Archeological Investigations Conducted in Support of the Fort Smith Barracks/Courthouse/Jail Rehabilitation

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

Abstract

Archeological investigations were conducted at Fort Smith National Historic Site as part of mitigation measures for site development. Excavations were undertaken around the exterior of the courthouse/jail complex and in the vicinity of the guardhouse site. The guardhouse site was found to have been destroyed by later Fort Smith town-building activities. The excavations around the courthouse/jail complex recovered evidence of the original galleries and porches that once existed on either side of the original Army-era barracks, which was converted to a Federal Courthouse in the late nineteenth century. Additional recordation was done on the interior of the courthouse/jail when modern fill was removed during the rehabilitation efforts. The locations of two large fireplaces dating to the original building construction were recorded, as was a later furnace and boiler room feature.

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Table of Contents

Abstract i

Acknowledgments ii

List of Tables iv

List of Figures v

Introduction 1
- Project Background 1
- Location and Topographic Setting 1
- Geology and Pedology 2

Fort Smith Historical Background 3
- Prehistoric Occupation 3
- Historic Occupation 3

1997 Excavations 7
- Stratigraphy and Stratigraphic Relationships 7
- Waterline Shovel Testing 8
- Backhoe Trenches 9
  - Trench 1 9
  - Trench 2 10
  - Trench 3 10
  - Trench 4 11
  - Trench 5 12
  - Trench 6 12
  - Trenches 7 and 8 14
  - Trench 9 14
  - Trench 10 15
  - Trench 11 15
  - Trench 12 15
  - Trench 13 16
  - Trench 14 16
  - Trench 15 16
- Hand-Excavated Test Units 17
  - Test Unit A 17
  - Test Unit B 18
  - Test Unit D 18
  - Test Unit E 18
  - Test Unit F 19
  - Test Unit G 19
- Monitoring and Documentation of the Courthouse Basement Interior Features 19
- Guardhouse Test Area 20

Artifact Summary 21

Discussion and Conclusions 23

References Cited 25

List of Tables

1. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 1 (TU1) 29
2. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 2 (TU1) 34
3. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 3 (TU1) 36
4. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 4 (TU1) 40
5. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 5 (TU1) 41
6. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 6 (TU1) 42
7. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 7 (TU1) 46
8. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 8 (TU1) 47
9. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 10 (TU1) 49
10. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 11(TU1) 50
11. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 13 (TU1) 51
12. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench 14 (TU1) 53
13. Description of stratigraphic units (SU) in Trench D (TU1) 54
14. Artifacts recovered from the excavations 56

List of Figures

1. Plan of Fort Smith showing courthouse/jail complex area 91
2. View of the courthouse/jail prior to commencement of excavations 92
3. An 1865 photograph of the barracks 92
4. An 1875 photograph of the barracks 93
5. Excavations are under way at the courthouse/jail complex 93
6. Plan of the excavation trenches, test units, and shovel tests around the courthouse/jail complex 94
7. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 95–96
8. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 1, 2, and 3 97
9. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 3 98–99
10. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 4, 5, and 6 100
11. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 6 101–102
12. Parallel Trenches 7 and 8, showing the porch foundation 103
13. The porch foundation as excavated in Trench 7 103
14. A portion of the porch foundation and the brick gallery floor in Trench 8 104
15. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 7, 8, 10, and 11 105
16. The porch foundation as found in Trench 11 106
17. A segment of the well and well fill as seen in the excavation of Trench 12 106
18. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 13 and 14, and Test Unit D 107
19. The porch foundation and gallery floor as found in Trench 13 108
20. A segment of the porch foundation found in Trench 14 108
21. Plan of the features found during monitoring of the building's interior fill 109
22. A plan of the projected furnace and boiler room in the courthouse/jail complex filed with the Department of Justice, November 1891 110
23. Combined Harris Matrix correlating all excavation strata 111

Introduction

Project Background

The second Fort Smith was at one time an extensive complex, and in 1871 had 27 buildings standing. Today, only two of these documented structures remain. The present-day Fort Smith National Historic Site, which includes the areas of both the first and second forts, was described by Coleman (1990a) as an archeological park where a large number of cultural resources are located below the ground surface. This situation presents unique problems for park development, maintenance, and interpretation.

During 1997 and 1998, staff from the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center, under the supervision of William Hunt, conducted archeological investigations around the exterior of the barracks/courthouse/jail building at Fort Smith National Historic Site (Figures 1 and 2). The archeological investigations were conducted in support of a stabilization and rehabilitation effort on the part of the park and the National Park Service's Denver Service Center. The scope of the proposed construction project is to stabilize and rehabilitate the former barracks/courthouse/jail building to better reflect its 1890–1917 appearance, to enhance its function as an interpretive and administrative center, to partially restore the landscape within the perimeter of the second fort in order to evoke the character of its historic appearance, and to improve the accessibility of the site from the surrounding community (Denver Service Center 1996a). As outlined in the Comprehensive Site Plan and Environmental Assessment (Denver Service Center 1996b), the project consists of a three-phase construction program that began in fiscal year 1997.

Dr. Hunt's investigations took place during two separate field episodes, April 3–30 and October 20–November 3, 1997; and in September 1998 construction work in the interior of the building located some in situ subfloor architectural remains that were also investigated (Hunt 1997a; 1997b; 1997c; 1998). This report documents the results of those archeological field investigations. The report also fulfills a part of the Section 106 compliance requirements with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Location and Topographic Setting

Fort Smith National Historic Site is a three-sided, 69.83-acre tract bounded on the west by the Poteau and Arkansas Rivers and on the remaining two sides by the city of Fort Smith. Coleman (1990a) describes the second fort site as the easternmost division of the park that lies between elevations 444.4 and 438.0 ft above mean sea level (amsl). The area is a relatively high, but level surface broken only by streets and now partially filled roadbeds. In places, streets are cut over 4 ft deep. The Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, on the west edge of the second fort site, cuts below grade some 10 ft and separates this area from the railroad median strip.

Fort Smith is considered a warm temperate climate. Average yearly precipitation is greatest in May (4.74 in), while January receives the least (2.38 in).

Fort Smith is in the Oak–Hickory Region of the Eastern Deciduous Forest (Braun 1950). The typical climax community of the Arkansas Valley is the "Post Oak–Blackjack Oak–Winged Elm–Black Hickory Forest" (Foti 1974:25). On the most favorable sites, black oak, red oak, and black hickory predominate. In rugged areas or when frequently burned, shortleaf pine is prevalent. With recurrent burning, forest is replaced by prairie. In Sebastian County, prairies are commonly small and widely dispersed. Dominant prairie grass species include big bluestem, Indian grass, switchgrass, and little bluestem.

Today, ground cover within the park is composed of several lawn grass species. These include Bermuda, Johnson, rye, crab, wild oat, wild wheat, nut, and sandbur grasses (Gaines 1986:19). Fifty-one tree species are known to exist within the park boundary, a number of which are modern introductions (Gaines 1986:22). Trees and shrubs are found as border plantings along former streets in the second fort area and as open woodland at Belle Point. A narrow strip of forested land that has reverted to a quasi-natural condition borders the Arkansas River.

Geology and Pedology

Fort Smith is located on a soil member of the Leadvale–Taft Association: Muskogee Silt Loam (USDA 1975:5). Soils of the Muskogee series are formed in stratified loamy and clayey sediments on old stream terraces bordering the Arkansas River. Muskogee Silt Loam reflects a relatively well developed soil with distinctive A and B horizons. Below these upper levels is a relatively unaltered parent material, or C horizon. At Fort Smith National Historic Site, the C horizon is composed of fine sands that vary from 11 to 19 ft in thickness (Arkansas Laboratories n.d.:1). Sands are encountered at about 435 ft amsl where they exhibit a yellowish red coloration caused by water percolation through the overlying B3 horizon. With increasing depth, sands assume a tan or blond color. Below the sand lies bedrock of Pennsylvanian age.

Fort Smith Historical Background

A number of histories have been published which provide historical background on Fort Smith and the area. However, Edwin C. Bearss and Arrel M. Gibson (1979) wrote the most exhaustive history. In addition, several National Park Service (NPS) studies and archeological reports have provided historic overviews of the fort and specific information on the former courthouse/jail building (Bearss 1963; Coleman and Dollar 1984; Coleman 1990a; Galonska 1995; Paige 1981).

Fort Smith National Historic Site is historically and archeologically complex. The park contains a multicomponent prehistoric site and two historic military forts. The second fort also served as a jail and courthouse for the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Federal use of the site spans some 79 years, a length of time that, for conceptual purposes, is commonly divided into three major periods (Kyral 1980:4): First Fort (1817–1824), Second Fort (1838–1871), and Judicial (1872–1896).

Prehistoric Occupation

The Arkansas River valley is the least known archeological region in the State of Arkansas (Davis 1982:MA1), and comparatively little research has been undertaken here. Five archeological surveys and testing projects conducted in the vicinity of Fort Smith have documented 59 prehistoric sites—most without cultural diagnostics (Taylor 1987:6). East of Fort Smith, Hoffman (1977) defines a Woodland period Gober complex and a Late Mississippian McClure complex for the Ozark Reservoir. But beyond these exceptions, local prehistory must rely on extrapolations from adjacent areas. The prehistory of northwest Arkansas is summarized by Raab et al. (1982) and Sabo et al. (1982), and the cultural development in eastern Oklahoma is described by Bell (1984).

During the earlier archeological investigations at the site of the first Fort Smith (1958–1963), evidence of a substantial prehistoric occupation was brought to light. However, beyond a brief description and interpretation of recovered remains (Dollar 1966), the prehistoric occupation of the Fort Smith site has never been investigated or formally recorded. The underlying prehistoric site is not listed in the files of the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Collections generated from this site reflect a possibly extensive multicomponent occupation within the area of the first fort. Diagnostic artifacts in the park collection indicate Early-to-Late Archaic and Woodland-to-Mississippian occupations.

Historic Occupation

As Coleman (1990a) has so ably described, following the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 federal officials promoted the removal of southeastern Indians to a "permanent Indian frontier" in the new western possession. In 1809, Osage Indians forfeited their traditional hunting territory for resettlement of their eastern neighbors, and in just a few years, thousands of displaced Cherokees occupied land on the White and Arkansas Rivers. The new Cherokee–Osage boundary became a source of friction, however, and resulted in frequent clashes between both nations. To deter further hostilities, the United States Government established Fort Smith in 1817 on the disputed boundary.

In the pre–Civil War years, national interests focused on westward expansion. New posts were established in Indian Territory, including Fort Towson and Fort Washita, and were supplied by the depot at Fort Smith. It was during this era that the barracks (1840–1843) was built that subsequently became

the courthouse/jail (Paige 1981:5–7). The barracks was destroyed in a fire on April 9, 1849. The fire was so intense that only the brick shell of the building remained, although the soldiers managed to remove and save some of the doors and windows during the fire (Paige 1981:6–7). The barracks was rebuilt later in 1849 but not completed until late 1850 (Paige 1981:9) (Figure 3).

On April 23, 1861, Arkansas State Troops occupied Fort Smith. Until September 1, 1863, when Union soldiers regarrisoned the post, Fort Smith served the Confederate Army of the Trans-Mississippi West as a major supply base and defensive bastion protecting Southern interests in Arkansas and Indian Territory. During the war the confederates may have used the barracks basement as a jail for prisoners of war, installing iron grating on the basement windows (Paige 1981:11). In the ensuing post-war years, the army again focused efforts on renewed westward expansion. The line of frontier posts had moved so far to the west, however, that supply lines from Fort Smith were stretched to capacity. The days of Fort Smith as a supply depot were numbered.

Other problems plagued the post and eventually caused its abandonment. Housing for the troops had always been in short supply, and on November 24, 1865, Officers' Quarters A burned to the ground. Five years later on December 20, 1870, Officers' Quarters B suffered the same fate. To the military, the role of Fort Smith as a supply depot was no longer tenable. On July 19, 1871, the Sixth Infantry marched out of the post, the last unit to garrison Fort Smith. Once again, however, the winds of fortune shifted and prolonged the life of the fort.

In 1872, the United States District Court of the Western District of Arkansas occupied Fort Smith. A valuation of property indicated that 27 buildings stood on the former military reserve. Nearly all of these were relegated to civilian or federal use.

The former enlisted men's barracks became the federal courthouse and also housed attendant offices (Figure 4). A permanent gallows was constructed along the inward side of bastion three, the old magazine, and the courthouse basement served as a jail. When overcrowding in this makeshift prison, known as "hell-on-the-border," received adverse public attention, a modern prison wing was added to the south end of the courthouse. This structure was completed in February 1888 (Paige 1981), and is referred to here as the courthouse/jail complex.

The Federal Court presided over a vast district encompassing western Arkansas and the entire Indian Territory of present-day Oklahoma. Here, tribal courts had no jurisdiction over white settlers. This legal technicality attracted the most desperate breed of outlaw, who, finding refuge beyond the pale of justice, could murder and steal with little fear of retribution. To bring offenders to justice, a federal marshal and a number of deputies, never more than 200 strong, combed this wilderness. When fugitives were apprehended, they were taken to Fort Smith for trial.

Fort Smith is best known for Federal Judge Isaac C. Parker, whom President Ulysses S. Grant appointed to the bench in 1875. During Parker's 21 years in office, over 13,000 cases came to trial and 79 offenders were hanged for their crimes. Parker proved to be a tireless defender of Indian rights and through his efforts brought law and order to Indian Territory. As the non-Indian population increased, new courts emerged in Indian Territory, gradually reducing Parker's authority. On March 1, 1895, Congress enacted legislation that limited Parker's jurisdiction to several counties in western Arkansas. This legislation became effective on September 1, 1896.

Beginning during the Federal Court occupation and escalating in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a series of events occurred that changed the appearance of the historic fort. By the act of February 17, 1883, Congress granted right-of-way through the former military reservation to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Sometime between May 1886 and February 1889, the railroad company removed a portion of the garrison wall to accommodate trackage, effectively separating the

Quartermaster Building from the rest of the fort. The Missouri Pacific Railroad soon paralleled the St. Louis and San Francisco and also cut through the reservation.

A May 29, 1896, bill called for lands inside the garrison to be granted to the city of Fort Smith. Although use of the federal jail continued as late as 1914, the government transferred the remainder of the military reserve to the city. On February 26, 1897, Congress enacted legislation to extend Parker and Rogers Avenues, and Third and Second Streets through this property. The Old Fort Reserve Addition was surveyed in June and sold to private concerns. The stone wall of the fort was dismantled between July 1, 1897, and July 1, 1898, after which, streets were extended. By 1900, several large multi-storied brick buildings had been built or were under construction, and the Old Fort Reserve Addition emerged as the light industrial/warehouse district of Fort Smith. The courthouse/jail complex became a civic center and housed a variety of city offices and community organizations. Sometime around the turn of the century, Belle Point, the site of the first Fort Smith, was densely populated and acquired the name of "Coke Hill."

Public interest in the old fort increased during the early twentieth century. In 1910, the Old Fort Museum Association occupied the commissary and used the building as a museum. In 1957, Public Historical Restorations Incorporated restored the courthouse to its original condition. Local businessmen donated funds to purchase private interests on Coke Hill, and in 1958 they sponsored the first archeological excavation at the site. In 1961, the City of Fort Smith donated 11 acres of land containing the site of the first fort, the courthouse/jail complex, and the commissary building to the National Park Service. Since creation of the Fort Smith National Historic Site, land holdings of up to 75 acres have been authorized, and several intrusive streets and recent buildings have been removed (Paige 1981:46–66).

Several archeological investigations have been conducted at Fort Smith National Historic Park, beginning in 1958 at the site of the first Fort Smith (Dollar 1960). Excavation of the site was expanded in 1963 in order to document surviving structural remains (Dollar 1966). Although additional investigations have occurred throughout the park since that time, the majority of these have consisted of small-scale test excavations and monitoring for archeological clearance projects (Coleman 1990a, 1990b). Almost all land tracts have been tested, but large areas still remain to be systematically sampled, and among these is the lawn area around the visitor center.

Four archeological investigations have been conducted in the lawn area adjacent to the courthouse/jail complex. In 1983, the location of the flagstaff for the second fort was excavated in order to document construction details, recover associated hardware, and determine episodes of repair and the date of construction (Coleman 1983). Excavation revealed a well-preserved wooden structure designed to support the flagstaff, and the nature of the stratigraphy in the immediate area. The soil profile indicated that at least 2 ft of soil had been removed during the extensive landscaping activities before the construction of the second fort.

The second investigation consisted of archeological monitoring of sidewalk replacement at the east visitor center entrance (Coleman 1984). Monitoring recorded the presence of a circular soil discoloration that probably indicated the location of a former post well that was documented on an 1870 army survey map. In addition, the removal of the concrete sidewalk from the base of the visitor center steps identified the presence of two additional steps 1.7 ft below the extant ground surface.

The archeological monitor concluded that at least 1.7 ft of fill had been deposited in the vicinity of the building, probably after 1898, when the configuration of the courthouse steps were known to have been altered.

The third investigation resulted in the identification of significant archeological remains in the visitor center lawn (Coleman 1990b). These remains consisted of a filled basement encountered 2 ft below the surface and one surviving course of foundation stone at 4.7 ft below the surface. Both are

associated with Soldiers' Barracks B, a partially finished building that was razed in 1846 to provide stone for the construction of the Quartermaster Building. Also identified were two buried historic ground surfaces, dating to ca. 1846–1888. The first was encountered 1.4 ft below the surface; the second, associated with the 1888 jail addition, occurs at 0.8 ft below the surface.

The final investigation consisted of monitoring the commemorative flagpole removal on the east center lawn (Parrish 1989). Eight distinct soil deposits were identified, including a buried historic surface. The first four deposits were identical to those encountered in the previously discussed project, with the exception of a rubble lens overlying the historic surface. In addition, the monitor observed four previously unidentified soil deposits that also are associated with fill episodes. It was concluded that the fill in this area of the lawn is at least 3.5 ft in depth.

1997 Excavations

The primary task was to undertake test excavations and document fill events around the courthouse/jail complex (Figures 5 and 6), a building now used as the National Historic Site's visitor center, in support of the rehabilitation and repair project. Among the activities undertaken were shovel testing new utility line locations and clearing sod from and shovel testing an area where the military jail is supposed to be located. Test trenches were also excavated around the building to document cultural fill sequences and architectural features. Finally, test units were dug to clearly delineate the stratigraphic sequence.

Stratigraphy and Stratigraphic Relationships

Stratigraphy in the exploratory trenches and in test excavation units was recorded using the Harris Matrix. Essentially, the matrix is a recording methodology developed by Edward Harris (1978, 1979a, 1979b) to assist the archeologist in identifying and/or clarifying temporal and spatial differences and relationships within a site by portraying those relationships graphically. As such, it can be of great value in analyzing, interpreting, and reporting changes at a site through time and space. The principle of stratification has long been accepted as a concept in the study of geological stratigraphy. In essence, this principle states that where one layer can be shown to lie upon another, the lower layer must have been deposited before the upper. The interval between the deposition of the two layers may be a millennium or the time it takes to tip two separate barrow loads of rubble, but the *relative* chronology remains the same. Harris contribution to the concept has been to recognize the relative simplicity of natural strata when compared with the of cultural strata in archeological sites. He then went on to develop a method of graphing the relationships of the commonly complex cultural stratigraphies. In a Harris Matrix, layers are represented as rectangles containing the name of that layer. The relations are drawn as lines and the positions of the connected rectangles describe the type of the relation (Hundack, Pouchkarev, and Thome 1998).

For the purposes of this report, stratigraphic units (SUs) are divided into four categories:

1. Natural stratum — a soil layer that has been formed by natural processes. The most common examples at Fort Smith are the sod layer and the culturally sterile clay at the base of the fort's cultural horizon.
2. Artificial layer — a soil layer that has been culturally modified. The most common forms at Fort Smith are pit fills, gravel deposits, and layers created by excavation and redeposition of clays, sands, and other soils.
3. Upstanding stratum — this represents a wall, foundation, or other similar deposit of human manufacture. At Fort Smith, the most common examples are stone and concrete foundations, concrete pillars, and the second fort's perimeter wall elements.
4. Interface — this type of unit includes such things as feature edges or margins and represents a distinct event such as the digging of a pit or post hole. It is the only type of unit that recognizes the removal of material. The materials inside a pit or post hole, on the other hand, are recognized as a separate stratum since they represent another distinct and subsequent event.

Along with the four types of strata, there are also relationships *between* strata. An SU may be:

1. *above* another SU, and therefore it postdates the lower SU;

2. *correlated with* or at the same level as another SU, and thus the two SUs are coeval or contemporary to each other;
3. *equal to* another SU, and therefore the two SUs are elements of the same entity; or
4. *below* another SU, and thus it predates the SU above it.

At Fort Smith, stratigraphic units in each trench were distinguished from one another by numbering them sequentially from 1 to n. To discriminate between SUs of the same number in separate trenches, the trench number was appended to the SU number as a prefix. For example, SU1 in Trench 1 (TR1) is referred to as TR1-SU1. SU1 in Trench 2 would be TR2-SU1. Data recorded for each stratum included the Munsell color (Kollmorgen Corporation 1973), character, contents, stratum above, stratum below, and other characteristics as necessary to distinguish the stratum from its neighbors.

Waterline Shovel Testing

The waterline was originally planned to run from the basement doorway south of the porch, under the porch, to the sidewalk. A revised design location has it exiting west of the building, crossing the sidewalk directly in front of the porch, and proceeding on to the sidewalk. A block shovel test area was laid out to insure coverage of the general area should the route change again (Figure 6). Placement of shovel test units was dictated, to some degree, by a scaffolding that was erected on the south side of the porch. The first north–south alignment of units was placed 8 ft from the courthouse's east wall. This north–south alignment of units was referred to as Line A. Another two lines of units were established at 18 and 28 ft from the east side of the courthouse and labeled Lines B and C, respectively. Line C was in the approximate position of the new waterline route.

Shovel test (ST) units were established every 10 ft along each of the three lines. These were labeled according to line and their distance from the south end of the shovel test grid. The ST at the southern end of Line A for instance was identified as Line A-0. The next units north were Line A-10, A-20, A-30, etc. Similarly for Lines B and C. Virtually every line had units that could not be dug since they fell on a concrete sidewalk or the stone steps of the porch. The final units in each line fell just short of the sidewalk bordering the street on the north side of the courthouse. These were positioned 80 ft from the south end of the grid.

The shovel tests were dug in arbitrary 1-ft intervals. As each level was dug, workers were to identify and record stratigraphic changes by color, texture, and depth from the ground surface. Artifacts from each level were counted, but only diagnostic or unusual items were collected. All other objects were reburied in their respective unit.

The ST units were not particularly productive. Aside from recording soil and fill sequences, few artifacts were recovered; and most postdated the rehabilitation era. Excavation in the three lines of shovel test units identified a gravel-based parking lot over much of the area at about 9–12 inches below the surface. This feature tended to disappear by ST Units A-60 or A-70 and B-60 to B-70. Here, a loamy fill overlaid burned coal clinkers, which was also noted on the east side of the courthouse. The coal clinker layer lies above a sterile yellow-brown clay. In ST Units B-110 and A-120, excavators came down on a very hard layer of irregular gravel and soft mortar. Shovel Test Unit B-110 was expanded to a trench about 1 ft wide x 4 ft long. Black plastic was noted on top of the gravel at the southerly end of the trench. The gravel and mortar appeared to run out on the northerly end of the trench. This was further expanded to a 1-x-3-ft trench. Again, the gravel appeared to end on the northerly end. No plastic was noted in this unit, even though wire nails were recovered immediately above the layer. A layer of clinkers/burned coal was found immediately below, a layer seen in previous units to the south in the

vicinity of the courthouse (also on the east side of the courthouse), and a sterile yellow-brown clay was underneath the clinker/coal layer.

The head of maintenance, Johnny Hays, has worked in the park for about 20 years. Hayes was consulted to determine if he had any recollection of previous disturbance in this area. He believed the gravel layer was the remains of a gravel and asphalt driveway that led into the parking lot further south on the lawn. He said the driveway passed directly in front of the courthouse steps.

Backhoe Trenches

The first two test trenches, one at the approximate middle of the jail's east wall and one at the middle of the basement door on the south wall, Trench 1 and Trench 2, respectively, were initially excavated using a backhoe. The trench numbering was then continued in this fashion counterclockwise around the courthouse/jail. Later excavations that were undertaken in the second phase of work, in September, continued the numbering sequence, but were numbered in order of their excavation.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was oriented east–west, and it was located at the approximate middle of the jail's east wall; i.e., 48.2 ft (14.7 m) from the southeast corner of the structure (Figure 6). The trench was approximately 3 ft (1 m) wide, 5 ft (1.5 m) deep, and extended 40 ft (12.2 m) east of the structure.

In 1988, Roger Coleman (1988 Field Notes 10, 1988 Archeological Investigation - Test Excavation for Parking Lot/Visitor Center Trail - Monitoring Pedestrian Trail Construction) placed two shovel probes (23 and 24) at or near the middle of what became Trench 1. Coleman's Unit 23 stratigraphic profile consisted of the following strata: 0–0.2 ft below surface (bs), clean NPS sand fill; 0.2–0.4 ft bs, buried dark-brown A1 soil horizon of sandy fill; 0.4–0.8 ft bs, dark yellow-brown clean sand fill (an A1 horizon); and 0.8–1.2 ft bs, mixed silt fill. At 1.2 ft bs, he hit brick rubble and cinder layers. Unit 24 was the same as Unit 23 through the third stratum (which ended at 0.7 ft bs). Below this was disturbed silt layer to 1.1 ft bs lying immediately above the brick and cinder layer as in Unit 23.

After reviewing the 1997 trench's stratigraphy (Figure 7), five locations illustrating the full range of strata at this location were selected for drawing detailed stratigraphic profiles. These occurred on the north wall of the trench and were referred to as Sections A to E (from west to east). Section A extended from the jail wing foundation to 4.25 ft (1.30 m) from that structure and had a maximum depth of 66.5 inches (1.69 m). Section B, located from 7 ft 10 in (2.39 m) to 9 ft 11 in (3.02 m) from the jail foundation, was 64 in (1.62 m) deep. The west edge of Section C was located 11 ft 7 in (3.53 m) from the jail foundation. It was 65.5 in (1.66 m) deep and 24 in (0.61 m) wide. Section D was positioned 15 ft 10 in (4.83 m) from the jail. It was 35 in (0.89 m) wide and 66 in (1.68 m) deep. The eastern profile in the sequence was Section E. That covered an 18 in (0.46 m) wide by 66 in (1.68 m) deep section of the trench. Its western margin was located 20 ft 7 in (6.27 m) from the east wall of the jail wing. The stratigraphy east of this point was very similar to that exposed in Section E. Thirty-five strata were recognized in these five locations. These are individually described in Table 1. A Harris Matrix of these strata was created (Figures 8 and 23) using ArchEd 1.0 software (Hundack, Mutzel, Pouchkarev, and Thome 1998).

