 1840	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
446	446.01	Feature 11	SW quad	metal	iron	pintel	hinge	wrought iron door/shutter pintle, pointed at one end, rounded at opposite, vertical, cylindrical pin, hammered in, 1 1/2"x7"x1/8"//cylindrical pin is 3/4" dia x 1" long (broken off), tapered at top	1		architectural
446	446.02	Feature 11	SW quad	metal	iron	handle?	door	wrought iron door handle, C shaped, two flat, circular fixture ends, thick at grip then tapers to fixtures, two small holes in fixture ends, grip is 3/4" wide x 3/8" thick, overall length is 5", fixtures are 1 1/4" dia (not uniform)	1		architectural
446	446.03	Feature 11	SW quad	metal	iron	latch	door	wrought iron door latch part, pos. interior latch, semi-hook shape fitted into rectangular housing/fitting similar to 445.09 and 448.08, hook part is 3/4"x3"x1/4", overall dim is 2 1/2"x4 3/4"x1/2"	1		architectural
446	446.04	Feature 11	SW quad	metal	iron	latch?	door	wrought iron door latch part, pos. interior latch, strap w/ fixture hole at tapered end, large oval reciever hole at opposite, wider end, iron strap quickly tapers past reciever and curls, 1/ 1/2"x7 1/4"x1/4"	1		architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
446	446.05	Feature 11	SW quad	metal	iron	hinge	strap	wrought iron strap hinge for door, rectangular strap rounded with a vertical pin at one end, opposite end has hammered loop to fit on pin, 1 1/4"x12"x1/4", flat circle w/ fixture spike/bolt (partially intact) 1 1/2" dia	1		architectural
446	446.06	Feature 11	SW quad	metal	iron	bar/strap	hardware	wrought iron strap, pos. door latch, rectangular with fixture holes at both ends, 1 1/4"x12 3/4"x1/4"	1		architectural
446	446.07	Feature 11	SW quad	ceramic	brick	flat	fired	brick fragment, one flat edge that is gray, interior is dark pink, 1"x1 1/2"x7/8"	1	prob post 1840	architectural
447	447.01	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	ceramic	whiteware	curved	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, curved, undecorated	1	post 1820	kitchen
447	447.02	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, flat, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
447	447.03	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, flat, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
447	447.04	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	glass	aqua	container	plain	aqua container, body fragment, plain	1		household
447	447.05	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
447	447.06	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 1/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
447	447.07	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1"	1	1805-present	architectural
447	447.08	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 3/4"	1	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
448	448.01	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	ceramic	stoneware	hollow	salt glaze ext/unglazed int	stoneware body sherd, wheel turned, brown speckled glaze exterior, unglazed interior	1	1705-1930	kitchen
448	448.02	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	ceramic	pearlware	saucer or plate	blue feather edge	pearlware rim sherd, blue feather edge, plate	1	1785-1840	kitchen
448	448.03	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	ceramic	ironstone	curved	undecorated	ironstone body sherd, undecorated	1	1842-1930	kitchen
448	448.04	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	ceramic	porcelain	flat	undecorated	porcelain body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
448	448.05	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	ceramic	porcelain	flat	undecorated	porcelain body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
448	448.06	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	glass	colorless	container	plain	colorless container glass, body, plain	1		household
448	448.07	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	metal	iron	flat	hardware	large flat iron plate, at least one fixture hole, rectangular, broken at one end, possible door hardware, 1 7/8"x5"x1/8"	1		architectural
448	448.08	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	metal	iron	rectangular	hardware	large iron open-ended rectangle, flat, solid base, two sides that taper into stems, end of stems are bent out in different directions, possible door hardware, 3/4"x1 3/4"x1 1/2", similar but smaller than 445.09	1		architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
448	448.09	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	metal	iron	pintel	hinge	wrought iron door/shutter pintel, pointed at one end, rounded at opposite, vertical, cylindrical pin, hammered in, 1 1/2"x6"x3/4"//cylindrical pin is 1/2" dia x 2" long, tapered at top, similar to 446.01	1		architectural
448	448.1	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/4"	2	1805-present	architectural
448	448.11	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 3/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
448	448.12	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 1/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
448	448.13	Feature 11	N 1/2 lev 2	ceramic	brick	flat	fired	brick fragment, one flat edge that is gray, interior is dark pink, 2"x1 3/4"x1", similar to 445.14	1	prob post 1840	architectural
449	449.01	Unit 63	1	ceramic	whiteware	saucer or plate	mulberry transfer print	whiteware body sherd, mulberry transfer print w/ thick green line	1	1830-present	kitchen
449	449.02	Unit 63	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware rim sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
449	449.03	Unit 63	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
449	449.04	Unit 63	1	ceramic	ironstone	saucer or plate	undecorated	ironstone base and foot, undecorated, saucer or plate	1	1842-1930	kitchen
449	449.05	Unit 63	1	glass	aqua	container	embossed	aqua container, body fragment, partial embossed letter	1		household
449	449.06	Unit 63	1	metal	iron	bolt	carriage	carriage bolt, head and partial shank, 1" long, 1/4" dia	1		architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
449	449.07	Unit 63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 3/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
449	449.08	Unit 63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1"	1	1805-present	architectural
449	449.09	Unit 63	1	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 2 1/2"	3	c1860-present	architectural
453	453.01	U63	1	ceramic	yellowware	flat	plain	yellowware body sherd, plain	1	post 1830	kitchen
453	453.02	U63	1	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated, badly spalled	1	post 1820	kitchen
453	453.03	U63	1	ceramic	porcelain	saucer or plate	undecorated	porcelain foot, saucer or plate, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
453	453.04	U63	1	ceramic	porcelain	saucer or plate	undecorated	porcelain rim sherd, saucer or plate, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
453	453.05	U63	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/1 mm	aqua window glass, 1 mm thickness	1		architectural
453	453.06	U63	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.2 mm	aqua window glass, 1.2 mm thickness	1		architectural
453	453.07	U63	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.45 mm	aqua window glass, 1.45 mm thickness	1		architectural
453	453.08	U63	1	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.55 mm	aqua window glass, 1.55 mm thickness	1		architectural
453	453.09	U63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 3/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
453	453.10	U63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 3/4"	2	1805-present	architectural
453	453.11	U63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 3/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
453	453.12	U63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 1/4"	1	1805-present	architectural
453	453.13	U63	1	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1"	1	1805-present	architectural