Three of the SUs represent two features, a hearth and a trench. Stratum 6 also contained a feature largely composed of broken slate shingles that is in the same stratigraphic position and therefore correlates (approximately coeval) with the hearth (Strata 4 and 5).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was initiated at the south side of the basement door stairwell, which extends about 8 ft from the jail's south wall (Figure 6). This was a north–south trench, the north end of which was butted against the foundation of the jail's south basement entry stairwell opposite the basement door. It was about 35 ft (10.67 m) in length. The northeast corner of the trench was 18.5 ft (5.6 m) west and 6 ft (1.8 m) south of the jail's southeast corner. Two wall profile sections were drawn from the east wall of the trench to illustrate the stratigraphy of the site in this area. The first, Profile A, was located on the north end of the trench and extended from the stairwell foundation to 7.5 ft (2.28 m) from that structure (6.17–14 ft/1.88–4.27 m from the south wall of the jail). The second, Profile B, was 30 in (0.76 m) wide. Its north end was located 31 ft (9.45 m) from the stairwell foundation (31–33.5 ft/9.45–10.21 m from the south wall of the jail). Fourteen strata, including the stairwell foundation, were recognized in this location (Table 2; Figures 8 and 23).

Roger Coleman (1988) had also dug two 1-x-1-ft shovel tests at approximately this location. Both were dug to 1.0 ft below surface. Coleman's Unit 2 had an A1 horizon (0–0.4 ft); a faint, discontinuous cinder lens at 0.4 ft; and a stratum called Zone 4, a grayish brown silt with inclusions of clear glass, small brick fragments, sandstone, and hard mortar. In Unit 3, he observed (from top to bottom) an A1 horizon (0–0.5 ft), a cinder level (0.5–0.6 ft), and a Zone 3 composed of a mixed clay fill (0.6–1.0 ft).

Trench 2's west wall had a trench feature and probable drain pipe along most of its length. This trench exhibited the simplest stratigraphic series, with only 14 strata observed. In order from top to bottom, these strata are: a gray gravel base for the concrete sidewalk (SU1); a brown mottled with pinkish brown A1 horizon (SU2); a trench of unknown function and derivation (SU13); a brown sand layer (SU12); dark brown A1 horizon (SU3); yellow-brown mottled with dark brown clay (SU4); a small patch of dark brown fill which appears to be displaced (SU5); a layer of charcoal (SU6); a red clay layer containing fragments of brick, slate, and stone (SU7); yellow-brown clay (SU8); light gray-brown clay with some small brick chunks and rocks (SU9); sterile, light brownish yellow silty clay with ferrous concretions (SU10); and light yellow-brown clay (SU11).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was placed near the approximate center of the jail's west wall (Figure 6) about 15 ft south of Roger Coleman's 1988 Shovel Test Unit 31. Trench 3 was oriented east–west, its east end abutting the jail wing's west foundation. The south margin of the trench at the foundation was located 26.33 ft (8.0 m) from the jail wing's southwest corner. Overall length was about 40 ft (12.2 m). The stratigraphy displayed in this trench was quite varied, to the point that one continuous profile was required to illustrate stratigraphic relationships. This profile was drawn of the trench's south wall from the jail foundation to 10.83 ft (3.30 m) west of that point. Thirty strata were recognized in this trench (Table 3; Figures 8, 9, and 23).

Trench 3 contained three important stone features: the jail foundation, the destroyed barracks foundation, and the destroyed barracks porch foundation identified by Roger Coleman as Soldiers' Barracks A in 1988. Coleman documented the northeast wall of that test (1988, and Visitor Center Trail Report). Six strata were noted by Coleman: Zone 1, red clay and brick rubble from jail construction (0–0.8 ft); Zone 2, brown to dark brown silt (historic ground level) with a few brick and charcoal mottles (0.8–1.4 ft); Zone 3, yellow-brown silt fill with ferrous concretions, brick fragments, and a few slate fragments (1.4–1.9 ft); Zone 4, dark yellowish brown silt with white mortar and flat glass (1.9–2.8 ft); a light band of silt deposit, the same as Zone 3 (2.8–3.0 ft); and Zone 5, dark yellowish brown silt containing quantities of brick and sandstone rubble, and orange and white mortar (3.0–3.7 ft).

Expanding the trench, Coleman located the stone foundation of Barracks A and an area beyond, which he interpreted as a rubble-filled gallery. He did not locate the western edge of the gallery. Only one course of stone was left to mark the basement foundation. This is the same fill sequence noted on the east side of the jail in Trench 1. Coleman noted that the edge of the Barracks A stone foundation from the jail is 9.2 ft and the outer margin of the builder's trench is 9.7 ft from the jail.

Trench 3 excavation was frustrating due to the large amount of rock rubble contained in the fill. Coleman had reported the Barracks A foundations as being located 9 ft from the jail foundation. It is actually located at 19.5 ft from the jail foundation at a depth of 2.5 ft below the surface. As was the case with the foundation segment Coleman saw, the barracks foundation is 2 ft wide. The foundation in Trench 3 is in several tiers, however, and at least 1 ft thick.

The jail foundation is somewhat dissimilar from that witnessed on the opposite side of the building in Trench 1. The foundation is constructed of three tiers of stone which appear as steps, the widest at the base. This spreads the enormous weight of the structure above it across a broader area and prevents it from sinking into the sandy clay the foundation rests on. The maximum step widths from top to bottom are 5.5 inches, 8.75 inches, and 16 inches. The upper two steps rise 8 inches above the stone they rest on. At the base of the step-outs, however, is a wide stone slab footer. This is very much like, if not identical to, the stone slab feature observed at the base of the builder's trench in Test Unit A. This slab's margins coincide with the edge of a wide builder's trench. Like the courthouse foundation, water is conducted along the base of the foundation since the subsoil is almost impermeable to water.

The barracks porch foundation was also located in Trench 3. It was 22–23 inches wide at the top, a width that compares to that observed for the porch foundation in Trench 4A. It has a maximum height of 27 inches, although most of the visible length is 22 inches high. The west face of the foundation is very rough, while that on the east side has been well squared. This indicates that the east side, that side facing the barracks, was intended to be seen. Like the foundation seen in Trench 6, this porch foundation sports a narrow 3- to 5-in-wide ledge near the base on its east side. The top of this ledge is 5 inches above the base of the foundation.

The only other feature crossed during excavation of this trench was a ditch bearing a large ceramic tile drain and a galvanized (water?) pipe. This was located 11.25 ft from the jail.

Trench 4

This trench was excavated on the west side of the courthouse (Figure 6), its center located about 80 inches from the southwest corner of that structure. The decision to excavate a trench at this position was a by-product of the discovery of a brick floor in Trench 6. Construction plans for the courthouse called for a handicap exit on the west side of the building off its southwest corner. Trench 4 was positioned with the goal of finding an intact portion of the brick floor along with the southwest corner of the porch foundation. This would be used to copy the brick floor to the entire ramp and use the feature as a low-level interpretive tool.

This trench was located just inside the north margin of the Barracks A/courthouse west porch foundation. The trench was dug in two sections to avoid an active sewer manhole and drain. The west end of the trench was 36 ft (11 m) from the courthouse's west wall, and its southern edge was 65.5 inches from the southwest corner of the courthouse. The eastern segment of the trench was referred to as "Trench 4A." A 7.25 ft (2.21 m) long extension near the south end of this trench ("Trench 4A-Extension") was positioned to expose the southwest corner of the old barracks porch foundation. The east margin of this trench was 10 ft (3 m) west of the courthouse's west foundation.

Two stratigraphic profiles were drawn. The first, in Trench 4A, was of the south wall and extended 4 ft (1.22 m) from the courthouse foundation. The other was in Trench 4B and extended 3 ft (0.91 m) from the east end of the trench. Nine strata were documented in this trench (Table 4; Figures 10 and 23).

The charcoal layer seen on the other two sides of the building did not exist here. Instead, there was a thick layer of asphalt capping everything. Along with the asphalt driveway and parking lot that once existed on the west side of the building, there appear to have been asphalt walks and "patios" around the structure as well.

The porch foundation was discovered at 10 ft 8 in from the courthouse's west wall. The foundation is almost in pristine condition when compared to that on the east side of the structure. The trench exposed a column footer as well. Except for a narrow break where a tile drain (from a sink in the basement) passes through (immediately south of the column footer), the foundation is solid and has a very flat upper surface at 19.5 inches below surface. Both stone structures are bound together with a soft pink mortar identical in appearance with the mortar in the courthouse foundation. The backhoe was used to clear the upper surface of the porch foundation to a point opposite the courthouse's southwest corner in an attempt to locate the southern end of the foundation.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated in the center of the courthouse's north wall (Figure 6). Cultural strata are few in number and very shallow in comparison to all other trenches (Table 5; Figures 10 and 23). The thick charcoal layer was present, but no significant features were noted. The south end of this short, north–south trench was placed against the north Barracks A/courthouse foundation. Its southeast corner was 17 ft (5.2 m) from the Barracks A/courthouse's northeast corner. The trench was 21.2 ft (6.5 m) long and varied in depth from less than 3 ft (1 m) on its north end to 5.25 ft (1.60 m) on its south. A profile of the west wall of the trench was drawn which illustrated the physical relationships of 11 strata in the first 4 ft (1.2 m) from the building foundation.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was placed on the east side of the courthouse immediately south of the south basement entrance. The southwest corner of the trench was situated 10.2 ft (3.1 m) north of that structure's southeast corner (Figure 1). Trench 6 was approximately 3 ft (1 m) wide and varied in depth from 5 ft (1.5 m) at its west end to somewhat less than 4 ft (1.2 m) on its east end. The trench's overall length was 40 ft (12.2 m). A review of the trench's stratigraphy demonstrated that 35 strata occurred in this location (described in Table 6), and their relationship is illustrated in a Harris Matrix (Figures 10 and 23). One extensive drawing was sufficient to capture the vertical relationships of strata in the eastern 20 ft (6.1 m) of Trench 6. The west edge of the profile was located 27.5 ft (8.38 m) from the courthouse foundation. It was 49 in (1.24 m) deep and 46.5 in (1.18 m) wide.

Most of the stratigraphic variation in Trench 6 occurred in its the eastern half. This profile (Figure 11) was illustrated in two drawings labeled "Profile B" and "Profile C." Profile C illustrates that stratigraphy immediately the east of the courthouse foundation. It is 9.0 ft (2.74 m) wide and 63 in (1.60 m) deep. Profile B extends the stratigraphic profile from 9.0 ft (2.74 m) to 20.0 ft (6.1 m) from the courthouse foundation and varies in depth from 44 to 62 in (1.12–1.57 m).

The trench contains several interesting features including the original stone and mortar porch foundation and a stone and mortar footer that originally supported the porch's brick columns. These features relate to the original foundation and column footers of the nineteenth-century barracks and courthouse. During this time, there was a walkway under the raised gallery. The upper portion was open during the military era, but it was closed in and used as a guard patrol area when the basement of the

structure was used as a jail in the 1870s. Cleaning of the south profile of the trench revealed a brick floor, the brick type suggesting that it related to the federal court–era. The courthouse is of soft brick, while the jail is manufactured of hard brick.

The brick floor may be laid in a herringbone pattern. It has been cut through twice by trenches and overlies another trench with a tile drain. The trench nearest the building is very recent in that it contains a tile drainpipe.

Another enigmatic feature is located about 4 ft east of the column footer. This appears to be a trench or pit of rather recent vintage (only the A Horizon lies over it). A thick cinder layer extends from the margin of this feature to the east end of the trench. This cinder layer probably dates to 1849 when the enlisted men's barracks (later the courthouse) burned.

In 1988, Coleman placed his Shovel Test 29 approximately in the location of this trench. Stratigraphy noted at that time was recent sand (0–0.2 ft), A1 horizon in sand fill as above (0.2–0.4 ft), sand fill as above (0.4–0.6 ft), disturbed silt fill (0.6–0.8 ft), with sterile silt fill as above to 1.0 ft. He indicated an absence of the cinder/rubble fill here. Exposed strata in Trench 6 suggest that Coleman's test did not extend deep enough to encounter the cinder/rubble fill.

Strata observed in Trench 6 are quite different on each side of the porch foundation. On the east side of the foundation, from top to bottom, are a gray-brown mottled with reddish brown sandy loam A1 horizon (0–5 in); a gray-brown A1 horizon (5–9 in); a rubble-filled trench; a gray-brown mottled with yellow-brown clay layer containing occasional small pieces of brick, stone, and slate, as well as charcoal flecks and ferrous concretions (9–16 in); a charcoal and clinker layer (16–20 in); a yellow-brown sand with small fragments of brick and mortar; light yellow-brown clay fill; a cut episode; sterile light gray-brown clay (A1 horizon?); yellow-brown sandy clay; and red clay.

The charcoal layer is uniform throughout most of its length, showing no disturbance. Within about 6 ft of the porch foundation, however, it shows signs of mixing, suggesting that persons may have been walking in it. Coleman has suggested that this layer is a by-product of the use of coal stoves in the structure and dumping the ashes outside. If this were the case, the entire stratum would be disrupted.

The strata revealed on the west side of the foundation from top to bottom include: an A1 horizon; a deep trench; a shallow trench with orangeburg pipe; a layer of white sand; a charcoal clinker layer; yellow-brown clay; a mixed layer of charcoal, brick rubble, and A1; yellow-brown clay; red sand; brick floor; white sand; a trench with clay tile; a stone and mortar column footer; a stone and mortar foundation; and a porch foundation builders trench;.

The top of the porch foundation was located 18 inches below the surface. It is 22 inches wide at the top and about 30 inches wide at the base. The foundation is 38.5 inches high, with its base located 56.5 inches below the surface. It is manufactured of relatively thin (2–4 inch) slabs of stone and hard mortar. Like the courthouse foundation, the interior face of the porch foundation (that side facing the courthouse) exhibits a well-shaped, vertical face. The exterior is quite rough in appearance. This indicates that the interior face was intended to be viewed. Stone ledges were noted on the interior of the porch foundation and the exterior courthouse foundation. These are about 6 inches wide. The ledge on the porch foundation was built 14 inches above the base of that foundation, while the ledge on the courthouse foundation appears at its base. The tops of these ledges are within 0.3 inches elevation of one another: the porch foundation ledge is at 438.92 ft above mean sea level while the courthouse foundation ledge is at 438.58 ft. This may suggest that the Army constructed the ledge to support a plank floor. The base of the courthouse-era brick floor is situated 3 inches above the upper face of the ledge. It is possible that footers supporting the middle of such a wooden floor may continue to exist in some locations on each side of the courthouse.

Unlike the porch foundation, the column footer is made of thick, squared-off slabs of stone. As such, it is more like the courthouse foundation in appearance than the porch foundation. It is stepped down from west to east. Excavations were expanded into the south wall of the trench over the porch column footer in an attempt to determine its width. The top of the footer is about 6–8 inches closer to the surface than other observed footers. Unfortunately, stone rubble blocked further excavation after exposing 36 inches of the footer foundation.

Trenches 7 and 8

Trenches 7 and 8 (Figure 12) were laid out roughly parallel to the southeast side of the courthouse. The west wall of this north–south trench was located 8.2 ft (2.5 m) east of the courthouse. Its north end abutted the south edge of the sidewalk leading into the south entrance to the basement. The trench was 20 ft long (6 m) and 5 ft (1.5 m) in width. Excavated in the fall of 1997, the trench was dug to elucidate the stone and mortar porch foundation (Figures 13 and 14) and to clarify the construction of the brick floor (Figure 14) between the porch and building foundations. The backfilled remains of Trench 1, excavated in the previous spring, occupied the northernmost 3 ft (0.95 cm) of Trench 7. Aside from this, twelve strata were recognized in a north–south profile of the east wall of Trench 7 (Table 7; Figures 15 and 23).

A good section of a brick floor was identified in Trench 7 as the fill was cleared. The brick floor was superimposed by a stone slab floor, the top of which is 6 inches above the top of the brick floor. A red sand layer rests on top of the bricks and supports the slab floor. An intact segment of the brick floor in Trench 8 was located at 40 inches below surface. There was no indication of sandstone slabs in Trench 8, although the red sand occurred on top of the bricks.

In clearing the fill from the east–west segment of the porch foundation (running off the southeast corner of the courthouse), it was determined the foundation had been breached sometime in the past. From the nature of the fill on each side of Trench 8 and the west side of Trench 7, it appears the breach was created during an earlier trenching project. The breach is about 2 ft in width and held a ceramic drain tile.

Trench 8 was located parallel to Trench 7 and was separated from that trench by a 2 ft (60 cm) balk. It was about 2.3 ft (70 cm) wide and 22 ft (6.75 m) in length. The west margin of the trench was 3.75 ft (1.75 m) east of the Barracks A/courthouse east foundation. The north edge of this trench was positioned 0.8 ft (25 cm) south of the sidewalk leading into the south entrance to the basement. It was excavated in the same manner and for the same purpose as Trench 7 but with the additional goal of learning whether a stairway had been constructed into the porch foundation well from the south. A stratigraphic profile of the east wall of the trench demonstrated that nineteen strata occurred here (Table 8; Figures 15 and 23).

Trench 9

This east–west trench ran from the west foundation of the Barracks A/courthouse. The southeast corner of the trench was located 10.5 in (27 cm) south of the building's southwest corner. The trench extended west from that point 10.2 ft (3.1 m), exposing the west porch foundation's southwestern corner. It was about 5.24 ft (1.6 m) wide, partially overlapping the area exposed by Trench 4 the previous spring. As this unit's stratigraphy essentially replicated that of Trench 4, no profile of fill stratigraphy was drawn.

Initially, the foundation appeared to be much shallower than on the east side. There was also a breach in the foundation at the approximate center of the east–west foundation—similar to that seen on the opposite side of the building under the balk between Trenches 7 and 8. A very short segment of trench oriented at an approximately 90 degree angle to Trench 9 was dug by backhoe at the site of the

foundation breach. The excavation located a ceramic tile drain running through the breach. The date of installation is unknown.

The interior walls of the foundations were thickly plastered from the top of the slab floor level up to the top of the foundation. The slab floor relates to the courthouse period. Therefore, the plastered walls postdate installation of the slab floors and also relate to the courthouse period. Also, the porch foundation exposed in Trench 9 has a stone ledge on its interior face. The base of a notch in the courthouse foundation is at the same level. These features may be related to a wooden floor, or they may represent an error by workmen installing a tile drain from a basement sink to the manhole/sewer line west of the courthouse. It is directly underneath the hole in the foundation made to accommodate the drain.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was a short, shallow backhoe trench at the northwest corner of the courthouse over the projected location of the east–west porch foundation. The east margin was located 3.25 ft (1.0 m) west of the courthouse foundation and proximal to the previous spring's Test Unit D (see below). The unit was rectangular, 5 ft (1.5 m) wide (north–south), and 5.75 m (1.75 m) long (east–west). Nine strata were recognized in this test unit (Table 9; Figures 15 and 23). There were loose stones on top of the foundation even though the foundation is intact. Excavation revealed a segment of the stone slab floor here overlying red sand as in Trench 7, but no brick floor was present.

Trench 11

The backhoe was used to remove modern sidewalk segments at the northeast corner of the courthouse (Trench 11) and from over the well location (Trench 12). Trench 11 was an irregularly shaped backhoe trench extending 12.33 ft (3.76 m) from the northeast corner of the courthouse foundation. It was 7.2 ft (2.2 m) wide at its greatest width (approximate middle), narrowing to 5.6 ft (1.70 m) at its juncture with the building foundation and somewhat more than 2 ft (0.60 m) on its east end. Twelve strata were identified in the east wall profile of this unit (Table 10; Figures 15 and 23).

In Trench 11 the porch foundation (Figure 16) is the most intact of the east–west porch segments. After a considerable amount of fill was cleared, a layer of brick was encountered which was determined to be a brick gutter. It is composed of a line of bricks with their long axes oriented east–west, and bounded on each side by rows of bricks oriented north–south. This gutter once drained from the downspout at the northeast corner of the courthouse toward the east. On the exterior side of the foundations, there is a great deal of rubble.

During the excavation, a mid-nineteenth-century General Service button was found lying on top of the porch foundation. The brick gutter lies on the foundation itself. There is clearly an old soil horizon at the upper margin of the stone foundation. In all probability the gutter dates to post-1890 when the large veranda and the rooms beneath were removed and replaced with the smaller porch.

Trench 12

Ron Coleman exposed this area in 1984 in the process of identifying the well location. He indicates that the well is 10 ft in diameter. Therefore much of the well lies outside the margins of the sidewalk that currently surrounds the area. An area where one 5.8-ft (1.78-m) square section of a sidewalk was removed is above a historic well that is located under the sidewalk leading from the east steps of the courthouse. The west margin of this "square" or "trench" was 28 ft (8.52 m) east of the steps. The purpose of this work was to determine the horizontal dimensions of that feature. The shallowness of the unit precluded illustrating stratigraphic profiles in this location.

A sand fill was found underlying the concrete sidewalk. Below the sand, a layer of orangish brown fill containing brick fragments and rocks was noted. The east margin of the well is clearly defined as a curving boundary between this orangish brown fill and a layer of black clinkers (Figure 17). Air pockets in the brown fill suggested that there may be empty spaces in the well fill, a problematic and possibly dangerous situation. Further excavations were halted, since no adequate safety equipment was available to support the excavations.

Trench 13

Late military-era photos of the site indicate that there were doorways on each side of the stone steps leading to the main floor of the courthouse. Trench 13 was excavated as a narrow trench south of the porch on the east side of the courthouse (Figure 6) in an attempt to locate the doorway. The trench was narrow due to an east–west phone cable running from the building between the basement door sidewalk and the steps. Stratigraphic profiles of all four sides of this trench were drawn, with the result that 20 separate strata were recognized (Table 11; Figure 18).

A segment of stone slab floor was located inside the porch foundation perimeter (Figure 19). At the extreme western margin of the trench, another segment of the brick floor was identified. The stone slab floor lies directly on top of the bricks here. The bricks, in turn, lie on a bed of light-colored (brownish yellow) sand. From the west margin of the porch foundation, the brick floor was located at 4.25 ft. It is 45 inches below surface (bs). The stone slab floor is 3 ft bs, and the foundation is 29 inches bs. The column support at the east margin of the foundation is 22.5 inches bs. Surprisingly, the red sand layer here is on top of the slab floor, and is 2 inches thick.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was excavated on the top of the porch foundation (Figure 20) on the west side of the courthouse abutting the north side of the porch. There is a support pad for a brick column at the north margin of this trench as well as an intact slab floor inside the foundation. Trench 14 was an irregularly shaped rectangle dug on the west side of the Barracks A/courthouse abutting the north edge of the raised porch to the main floor. The east wall of the unit more or less paralleled the west foundation of the Barracks A/courthouse at a distance of about 6.5 ft (2 m) from that structure. The trench was 10.5 ft (3.2 m) wide (east–west) and 8 ft (2.4 m) long. This was dug in an attempt to locate an entrance to the enclosed walks under the building's original veranda-style porch. Instead, it located an intact stone slab floor inside the porch well. Ten strata were recognized and mapped from the north and east wall profiles (Table 12; Figure 18).

The interior fill sequence duplicates that identified in Test Unit A. A couple of medicine bottles and fragments of two leather boots were recovered immediately above that floor in a stratum made up of plaster, mortar, and brick. This stratum corresponds with Stratum 5 in Test Unit D. There were no indications of steps into the area below the veranda.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was roughly L-shaped, and it was connected on its south side to Trench 9. It is located on the south side of the stone steps and exposes the stone porch foundation for virtually its full length on that side of the steps. It was located on the west side of the Barracks A/courthouse, south of the stone steps leading to the courthouse's main floor (Figure 6). Its purpose was to expose for planview mapping the stone foundation of the veranda-style porch for virtually its full length on that side of the steps. The shallowness of the trench precluded mapping stratigraphy in this location.

Among the features exposed were the north–south stone porch foundation and the stone supports for the brick columns. The segment of porch foundation attached to the steps column has a narrow breach containing a ferrous pipe. An east–west oriented ceramic tile drain was put in place by burrowing under the foundation at the same approximate location. There are elements of the stone slab floor in a couple of places on the foundation's interior margin. This was covered by a thick layer of black fill, which contained a large quantity of clinkers. This may be debris from the large furnace built in the courthouse's west basement room. The stratigraphic sequence in the interior porch space was (from top to bottom): A horizon, yellow-brown clay, black cinders (old parking lot), brick and plaster (same as SU5 in TU-D), a thick layer of clinkers and charcoal, stone slab floor elements, and red sand.

Hand-Excavated Test Units

Aside from the backhoe trenches, several test units of varying size were hand-excavated in the spring during and after completion of the stratigraphic profile drawings. All test units were excavated stratigraphically. These units were of various sizes and shapes and served several purposes. Test Units A, B, and D were intended to expose the structure corners, elucidate their stratigraphy and associated features, and possibly yield artifacts which might be useful in dating the stratigraphic layers at these locations. These 5-x-5-ft (1.5-x-1.5-m) square units were placed at the southeast (Test Unit A) and northwest corners (Test Units B and D) of the Barracks A/courthouse. No excavation unit was labeled "Test Unit C." Originally, we intended to excavate a unit with this designation at the courthouse's northwest corner. The location was abandoned when the unit immediately to the east (Test Unit B) was found to have very shallow cultural stratigraphy, all of which had been virtually destroyed by modern intrusions of water and gas lines. These appeared to continue to the north, insuring that Test Unit C would have been similarly disturbed.

Aside from these units, four 2-x-3-ft units (Test Units D, E, F, and G) were placed at the margins of Trenches 1, 3, and 6 to collect artifacts in the hopes of dating strata exposed in those units. The northeast corner of Test Unit D was located 3.8 ft (1.2 m) from the northwest corner of the courthouse, its eastern margin flush against the courthouse foundation. Test Unit E was located on the north wall of Trench 1. Its southwest corner was located 16 ft 10 in (5.13 m) from the courthouse's east wall. Test Unit F was positioned on the north edge of Trench 6. An earlier shovel test (Water Line Shovel Test C10) was located in the extreme northwest corner of the unit. Test Unit G was excavated on the south wall of Trench 3, its southeast corner located 6 ft 1 in (1.85 m) from the jail's east wall. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from each of these test units. Only Test Unit D provided additional clues to the site history through its stratigraphy, however. Stratigraphic profiles of the north and south walls of the unit were drawn, with 11 strata recognized (Table 13; Figure 18).

Test Unit A

At a depth of about 3 ft, a rubble-filled builder's trench for the jail foundations was discovered. The south third of the unit was disturbed by more recent trenching and laying of a drain pipe. The volume of structural materials, which included bricks and mortar, was measured by placing them in a 5-gallon bucket before discarding them. A large quantity of glass (942 pieces of glass containers and 1,254 window glass fragments) and ferrous metal (433 artifacts) was recovered from Stratum 5, among which were 2 tools—a wedge for splitting wood and a shingling hammer. Ferrous materials included wire and cut nails, bolts, wire, and can fragments. A few medical objects were recovered that included thermometer fragments and glass inoculation tubes. The courthouse/jail complex was used, among other things, as a maternity ward from 1920 to 1960 by a local chapter of the American Red Cross. In addition, the county had a physician and the city had a chemist as well as a Tuberculosis Association housed in the complex from at least the 1940s until the late 1950s (Paige 1981:58–60).

Personal objects included shell and ferrous buttons as well as bone and hard rubber pipe bits. Glass objects included window glass, a glass stopper (hot sauce type), rims from glass chimneys, and soft drink bottles. Small quantities of ceramics, bone, non-ferrous metal objects, and prehistoric lithics (flakes) were recovered as well.

At approximately 5 ft below surface and just above the sterile fill outside the jail's builder's trench, a feature was encountered. It was very nearly square, about 1 ft on a side, and extended beyond the east wall of the unit. Charcoal flecks in the approximate center suggested this may have been some kind of post hole.

Unlike the upper portions of the trench, the lower elements did not contain much in the way of brick fragments or other building material. The base of the builder's trench was lined with large slabs of rock. These are situated at 76–77 inches below surface. Several objects were found just above the slab floor which allow the level to be dated. The first of these is a stoneware ink bottle manufactured in the manner of post–Civil War era containers. The second is a large mid-section of a square bitters bottle marked "PRICKLY ASH/BITTERS Cº," and a small hexagonal bottle similar in form to a salt or pepper shaker was also found. The finish is missing but the margin of the bottle base is marked "NATHAN & WIGHT/PATENTED." Neither mark is datable. However the Prickly Ash Bitters is known to be a St. Louis, Missouri–based company, probably operating in the late nineteenth century (Watson 1965:180; 1968:142).

Test Unit B

Test Unit B was located near the courthouse's northwest corner. The unit was found to have very shallow cultural stratigraphy, all of which had been virtually destroyed by modern intrusions of water and gas lines. These appeared to continue to the north, insuring that Test Unit C would have been similarly disturbed. Test Unit C was not excavated.

Test Unit D

Test Unit D was 5-x-5-ft unit placed near the northwest corner of the courthouse. A large drain pipe from the roof opened just above this area. The upper stratigraphic units were the sod and A1 horizon, a layer of gravel and soil, a layer of asphalt, and a rubble-filled trench bearing an abandoned ceramic tile from the courthouse basement. The other end of the tile was open to the active sewer line, however, and had to be plugged up to prevent noxious fumes from plaguing the diggers. SU5 was a layer of plaster and mortar.

A red sand layer underlay SU 5. The dark fill contained building materials and a number of objects (black whiskey bottle fragments, medicine bottle fragments) from the 1860s–1870s. The early materials were at the base of this fill. This lower fill also contained crockery fragments with light-colored glaze—a trademark of the turn of the century, indicating some mixing of the fill levels. Of some interest was a cut stone in the north wall lying on the sand. This was 38 inches long and of uncertain width and function.

Test Unit E

Test Unit E was dug adjacent to Trench 1. The stratigraphic sequence was similar to that found in Trench 1, and artifacts were recovered from all strata. SU14 appeared to be an A1 horizon or old ground surface underlying the charcoal layer seen elsewhere. Here, the charcoal layer (designated SU13 in this trench) is extremely thin, perhaps only an inch or less in thickness. A Minie ball was recovered from SU11B. A large amount of material was recovered from SU14, especially bone, cut nails, curved glass (including black glass), and a few pieces of whiteware ceramic. SU16, the lowest cultural stratum in

Trench 1, contained dark blue transfer-printed ceramic fragments, a heavy brass "G" Army hat emblem, several complete bricks, flat and curved glass, relatively large amounts of sawed bone, and an Early Archaic side-notched projectile point. A somewhat disorganized jumble of stone lies in what appears to be a shallow north–south trench at the base of Test Unit E. This trench visually aligns with the porch foundation of the courthouse and probably represents the former location of a similar feature. The amount of rock and brick from this feature amounted to about 30 ft^3 of construction material.

Test Unit F

Test Unit F (3 ft E–W by 5 ft N–S) was placed on the north side of Trench 6 at a point 27.67 ft from the courthouse wall. One of the shovel probes was located in the unit's northwest corner.

There was a quantity of lithic debitage mixed in with the fill levels. Both SU24 and SU25, the first two strata below the sod and A1 horizon, contained significant amounts of lithic debitage. In addition, SU24 contained a child's ring, cartridges, wire nails and curved glass. SU25 also had some curved glass and cut nails. SU18 contained curved glass, cut nails, a centerfire cartridge, and slag. Among other items found were whiteware ceramics, a terra-cotta pipe stem with bulls-eye pattern circles around the mouth-piece, some bone, many large ferrous lumps, and severely corroded nails.

Test Unit G

Test Unit G was located on the south wall of Trench 3 at a distance of 75 inches from the west brick wall of the jail. Strata 1–5 were modern fill and Stratum 10 was the fill of the sewer trench. There was a series of horizontal stones at the bottom of the unit, many of which were bonded with a soft red mortar similar to that used in the construction of the courthouse/barracks. Their location was approximately in alignment with the west foundation of the courthouse/barracks and may represent the foundation of the barracks that was never completed.

Monitoring and Documentation of the Courthouse Basement Interior Features

During construction and clearing of the courthouse interior basement, several features were exposed (Figure 21). The stone features included four large fireplace footers and a number of foundation segments. Two fireplace footers were located on the south wall of the south room and two on the north wall of the north room. They were numbered: 1, east footer of the south room; 2, west footer of the south room; 3, east footer of the north room; and 4, west footer of the north room.

The elevation of fireplace footer 2 is somewhat higher that the other three. The fireplace footers are positioned directly below the fireplaces that exist on the first and second floors of the building. This suggests they were constructed at the same time as the other fireplaces, probably during the 1840s barracks construction work. The basements were used by the Army as kitchens and mess rooms during the military occupation. During the 1880s, when the basement was converted to jail functions, the eastern and western fireplaces in each room were adapted to lavatory functions. The eastern fireplaces held sinks and the western fireplaces had urinals.

Foundations segments found in the south room are probably related to the construction of a boiler room around 1888–1889 (Figure 22). The foundations extend north from under the west end of fireplace footer 1 to a column support about 10 ft north of the footer. There the foundation makes a right-angle turn to the west. The foundation continues for about 3 ft, turns back north for 3 ft, and then turns west again. The area was filled with brick, plaster, and other wall rubble similar to that observed filling the exterior porch wells. The presence of such fill suggests that the porch wells and the boiler room were abandoned and filled about the same time.

The foundations form an asymmetrical rectangular enclosure. The foundation abuts the courthouse basement wall, indicating it postdates the wall construction. The foundation passes beneath the columns that support the first floor joists. These columns are not in line with those on the first and second floors. This suggests these basement support columns were realigned, possibly after the abandonment of the boiler room.

Two other features were also observed and documented. A possible fresh air conduit was noted running from the east juncture of the northeast corner of the jail to the south the length of the jail. Jail blueprints show this conduit on the opposite side, probably an error in noting the feature or an "as-built" modification that was not otherwise documented during the remodeling efforts.

About 66 ft east of the courthouse north wall, a stone alignment was uncovered during grading work. This is probably part of a stone box drain system.

Guardhouse Test Area

This test area was located across Rogers Avenue from the courthouse immediately south of 2nd Street. Originally, this area was to be stripped and shovel tested, but it was determined through consulting maps and the park staff that a large warehouse occupied this location at the time the park was established. The warehouse structure had a full basement. At the time it was razed, the warehouse basement was filled with garbage and debris from its destruction.

Unfortunately, the guardhouse location determined from historical records and marked on the ground lies well within the boundary of the later warehouse building. Four trenches were laid out about 30 ft long by 3 ft wide to test the location for any evidence of historic grade or features. The two trenches nearest 2nd street were oriented northwest to southeast and numbered Trenches 7 and 8 from south to north. The other two, Trenches 9 and 10, were located further to the east, just inside the perimeter of stones marking the approximate location of the second Fort Smith. Massive foundations of the warehouse building were noted in Trenches 8 and 10, those in Trench 8 being the most intact. These were about 3 ft in width and aligned with the west wall of the brick structure still standing on the north side of the block. All trenches demonstrated that garbage and building material occurred to at least 3 ft below surface around the perimeter of the former building. All had been covered with a light reddish brown sand similar to that seen in upper strata of some trenches around the courthouse/jail. However, it is much thicker in this area. The excavations indicated there is very little likelihood for any element of the guardhouse to remain in existence.

Artifact Summary

There were 6,150 artifacts recovered during the excavations. The list of artifacts found is presented in tabular form in Table 14. Among the recovered materials are 147 pieces of lithic debitage and one projectile point base attesting to the presence of a prehistoric component at Fort Smith. The prehistoric materials were recovered in most trench and test units. Unfortunately, their stratigraphic positions suggest they were located in disturbed contexts.

Glass fragments made up nearly one-third of the artifact assemblage. The majority of those fragments are flat glass, of which most, if not all, are from broken window panes. Bottle fragments, including bases, bodies, and finishes, are also present, as are fragments of light bulbs. The glass assemblage dating indicates the glass represents the entire historic occupation of the fort. Mid-nineteenth-century bottle fragments are represented in the collection as well as twentieth-century soft drink and medicinal bottles. Although late in date, one interesting group of glass artifacts is composed of the medical items that may be associated with the Red Cross maternity ward or the tuberculosis office that were housed in the courthouse/jail complex from 1920 to about 1960.

There were few bottles with datable maker's marks recovered. One was a Coca Cola bottle made by the Pierce Glass company between 1905 and 1917 (Toulouse 1971:412). A bottle fragment with the mark **W.T.& Co.** was made by Whitall-Tatum between 1857 and 1935 (Toulouse 1971:544). And several other maker's marks are also present, like the Nathan and Wight mark and the Prickly Ash Bitters, which have not yet been identified as to date of manufacture.

Ceramic artifacts were not large in number, but they are nonetheless well represented in the collection. The majority of items are small fragments of vessels that included plates, bowls, serving platters, cups, saucers, and even flower pots. The ceramic types present included yellowwares, whitewares, annular wares, salt- and lead-glazed crockery, and redwares. These ceramics range in date from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. A few ceramic fragments carry a maker's mark. One is from the East Trenton Pottery Company and dates about 1888 (Kovel and Kovel 1970:156). A salt-glaze jar fragment is marked with the trademark and name of the Joseph Bourne pottery in Derby, England. The Bourne pottery made a variety of salt-glazed vessels—notably ink bottles—throughout the nineteenth century (Switzer 1974:71).

Ferrous, or iron, artifacts make up the next largest category. Most of the iron was heavily oxidized, and little can be deduced from the remaining lumps of rust. However, among the iron artifacts are plumbing fixtures, nails, staples, a knife blade, screws, bolts, paper clips, wire, and a hinge. The nails are too corroded to identify the size, but 520 were recovered, of which 198 are cut nails and 142 are wire nails (in Table 14, the cut and wire nails are identified as such; the unidentifiable ones are simply counted as "nails"). Three of the nails are actually copper, possibly used in powder keg barrel hoops.

Among the few diagnostic datable artifacts in the collection are cartridge cases and coins. Manufacturer's headstamps are present on several of the cartridge cases. Among the datable headstamps (Barber 1987) are an impressed **H** used by Winchester from 1880 until the present on .22 caliber rounds, **WRACO** also used by Winchester from 1880 to 1939, a **P** used by Peters from 1895 to the present, the name **Peters** used from 1887 to 1965, and a Maltese Cross design used by Union Cap and Chemical Company from 1902 to 1907 (White and Munhall 1977:15). The coins are dated 1924 and 1980, respectively.

The courthouse/jail complex artifact assemblage is unfortunately more representative of what was broken and discarded in the gallery and what was dropped or lost around the building or in the yard than what was used during the building's lifespan. Fragments of items dating to the full range of occupational

episodes were recovered from the trash deposited in the various contexts excavated by this project; however, the majority of artifacts recovered date to the later periods of the building's use and occupation. In all probability they represent what was being thrown out at the time the filling episodes occurred in the gallery or during later disturbances such as the laying of sewer, water, and utility lines. The artifact assemblage is not large, but it is interesting in its diversity, even if it is not terribly informative in regard to tightly datable ranges nor particularly reflective of the building's functions through time.

Discussion and Conclusions

The excavations yielded some interesting architectural details relating to the porches and galleries that once existed on the barracks. The years of modification to the structural elements are also documented in the archeological record and are visible as the ditches, drains, trenches, floors, and other alterations to the gallery walls. The artifacts recovered during the excavations also reflect the changes through time. The layers of fill in the gallery yielded a mixed variety of artifacts. Most of the ceramics and non-architectural artifacts reflect the utilitarian nature of the building's occupation. Table service fragments and mundane ink bottles indicate that the types of artifacts that were discarded by the residents, as well as those that were present in the gallery fill, are inexpensive and common household or institutional type items.

The Fort Smith enlisted barracks served the same function as did any barracks at other contemporary forts. The barracks housed enlisted personnel in squad bays and fed them in mess halls. Regionally comparable forts are Fort Gibson, Fort Towson, and Fort Washita, all located in Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. Each of these forts was constructed of locally available materials, although the general arrangement of the structures is similar. Fort Towson (Lewis 1972) and Fort Washita (Lewis 1975) have each had at least one enlisted barracks excavated and reported in the archeological literature.

Although construction details differ among the three barracks investigated, there are strong similarities in basic plan and organization. Each fort's enlisted barracks was built with a basement messroom containing fireplaces and structural supports for the upper story floor joists. Forts Towson and Washita were rectilinear barracks constructed with stone basements at grade. The upper floors were frame.

The Fort Washita (Lewis 1975:206) barracks housed two companies and had two kitchens/ messrooms. These rooms were divided by a central wall that contained a double-hearth fireplace (H-shaped). Root cellars were located on each end of the building. The kitchens/messrooms contained exterior windows and doors opening onto a stone-paved gallery. Columns were spaced at intervals around the gallery to support the squad bay porch that was reached by a stairway located on the parade ground side of the structure.

Likewise, the Fort Towson barracks (Lewis 1972) was a double rectilinear barracks with two upper-floor squad bays and basement kitchens/messrooms. The excavated Fort Towson barracks has two fireplaces, one on an end wall and the other centrally located in the north kitchen/messroom. Like the Fort Washita barracks, the Fort Towson barracks was surrounded by a low gallery wall, the floor of which was paved with crushed stone, and there were exterior doors and windows.

Comparing Fort Smith's barracks basement kitchens/messrooms and gallery area construction to the two Oklahoma forts shows that basic functional organizations were similar, although each demonstrates variability in construction materials and space organization. These differences likely reflect, in part, the different construction supervisors' personal views of barracks arrangement and their perceptions of the most appropriate use of the available space coupled with availability of construction materials.

The Fort Smith barracks has survived longer than the Oklahoma forts' barracks. It has also undergone the most change in response to the changes in its functions over time. The historical record documents those functional changes and, to some degree, the associated structural modifications. One modification to the basement that is partially documented is the addition of a furnace and boiler room. The historic record is nearly silent on the removal of the basement floors, fireplaces, and modifications to the boiler and furnace room. The current renovation revealed evidence of these features and their destruction, and allowed their current state to be documented.

Photographic records clearly document the location and look of the barracks galleries and exterior porches and stairways in the 1860s. A photograph from about 1875 shows the changes that occurred in the ensuing years. The gallery wall openings are filled in, and windows and doors added to the structure. In subsequent years the porches are removed, and the exterior stairway replaced with one of an entirely new design. All of these modifications are reflected in the archeological record. The original gallery is represented by remnants of brick flooring, the gallery walls, and porch support columns. The pre-1875 gallery modifications are clearly seen in the remains of the stone flooring and some evidence of the gallery wall modifications. Subsequent changes are seen in the fact the entire gallery was filled with debris and other fill materials and forgotten. In addition, many alterations to the original gallery floor and wall fabric have occurred as water, sewer, and other utility lines breached the walls in many places. These modifications to the original configuration may not be documented in the historic record or on maps, but they are clearly seen and are part of the building's archeological record.

Shovel testing around the building and on the surrounding grounds revealed there is a sheet midden or light scatter of trash surrounding the building. The artifacts found in the shovel tests have a wide date range, but the majority appear to be associated with the military and early judicial periods of occupation. Later occupation of the structure appears to have deposited less material in the surrounding lawns than the earlier eras.

The 1997 excavations did reconfirm the existence and location of the well site and the demolished barracks. These excavations corrected some measurement details related to the location of the barracks foundations relative to the courthouse/jail complex.

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Table 1. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 1 (TR1).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR1-SU0	Walk	concrete	NA	NA TR1-SU25	E: TR6-SU0	
TR1-SU1	Natural stratum	loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR1-SU26 TR1-SU2, TR1-SU19	NA	Slight mottling with fill similar to TR1-SU26. Contains some roots from sod layer but no gravel.
TR1-SU2	Natural stratum	loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3)	TR1-SU1 TR1-SU3	NA	Similar to TR1-SU1(difficult to distinguish from TU-SU1 in Section D) but somewhat lighter in color and contains a few gravels.
TR1-SU3	Natural stratum	clay loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3)	TR1-SU2 TR1-SU4	NA	Similar to TR1-SU2 but lighter in color, slight yellow brown mottling, and few or no gravels.
TR1-SU4	Upper stratum of trench or pit fill and interface	clay	very dk. brown (10YR2/2)	TR1-SU3 TR1-SU5	NA	Slightly mottled with lighter colored fill and charcoal; no gravel.
TR1-SU5	Lower stratum of trench or pit fill and interface	sandy loam	black (10YR2/1)	TR1-SU4 TR1-SU6	NA	Contained two wire nails and no gravel.
TR1-SU6	Probable old ground surface	clay	dk. brown (10YR3/3)	TR1-SU5 TR1-SU7	NA	Contains a few small red brick fragments, ferrous metal, 1924 dime.
TR1-SU7	Trench for tile drain and interface	sandy clay loam	dk. brown (10YR3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6)	TR1-SU6 TR1-SU8	NA	Mixed soil with small brick fragments throughout along with a few stone cobbles and gravels.
TR1-SU8	Fill event	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4); very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2) mottles	TR1-SU7, TR1-SU19 TR1-SU9, TR1-SU21	NA	Small amount of very small decayed brick fragments and gravel along with bone, ferrous metal, bottle glass and whiteware.

Table 1. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR1-SU9	Buried ground surface	sandy clay	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2); some yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles	TR1-SU8 TR1-SU10	C: TR1-SU21	Contains glass, nails, bone, ceramics, slate fragments, brick fragments, and small amount of gravel.
TR1-SU10	Mortar layer	sand	brown (10YR5/3)	TR1-SU9 TR1-SU11	NA	Mortar with nails, glass, and small fragments of decayed sandstone.
TR1-SU11	Fill event	sandy clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/6); dk. brown (10YR3/3) mottles	TR1-SU10, TR1-SU 20 TR1-SU31	NA	In some areas, upper (A) and lower (B) strata of SU11 can be distinguished. 11A contained a button, bone, glass, ferrous metal, and ceramics. 11B contained glass, a bullet, and bone. SU11, in general, contains charcoal flecks, a few small brick fragments and small amount of gravel.
TR1-SU12	Fill event	loamy sand	dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2)	TR1-SU31 TR1-SU13	NA	Charcoal flecks. Artifacts included buttons, ceramics, glass, ferrous metal, bone, and a bullet.
TR1-SU13	Charcoal layer	sandy loam	black (10YR2/1); some brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3) mottles	TR1-SU12 TR1-SU14	C: TR6-SU18	An intermittent, patchy stratum of charcoal and cinders; no gravel.
TR1-SU14	Fill event	clay	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4); dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2) mottles	TR1-SU13 TR1-SU 30 TR1-SU22	NA	Contains ceramics, bone, ferrous metal, buttons, glass, bullet, a few brick fragments and small amount of gravel.
TR1-SU15	Fill event	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR1-SU22 TR1-SU16	NA	Small amount of dark mottling; some (<5%) gravel. Artifacts include brick, ferrous metal, ceramics, and glass.

Table 1. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR1-SU16	Collapsed walls or remnants of enlisted men's Barracks B	rock and brick rubble with clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/8)	TR1-SU15 TR1-SU23, TR1-SU32	C: TR6-SU19/20	SU is largely composed of stone and brick rubble. May reflect the 1845 dismantling of Barracks B foundations to convert two bastions to Commissary and Quartermaster Stores (Coleman 1990:10). Artifacts in rubble included bottle fragment, military hat insignia, bone, and a projectile point fragment.
TR1-SU17	Natural stratum	silty clay	strong brown (7.5YR5/6)	TR1-SU24, TR1-SU 32 TR1-SU18	NA	No gravel; some areas densely mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay.
TR1-SU18	Natural stratum	silty clay	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4); some yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles	SU17 NA	E: TR6-SU31	Very compact; at base of stratigraphic profile in most locations; no gravel.
TR1-SU19	Small trash dump?	clay	dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2)	TR1-SU1 TR1-SU8	C: TR1-SUs 2–7	Lens of darker fill bearing slate shingle fragments in center; green curved glass; brick fragment; no gravel.
TR1-SU20	Extensive construction trash dump in top of jail foundation builders trench	brick and stone rubble with sand	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4)	TR1-SU21 TR1-SU11, TR1-SU27	C: TR1-SU10	Dense layer of construction rubble, largely brick, but also concrete and stone probably reflects terminus of construction of jail wing (1888).
TR1-SU21	Trench and interface for installation of tile drain	loamy sand	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	TR1-SU8 TR1-SU20	C: TR1-SU9	Trench parallels jail's east wall; contains considerable building rubble (bricks and some stone) from cutting through TR1-SU20.

Table 1. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR1-SU22	Fill event	clay loam	very pale brown (10YR8/3)	TR1-SU14 TR1-SU15	NA	Similar to TR1-SU14 except somewhat lighter in color with even lighter colored mottling.
TR1-SU23	Original historic ground surface remnant?	sandy loam	strong brown (7.5YR5/6)	TR1-SU16 TR1-SU24	Same as TR1-SU32 and TR6-SU29	Slight amount of gravel.
TR1-SU24	Natural stratum	sand	lt. gray (10YR7/2)	TR1-SU23 TR1-SU17	NA	No gravel or mottling.
TR1-SU25	Sidewalk bedding	sand	very dark gray (10YR3/1)	NA Sod	NA	This was a layer which occurred beneath the concrete sidewalk. It represents an event in which the sod was cut and therefore post-dates the sod.
TR1-SU26	Natural stratum	silt loam	strong brown (7.5YR4/6)	Sod TR1-SU1	NA	No gravel or mottling.
TR1-SU27	Fill layer in jail foundation builders trench	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/6) with very pale brown (10YR7/3) mottles	TR1-SU20 TR1-SU28	NA	Contains a few brick fragments and some gravel.
TR1-SU28	Fill layer in jail foundation builders trench	clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/8) with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles	TR1-SU27 TR1-SU29	NA	Contains a few cobbles and small amount of gravel.
TR1-SU29	Lowest fill layer in jail foundation builders trench	clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4) with dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2 mottles	TR1-SU28 TR1-SU30	NA	Small amount of gravel present.
TR1-SU30	Upstanding stratum	rock and mortar	NA	TR1-SU29 TR1-SU14	NA	Jail wing foundation; jail was constructed in 1887-1888.

Table 1. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR1-SU31	Fill event	clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/4) with dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2) mottles	TR1-SU11 TR1-SU12	C: TR1-SU28?	Small amounts of gravel and brick fragments present.
TR1-SU32	Original historic ground surface remnant?	silty clay loam	grayish brown (10YR5/2)	TR1-SU16 TR1-SU17	E: TR1-SU23 and TR6-SU29	Extremely compact; charcoal flecks throughout; no gravel.
TR1-SU33	Ground surface	sod	NA	NA TR1-SU26	NA	
TR1-SU34	Fill event	slate layer	NA	TR1-SU6 TR1-SU8	NA	Layer of blue and purple roofing slate fragments. Discovered during excavation of Test Unit E.

Table 2. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 2 (TR2).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR2-SU1	Sidewalk bedding	sandy gravel	very dk. gray (10YR3/1)	TR2-SU2 TR2-SU3	Equal to TR6-SU22	Sidewalk had been removed during excavation of this trench. Post-1985.
TR2-SU2	Fill event	silt loam	dk. brown (10YR3/3)	NA TR2-SU1	NA	Appears to be fill brought in to level ground after construction of sidewalk (post-1985).
TR2-SU3A	Fill event	silt loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR2-SU1 TR2-SU3B	NA	Lies on top of basement entry foundation (TR2-SU14). Modern.
TR2-SU3B	Fill event	silt loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2) with dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6) mottles	TR2-SU3A TR2-SU4	NA	Cuts into TR2-SU4 and appears to be a mixture of that stratum and TR2-SU3. Upper surface coincides with upper surface of TR2-SU14. Modern.
TR2-SU4	Fill event	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6) with very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2) mottles	TR2-SU3B TR2-SU5, TR2-SU6	NA	
TR2-SU5	Fill event	silt loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2) with dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6) mottles	TR2-SU4 TR2-SU7	C: TR2-SU6	Is similar to TR2-SU3B in appearance but contains a few small red brick fragments.
TR2-SU6	Fill event	charcoal and clinkers	very dk. brown (10YR2/2) to black (10YR2/1)	TR2-SU4 TR2-SU7	C: TR2-SU5	
TR2-SU7	Fill event	sandy clay	reddish brown (5YR4/4	TR2-SU6 TR2-SU8	NA	This was divided into to two strata, SU7A and 7B based on the noticeably higher content of brick fragments in 7A. A fragment of slate lay at the boundary as well.

Table 2. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR2-SU8	Fill event	sandy loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6)	TR2-SU7 TR2-SU9	NA	
TR2-SU9	Fill event	loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR2-SU8 TR2-SU13	NA	Contains small brick fragments, some stone rubble, ferrous concretions (nails?), and charcoal.
TR2-SU10	Fill event	loam	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4)	TR2-SU7 TR2-SU11	NA	Contains black ferrous concretions.
TR2-SU11	Natural stratum	sandy clay loam	strong brown (5YR4/6)	TR2-SU10, TR2-SU13 NA	equal to TR1-SU17	Basement entry foundation (TR2-SU13) is cut into this stratum.
TR2-SU12	Fill event	sand	brown (10YR4/3)	TR2-SU13 TR2-SU3	NA	Associated with construction of sidewalk?
TR2-SU13	Trench	mixed fill	NA	TR2-SU2 TR2-SU12	NA	Probably modern.
TR2-SU14	S. jail basement entry foundation	stone and mortar	NA	TR2-9? TR2-SU11	NA	20th century modification of jail wing.