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
453	453.14	U63	1	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire nail, complete, 4"	1	c1860-present	architectural
473	473.01	U63	1 E part	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
473	473.02	U63	1 E part	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
473	473.03	U63	1 E part	ceramic	porcelain	curved	undecorated	porcelain body sherd, undecorated	1	post 1660	kitchen
473	473.04	U63	1 E part	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.6 mm	aqua window glass, 1.6 mm thickness	1		architectural
473	473.05	U63	1 E part	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2 1/2"	1	1805-present	architectural
473	473.06	U63	1 E part	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, complete, 2"	1	1805-present	architectural
473	473.07	U63	1 E part	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 3/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
473	473.08	U63	1 E part	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1"	2	1805-present	architectural
473	473.09	U63	1 E part	metal	iron	nail	wire	wire roofing nail, complete, 1"	1	c1860-present	architectural
473	473.10	U63	1 E part	plastic	modern	tooth	comb	modern, colorless plastic comb tooth	1	modern	personal
474	474.01	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	ceramic	whiteware	flat	undecorated	whiteware body sherd, undecorated, spall	1	post 1820	kitchen
474	474.02	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	ceramic	porcelain	button	dome	porcelain dome-shaped button, gaiter, clasp missing, undecorated, 3/8" dia, women's and children's clothing	1	post 1840	personal
474	474.03	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	ceramic	porcelain	button	dome	porcelain dome-shaped button, shoe, clasp missing, undecorated, 5/16" dia-women's and children's clothing	1	post 1840	personal

BAG #	CATALOG #	UNIT/FEATURE	LEVEL	CATEGORY	TYPE	FORM	STYLE	DESCRIPTION	COUNT	TIME FRAME	GROUPS
474	474.04	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	glass	colorless	bottle	machine made	colorless bottle, lip, neck, and shoulder, rounded lip, cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, mold seam over lip	1		household
474	474.05	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	glass	aqua	container	plain	aqua container glass, body fragment, plain	1		household
474	474.06	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	glass	aqua	flat	window/1.76 mm	aqua window glass, 1.76 mm thickness	1		architectural
474	474.07	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	metal	copper	rod	unknown	thin copper rod w/ one end T shaped, opposite end broken but likely similar, bent, 1 1/2" long, 1/8" dia	1		Misc./Unidentified
474	474.08	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	metal	iron	flat	fragment	flat iron fragment, 3/4"x1 1/8"x1/8"	1	unk	Misc./Unidentified
474	474.09	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 5/8"	1	1805-present	architectural
474	474.10	Feature 11	S 1/2 1/4" sample	metal	iron	nail	cut	cut nail, fragment, 1 1/4"	3	1805-present	architectural
475	475.01	Feature 11	S 1/2 Light fraction	unknown	unknown	bead	cylindrical	very small cylindrical bead, dark color pos. black, unknown material, 2.26 mm outside dia	1		personal
475	475.02	Feature 11	S 1/2 Light fraction	glass	colorless	container	plain	colorless glass fragment, container, body, plain	1		household
475	475.03	Feature 11	S 1/2 Light fraction	metal	copper	rod	strap	thin copper strap w/ both ends snapped off, bent, 3/32"x 1 1/2" x 3/32"	1		Misc./Unidentified

Appendix C

Photo of controlled surface collection area north of log house. Taken by and used with permission by Jeannine Kreinbrink.

Photo of public volunteers excavating in investigation area (2019). Photo taken by the author.

Features 11-13 planview. Photo taken by the author.

Feature 11 completely excavated. Photo taken by the author.

Feature 13 planview. Photo taken by the author.

Feature 13 completely excavated. Photo taken by the author.

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