Table 3. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench3 (TR3).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR3-SU0	Sidewalk	concrete	NA	NA TR3-SU1	NA	Constructed ca. 1985.
TR3-SU1	Sidewalk bedding	fine crushed rock	very dk. gray (10YR3/1)	TR3-SU0 TR3-SU4	NA	Installed ca. 1985.
TR3-SU2	Natural stratum; ground surface	loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3)	NA TR3-SU3	NA	'A' horizon west of sidewalk. Contains a few gravels.
TR3-SU3	Fill event	loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4 with some darker mottling	TR3-SU2 TR3-SU4	NA	Similar to TR3-SU2 but lighter in color and containing a few small brick fragments.
TR3-SU4	Fill event; ground surface	loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3) with some lighter reddish mottling	TR3-SU3 TR3-SU1	NA	'A' horizon between jail and sidewalk.
TR3-SU5	Sidewalk bedding or old walkway	crushed rock	very dk. gray (10YR3/1)	TR3-SU1 TR3-SU6, TR3-SU9	C: TR3-SU8	
TR3-SU6	Fill event	clay	yellowish red (5YR4/6)	TR3-SU5 TR3-SU7	NA	Upper fill in builders trench?
TR3-SU7	Builders trench fill	silty clay loam	brown to dk. brown (7.5YR4/4)	TR3-SU6 TR3-SU18	NA	Contains brick rubble, especially along the basal margins.
TR3-SU8	Fill event	clay loam	mottled dk. brown (10YR4/3) to yellowish brown (10YR4/4) fill	TR3-SU21 TR3-SU9	C: TR3-SU5	Contains small brick fragments, glass, ferrous metal, charcoal flecks, slate fragments, mortar, and gravel.
TR3-SU9	Fill event	sandy clay loam	dk. brown to brown (7.5YR4/4)	TR3-SU8 TR3-SU10	NA	Contains large amounts of brick rubble, mortar, and rock. Other artifacts include slate, ferrous metal, lead pipe, ceramics, glass and bone.

Table 3. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR3-SU10	Trench	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4) with some reddish brown mottling	TR3-SU9 TR3-SU11	NA	Cast iron sewer(?) pipe in base. Galvanized water(?) pipe on west side just above base.
TR3-SU11	Fill event	loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3) with lighter yellowish brown (10YR4/4) mottles	TR3-SU7 TR3-SU12	NA	Contains ferrous metal, ceramics, small brick fragments, and glass.
TR3-SU12	Fill event	sandy loam	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4) mottled with very pale brown (10YR7/3) mortar	TR3-SU11 TR3-SU13	NA	Contains small pieces of mortar, ferrous metal, ceramics, and glass.
TR3-SU13	Fill event	loam	dk. yellowish. brown (10YR4/4)	TR3-SU12 TR3-SU14	NA	Contains ceramics, bone, ferrous metal, and glass.
TR3-SU14	Fill event	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4 with dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2) mottles	TR3-SU13 TR3-SU15	NA	Contains ceramics, bone, ferrous metal, and glass.
TR3-SU15	Fill event	clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/8)	TR3-SU14 TR3-SU16	NA	Contains ceramics, bone, nonferrous and ferrous metal, and glass.
TR3-SU16	Trench	clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR3-SU15 TR3-SU17	NA	Trench appears to have disrupted remaining elements of Barracks B foundations. Artifacts include ceramics, bone, ferrous metal, and glass.

Table 3. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR3-SU17	Fill event	rock and brick rubble with clay loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/4)	TR3-SU16 TR3-SU19, TR3-SU30	C: TR1-SU16	Remnant of Barracks B. Largely composed of stone and brick rubble with some stone remaining in place at base of stratum. May reflect the 1845 dismantling of Barracks B foundations to convert two bastions to Commissary and Quartermaster Stores (Coleman 1990:10). Artifacts include ceramics, bone, ferrous metal, and glass.
TR3-SU18	jail foundation	stone and concrete	NA	TR3-SU7 ?	E: TR1-SU30	jail wing foundation constructed in 1887-1888.
TR3-SU19	Natural stratum	clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR3-SU17 NA	C: TR6-SU12	Very compact stratum at base of stratigraphic profile.
TR3-SU20	Fill event	silty clay loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR3-SU2 TR3-SU3	NA	Same as 'A' horizon (TR3-SU2) except contains small brick fragments, coal, glass and pebbles.
TR3-SU21	Fill event	crushed rock	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/3)	TR3-SU3 TR3-SU22	C: TR3-SU4?	This may be material removed from TR3-SU5 and redeposited during construction of sidewalk (TR3-SUs 0 and 1). No artifacts were noted in this stratum.
TR3-SU22	Trench with clay tile	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4) with some reddish mottling	TR3-SU21 TR3-SU8	NA	Vertical walled, 30 in wide trench with ceramic tile drain at base. Total depth undetermined. Contains rock and some building rubble.
TR3-SU23	Fill event	clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4) with some darker mottling	TR3-SU10 TR3-SU24	NA	

Table 3. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR3-SU24	Fill event	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	TR3-SU23 TR3-SU25	NA	
TR3-SU25	Fill event	sandy clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR3-SU24 TR3-SU26	NA	
TR3-SU26	Fill event	clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR3-SU8 TR3-SU27	NA	
TR3-SU27	Fill event	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4) with darker mottles	TR3-SU26 TR3-SU28	NA	Is also mottled with charcoal. Rodent runs in this stratum.
TR3-SU28	Fill event	loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR3-SU27 TR3-SU29, TR3-SU17	NA	Contains some charcoal flecks.
TR3-SU29	Fill event	clay loam	strong brown (7.5YR5/6)	TR3-SU28 TR3-SU30	NA	

Table 4. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 4 (TR4).

Su No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR4-SU1	Fill event; modern ground surface	loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	NA TR4-SU2	C: T3-SU2	
TR4-SU2	Fill event	silt loam	very dk. brown (10YR2/2) with yellowish brown (10YR5/8) mottles	TR4-SU1 TR4-SU3	NA	
TR4-SU3	Fill event	silt loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR4-SU1 TR4-SU4	NA	Lies on top of basement entry foundation (TR4-SU14). Modern.
TR4-SU4	Fill event	charcoal, clinkers, and asphalt	black (10YR2/1)	TR4-SU3 TR4-SU5	C: TR2-SU6?	From 19th c. courthouse/jail furnace or 20th c. walkway/ parking lot on west side of bldg.
TR4-SU5	Fill event	mortar and brick rubble	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4)	TR4-SU4 TR4-SU6	NA	
TR4-SU6	Fill event	charcoal	black (10YR2/1)	TR4-SU5 TR4-SU7	C: TR6-SU18; TR1-SU13?	Material from 1849 Barracks A fire?
TR4-SU7	Fill event	sand	reddish brown (5YR4/4)	TR4-SU6 TR4-SU8	C: TR6-SU9?	Probable sand bedding for a stone or brick floor. There were no elements of the stone floor in this portion of the west porch enclosure (cf. Table 13, Test Unit D), but a few embedded bricks suggest correlation with TR6-SU9.
TR4-SU8	Natural stratum	clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4) with yellow-ish brown (10YR5/8) and black mottles	TR4-SU9 NA	Correlates with TR1-SU18	Culturally sterile.
TR4-SU9	Barracks A foundation	stone and mortar	NA	TR4-SU7 TR4-SU8	Equal to TR6-SU34	Dates to circa 1840s.

Table 5. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 5 (TR5).

Su#	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR5-SU1	Fill event	sand bedding	black (10YR2/1)	TR5-SU10 TR5-SU2	C: TR3-SU5	Remnant of earlier asphalt walk?
TR5-SU2	Fill event; modern ground surface	silty clay loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR5-SU1 TR5-SU3	NA	
TR5-SU3	Fill event	silty loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR5-SU2 TR5-SU4	NA	
TR5-SU4	Fill event	sandy clay loam	black (10YR2/1)	TR5-SU3 TR5-SU11	C: D-3?	
TR5-SU5	Trench	clay	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6)	TR5-SU4 TR5-SU11	NA	Barracks A builder's trench?
TR5-SU6	Natural stratum	silty loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR5-SU6 TR5-SU7	NA	
TR5-SU7	Natural stratum	silty clay	brown (7.5YR4/4) with bright orange and ochre stain	TR5-SU6 TR5-SU8	NA	
TR5-SU8	Natural stratum	sandy loam	brownish yellow (10YR6/6) with black mottles	TR5-SU7 NA	C: TR1-SU18	Culturally sterile.
TR5-SU9	Sidewalk	Concrete	NA	NA TR5-SU1	C: TR1-SU0	
TR5-SU10	Fill event	sand bedding	Not described	TR5-SU9 TR5-SU1	C: TR6-22	Sand bedding for concrete sidewalk.
TR5-SU11	Stone foundation.	stone and mortar	NA	TR5-SU5 TR5-SU6	E: TR6-SU35	Barracks A foundation.

Table 6. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 6 (TR6).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR6-SU1	Fill event; ground surface next to courthouse	loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR6-SU33 TR6-SU2, TR6-SU15	NA	Contains small amount of glass, mortar, sandstone and slate; no gravel.
TR6-SU2	Utilities trench between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	sandy, gravelly loam	grayish brown (2.5YR5/2)	TR6-SU1 TR6-SU17	NA	Contains bricks, slate, sandstone, mortar, and plaster.
TR6-SU3	Drain trench next to courthouse foundation	sandy loam	brown to dk. brown (10YR4/3)	TR6-SU16 TR6-SU14	NA	Contains brick, mortar, slate and concretions. A tile drain occurs near its base.
TR6-SU4	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	loamy sand	dk. gray (10YR4/1)	TR6-SU18 TR6-SU5. TR6-SU27	NA	Contains slate.
TR6-SU5	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	sandy loam	dk. brown(10YR3/3)	TR6-SU4 TR6-SU6	NA	Contains slate and brick.
TR6-SU6	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	sand	lt. gray (10YR7/2)	TR6-SU5 TR6-SU7	NA	Contains mortar, brick and sandstone.
TR6-SU7	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	sand	grayish brown (10YR5/2)	TR6-SU6 TR6-SU8	NA	Contains rock and brick fragments.
TR6-SU8	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	loam	very dk. gray (10YR3/1) mottled with	TR6-SU7 TR6-SU9	NA	Contains plaster and brick fragments.

Table 6. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR6-SU9	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	sand	yellowish red (5YR4/6)	TR6-SU34 TR6-SU10	NA	No cultural material. Bedding for stone floor, elements of which were exposed in Trench 7 (but not in Trench 7's profile).
TR6-SU10	Floor	brick	NA	TR6-SU9 TR6-SU11	NA	Military era.
TR6-SU11	Fill event between courthouse and porch foundations (TR6-SU19)	sand	brown (10YR5/3)	TR6-SU10 TR6-SU13, TR6-SU19, TR6-SU34	NA	Sand base for brick floor.
TR6-SU12	Natural stratum	sandy clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	TR6-SU13, TR6-SU19, TR6-SU34 TR6-SU31	NA	Culturally sterile.
TR6-SU13	Drain trench excavated into TR6-SU12.	sand	dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2)	TR6-SU11 TR6-SU12	NA	Contains slate, mortar, and drain tile resting on a brick.
TR6-SU14	Unidentified function trench	sandy loam	brown (10YR5/3)	TR6-SU3 TR6-SU9	NA	Contains charcoal, mortar, and brick. Base of trench not determined.
TR6-SU15	Fill event next to courthouse foundation	sandy loam	dk. brown (7.5YR4/4)	TR6-SU1 TR6-SU16	NA	
TR6-SU16	Fill event capping trench fill (TR6-SU3) next to courthouse foundation	sandy clay loam	dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/4)	TR6-SU15 TR6-SU3	NA	Possibly developed as water puddled on top of settling trench fill.
TR6-SU17	Fill event above remains of courthouse porch	loam	dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)	TR6-SU2 TR6-SU18	C: TR6-SU25	Possible ground surface at time of excavation of trench TR6-SU2.

Table 6. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR6-SU18	Fill event	sandy cinders and slag	black (2.5Y2/0)	TR6-SU17, TR6-SU25 TR6-SU4, TR6-SU26	E: TR1-SU13; TR2-SU6	Cinder/slag stratum containing charcoal, ferrous metal, nails, glass, ceramics, bone, gravel, and brick. extending nearly the entire length of Trench 6.
TR6-SU19	Porch foundation	stone and mortar with mortar cap	NA	TR6-SU11 TR6-SU12	E: TR6-SU20	Porch foundation for east veranda. Ca. 1839–1849 (Coleman 1990:22).
TR6-SU20	Porch foundation - footer for porch columns	stone and mortar	NA	TR6-SU11 TR6-SU12	E: TR6-SU19; C: TR6-SU20	Foundation for east veranda. Ca. 1839–1849.
TR6-SU21	Fill event; ground surface	loamy sand	dk. brown (10YR3/3)	TR6-SU22 TR6-SU32	E: TR1-Sod; TR6-SU21	Modern ground surface west of sidewalk.
TR6-SU22	Fill event.	sand and gravel	very dk. gray (5YR3/1)	Sidewalk TR6-SU21, TR6-SU24, TR6-SU30	E: TR1-SU25	Sand base for modern sidewalk.
TR6-SU23	Modern ground surface	loamy sand	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	NA TR6-SU24	E: TR1-Sod; TR6-SU21	Modern ground surface on east end of trench.
TR6-SU24	Modern ground surface	loamy sand	dk. gray (10YR4/1)	TR6-SU22, TR6-SU23 TR6-SU25	NA	Modern ground surface on east of sidewalk and west of TR6-SU23.
TR6-SU25	Fill event	silt loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/6) with dk. brown mottles	TR6-SU30 TR6-SU18	C: TR6-SU17	Contains slate, brick, charcoal, ferrous metal, glass, bone, nails, and rock.
TR6-SU26	Fill event	sandy loam	grayish brown (10YR5/2)	TR6-SU18 TR6-SU27	NA	A thin stratum containing clay pipe fragments, ferrous and non-ferrous metal, bone, bottle glass, whiteware, brick fragments, rock, and capped with slate fragments.

Table 6. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR6-SU27	Fill event	silt loam	brown (7.5YR5/4) with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) mottles	TR6-SU26 TR6-SU28	NA	Contains ferrous metal, ceramics, buttons, and brick fragments with rock at upper surface of stratum.
TR6-SU28	Fill event	sandy clay loam	brown (7.5YR5/4)	TR6-SU27 TR6-SU29	NA	Same as TR6-SU27 in appearance except that it contains very little rock. Culturally sterile.
TR6-SU29	Original historic ground surface remnant?	sandy clay loam	dk. brown (10YR3/3)	TR6-SU28 TR6-SU12	E: TR1-SU23 and TR1-SU33	Original ground surface? Contains small numbers of nails, a bottle base and debitage.
TR6-SU30	Trench and trench fill	sandy loam	dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2) with dk. brown (10YR4/3) mottles	TR6-SU22 TR6-SU25	NA	Trench of unidentified function under sidewalk.
TR6-SU31	Natural stratum	silty clay	strong brown (7.5YR5/6)	TR6-SU12 NA	E: TR1-SU18	Very compact layer at base of stratigraphic profile on west end of trench.
TR6-SU32	Fill event	sand	brownish yellow (10YR6/6)	TR6-SU21 TR6-SU33	NA	Fill in upper portions of shallow trench cut for earlier modern walk.
TR6-SU33	Fill event	gravel and sand	black (7.5YR2/0)	TR6-SU32 TR6-SU25	NA	Fill in base of shallow trench cut for earlier modern walk.
TR6-SU34	Stone slab floor	sandstone	NA	TR6-SU8 TR6-SU9	NA	Courthouse era?
TR5-SU35	Foundation	sandstone and mortar	NA	TR6-SU11 TR6-SU12	C: TR5-SU11	Barracks A foundation constructed ca. 1840s.

Table 7. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 7 (TR7).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR7-SU1	Fill event	mixed	NA	None TR7-SU2	NA	Backfilled remains of Trench 1 excavated in spring 1997.
TR7-SU2	Fill event; modern ground surface	loamy sand	very dk. brown (10YR3/1)	TR7-SU1 TR7-SU3, TR7-SU11	E: TR6-SU21	Contains an abundance of pea-sized gravel.
TR7-SU3	Fill event	sandy loam	brownish yellow (10YR6/6)	TR7-SU2 TR7-SU4	E: TR6-SU32	
TR7-SU4	Fill event	charcoal, clinkers	black (7.5YR2/0)	TR7-SU3 TR7-SU5	E: TR6-SU18	
TR7-SU5	Fill event	silty clay	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6)	TR7-SU4 TR7-SU6	?	
TR7-SU6	Fill event	clay loam	black (10YR2/1)	TR7-SU5 TR7-SU7	?	
TR7-SU7	Fill event	silty clay	brownish yellow (10YR4/6) with black mottles	TR7-SU6 TR7-SU8	?	
TR7-SU8	Fill event	sandy loam	brownish yellow (10YR6/6) with black (10YR2/1) mottles	TR7-SU7 TR7-SU9	?	
TR7-SU9	Fill event	clay loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR7-SU8 TR7-SU10	?	Rocks and pebbles are common.
TR7-SU10	Natural stratum	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/8)	TR7-SU9 TR7-SU12	?	Fill event above porch foundation. Brick fragments & rocks common.
TR7-SU11	Trench	silty clay	brown (10YR4/3)	TR7-SU2 TR7-SU5	C: TR6-SU30?	Contains brick fragments and charcoal.
TR7-SU12	Porch foundation	stone and mortar with mortar cap	NA	TR7-SU10 NA	E: TR6-SU19-20	Porch foundation for east veranda. Ca. 1839-1849 (Coleman 1990:22).

Table 8. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 8 (TR8).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR8-SU1	Natural stratum	sandy loam	dk. grayish brown (10YR4/2)	NA TR8-SU2		Modern ground surface; densely rooted.
TR8-SU2	Fill event	sand	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4)	TR8-SU1 TR8-SU3		
TR8-SU3	Fill event	clay loam	very dk. grayish brown (10YR3/2)	TR8-SU2 TR8-SU4		
TR8-SU4	Fill event	silty clay	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6) with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) mottles	TR8-SU3 TR8-SU5		
TR8-SU5	Fill event	sand	strong brown (7.5YR5/6)	TR8-SU4 TR8-SU6		
TR8-SU6	Fill event	clay loam	very dark gray (10YR3/1)	TR8-SU5 TR8-SU7		
TR8-SU7	Fill event	cinders, clinkers	black (10YR2/1)	TR8-SU6 TR8-SU8	E: TR7-SU4	
TR8-SU8	Fill event	silty clay	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4)	TR8-SU7 TR8-SU9		
TR8-SU9	Fill event	sandy clay loam	dk. gray (10YR4/1) with lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4) mottles	TR8-SU8 TR8-SU10		Somewhat compacted.
TR8-SU10	Fill event	clay loam	lt. yellowish brown (10YR6/4) with very dk. grey (10YR3/1) mottles	TR8-SU9 TR8-SU11	E: TR7-SU7	Moderately compacted. Contains brick fragments.
TR8-SU11	Fill event	sandy clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR8-SU10 TR8-SU12		Contains a few small brick and mortar fragments.

Table 8. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR8-SU12	Fill event	sandy loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	TR8-SU11 TR8-SU13, TR8-SU19	E: TR6-SU6	Highly mottled. Contains large amounts of brick, mortar, slate and gravel.
TR8-SU13	Fill event	clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR8-SU12 TR8-SU14		Some mottling. Contains a few brick fragments.
TR8-SU14	Fill event	clay loam	brownish yellow (10YR6/6) with black iron concretions	TR8-SU13 TR8-SU1		Very compact.
TR8-SU15	Fill event	silty clay	very pale brown (10YR7/3) with yellowish red (5YR5/8) mottles	TR8-SU14 TR8-SU16		Very blocky and crumbly.
TR8-SU16	Natural stratum	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/6) with some very pale brown (10YR7/3) mottling	TR8-SU15 TR8-SU17	C: TR6-SU12	Very compact.
TR8-SU17	Natural stratum	clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/8)	TR8-SU16 NA		Extremely compact.
TR8-SU18	Brick floor	bricks	NA	TR8-SU12 TR8-SU19	E: TR6-SU10	
TR8-SU19	Porch foundation	stone and mortar with mortar cap	NA	TR8-SU18 NA	E: TR6-SU19-20	Porch foundation for east veranda. Ca. 1839–1849 (Coleman 1990:22).

Table 9. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 10 (TR10).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR10-SU1	Fill event; modern ground surface	silty clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR3/4)	NA TR10-SU2	E: D-SU1	Modern ground surface.
TR10-SU2	Fill event	silty clay loam	dk. brown (10YR4/4)	TR10-SU1 TR10-SU3	E: D-SU2	
TR10-SU3	Fill event	charcoal, clinkers, and asphalt	black (10YR2/1)	TR10-SU2 TR10-SU4	C: T4-SU4; E: D-SU3	From 19th-century courthouse/jail furnace or 20th-century walkway/ parking lot on west side of building.
TR10-SU4	Barracks A porch foundation	sandstone and mortar	NA	TR10-SU8 TR10-SU7	E: T4-SU9	Constructed ca. 1840s.
TR10-SU5	Fill event	wall plaster	pale brown (10YR6/3)	TR10-SU4 TR10-SU6	E: D-SU5	White plaster with brick and stone rubble.
TR10-SU6	Fill event	building material	dk. brown (10YR4/3)	TR10-SU5 TR10-SU7	E: D-SU6	Mortar, brick, and stone rubble with some sand matrix.
TR10-SU7	Fill event	sand	yellowish red (5YR4/6)	TR10-SU9 TR10-SU8	E: D-SU7	This is the sand bedding for a stone floor.
TR10-SU8	Natural stratum	sandy clay	yellowish brown (5YR5/4) and black mottles	TR10-SU7 NA	E: D-SU8	Culturally sterile.
TR10-SU9	Stone slab floor	sandstone	NA	TR10-SU6A TR10-SU7	C: D-SU10	Partially intact stone slab floor in the north half of Barracks A-courthouse's west porch enclosure.

Table 10. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 11 (TR11).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR11-SU1	Fill event; modern ground surface	silty loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR11-SU10 TR11-SU2	C: TR10-SU1	Modern ground surface; densely rooted.
TR11-SU2	Fill event	clay loam	dk. brown (10YR4/4)	TR11-SU1 TR11-SU3	C: TR10-SU2	
TR11-SU3	Fill event	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/4)	TR11-SU2 TR11-SU4		
TR11-SU4	Fill event	silty clay	pale brown (10YR6/3)	TR11-SU3 TR11-SU5		
TR11-SU5	Fill event	cinders, clinkers	black (10YR2/1)	TR11-SU4 TR11-SU6		
TR11-SU6	Fill event	clay	yellowish red (5YR4/6)	TR11-SU5 TR11-SU12	C: TR10-SU7	
TR11-SU7	Fill event	sand	lt. gray (10YR7/2)	TR11-SU12 TR11-SU8		
TR11-SU8	Fill event	sandy loam	yellowish brown (5YR5/4)	TR11-SU7 TR11-SU9		Large quantities of brick fragments.
TR11-SU9	Fill event	clay	lt. brownish gray (19YR6/2)	TR11-SU8 TR11-SU11		
TR11-SU10	Trench	mixed	mixed	NA TR11-SU1		
TR11-SU11	Barracks A porch foundation	sandstone and mortar	NA	TR11-SU9 NA	E: TR6-SU19-20	Constructed ca. 1840s.
TR11-SU12	Brick drain	brick	NA	TR11-SU6 TR11-SU7		

Table 11. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 13 (TR13).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR13S-SU0	Sidewalk	concrete	NA	NA TR13S-SU1	NA	
TR13S-SU1	Fill event	loamy sand and gravel	very dk. gray (10YR3/1)	TR13S-SU0 TR13S-SU2, TR13S-SU4		
TR13S-SU2	Fill event	silty clay	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6) with reddish brown (5YR4/4) mottles	TR13S-SU1 TR13S-SU6	C: TR13S-SU3	
TR13S-SU3	Fill event	sandy charcoal	black (10YR2/1)	TR13S-SU4 TR13S-SU5	C: TR13S-SU2; E: TR6-SU18	
TR13S-SU4	Trench	sandy loam	pale brown (10YR6/3)	TR13S-SU3 TR13S-SU5	E: TR6-SU2	Contains charcoal, brick fragments, and rocks.
TR13S-SU5	Fill event	silty clay	yellowish brown (5YR5/6)	TR13S-SU3 TR13S-SU6		
TR13S-SU6	Fill event	clay loam	dk. brown (7.5YR3/4), highly mottled	TR13S-SU2, TR13S-SU5 TR13S-SU7		Contains charcoal, rocks, and large quantities of brick fragments.
TR13S-SU7	Fill event	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR13S-SU6 TR13S-SU8, TR13S-SU11		
TR13S-SU8	Fill event	silty clay	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/6)	TR13S-SU7 TR13S-SU9		
TR13S-SU9	Fill event	silty clay loam	yellowish brown (10YR5/8)	TR13S-SU8 TR13S-SU11		
TR13S-SU10	Slab floor	sandstone	NA	TR13S-SU6 TR13S-SU11		

Table 11. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR13S-SU11	Barracks A porch foundation	sandstone and mortar	NA	TR13S-SU9, TR13S-SU10 NA	E: TR6-SU19–20	Constructed ca. 1840s.
TR13W-SU1	Fill event	silty clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR4/4)	NA TR13W-SU2		Modern ground surface.
TR13W-SU2	Fill event	loamy sand	very dk. gray (10YR3/1)	TR13W-SU1 TR13W-SU3	E: TR13S-SU1	
TR13W-SU3	Fill event	loamy sand	very dk. brown (10YR2/2)	TR13W-SU2 TR13W-SU4	C: TR13S-SU3	
TR13W-SU4	Fill event	sandy loam	yellowish brown (5YR5/4)	TR13W-SU3 TR13W-SU5	C: TR13S-SU6	Contains large quantities of brick fragments along with mortar, stone, and pea gravel.
TR13W-SU5	Fill event	loamy sand	yellowish red (5YR5/8)	TR13W-SU4 TR13W-SU6	C: TR6-SU9	
TR13W-SU6	Slab floor	sandstone	NA	TR13W-SU5 TR13W-SU7	C: TR13S-SU10	
TR13W-SU7	Brick floor	brick	NA	TR13W-SU6 TR13W-SU8	C: TR6-SU10	
TR13W-SU8	Fill event	sand	lt. brown (7.5YR6/4)	TR13W-SU7 NA	C: TR6-SU11	

Table 12. Description of Stratigraphic Units (SUs) in Trench 14 (TR14).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
TR14-SU1	Fill event	silty clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR3/4)	NA TR14-SU2		Modern ground surface; rooty topsoil.
TR14-SU2	Fill event	silty clay	dk. brown (10YR4/3)	TR14-SU1 TR14-SU3	NA	Occurs only in east profile.
TR14-SU3	Fill event	asphalt, cinders, clinkers	black (10YR2/1)	TR14-SU1 TR14-SU3, TR14-SU4	C: D-3	Incorporates occasional pockets of lt. brownish gray (10YR6/2) sand.
TR14-SU4	Fill event	sandy loam	pale brown (10YR6/3)	TR14-SU2 TR14-SU5	C: D-5	Contains large quantities of wall plaster, brick fragments, and rocks.
TR14-SU5	Fill event	sandy clay	yellowish brown (5YR5/4)	TR14-SU2 TR14-SU7	C: D-8	
TR14-SU6	Fill event	cinders and clinkers	black (10YR2/1)	TR14-SU4 TR14-SU6	NA	Occurs only in east profile.
TR14-SU7	Stone slab floor	sandstone	NA	TR14-SU3 TR14-SU6	E: D-10	No mortar.
TR14-SU8	Fill event	sand	not described	TR14-SU5 D-9	E: D-7	Sand bedding for slab floor.
TR14-SU9	Fill event	silty clay	yellowish brown (10YR5/6)	TR14-SU6 TR14-SU8		
TR14-SU10	Barracks A porch foundation	sandstone	NA	TR14-SU7, TR14-SU4 ?	E: TR10-SU4	

Table 13. Description of Stratigraphic Units in Test Unit D (D).

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
D-SU1	Fill event; modern ground surface	silty clay loam	dk. yellowish brown (10YR3/4)	NA D-SU2	C: TR4-SU1; E: TR10-SU1	Modern ground surface. Contains plaster, brick, stone, wire nails, ceramics, bone, glass, ferrous metal, etc.
D-SU2	Fill event	brick, sand and stone rubble	dk. brown (10YR4/4)	D-SU1 D-SU4	E: TR10-SU2	In north half of unit only. Other artifacts include glass, whiteware, ferrous metal and copper flashing.
D-SU3	Fill event	charcoal, clinkers, and asphalt	black (10YR2/1)	D-SU4 D-SU5	C: TR4-SU4; E: TR10-SU3	From 19th c. courthouse/jail furnace or 20th c. walkway/parking lot on west side of building.
D-SU4	Sewer trench	loamy sand	dk. brown (10YR3/3)	D-SU2 D-SU3	NA	East-west trench through center of test unit. Contains bricks, stone, and plaster.
D-SU5	Fill event	wall plaster	pale brown (10YR6/3)	D-SU3 D-SU6	E:TR10-SU5	A white plaster stratum incorporating brick and stone fragments, copper flashing, and a variety of glass and metal artifacts.
D-SU6	Fill event	building material	dk. brown (10YR4/3)	D-SU5 D-SU9, D-SU10	C: TR4-SU5; E: TR10-SU6	Building material, largely brick, as well as slate, and mortar. Black glass Wm. McCully & Co. bottle fragments at base date interface between D-SU6 and D-SU7 to sometime between 1841 and 1886 (Toulouse 1971:351-353).
D-SU7	Fill event	sand	yellowish red (5YR4/6)	D-SU10 D-SU9	C: TR6-SU9? E: TR10-SU7	This is the sand bedding for a stone floor.
D-SU8	Natural stratum	silty clay	yellowish brown (5YR5/4) and black mottles	D-SU7, D-SU9 NA	C: T1-SU18; E: TR10-SU8	Culturally sterile.

Table 13. Continued.

SU No.	Identification	Texture	Munsell Color	SU(s) Above SU(s) Below	Equal To (E:) Or Correlates With (C:)	Comment
D-SU9	Trench packed with brick fragments	sandy clay and brick	yellowish brown (5YR5/4)	D-SU7 D-SU8	C: D-SU7	
D-SU10	Stone slab floor	sandstone	NA	D-SU6 D-SU7	C: TR10-SU9	Partially intact stone slab floor in the north half of Barracks A-courthouse's west porch enclosure.
D-SU11	Barracks A W. porch foundation	sandstone and mortar	NA	D-SU8 D-SU7	C: TR10-SUI4	

Table 14. Artifacts recovered from the excavations.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
1	ST A-0	Waterline	0-12" bs	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, lump of ornamental crushed lead	
2	ST A-20	Waterline	0-12" bs	non-ferrous metal	1	complete square metal buckle?, plain, no tine	
3	ST A-20	Waterline	12-22" bs	brick	1	incomplete, dull red brick, no markings, some mortar	
4	ST A-60	Waterline	0-12" bs	porcelain	1	fragment, white, hand-painted, thin rim	
5	ST A-60	Waterline	0-12" bs	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, small thin curved, plain	
5	ST A-60	Waterline	0-12" bs	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, metal clip w/wire base	Washburne ..Mar 87, 94..Feb 4, 96.
5	ST A-60	Waterline	0-12" bs	cartridge case	1	complete, rimfire, “H” mark on base, .38 cal. short	Winchester Rep. Arms Co.
6	ST A-60	Waterline	12-24" bs	bullet (minie ball)	1	complete, bullet head, .58 cal.	
7	ST A-80	Waterline	12-24" bs	yellowware	1	small fragment of yellowware	
7	ST A-80	Waterline	12-24" bs	annular ware	2	small fragments of annular ware, brown/cream/yellow	
8	ST C-10	Waterline	12-24" bs	non-ferrous metal-shell stud	1	incomplete, metal backing w/tube, pearl face deteriorated	
9	ST C-40	Waterline	0-12" bs	porcelain	1	fragment, bisque, curved, white, possible doll fragment	
9	ST C-40	Waterline	0-12" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, transfer print brown	
10	ST C-40	Waterline	12-24" bs	whiteware	2	fragment, transfer print brown	
10	ST C-40	Waterline	12-24" bs	cartridge case	1	complete, centerfire, .44 cal, WRACO S&W P, end crimped	Winchester Rep. Arms Co., 1866 to now.
11	ST C-70	Waterline	0-12" bs	ferrous metal w/bone handle	4	incomplete., bone handled metal utensil, fragments, deteriorated	
12	ST C-70	Waterline	0-12" bs	annular ware	1	small fragment, cream/brown, rim	
13	ST C-70	Waterline	12-24" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, blue edge-decorated ware, rim	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
13	ST C-70	Waterline	12-24" bs	annular ware	2	fragments, blue/white annular ware	
14	ST A-10	Wasteline	0-4" bs	clay marble	1	complete, buff colored clay marble	
15	ST A-10	Wasteline	10-19" bs	ferrous metal hook	1	complete, large hook, deteriorated	
16	ST A-50	Wasteline	0-6" bs	non-ferrous metal token	1	complete, round token, K-G Amusement Co., 25 cents	
17	ST B-40	Waterline	0-12" bs	porcelain	2	fragments, curved odd shapes, white, bisque, both reconstructed	
18	ST B-40	Waterline	12-30" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, rim, blue/white transfer print, matches w/FS Nos. 246, 261, 301	“Rhone” pattern, Staffordshire, England, 1830–1855.
19	ST B-50	Waterline	0-12" bs	glass beads	215	complete, multiple colors and varieties and sizes of beads	
20	ST B-51	Waterline	0-12" bs	whiteware	2	small fragments, Old Blue V Subclass Ie Type B Var. 4c	
21	ST B-60	Waterline	0-12" bs	curved glass	1	fragment, “black glass” bottle finish	
22	ST B-30	S. sewer line	12-24" bs	slate pencil	1	complete, 1½" long, cylindrical slate pencil	
23	ST B-30	S. sewer line	12-24" bs	bottle finish	1	incomplete, “black glass” lip and neck section	
24	ST B-60	Waterline	0-12" bs	non-ferrous suspender clasp	1	complete, cut out ornamental scroll/floral finial	
25	TU A		Strat. 1	whiteware	2	fragments, rims, undecorated	
25	TU A		Strat. 1	porcelain	1	fragment, sculpted wide rim	
26	TU A		Strat. 1	steel knife blade	1	complete, stainless steel blade and base	
27	TU A		Strat. 1	bone	3	fragments	
28	TU A		Strat. 1	flat glass	1	fragment, ornamental pressed glass, window	
28	TU A		Strat. 1	curved glass	2	fragment, jar finish, clear	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
28	TU A		Strat. 1	curved glass	1	fragment, bottle finish, clear	
28	TU A		Strat. 1	glass tube	1	fragment, cylindrical tube, closed end, medicinal use	
28	TU A		Strat. 1	curved glass	105	fragments, 4 brown, 1 lt. blue, 2 green, 96 clear	
29	TU A		Strat. 1	shell buttons	2	1 fragment, 1 complete 2-hole	
30	TU A		Strat. 1	non-ferrous metal eyelet	1	complete	
30	TU A	Lt. tan layer	11" bs	non-ferrous metal corner	1	fragment, copper?, 2 drilled holes	MADE IN U.S.A on back.
31	TU A		Strat. 1	glass marbles	2	complete, 1 blue/clear, 1 blue/white	
32	TU A		Strat. 1	crown cap	1	complete, rusty	
32	TU A		Strat. 1	ferrous metal	5	fragments, 1 thin wire, 1 thick wire, 3 unknown, all deteriorated	
32	TU A		Strat. 1	ferrous metal nails	21	complete and fragments, deteriorated, 17 wire, 2 cut, 2 nails	
33	TU A		Strat. 1	battery carbon	1	fragment, cylindrical black object	
34	TU A		Strat. 1	slate samples	5	fragments, 1 greenish, 1 purple, 2 dk. gray, 1 shingle	
35	TU A		Strat. 1	redware	2	fragments., 1 flower pot rim, 1 dk red-orange fragment	
36	TU A		Strat. 1	plaster	2	fragments, white w/impressions	
37	TU A		Strat. 1	debitage	1	fragment, bifacial working, tan chert	
38	TU A		Strat. 1	unknown	1	fragment, lithic?, pinkish color, long rectangular shape	
39	TU A		Strat. 3	lamp glass	2	rim fragments, fluted edges, clear glass	
39	TU A		Strat. 3	non-ferrous lamp part	1	complete, wide bell shape, simple linear décor	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
39	TU A		Strat. 3	whiteware	1	fragment, plain bowl rim	
39	TU A		Strat. 3	stoneware jug	1	fragment, jug rim, brown glaze both sides	
39	TU A		Strat. 3	curved glass	1	fragment, jar finish, clear	
39	TU A		Strat. 3	ferrous metal	1	complete, spike, possibly rose-head	
40	TU A		Strat. 3	non-ferrous metal	2	fragments, twisted ornamental wire	
41	TU A		Strat. 3	debitage	2	fragments, gray chert	
42	TU A		Strat. 3	ferrous metal nails	2	complete, 1 large and 1 small wire nails, very rusty	
43	TU A		Strat. 3	brick	3	fragments, 2 red-brown, 1 orange-brown w/wood glaze	
44	TU A		Strat. 3	plastic	1	fragment, red plastic, wire shape	
45	TU A		Strat. 3	plaster	2	small fragments, 1 w/impression, 1 w/black paint	
46	TU A		Strat. 3	flat glass	8	fragments, clear window	
47	TU A		Strat. 4	flat glass	3	fragments, clear window	
47	TU A		Strat. 4	curved glass	2	fragments, clear lamp glass?	
48	TU A		Strat. 6	curved glass	2	fragments, brown	
49	TU A		Strat. 6	debitage	2	fragments, 1 gray chert, 1 reddish material	
50	TU A		Strat. 6	construction material	1	fragment, dk blue gray	
51	TU A		Strat. 6	slate	1	fragment, dk gray	
52	TU A		Strat. 6	ferrous metal nail	1	complete, wire nail, badly deteriorated	
53	Tr.1 N. wall			bottle finish	1	incomplete, green, lip is intact	
54	Tr.1 N. wall	above rubble	30" bs	whiteware	9	fragments, 2 rims, 3 reconstructed plate base, 1 blue/white hand-painted	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
55	Tr.1 N. wall	mixed rubble	28" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, rim, blue/white edgeware	
56	Tr.1 N. wall	tan layer bot.	20" bs	porcelain button	1	complete, 4-hole, white, plain	
57	ST C-70	S. sewer line	9" bs	non-ferrous metal button	1	complete, silver, 4-hole, FLYER on front, PAT. DEC 9, 1924 on back	P.B. Co.
58	ST A-10	S. sewer line	0-9" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, blue/white hand-painted	
59	ST A-10	S. sewer line	0-9" bs	flat glass	1	fragment, ornamental pressed glass, window	
60	Trench 2			brick	1	fragment, soft, red-orange, uneven surface	
61	Trench 2			bone	1	fragment, scratch marks	
62	Trench 2			bullet (minie ball)	1	complete, bullet head, .58 cal.	
63	TU A		Strat. 5	slate	7	fragments, 2 purple, 1 lt. gray, 4 dk. gray	
64	TU A		Strat. 5	bone	14	mostly fragments, 1 molar	
64	TU A		Strat. 5	mollusk shell	2	complete half shells, clams	
65	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal shingling hammer	1	incomplete, head only, deteriorated	
66	TU A		Strat. 5	porcelain	2	fragments, both hand-painted, doll face	
66	TU A		Strat. 5	whiteware	14	fragments, 1 rim, 1 green/white transfer print	
66	TU A		Strat. 5	porcelain	7	fragments, glazed, white, 2 rims, light or fuse socket?	
66	TU A		Strat. 5	porcelain	4	fragments, glazed, white, 1 rim, 1 red/white hand-painted	
66	TU A		Strat. 5	stoneware	7	fragments, 2 brown, 3 brown/white, 2 ceramic drain pipe	
66	TU A		Strat. 5	curved glass	2	fragments, milk glass, plain	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
66	TU A		Strat. 5	yellowware	12	fragments, 11 have been reconstructed, tall ceramic bottle w/brown annular décor.	
67	TU A		Strat. 5	brick	2	fragments, 1 dk. red corner, 1 yellow-orange	
68	TU A		Strat. 5	debitage	11	fragments, chert, 6 lt. gray, 1 yellow/gray, 3 reddish yellow, 1 large flake	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous metal wire	1	fragment, clothespin spring?	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	copper nail	1	complete	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	crown caps	2	1 small fragment, 1 partial, both rusty	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal washers	3	all complete, rusty	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous screw w/fer upper	1	complete, deteriorated	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal screws	4	complete, badly deteriorated, different sizes	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal bolts	5	complete, dome-headed, deteriorated	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal paper clips	2	complete, rusty	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal staples	7	complete, different sizes	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal tack	1	complete, rusty	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal wire	9	fragments, different. thicknesses, rusty, deteriorated	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal hook	1	complete, deteriorated	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal carriage bolt	1	complete	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal pipe elbow	1	complete, deteriorated	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal bolts	3	complete, square-headed, deteriorated	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal can lids	2	incomplete, long, rounded edges, badly deteriorated	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal tack	1	complete, some green enamel on head	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal nails	191	complete and fragments, deteriorated, 43 wire, 28 cut, 120 nails	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal	40	tin can fragments, wire?, flat iron bar?, odd-shaped item	
69	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal chain links	2	attached, brick fragment included, deteriorated.	
70	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal wedge	1	complete, large, deteriorated.	
71	TU A		Strat. 5	coal sample	2	fragments	
72	TU A		Strat. 5	construction material	13	fragments, mortar, plaster slate, tile, brick?, concrete?	
73	TU A		Strat. 5	lead	1	fragment, odd shape	
74	TU A		Strat. 5	plastic	5	fragments, 2 beige, 1 bluish, 1 yellow, 1 textured pinkish	
75	TU A		Strat. 5	rubber	1	small fragment, curved, black	
75	TU A		Strat. 5	miscellaneous	2	fragments, unknown material, 1 dk. red curved fragment, 1 black flat tubular	
75	TU A		Strat. 5	wood pipe mouthpiece	1	complete, carved tip, threaded end	
75	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous speed lace hook	1	complete	
76	TU A		Strat. 5	cartridge case	1	complete, .22 cal short, H mark on base	Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, CT.
76	TU A		Strat. 5	cartridge case	1	complete, .22 cal , P mark on base, end pinched	Peters Cartridge Co., Kings Mills, Ohio;pre-1946.
76	TU A		Strat. 5	pencil eraser base	1	complete, no eraser	
76	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous metal eyelet	1	complete	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
76	TU A		Strat. 5	light bulb bases	2	1 complete, small; 1 incomplete, damaged, large	small, has . . U.S.A . .
76	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous metal	8	some fragments/some complete, unknown group of items	
76	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous prong fastener	1	complete, paper fastener	
76	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous metal wire	1	fragment	
77	TU A		Strat. 5	leather	20	fragments, brown, some with holes	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	flat glass	1192	fragments, clear, window	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	curved glass	564	5 milk, 2 “black,” 17 green, 1 pink, 4 blue, 19 aqua, 18 greenish, 482 clear, 32 brown	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	lamp glass	3	fragments, different varieties of lamp chimney glass, fluted rims	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	thermometers	2	fragments, 1 thin cylinder;1 thick w/white band; medical usage	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	thermometers	2	fragments, cylindrical, hollow, thermometers or stylettes for medical testing	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	glass bottle stopper	1	complete, clear, tip broken	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	ornamental window glass	14	fragments, ornamental pressed glass window	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	bottle finish	1	fragment, clear	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	bottle finish	1	fragment, clear, greenish, possibly Coke bottle	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	bottle finish	1	fragment, clear, tiny perfume bottle?, linear décor on shoulder	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	jar finish	1	fragment, clear	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	bottle base	1	fragment, small bottle w/diamond mark on base, clear, round	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
78	TU A		Strat. 5	bottle base	1	fragment, medium size bottle, plain, clear-solarized amethyst, long oval	
78	TU A		Strat. 5	jar base	1	fragment, milk glass, round, plain	
79	TU A		Strat. 5	porcelain button	1	complete, 2-hole, plain	
79	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal button	1	complete, 4-hole, textured surface, rusty	
79	TU A		Strat. 5	shell buttons	9	complete, small and large sizes, different varieties, all 2-hole	
80	TU A		Strat. 5	plaster	1	tiny fragment, white,	
81	TU A		Strat. 9	curved glass	2	fragments, aqua, “button and daisy” design, pressed glass bowl	
81	TU A		Strat. 9	curved glass	83	fragments, 1 brown, 2 green, 2 milk, 3 aqua/clear, 5 greenish/clear, 70 clear	1 bottle glass-Coca Cola, Ft. Smith AR.
81	TU A		Strat. 9	flat glass	1	fragment, ornamental pressed glass, window	
82	TU A		Strat. 9	bone	5	fragments	
83	TU A		Strat. 9	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, flat plate w/5 cut-out rectangular holes	
83	TU A		Strat. 9	non-ferrous light bulb base	1	complete, USA stamped on bottom	USA
83	TU A		Strat. 9	curved glass	1	small fragment, rounded, black or Carnival glass	
84	TU A		Strat. 9	rubber	1	fragment, black, dull	
85	TU A		Strat. 9	crown cap	1	fragment, rusty	
85	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal staple	1	complete, rusty	
85	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal	1	fragment, bent into 90-degree angle, one end flat/the other twisted	
85	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal nails	14	complete and fragments, deteriorated, 10 cut, 8 nails	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
85	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal	7	complete and fragments, deteriorated, different shapes, 2 square, 1 rounded	
86	TU A		Strat. 9	debitage	2	fragments, 1 small lt. gray chert, 1 dk. gray chert	
87	TU A		Strat. 9	porcelain button	1	complete, plain, 4-hole, white	
88	TU A		Strat. 9	porcelain	1	fragment, white, glazed, plain	
88	TU A		Strat. 9	whiteware	1	fragment, Old Blue possibly	
89	TU A		Strat. 11	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, triangular shaped piece of brass	
90	TU A		Strat. 11	porcelain	1	fragment, long narrow curved, bisque, white	
91	TU A		Strat. 11	ferrous metal nails	7	complete and fragments, deteriorated, 4 cut, 3 nails	
91	TU A		Strat. 11	ferrous metal	34	fragments, mostly from bucket, badly deteriorated, 1 long 2-pronged piece	
92	TU A		Strat. 11	plastic? pipe stem	1	complete, dk. brown, sculpted tip	
93	TU A		Strat. 11	curved glass	15	fragments, 2 greenish/clear, rest are yellowish/clear	
93	TU A		Strat. 11	bottle finish	1	complete finish includes some shoulder, yellowish/clear	
93	TU A		Strat. 11	flat glass	8	fragments, clear, window	
93	TU A		Strat. 11	flat glass	1	fragment, clear, ornamental pressed glass window	
94	TU A		Strat. 11	yellowware	1	fragment, tall ceramic bottle w/annular brown décor, matches with FS No. 66	
95	TU A		Strat. 5	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, strip of brass	
96	TU A		Strat. 5	redware	1	fragment, flowerpot fragment?	
96	TU A		Strat. 5	porcelain	2	fragments, white, glazed, plain	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
97	TU A		Strat. 5	flat glass	7	fragments, clear, window	
97	TU A		Strat. 5	curved glass	5	fragments, clear,	
98	TU A	cleanup	Strat. 5	bone	1	fragment	
99	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal nails	3	comp and fragments, deteriorated, 2 cut, 1 nail	
99	TU A		Strat. 5	ferrous metal	5	fragments, deteriorated	
100	TU A		Strat. 9	whiteware	1	fragment, purple/white hand-painted, matches w/FS No. 106	
101	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal nails	2	1 fragment, 1 complete, badly deteriorated, 2 nails	
101	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal	4	fragments, badly deteriorated	
101	TU A		Strat. 9	ferrous metal bolt	1	complete?, very rusty, dome-headed	
102	TU A		Strat. 9	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, curved	
103	TU A	pipe trench	Strat. 9	curved glass	3	fragments, 1 green, 2 clear	
103	TU A	pipe trench	Strat. 9	flat glass	12	fragments, clear, window	
104	TU A		Strat. 12	ferrous metal star	1	complete, 5-pointed star, uniform item?, rusty	
104	TU A		Strat. 12	ferrous metal tool	1	complete?, very rusty, one end 2-pronged, other end flat	
104	TU A		Strat. 12	ferrous metal nails	23	complete and fragments, 8 cut, 15 nails, badly deteriorated	
104	TU A		Strat. 12	ferrous metal	6	fragments, indeterminate lumps of deteriorated .metal	
104	TU A		Strat. 12	non-ferrous metal straight pin	1	fragment, pin tip	
105	TU A		Strat. 12	debitage	8	fragments, 7 gray chert, 1 orange chert	
105	TU A		Strat. 12	slate	3	fragments, 2 dk. gray, 1 purple	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
105	TU A		Strat. 12	stoneware	4	fragments, possibly from an inkwell, gray paste w/yellow-brown glaze	
106	TU A		Strat. 12	whiteware	9	fragments, 6 white, 2 green handpainted, 1 purple hand-painted, match w/FS No. 100	
106	TU A		Strat. 12	porcelain	1	fragment, plain, white glaze both sides, rim	
106	TU A		Strat. 12	stoneware	6	fragments, 1 yellow-brown rim and 3 fragments, 2 yellow/white	
107	TU A		Strat. 12	bone	18	fragments	
108	TU A		Strat. 12	non-ferrous metal	2	fragments, 1 lead, 1 curved brass	
108	TU A		Strat. 12	bullet (minie ball)	1	complete, .52-70 cal. Sharps, used in Sharps B.L. military rifle	
109	TU A		Strat. 12	flat glass	32	fragments, clear, window	
109	TU A		Strat. 12	curved glass	63	fragments, 15 green, 5 brown, 26 clear yellowish, 18 clear greenish	
110	Trench 6		Strat. 6	percussion cap	1	complete	
111	Trench 6	porch footing		ferrous metal nails	2	complete 2 cut nails	
112	Trench 6	gallery encl.	0 - 60" bs	plaster	1	fragment, large chunk of white wall plaster	
113	Trench 6		0 - 60" bs	ferrous metal door hinge	1	complete, large door hinge, curved end	
114	Trench 6		0 - 60" bs	non-ferrous metal	2	complete, lamp wick holder, small copper knob broken off	
115	Trench 6		0 - 60" bs	bottle finish	1	complete finish, small, aqua/clear, part of shoulder present	
115	Trench 6		unknown	bottle bases	3	fragments, “black glass,” 2 bottle bases, one has 2 reconstructed. pieces	W. McCully & Co. Pittsburgh, PA.
115	Trench 6		0 - 60" bs	bottle base	1	complete round base, aqua/clear, high domed center, no markings	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
115	Trench 6		0 - 60" bs	bottle base	1	complete oval base, clear, J---W T & Co. on base; ornamental logo and mfr. on front	W T & Co., Ft. Smith, AR.
115	Trench 6		unknown	curved glass	42	fragments, 7 clear, 34 “black glass,” 1 green	
115	Trench 6		unknown	Bitters bottle	8	fragments, 6 reconstructed; maker’s mark on panel, brown;--TTE-on other panel fragment	Dr. Von Hopf's Curaco Bitters; Chamberlain & Co; Des Moines, IA.
116	TU A		Strat. 13	ferrous metal nails	3	complete, badly deteriorated, 3 nails	
116	TU A		Strat. 13	ferrous metal	2	fragments, rusty	
117	TU A		Strat. 13	curved glass	3	fragments, green	
118	TU A		Strat. 13	bone	3	fragments	
119	TU A		Strat. 13	whiteware	1	fragment, plain	
120	TU A		Strat. 15	flat glass	1	fragment, clear, window	
121	TU A		Strat. 15	ferrous metal nails	5	fragments, badly deteriorated	
122	TU A		Strat. 14	flat glass	33	fragments, clear, window	
122	TU A		Strat. 14	curved glass	41	fragments, 6 green, 12 “black glass,” 4 brown, 5 clear, 14 aqua or greenish/clear	
123	TU A		Strat. 14	ferrous metal	5	fragments, 2 large square, 3 blobs, all rusty	
123	TU A		Strat. 14	ferrous metal nails	8	complete, very badly deteriorated, 3 cut, 5 nails	
124	TU A		Strat. 14	whiteware	10	fragments, plain, white	
125	TU A		Strat. 14	lithics	3	fragments, 1 purple chert, 1 white chert, 1 large rock w/glazed sides?	
126	TU A		Strat. 14	porcelain buttons	2	complete, 2 small white 4-hole	
127	TU A		Strat. 14	bone	14	fragments	
128	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	flat glass	16	fragments, clear, window	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
128	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	curved glass	9	fragments, clear	
129	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	ferrous metal	3	fragments, 1 folded wire, 1 pointed object	
129	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	ferrous metal wood joiner	1	complete	
129	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	crown cap	1	complete	
129	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	ferrous metal nails	44	complete and fragments, 18 wire, 26 nails, most badly deteriorated	
130	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	tin foil	1	fragment?, blob of wadded tin foil, maybe gum wrapper?	
131	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	glass marble	1	complete, white swirl/amber glass	
132	TU E		Strat. 4, 5	whiteware	1	fragment, small pearlware	
133	TU E		Strat. 6	ferrous metal nails	45	complete and fragments, 20 wire, 4 cut, 21 nails, most badly deteriorated	
133	TU E		Strat. 6	ferrous metal	6	fragments., mostly flat, thick, very rusty	
134	TU E		Strat. 6	whiteware	2	small fragments, 1 white, plain rim; 1 white/purple transfer print	
135	TU E		Strat. 6	curved glass	35	fragments, 5 white, greenish/clear, 1 aqua, 1 green, 1 “black,” 27 clear	
135	TU E		Strat. 6	flat glass	48	fragments, clear, window	
135	TU E		Strat. 6	plastic	6	fragments, 5 dk. blue-green, 1 beige	
136	TU E		Strat. 6	dime	1	complete, 1924 Liberty Head, good condition	
137	Trench 6	backdirt		glass marble	1	incomplete, half a white/turquoise marble	
138	Trench 6	backdirt		lead shot	1	complete, 25.6 g weight, 0.64" diameter	
139	TU E		Strat. 33	slate	6	fragments, 5 dk. gray shingle fragments, some drilled; 1 purple slate shingle fragment drilled	
140	TU E		Strat. 33	whiteware	1	fragment, blue/white print	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
141	TU E		Strat. 33	curved glass	2	fragments, clear	
141	TU E		Strat. 33	flat glass	1	fragment, clear, window	
142	TU E		Strat. 33	ferrous metal nails	7	complete, 4 cut, 3 nails, badly deteriorated	
143	TU E		Strat. 8	bone	4	fragments	
144	TU E		Strat. 8	whiteware	1	fragment, small pearlware	
145	TU E		Strat. 8	flat glass	21	fragments., clear, window	
145	TU E		Strat. 8	curved glass	14	fragments, 1 “black,” 1 green, 1 aqua, 11 clear	
145	TU E		Strat. 8	bottle finish	1	complete finish, medium size, aqua/clear, part of shoulder present	
146	TU E		Strat. 8	ferrous metal nails	9	complete and fragments, 4 wire, 3 cut, 2 nails, badly deteriorated	
147	TU E		Strat. 8	debitage	1	fragment, grayish brown chert	
148	TU A	bottom of level	Strat. 10	ceramic ink bottle	1	complete, yellow-brown glaze; J. Bourne & Son, Denby Pottery et al	R & J Arnold, London; other info on trademark on bottle body.
149	TU A	75" b.s.	Strat. 10	Bitters bottle	1	fragment, brown, rectangular, PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.; St. Louis, MO;ca.1885-1935.
150	TU A		Strat. 10	bone	18	fragments, some burnt	
151	TU A		Strat. 10	stoneware	3	fragments, 2 yellow-brown glaze w/gray paste;1 buff color glaze w/buff paste	
152	TU A		Strat. 10	ferrous metal nails	8	complete and fragments, badly deteriorated, 4 cut, 3 nails	
152	TU A		Strat. 10	ferrous metal	31	fragments, blobs of badly rusted and deteriorated .metal	
153	TU A	bottom of level	Strat. 10	thermometer	1	fragment, long glass cylinder, clear	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
153	TU A	bottom of level	Strat. 10	flat glass	12	fragments, clear, window	
153	TU A	bottom of level	Strat. 10	curved glass	31	fragments, 1 “black,” 2 aqua, 1 solarized amethyst, 27 clear	
153	TU A	bottom of level	Strat. 10	bottle base	1	fragment, clear, oval shape, circle with B in center mark on bottom	
153	TU A	bottom of level	Strat. 10	salt shaker	1	complete except for rim and lid, clear, octagonal	Nathan & Wight Patented.
154	TU E		Strat. 9	whiteware	2	fragments, plain, white	
155	TU E		Strat. 9	bone	9	fragments, some burnt	
156	TU E		Strat. 9	flat glass	25	fragments, clear, window	
156	TU E		Strat. 9	curved glass	53	fragments, 2 green, 1 brown, 2 clear, 48 yellowish clear (6 pieces reconstructed)	
156	TU E		Strat. 9	bottle finish	1	fragment, yellowish clear	
157	TU E		Strat. 9	ferrous metal nails	7	complete and fragments, some deteriorated, 6 cut, 1 nail	
157	TU E		Strat. 9	ferrous metal	10	fragments, rusty, mostly flat pieces	
158	TU E		Strat. 10	curved glass	2	fragments, yellowish clear	
159	TU E		Strat. 10	ferrous metal nails	4	complete and fragments, badly deteriorated, 2 cut, 2 nails	
160	TU F		Strat. 24	bone	2	fragments	
161	TU F		Strat. 24	debitage	31	fragments, all chert	
162	TU F		Strat. 24	plastic	2	fragments, 1 beige, 1 large rounded brown w/center hole	
163	TU F		Strat. 24	flat glass	31	fragments, clear, window	
163	TU F		Strat. 24	glass marble	1	complete, greenish white/brown	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
163	TU F		Strat. 24	curved glass	80	fragments, 1 “black,” 8 solarized amethyst (2 reconstructed.), 36 greenish (5 reconstructed.), 35 clear	
164	TU F		Strat. 24	non-ferrous metal ring	1	complete, cast silver, ornamental setting, child size, no stone	
164	TU F		Strat. 24	lead shot	1	complete, 3.1 g weight, 0.030 diameter	
164	TU F		Strat. 24	cartridge case	1	complete, .22 cal, rimfire, Maltese Cross mark on base	Union Cap & Chemical Co., East Alton, IL; ca. 1902–1907.
164	TU F		Strat. 24	cartridge case	1	complete, .38 cal, centerfire, WRACO .38 S & W on base	Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, CT.
165	TU F		Strat. 24	ferrous metal	4	complete and fragments, 1 possible hinge	
165	TU F		Strat. 24	ferrous metal nails	42	complete and fragments, badly deteriorated and rusty, 3 wire, 6 cut, 33 nails	
165	TU F		Strat. 24	crown cap	1	complete, rusty	
166	TU F		Strat. 24	porcelain	3	fragments, 1 white half cylinder, 1 white ribbed, 1white w/floral hand painting	
166	TU F		Strat. 24	whiteware	7	fragments, 1 Old Blue, 6 white and plain	
166	TU F		Strat. 24	stoneware?	1	fragment, odd shape, pinkish color	
167	TU F		Strat. 24	rubber	6	fragments, flat pieces, brown, deteriorated and fragile	
168	TU F		Strat. 25	bone	3	fragments	
169	TU F		Strat. 25	whiteware	7	small fragments, 4 white, plain, 1 white/blue edgeware rim, 2 Old Blue	
169	TU F		Strat. 25	stoneware	1	fragment, cream w/yellow hand paint	
169	TU F		Strat. 25	annular ware	1	fragment, brown line on pearlware?	
170	TU F		Strat. 25	flat glass	3	fragments, clear, window	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
170	TU F		Strat. 25	curved glass	9	fragments, 2 “black,” 2 yellowish, 1 greenish, 4 clear	
170	TU F		Strat. 25	bottle finish	1	fragment, clear	
171	TU F		Strat. 25	ferrous metal nails	3	fragments?, very rusty deteriorated, 3 nails	
172	TU F		Strat. 25	plastic	1	fragment, comb tooth?	
173	TU F		Strat. 25	debitage	28	fragments, large and small pieces of chert, different colors	
174	TU A	cleanup	Strat. 10	ferrous metal nail	1	fragment, complete, badly deteriorated nail	
175	TU A	cleanup	Strat. 10	flat glass	3	fragments, clear, window	
175	TU A	cleanup	Strat. 10	curved glass	2	fragments, 1 yellowish, 1 clear	
176	TU E		Strat. 11A	shell button	1	complete, small mother of pearl button w/4 tiny recessed holes	
177	TU E		Strat. 11A	bone	13	fragments	
178	TU E		Strat. 11A	flat glass	6	fragments, clear, window	
178	TU E		Strat. 11A	curved glass	34	fragments, 5 green, 8 “black,” 2 brown, 8 yellowish, 10 clear crazed or greenish	
178	TU E		Strat. 11A	bottle finish	1	fragment, clear	
179	TU E		Strat. 11A	ferrous metal nails	8	fragments and complete, 8 nails badly deteriorated, rusty blobs	
179	TU E		Strat. 11A	ferrous metal	5	fragments, rusty blobs of metal, some flat, bolt portion?	
180	TU E		Strat. 11A	whiteware	5	fragments, white, plain;1 has small green transfer print, 2 rims	
180	TU E		Strat. 11A	yellow ware	1	fragment, rim	
181	TU E		Strat. 11A	debitage	2	fragments, reddish gray chert	
182	TU E		Strat. 11B	lamp glass	1	fragment, fluted edge, clear	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
182	TU E		Strat. 11B	curved glass	6	fragments, 2 aqua, 3 yellowish, 1 clear	
183	TU E		Strat. 11B	bullet (minie ball)	1	complete head, .58 cal.	
184	TU E		Strat. 11B	bone	3	fragments	
185	TU E		Strat. 12	ferrous metal	4	fragments, 1 large unusual shape hollow object, rusty, deteriorated	
186	TU E		Strat. 12	porcelain button	1	complete, white, 4-hole	
186	TU E		Strat. 12	non-ferrous metal button	1	incomplete, round, shank, hollow, brass, poss. military, damaged front, deteriorated	
187	TU E		Strat. 12	whiteware	4	fragments, plain, pearlware	
188	TU E		Strat. 12	flat glass	11	fragments, clear, window	
188	TU E		Strat. 12	curved glass	60	fragments, 7 greenish, 1 green, 2 “black”, 1 brown, 1 yellow, 48 clear (12 reconstr.)	
188	TU E		Strat. 12	bottle finish	1	fragment, greenish, lip only	
188	TU E		Strat. 12	bottle finish	1	fragment, aqua, lip only	
189	TU E		Strat. 12	ferrous metal	1	fragment, rusty lump	
189	TU E		Strat. 12	ferrous metal nails	21	fragments. and complete, 7 cut, 14 nails, badly deteriorated, rusty	
190	TU E		Strat. 12	bone	82	fragments,	
191	TU F		Strat. 18	whiteware	3	fragments, plain, white, 1 rim	
191	TU F		Strat. 18	stoneware	3	fragments, 2 reconstructed pieces w/gray glaze, 1 reddish brown glaze	
192	TU F		Strat. 18	bone	14	fragments	
193	TU F		Strat. 18	non-ferrous metal	2	fragments, pencil eraser bases (1 has eraser)	
193	TU F		Strat. 18	non-ferrous metal	3	fragments, 1 looped wire, 1 square w/drilled hole, 1 deteriorated	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
193	TU F		Strat. 18	cartridge case	1	complete, .32 cal short; centerfire, PETERS .3---S---- on base	Peters Cartridge Co., Kings Mills, OH.
194	TU F		Strat. 18	ferrous metal nails	14	fragments, badly deteriorated, 8 cut, 6 nails	
195	TU F		Strat. 18	lamp glass	1	fragment, yellowish, fluted edge	
195	TU F		Strat. 18	curved glass	45	fragments, 3 amber, 6 yellowish, 37 clear(some crazed)	
195	TU F		Strat. 18	bottle finish	1	fragment, lip only, solarized amethyst	
195	TU F		Strat. 18	bottle finish	2	fragment, lip only, yellowish	
195	TU F		Strat. 18	bottle finish	1	fragment, wide rim (matches FS No. 207)	
196	TU E	wall scrapings	Strat. 12	bullet (minie ball)	1	complete head, .58 cal.	
197	TU E		Strat. 14	bone	51	fragments	
198	TU E		Strat. 14	ferrous metal nails	14	fragments and complete, 5 cut, 9 nails badly deteriorated, rusty blobs	
198	TU E		Strat. 14	ferrous metal	5	fragments, badly deteriorated, rusty lumps	
199	TU E		Strat. 14	debitage	2	fragments, gray chert	
200	TU E		Strat. 14	non-ferrous metal buttons	1	complete, 4-hole plain pewter	
200	TU E		Strat. 14	non-ferrous metal buttons	1	incomplete 2-piece brass military button, EXTRA QUALITY -star- on back, front missing	
200	TU E		Strat. 14	non-ferrous metal buttons	1	complete 1-piece pewter military button, eagle facing left on front, deteriorated	
201	TU E		Strat. 14	whiteware	6	fragments, 1 Old Blue, 2 white, 1 blue/white transfer, 1 green edgeware, 1 blue painted	
201	TU E		Strat. 14	annular ware	1	fragment, 1 gray-green and blue	
201	TU E		Strat. 14	yellow ware	5	fragments, all mended, shows blue on edge	
202	TU E		Strat. 14	flat glass	11	fragments, clear, window	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
202	TU E		Strat. 14	curved glass	43	fragments, 6 green (2 reconstructed), 11 “black,” 26 crazed (2 reconstructed)	
203	TU E		Strat. 14	lead shot	1	complete, 26.7 gm weight, 0.65" diameter	
204	TU E		Strat. 26	clay pipe	1	fragment, bowl fragment, plain	
205	TU F		Strat. 26	non-ferrous metal	1	fragment, brass scrap	
205	TU F		Strat. 26	percussion cap	1	complete, squashed	
206	TU F		Strat. 26	bone	3	fragments	
206	TU F		Strat. 26	whiteware	1	fragment, pearlware rim	
206	TU F		Strat. 26	stoneware	1	fragment, paste only	
207	TU F		Strat. 26	bottle finish	1	incomplete, yellowish, wide rim (matches w/FS No. 195)	
207	TU F		Strat. 26	bottle finish	1	fragment, greenish, lip only	
207	TU F		Strat. 26	curved glass	20	fragments, 2 green, 1 greenish, 4 aqua, 3 yellowish, the rest are crazed/clear	
208	TU F		Strat. 26	whiteware	7	fragments, plain,	
209	TU F		Strat. 26	ceramic pipe	1	incomplete, most of pipe bowl, brownish color	
210	TU F		Strat. 26	ferrous metal	3	fragments, possibly a horseshoe, 2 metal blobs. deteriorated	
210	TU F		Strat. 26	ferrous metal nails	1	complete, completely encrusted nail	
211	TU F		Strat. 18	curved glass	3	fragments, clear	
212	TU F		Strat. 18	ferrous metal nails	2	comp, 2 badly deteriorated nails	
213	TU F		Strat. 29	debitage	1	fragment, white chert	
214	TU F		Strat. 29	bottle base	1	fragment, “black glass”	
215	TU F		Strat. 29	ferrous metal nails	4	fragments and complete, 1 wire, 1 cut, 2 nails, badly deteriorated	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
216	TU F		Strat. 27	ferrous metal nails	13	fragments and complete, nails badly deteriorated and completely encrusted	
217	TU F		Strat. 27	ceramic pipe	1	incomplete pipe bowl, grayish color w/circle ornamentation near rim	
218	TU F		Strat. 27	non-ferrous metal button	1	complete 4-hole pewter	
218	TU F		Strat. 27	non-ferrous metal button	1	complete small 2-piece brass domed military button,	Scovills & Co. - EXTRA; Waterbury, CT; 1840–1850.
218	TU F		Strat. 27	non-ferrous metal button	1	complete 2-piece brass military button, back deteriorated	
219	TU F		Strat. 27	stoneware	2	fragments, 1 yellow-brown glaze, 1 gray glaze	
219	TU F		Strat. 27	annular ware	1	fragment, dk. brown-white-blue-gray pattern	
219	TU F		Strat. 27	whiteware	15	fragments, plain; 1 thick fragment has black writing	
219	TU F		Strat. 27	yellow ware	1	fragment, brown rim	
220	TU F		Strat. 27	bone	2	fragments,	
221	TU F		Strat. 27	flat glass	1	fragment, clear, window	
221	TU F		Strat. 27	curved glass	12	fragments, 3 yellowish, 3 aqua, 6 clear	
222	TU F		Strat. 27	lead shot	1	complete, 2.1 g weight, 0.28" diameter	
223	TU F		Strat. 27	unknown	1	fragment, thick dk. gray cylindrical object	
224	Trench 3	E. end	rubble layer	curved glass	1	fragment, thick greenish	
225	TU E		Strat. 15	bone	42	fragments	
226	TU E		Strat. 15	brick	1	fragment, yellow clay w/gray wood ash glaze on one side	
227	TU E		Strat. 15	ferrous metal nail	1	complete, deteriorated and encrusted	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
228	TU E		Strat. 15	whiteware	12	fragments, 2 hand-painted plate (reconstructed), 4 blue, 3 purple transfer, 1 black transfer	
229	TU E		Strat. 15	flat glass	7	fragments, 1 yellowish, 1 “black”	
230	TU E		Strat. 16	whiteware	10	fragments, 5 blue, 1 purple transfer, 2 blue hand paint, 1 plain, 1 blue/white	
231	TU E		Strat. 16	flat glass	18	fragments, clear, window	
231	TU E		Strat. 16	curved glass	14	fragments, 2 “black,” 2 aqua, 3 green, 7 clear/crazed	
232	TU E		Strat. 16	non-ferrous metal	1	complete, the letter “G,” uniform or other military item?	
233	TU E		Strat. 16	debitage	3	fragments, 2 grayish chert, 1 red/gray dark chert	
234	TU E		Strat. 16	ferrous metal nails	11	complete and fragments, rusty, badly deteriorated, 6 cut, 5 nails	
235	TU E		Strat. 16	bone	30	fragments	
236	TU E		Strat. 16	bottle neck	1	incomplete, central portion of neck, greenish, crazed	
237	TU E		Strat. 16	mortar	2	fragment, beige color	
238	TU E		Strat. 16	proj. point base	1	fragment, base only, pinkish chert	
239	TU E		Strat. 16	brick sample no. 1	2	complete, 1 is 3½" x 8", glaze, gray core; 1 is $4^{1}/_{8}$" x 8½", buff-pink, red core, glaze	
240	TU E		Strat. 16	brick sample no. 2	2	complete, 1 is 4¼" x 8½", buff core; 1 is $4^{1}/_{8}$" x 8½", buff-pink, buff-pink core	
241	TU D		Strat. 1	plastic	4	fragments, 1 dk. gray item, 3 thin grayish	
242	TU D		Strat. 1	whiteware	3	fragments. plain, 1 rim	
243	TU D		Strat. 1	bone	10	fragments	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
244	TU D		Strat. 1	flat glass	8	fragments, clear, window	
244	TU D		Strat. 1	curved glass	20	fragments, 1 “black,” 1 green, 1 clear w/ROC letters, others clear	
244	TU D		Strat. 1	glass bottle stopper	2	complete, aqua, 2 pieces mended	Lea & Perrins, (Worcestershire sauce).
245	TU D		Strat. 1	ferrous metal	2	fragment and complete, 1 ornamental tack or stud?, 1 long thin piece	
245	TU D		Strat. 1	ferrous metal nails	3	complete, 1 cut, 1 wire, 1 nail, some deteriorated	
245	TU D		Strat. 1	copper nails	2	complete, 2 wire	
246	TU D	bottom of level	Strat. 4	whiteware	2	fragments, blue/white transfer pattern, matches w/FS Nos. 18, 261, 301	“Rhone” pattern, Staffordshire, England 1830–1855.
246	TU D	bottom of level	Strat. 4	stoneware	1	fragment, rim, lt. gray glaze	
247	TU D		Strat. 2	flat glass	6	fragments, clear, window	
247	TU D		Strat. 2	curved glass	12	fragments, all clear, 2 pieces of bottle shoulder reconstructed.	
247	TU D		Strat. 2	bottle base	1	complete base, oval, no markings	
248	TU D		Strat. 2	whiteware	1	fragment, plain	
248	TU D		Strat. 2	stoneware	1	fragment, lt. gray glaze	
249	TU D		Strat. 2	ferrous metal nails	6	complete?, badly deteriorated, 6 cut	
250	TU D		Strat. 2	non-ferrous metal strip	1	fragment, 5 holes punched in it	
251	TU D		Strat. 5	copper flashing	11	complete and fragments, some w/holes, architectural use near roof	
252	TU D		Strat. 5	curved glass	22	fragments, 1 brown crazed, 1 milk, 2 green, 7 “black” (2 reconstructed.), 11 clear crazed	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
253	TU D		Strat. 5	ferrous metal nails	106	complete and fragments, 18 cut, 88 nails totally encrusted	
254	TU D		Strat. 5	glass bottle	1	complete, aqua crazed, no markings	
255	TU D		Strat. 5	flat glass	3	fragments, clear, window	
256	TU D		Strat. 5	bone	4	fragments	
257	TU D		Strat. 5	slate	1	fragment, purple slate shingle	
258	TU D		Strat. 5	brick w/mortar	1	fragment, lt. red-orange brick, mortar encrusted on one side	
259	TU D		Strat. 6	bricks w/mortar	2	1 complete and 1 fragment, 2 lt. red-orange bricks attached by mortar	
260	TU D		Strat. 6	flat glass	20	fragments, clear, window	
261	TU D		Strat. 6	whiteware	4	fragments, 1 plate rim, 3 pieces match w/FS Nos. 18, 246, 301 - blue transfer print	“Rhone” pattern, Staffordshire, England 1830–1855.
261	TU D		Strat. 6	stoneware	3	fragments, gray glaze	
262	TU D		Strat. 6	ferrous metal nails	47	fragments and complete, deteriorated and encrusted, 7 cut, 40 nails	
263	TU D		Strat. 6	slate	3	fragments, 1 dk. gray and 2 purple shingles	
264	TU D		Strat. 6	curved glass	1	fragment, clear crazed	
265	TU D		Strat. 6	bone	10	fragments,	
266	TU D		Strat. 6	copper flashing	7	complete and fragments, some w/holes, architectural use near roof	
267	TU D		Strat. 6	debitage	1	fragment	
268	TU D		Strat. 6	mortar	2	fragments	
269	TU G		Strat. 8	debitage	10	fragments, mostly lt. gray chert	
270	TU G		Strat. 8	whiteware	1	fragment, plain	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
270	TU G		Strat. 8	stoneware	3	fragments, 1 glazed tile?, 1 metallic glaze, 1 reddish brown dull glaze	
271	TU G		Strat. 8	ferrous metal nails	16	fragments and complete, badly deteriorated, 5 wire, 11 nails	
272	TU G		Strat. 8	flat glass	8	fragments, clear, window	
272	TU G		Strat. 8	curved glass	31	fragments, 1 green, 3 aqua, 27 clear (3 reconstructed)	
273	TU G		Strat. 8	plaster	1	fragment	
274	TU G		Strat. 8	bone	6	fragments	
275	TU G		Strat. 9	lead	6	fragments	
276	TU G		Strat. 9	flat glass	18	fragments, clear, window	
277	TU G		Strat. 9	bone	2	fragments	
278	TU G		Strat. 9	ferrous metal nails	16	fragments and complete, slightly encrusted, 15 wire, 1 nail	
279	TU G		Strat. 9	whiteware	2	fragments, rims, blue edgeware 2 reconstructed.	
280	ST A-130	Waterline	5-15" bs	ferrous metal knife handle	1	complete but badly deteriorated, core only present	
281	ST A-140	Waterline	0-6" bs	lithics	2	complete?, 1 beige chert, 1 mottled gray chert	
282	ST A-140	Waterline	0-6" bs	ferrous metal	1	complete?, round, ¼" thick x $1^{3}/_{8}$" diameter, badly deteriorated	
283	TU G		Strat. 11	ferrous metal nails	5	complete and fragments, 3 cut, 2 nails, badly deteriorated	
283	TU G		Strat. 11	ferrous metal	2	fragments, very deteriorated	
284	TU G		Strat. 11	whiteware	2	fragments, pearlware, 1 has anchor and "--ENPORT" maker's mark on back	W. Davenport & Co.; Longport, Staffordshire Pottery; ca.1805–1887.

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
285	TU G		Strat. 11	flat glass	6	fragments, clear, window	
285	TU G		Strat. 11	curved glass	7	fragments, 1 green, 5 greenish clear, 1 “black”	
286	TU G		Strat. 12	ferrous metal nail	1	incomplete, broken cut nail, encrusted	
287	TU G		Strat. 12	whiteware	3	fragments, 1 purple transfer, 1 black transfer, 1 Old Blue	
288	TU G		Strat. 12	flat glass	3	fragments, clear, window	
288	TU G		Strat. 12	curved glass	1	fragment, green crazed	
289	TU G		Strat. 12	mortar	1	fragment	
290	TU G		Strat. 13	bone	6	fragments	
291	TU G		Strat. 13	annular ware	1	fragment, yellow -cream-brown color	
291	TU G		Strat. 13	whiteware	11	fragments, including 1 Old Blue, 1 green edgeware rim, 1 green-2 blue-1 brown-1 purple transfer	
292	TU G		Strat. 13	flat glass	15	fragments, clear, window	
293	TU G		Strat. 13	debitage	1	fragment, beige-brown chert	
294	TU G		Strat. 13	ferrous metal nails	30	complete and fragments, 9 cut, 21 nails badly deteriorated, encrusted	
295	ST B-120	Waterline	4-12" bs	debitage	5	fragments, lt. gray chert	
296	ST B-120	Waterline	0-4" bs	debitage	1	fragments, lt. gray chert	
297	TU D		Strat. 7	debitage	1	fragment, dk. pink chert	
298	TU D		Strat. 7	flat glass	18	fragments, clear, window	
298	TU D		Strat. 7	curved glass	7	fragments, 3 green, 2 greenish clear, 2 clear	
299	TU D		Strat. 7	bullet (minie ball)	1	complete head, .58 cal.	
300	TU D		Strat. 7	mollusk shell	1	fragment, fresh water clam	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
301	TU D		Strat. 7	whiteware	16	fragments, 11 blue transfer (7 reconstructed), 4 plain (2 reconstructed), 1 mottled lt. blue	11 are “Rhone” pattern, Staffordshire, Eng. 1830–1855.
302	TU D		Strat. 7	ferrous metal nails	3	complete?, 3 totally encrusted nails	
303	ST B-140	Waterline	5-11" bs	ferrous metal nail	1	complete, deteriorated nail	
304	ST B-140	Waterline	5-11" bs	lithics	5	fragments, beige and orange-brown chert pebbles	
305	ST B-140	Waterline	5-11" bs	curved glass	1	fragment, clear w/maker's mark “--- RAUSS” et al.	
306	ST C-130	Waterline	10-24" bs	debitage	3	fragments, gray chert	
307	ST C-140	Waterline	5-12" bs	debitage	6	fragments, mostly lt. gray chert	
308	ST C-140	Waterline	5-12" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, blue transfer print	
309	TU G		Strat. 14	curved glass	1	fragment, “black”	
310	TU G		Strat. 14	bone	1	fragment	
311	TU G		Strat. 14	debitage	2	fragments, 1 pinkish and 1 red/gray chert	
312	TU G		Strat. 14	ferrous metal nails	3	complete and fragment, 2 cut, 1 nail, badly deteriorated	
313	TU G		Strat. 14	curved glass	3	fragments, 2 clear, 1 greenish	
313	TU G		Strat. 14	flat glass	3	fragments, clear, window	
314	TU G		Strat. 15	non-ferrous metal	1	incomplete, key-shaped	
315	TU G		Strat. 15	curved glass	13	fragments, 5 green crazed, 7 greenish, 1 clear	
316	TU G		Strat. 15	ferrous metal	1	incomplete?, rectangular shape, badly deteriorated and encrusted	
316	TU G		Strat. 15	ferrous metal nails	12	complete and fragments, 3 cut, 9 nails, badly deteriorated and encrusted	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
317	TU G		Strat. 15	whiteware	3	fragments, 1 Old Blue, 1 green transfer print, 1 pearlware	
318	TU G		Strat. 15	debitage	5	fragments, all from mottled pink-gray-beige chert	
319	TU G		Strat. 16	ferrous metal nails	19	complete and fragments, 5 cut, 14 nails, badly deteriorated and rusty	
320	TU G		Strat. 16	curved glass	36	fragments, 18 green crazed, 3 greenish, 1 “black,” 15 clear	
320	TU G		Strat. 16	bottle base	2	fragments, “black”	
320	TU G		Strat. 16	bottle finish	1	fragment, “black,” part of lip	
320	TU G		Strat. 16	flat glass	47	fragments, clear, window	
321	TU G		Strat. 16	bone	4	fragments, 1 complete knuckle	
322	TU G		Strat. 16	whiteware	4	fragments, 2 black transfer print, 1 blue-white	
323	TU G		Strat. 16	debitage	29	fragments, mottled color beige-pinkish-gray-brown chert	
324	TU D	builder’s trench?	Strat. 8?	curved glass	1	fragment, green	
325	TU D	builder’s trench?	Strat. 8?	ferrous metal nail	1	complete?, totally encrusted nail	
326	Trench 4A		37" bs	bricks w/mortar	2	complete pinkish brown brick, incomplete pinkish brown limed brick w/mortar	
327	TU G		Strat. 17	ferrous metal	18	complete and fragments, 14 cut, 4 nails, badly deteriorated, encrusted	
328	TU G		Strat. 17	whiteware	1	fragment, pearlware rim	
329	TU G		Strat. 17	flat glass	5	fragments, clear, window	
329	TU G		Strat. 17	curved glass	11	fragments, 1 “black,” 3 green crazed, 2 greenish, 5 aqua	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
330	TU G		Strat. 17	snail shell	1	complete	
331	TU G		Strat. 17	debitage	16	fragments, beige-pink-gray chert	
332	ST B-50	Waterline	0-8" bs	flotation-glass beads	161	complete, many colors “seed” beads, 1 faceted aqua, 1 faceted amber	
333	ST B-50	Waterline	0-8" bs	flotation-curved glass	2	fragments, 1 clear, 1 brown	
333	ST B-50	Waterline	0-8" bs	flotation-flat glass	2	fragments, clear, window	
334	ST B-50	Waterline	0-8" bs	flotation-debitage?	5	fragments, mostly lt. gray chert	
335	ST B-50	Waterline	0-8" bs	flotation-whiteware	2	fragments of glaze, 1 dk. blue, 1 black-white	
336	Trench 6	original foundation.	unknown (deep)	brick	1	incomplete?, odd shape, 6" x 8½", porous and light weight	
1473	1473			brick w/mortar	1	incomplete pinkish brown 4¼" wide, 3 pieces of mortar included	
337	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	bottle	1	complete, small wide-mouth, no markings, clear	
337	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	curved glass	2	fragments, clear (1 is crazed)	
337	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	jar	1	complete, maker’s seal on front, clear, wide-mouth	Globe Pickle Co.; St. Louis & Chicago; ca. 1882–1907.
337	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	bottle	1	complete, small aqua crazed medicine bottle, no markings	
338	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	ferrous metal nails	2	complete and fragment, 1 wire, 1 cut	
339	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	bone	1	incomplete, large	
340	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	non-ferrous metal	1	complete kerosene lamp burner	
341	Trench 7		0-46.5" bs	ferrous metal wire	1	incomplete, large circular wire clamp?	
342	Tr. 7 and 8	Ctr. Baulk	0-62" bs	curved glass	2	fragments, 1 clear, 1 brown	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
342	Tr. 7 and 8	Ctr. Baulk	0-62" bs	lamp chimney glass	1	fragment, clear, fluted rim	
342	Tr. 7 and 8	Ctr. Baulk	0-62" bs	flat glass	2	fragments, clear, window	
342	Tr. 7 and 8	Ctr. Baulk	0-62" bs	ornamental window glass	1	fragment, clear, ornamental pressed glass used for window	
343	Tr. 7 and 8	Ctr. Baulk	0-62" bs	ferrous metal nails	2	complete, 2 cut	
344	Trench 8	N. 1/2	0-43" bs	curved glass	1	fragment, clear	
344	Trench 8	N. 1/2	0-43" bs	flat glass	4	fragments, clear, window	
344	Trench 8		0-49" bs	bottle base	1	incomplete, rounded, yellowish, no markings	
344	Trench 8		0-49" bs	bottle base	1	fragment, oval, clear, part of maker's mark-"LL ½" on bottom	
344	Trench 8		0-49" bs	curved glass	16	fragments, 2 yellowish, 1 brown, 1 "black," 1 green, 2 aqua, 2 amethyst, 1 greenish, 6 clear	
344	Trench 8		0-49" bs	flat glass	19	fragments, clear, window	
344	Trench 8		0-49" bs	ornamental window glass	1	fragment, ornamental pressed glass used for window	
345	Trench 8		0-49" bs	debitage	1	fragment, lt. gray chert	
346	Trench 8	N. 1/2	0-43" bs	slate shingle	1	fragment, purple slate, one drilled hole	
347	Trench 8		0-49" bs	plaster on stone	1	fragment, white plaster on beige porous stone, from wall?	
348	Trench 8		0-49" bs	bone	5	fragments	
349	Trench 8		0-49" bs	ferrous metal nails	4	complete, 2 wire, 2 cut, some encrusted	
350	Trench 8	N. 1/2	0-43" bs	ferrous metal nails	1	complete, 1 cut, badly deteriorated	
351	Trench 8		0-49" bs	ferrous metal pipe cap	1	complete, large round, 5½" diameter	
352	Trench 8		0-49" bs	non-ferrous light bulb base	1	complete, slightly smashed, "---S--" mark on base-partly destroyed	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
353	Trench 8		0-49" bs	stoneware	1	fragment, brown glaze, possibly base fragment	
354	Trench 8	N. 1/2	0-43" bs	whiteware	1	fragments, plain, 1 rim	
355	Trench 8		0-49" bs	whiteware	5	fragments, 1 rim, 3 bases, 1 blue-green hand-painted	
355	Trench 8		0-49" bs	whiteware	1	fragment, bowl base, maker's mark (lion w/banner - Ironstone - E.T.P.--)	East Trenton Pottery Co.; Trenton, NJ; 1890s.
356	Trench 8		0-49" bs	plastic	3	fragments, white	
357	Trench 8		0-49" bs	ceramic sewer pipe w/concrete	1	fragment, reddish brown glazed, concrete on inside	
358	Trench 8		0-49" bs	brick	1	incomplete unusual narrow (2½" across) w/circular hollow core	
359	Trench 8		0-49" bs	bottle finish w/lid	1	complete finish of yellowish large bottle, non-ferrous lid remains on threads, screw top	
360	Trench 10		all levels	non-ferrous metal tubing	1	fragment, 9½" long x ¼"diameter metal tubing	
361	Trench 10		all levels	ferrous metal nails	3	complete, 3 cut, badly deteriorated and encrusted	
362	Trench 10		all levels	bottle base	1	complete base, "black" glass, maker's mark on bottom	W. McCully & Co.; Pittsburgh, PA.
362	Trench 10		all levels	curved glass	2	fragments, green crazed	
362	Trench 10		all levels	bottle finish	1	complete finish, clear-crazed	
363	Trench 10		all levels	bone	1	incomplete vertebra	
364	Trench 11	top of foundation.		non-ferrous metal button	1	complete, brass military, General Service Army, enlisted ranks 1850–1865	Scovill Mfg. Co.; Waterbury CT; 1850–1865.
365	Trench 11			incandescent light bulb base	1	complete base, non-ferrous metal and porcelain base?	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
365	Trench 11			copper flashing	1	complete length, 2 drilled holes	
366	Trench 11			debitage	1	fragment, beige chert	
367	Trench 11	under slab		stone “marble”	1	complete, 1" diameter., lt. gray color	
368	Trench 11			curved glass	4	fragments, 1 clear, 1 greenish, 2 brown	
368	Trench 11			bottle base	1	complete base, brown, square, no markings	
368	Trench 11			bottle finish	2	incomplete finish w/portion of shoulder, brown, 2 pieces reconstructed	
368	Trench 11			flat glass	2	fragments, clear, window	
369	Trench 11			bone	3	fragments	
370	Trench 11	top of foundation.		whiteware	1	fragment, plain	
371	Trench 11			slag	1	fragment	
372	Trench 12	well		flat glass	10	fragments, clear, window	
372	Trench 12	well		curved glass	13	fragments, clear	
372	Trench 12	well		bottle finish	2	fragments, same or similar bottle, clear	
372	Trench 12	well		jar finish	1	fragment, clear, screw top	
373	Trench 12	well		glass marble	1	complete, white w/yellowish streak, slightly chipped	
374	Trench 12	well		whiteware	2	fragments, 1 small fragment has raised pattern, plain	
375	Trench 12	well		ceramic sewer pipe	2	fragments, 1 thick w/purplish-brown glaze, 1 reddish-gray metallic glaze	
376	Trench 12	well		ferrous metal nails	2	complete and fragment, large one is badly deteriorated, 2 cut	
377	Trench 12	well		non-ferrous metal handle	1	complete, T-shaped brass handle	
378	Trench 12	well		penny	1	complete, 1980 D Lincoln Head penny	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
379	Trench 12	well		debitage	3	fragments, lt. gray chert	
380	Trench 13			bottle	1	complete, plain brown crazed square bottle, screw top	
380	Trench 13			curved glass	1	fragment, clear(white crazed)	
380	Trench 13			flat glass	1	fragment, clear greenish	
381	Trench 13			non-ferrous metal plating	1	complete?, possible piece of copper flashing, no holes	
381	Trench 13			kerosene lamp burner	1	complete, ornamental prongs, base part partially torn off	
382	Trench 13			ferrous metal nails	6	complete, 5 cut, 1 nail deteriorated and encrusted	
383	Trench 13			stoneware	5	fragments, 3 brown + brown glaze, 1 brown + gray glaze, 1 brown + buff glaze	
384	Trench 13			ferrous metal nut	1	complete, square nut 1¾" wide	
385	Trench 13			wood	1	fragment, from inside lamp burner	
386	Trench 14	rubble layer		copper flashing	1	complete, two holes in middle, used architecturally by roof	
386	Trench 14	rubble layer		copper nail	1	complete, used in roof	
387	Trench 14	rubble layer	34" bs	wood	5	fragments	
388	Trench 14		surface	ferrous metal screw	1	complete	
388	Trench 14	rubble layer		ferrous metal screw	1	incomplete, totally encrusted	
388	Trench 14	rubble layer		ferrous metal nails	3	complete and fragment, 1 cut, 2 nails badly deteriorated w/mortar chunks	
388	Trench 14			ferrous metal nails	2	complete, 2 wire	
388	Trench 14	rubble layer		ferrous metal bolts?	2	fragments?, large badly deteriorated and encrusted bolts?	
389	Trench 14			debitage	2	fragments, lt. gray chert	

Table 14. Continued.

FCat	Horizon	Area	Depth	Object Name	Qty.	Description	Manufacture
390	Trench 14	rubble layer		curved glass	1	fragment, yellowish stain	
390	Trench 14	rubble layer		bottle finish	1	incomplete, solarized amethyst, broken off below neck	
390	Trench 14			flat glass	16	fragments, clear, window	
391	Trench 14	rubble layer	14" bs	medicine bottle	1	complete, greenish crazed panel bottle w/cork remnant	
392	Trench 14		31" bs	medicine bottle	1	complete, aqua crazed panel bottle w/maker's mark on one panel	Shiloh's Consumption Cure; S.C. Wells; Leroy, NY; ca.1873-1906.
393	Trench 14			plastic	3	fragments and incomplete, 1 fluorescent pink, 1 yellow-clear, 1 dk. red opaque geometric item	
394	Trench 14	rubble layer	34" bs	leather boot no. 1	2	fragment of leather heel and back cuff, fragile, deteriorated	
394	Trench 14	rubble layer	33" bs	leather boot no. 2	3	fragments, boot heel and 2 back cuffs, fragile, deteriorated	
394	Trench 14	rubble layer	30" bs	leather boot no. 3	5	fragments, boot heel and leather fragments, fragile, deteriorated	
395	Trench 15		0-44" bs	curved glass	4	fragments, 1 clear.1 green, 1 aqua panel, 1 white translucent	
395	Trench 15		0-44" bs	bottle base	1	fragment, greenish clear, OP 5 G2 on bottom side, Coca Cola bottle most likely	Fort Smith, ARK. on base (Coca Cola likely).
395	Trench 15		0-44" bs	bottle base	1	fragment, aqua, DEC 17 61 and PAT NOV 26 , stamp w/218 all on bottom	
396	Trench 15	porch foundation.	0-44" bs	stoneware	1	fragment, buff and gold spackle glaze, flat piece	
397	Trench 15		0-44" bs	bone	1	incomplete, bird bone	
				TOTAL	6150		

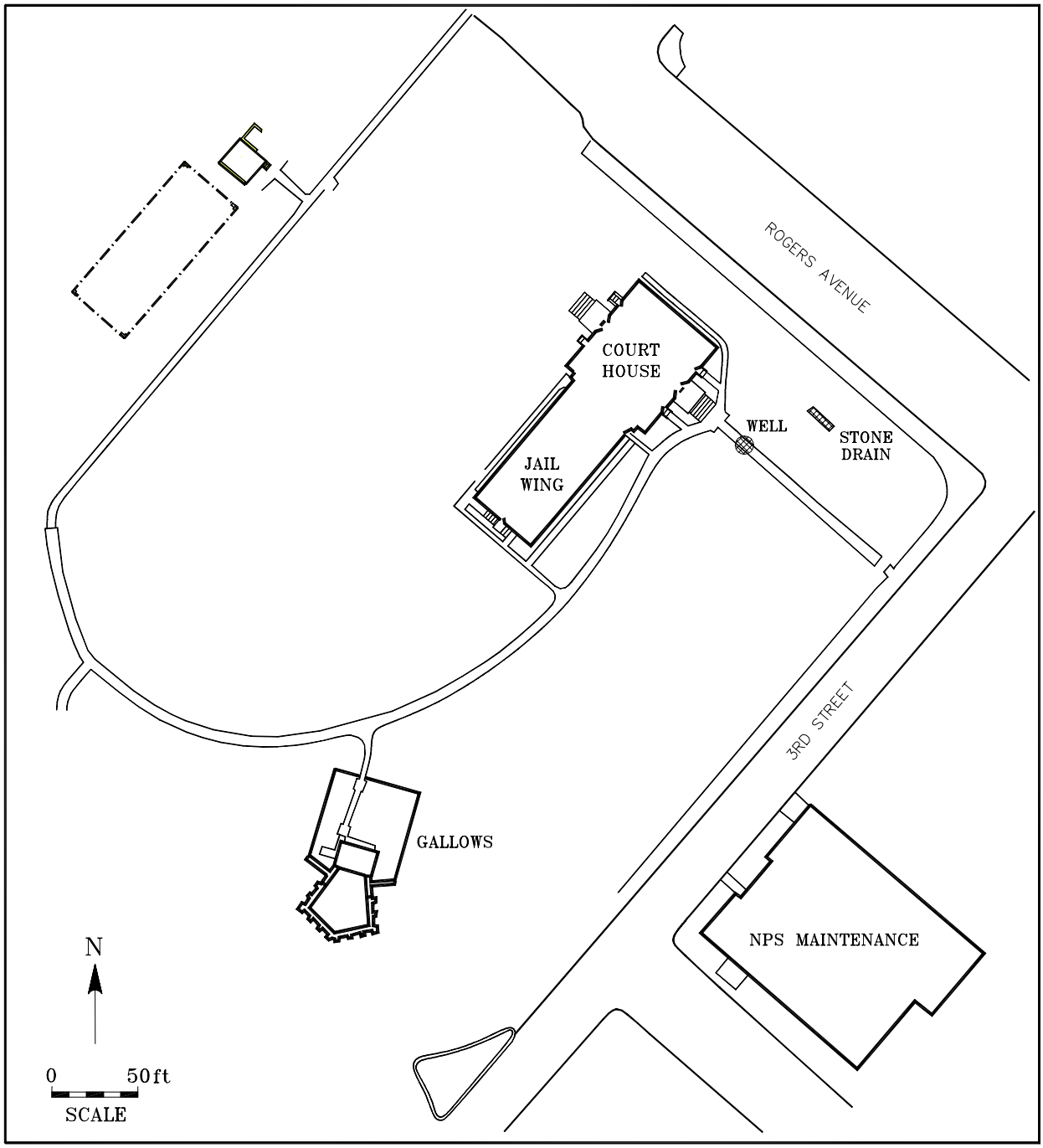


Figure 1. Plan of Fort Smith showing courthouse/jail complex area.

Figure 2. View of the courthouse/jail prior to commencement of excavations.

Figure 3. An 1865 photograph of the barracks. Note the porches supporting columns and the open gallery below the porch.

Figure 4. An 1875 photograph of the barracks. Note the gallery below the porch is infilled and whitewashed.

Figure 5. Excavations under way at the courthouse/jail complex.

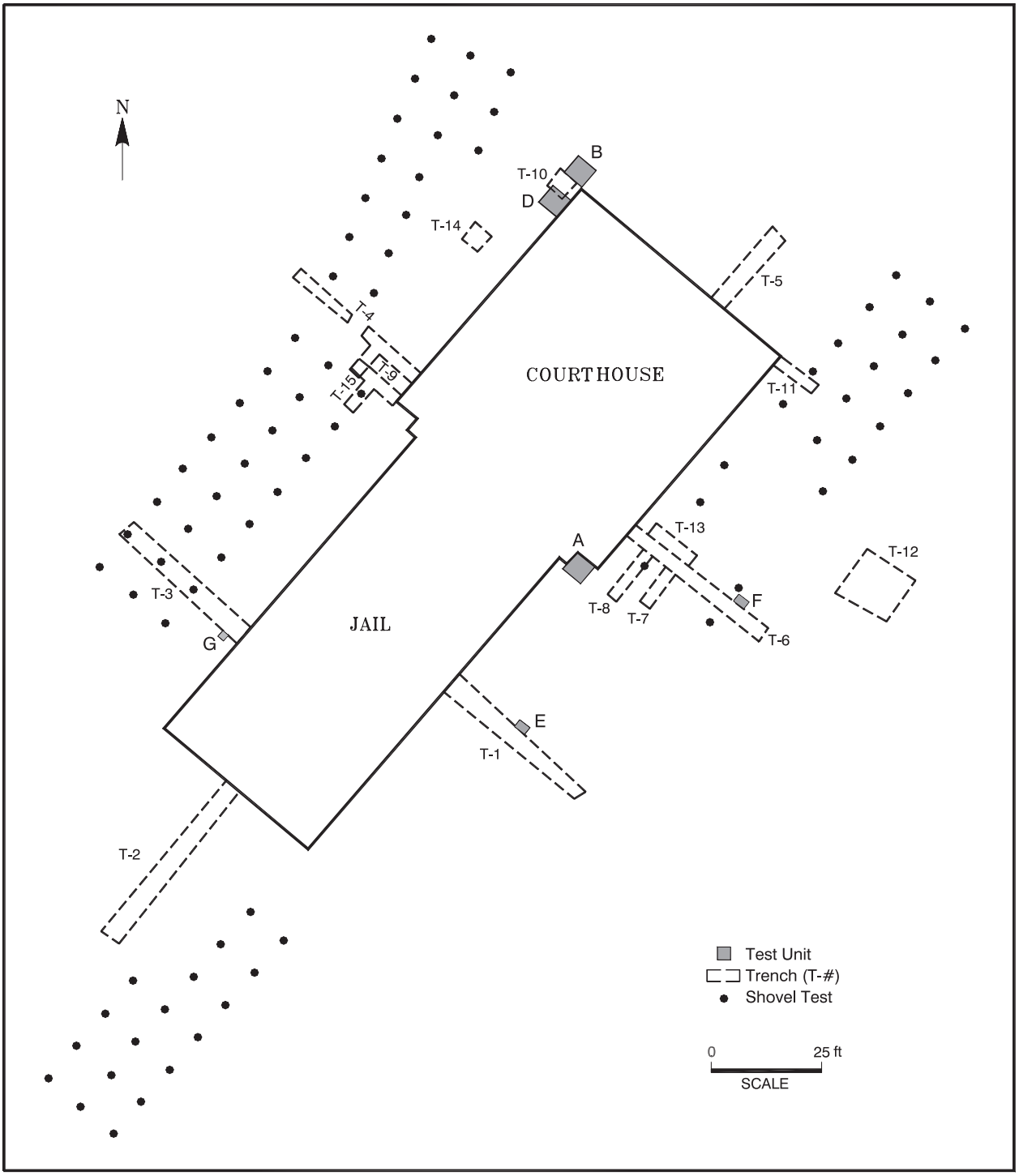
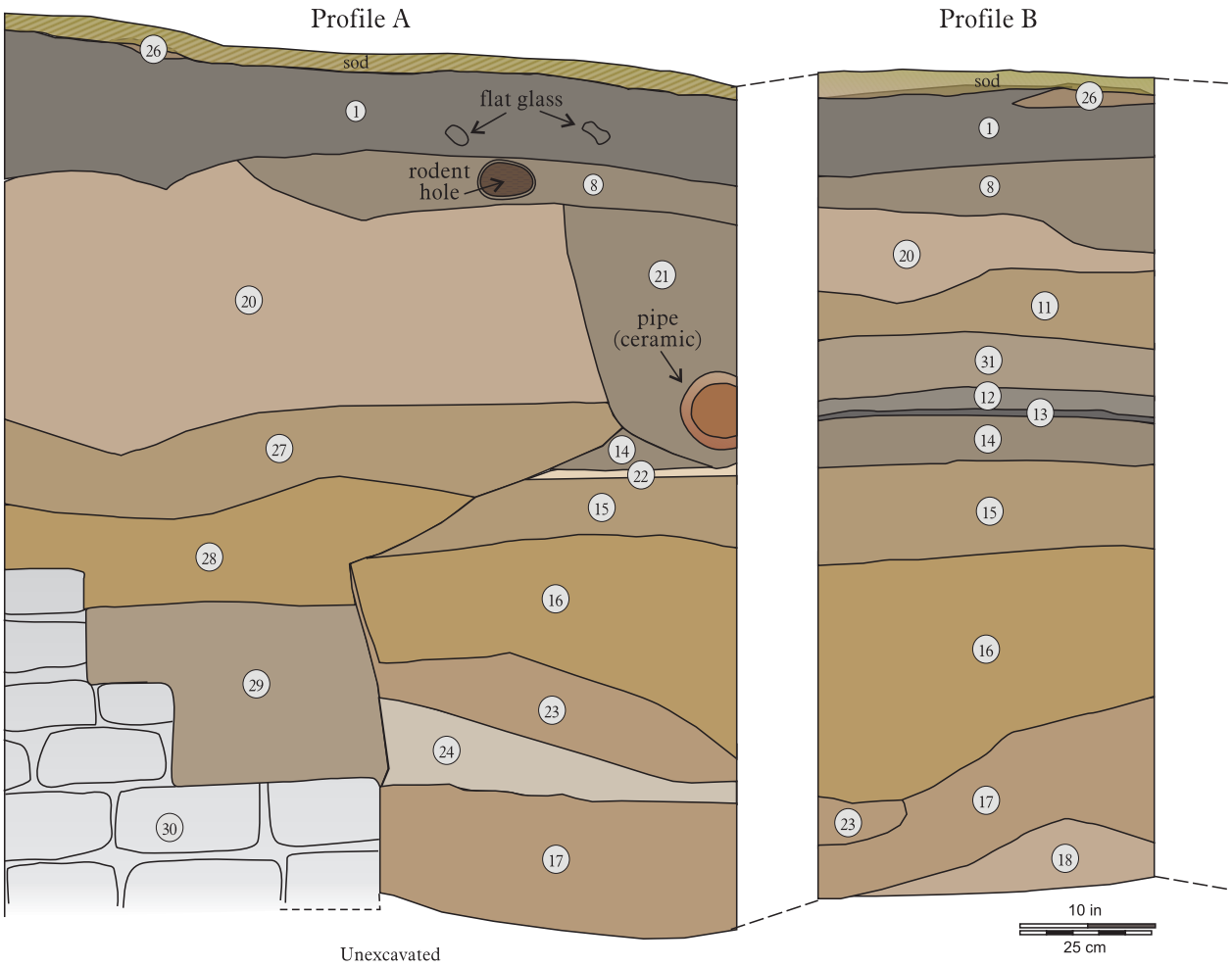
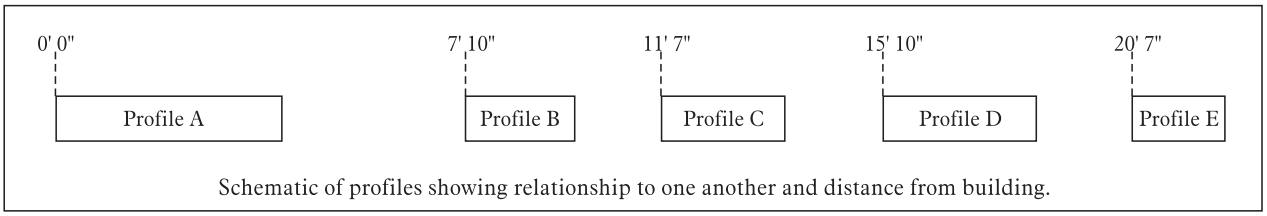


Figure 6. Plan of the excavation trenches, test units, and shovel tests around the courthouse/jail complex.

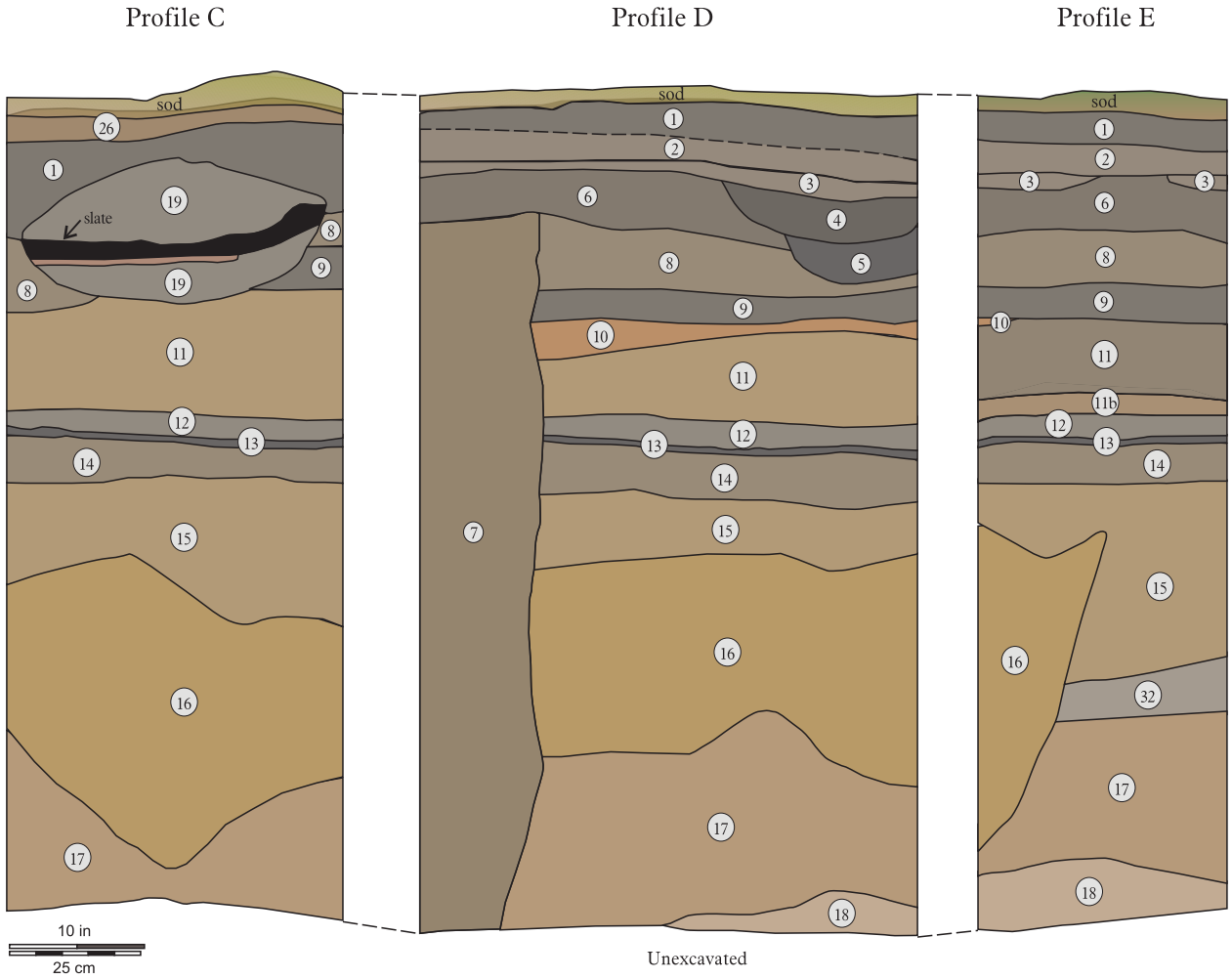




Schematic of profiles showing relationship to one another and distance from building.

1 - 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam with a small amount of Stratum 26 mottles and roots from sod layer, no gravel.
2 - 10YR 4/3 Brown-dark brown loam with a small amount of gravel.
3 - 10YR 4/3 Brown-dark brown clay loam with light tan flecks and no gravel..
4 - 10YR 2/2 Very dark brown clay with some lighter mottling and charcoal flecks, no gravel.
5 - 10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam containing two wire nails, no gravel.
6 - 10YR 3/3 Dark brown clay with lighter mottling and a small amount of brick fragments, no gravel. Buried A horizon.
7 - 10YR 3/3 Dark brown to 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled sandy clay loam with brick fragments, cobbles, and gravel. Pipe trench.
8 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay loam with 10YR 3/2 very dark gray-brown mottles and a small amount of brick fragments and gravel.
9 - 10YR 3/2 Very dark gray-brown sand clay with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottles, brick fragments, and gravel. Buried A horizon.
10 - 10YR 5/3 Brown mortar and sandstone.

Figure 7. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 (continued on next page).



11 - 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottles, brick fragments, and gravel. Trench 6, SU25 correlation(?).
11b - 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with 5YR 4/6 yellowish red mottles, brick fragments, and gravel. Trench 6, SU25 correlation(?).
12 - 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loamy sand with flecks of charcoal, no gravel. Buried A horizon.
13 - 10YR 2/1 Black sandy loam charcoal layer with 10YR4/3 brown-dark brown mottles, no gravel. Trench 6, SU18 and Trench 2, SU6 correlation.
14 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay with 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown mottles, brick fragments and gravel. Trench 6, SU26 correlation(?).
15 - 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay with very little mottling and small amount of gravel. Trench 6, SU27 correlation(?).
16 - 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown clay loam with very dense layer of large rubble composed mainly of cobbles and bricks.
17 - 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown silty clay with areas of 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown mottling, no gravel.
18 - 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown silty clay compact layer with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottling, no gravel.
19 - 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown clay lens with a slate layer and a band of 2.5YR 5/2 purplish loamy sand cutting through the center.
20 - 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sand with a dense rubble layer of mostly brick and some concrete and rock.
21 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown loamy sand with brick rubble. Ceramic drain pipe trench.
22 - 10YR 8/3 Very pale brown clay loam.
23 - 7.5YR5/6 Stong brown sandy loam with small amount of gravel.
24 - 10YR 7/2 Light gray sand, no gravel.
25 - 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sand layer directly under concrete sidewalk (not illustrated)..
26 - 7.5YR 4/6 Strong brown silt loam, no gravel.
27 - 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay highly mottled with 10YR 7/3 very pale brown silt loam, some bricks and gravel. Lies within builder's trench.
28 - 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown clay with 10YR yellowish brown mottling, some cobbles and gravel. Lies within builder's trench.
29 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown silty clay loam with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay mottling, some gravel. Lies within lowest layer of builder's trench.
30 Building foundation.
31 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottles, some brick fragments and gravel.
32 - 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown silty clay loam in heavily compacted layer with charcoal flecks, no gravel.

Figure 7. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 (concluded).

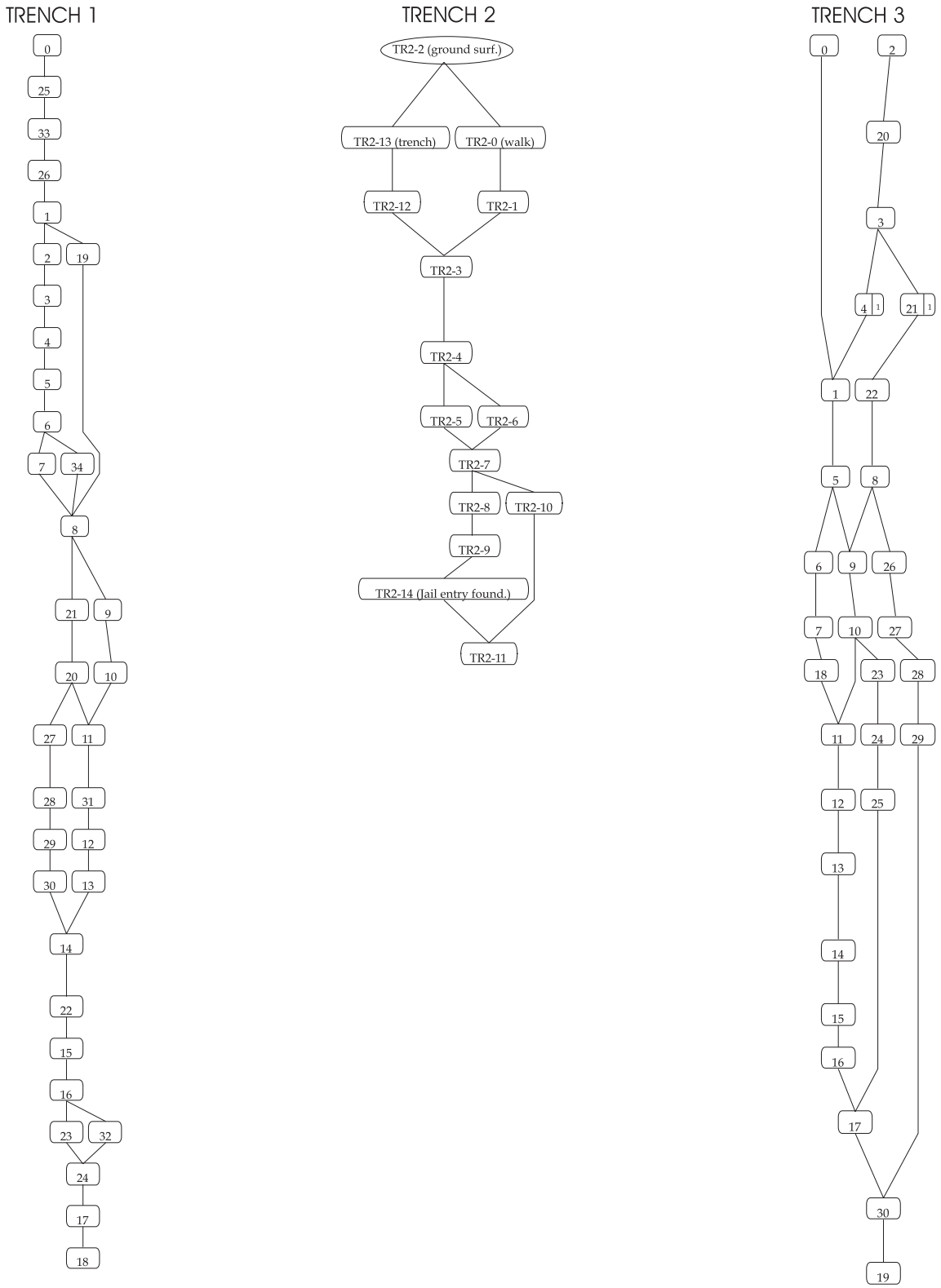
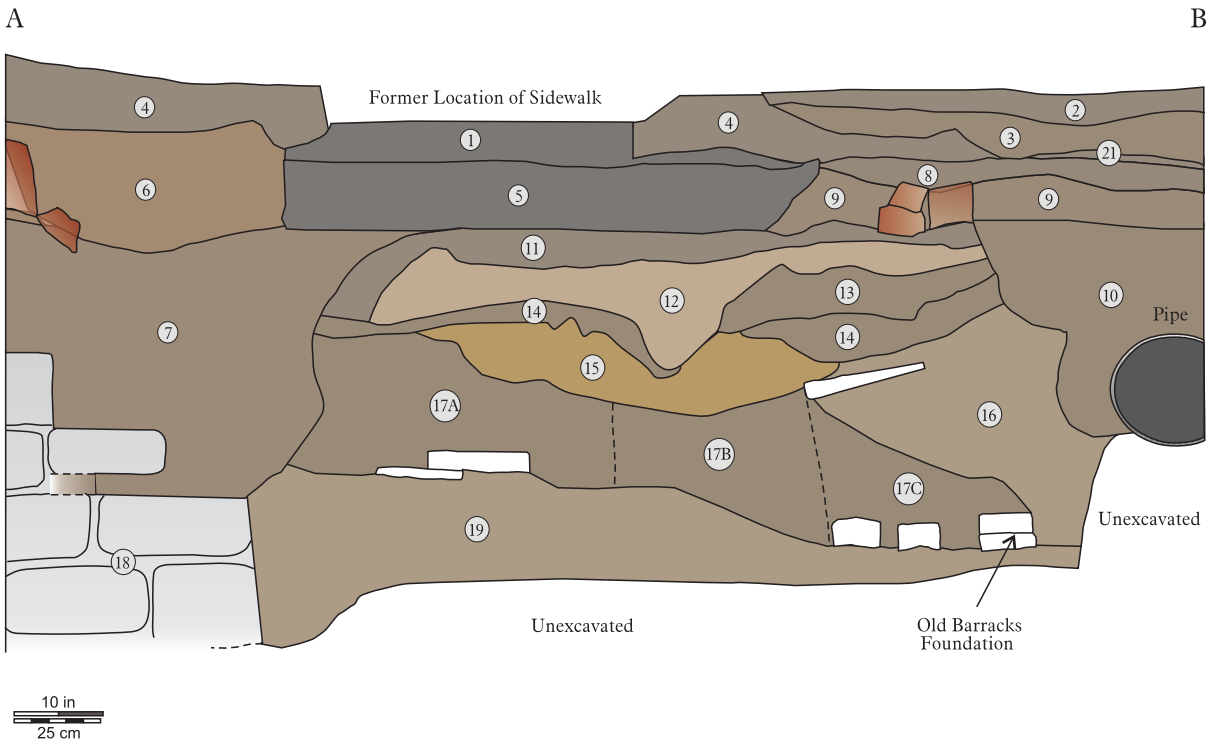
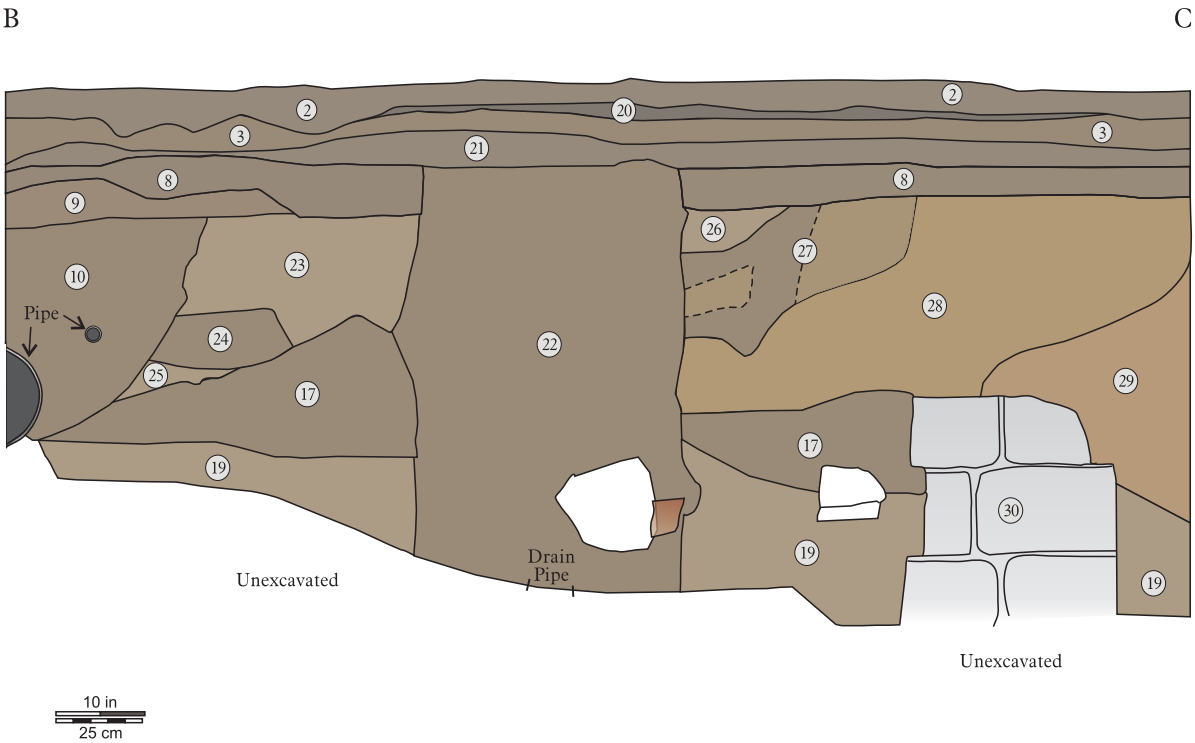


Figure 8. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 1, 2, and 3.



1 - 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray finely crushed rock fill.
2 - 10YR 4/3 Brown-dark brown silty loam. Modern A Horizon with rocks.
3 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown loam with dark mottling, small brick and glass fragments.
4 - 10YR 4/3 Brown-dark brown with reddish mottling. A Horizon at building.
5 - 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray crushed rock fill.
6 - 5YR 4/6 Yellowish red clay with darker mottling.
7 - 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown-reddish brown silty clay loam with brick rubble along base. Builder's trench backfill (original foundation).
8 - 10YR 4/3 Brown to 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled clay loam with brick fragments, charcoal, slate, mortar and pebbles.
9 - 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown-reddish brown sandy clay loam with brick rubble, mortar, rock, and ferrous metal (stove pipe ?).
10 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay loam with reddish brown mottling. Sewer pipe trench fill.
11 - 10YR 4/3 Brown-dark brown loam with 10YR 4/4 yellowish brown mottling.
12 - 10YR 6/4 Light yellowish brown sandy loam with 10YR 7/3 very pale brown mottling, mortar and sand.
13 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown loam, no mottling.
14 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay loam with darker mottling.
15 - 10YR 5/8 Yellowish brown clay loam, no mottling.
16 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay loam with rubble in lower left portion of stratum.

Figure 9. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 3 (continued on next page).



17 - 10YR 4/4 Mottled brown-dark brown sand mixed with mortar (17A), bricks and mortar (17B), rock rubble (17C).
18 - Wall foundation footings.
19 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay loam subsoil.
20 - 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam with small brick fragments, coal, glass and pebbles.
21 - 10YR 4/3 Brown mostly crushed rock and pebbles.
22 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay loam with some reddish mottling. Drain pipe trench.
23 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay loam with some darker mottling.
24 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay loam.
25 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown sandy clay loam.
26 - 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay loam.
27 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown clay loam with lighter areas of 10YR 5/6 (rodent runs?), dark mottling and charcoal.
28 - 10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown loam with clarcoal flecks.
29 - 7.5 YR 5/6 Strong brown clay loam.
30 - Porch foundation.
Brick
Rock

Figure 9. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 3 (concluded).

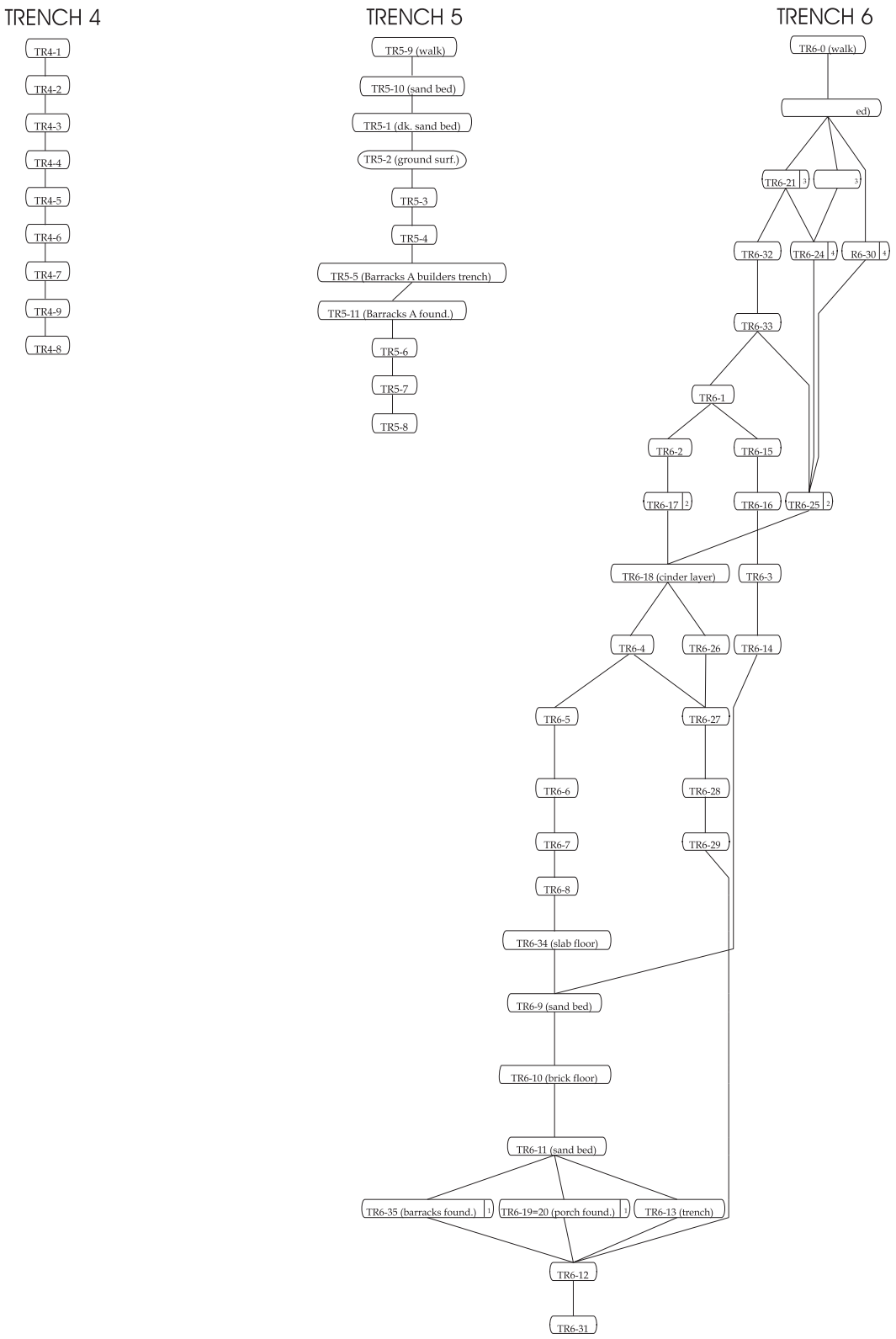
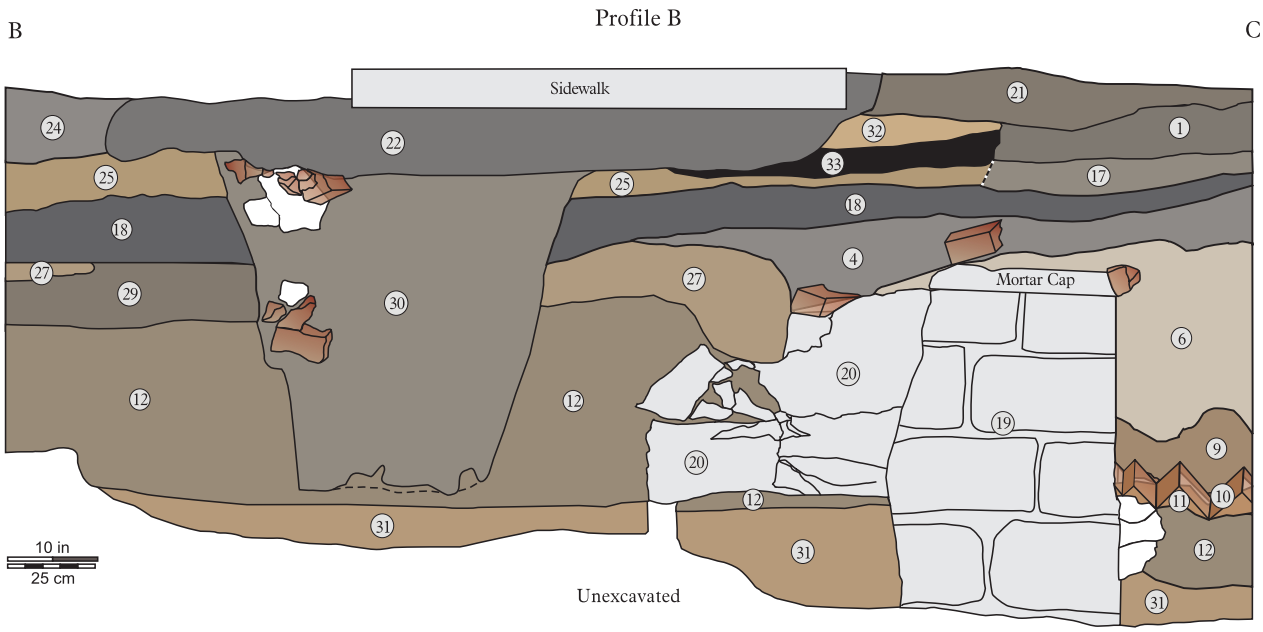
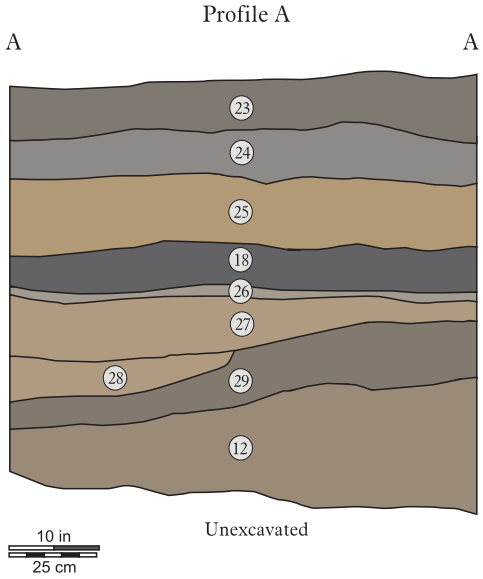
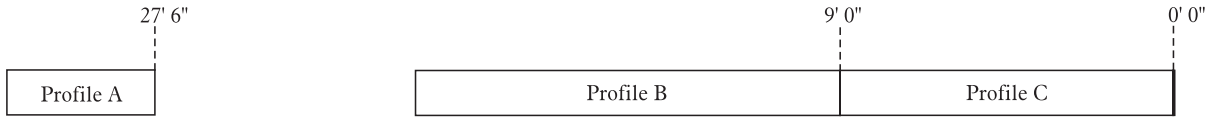


Figure 10. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 4, 5, and 6.

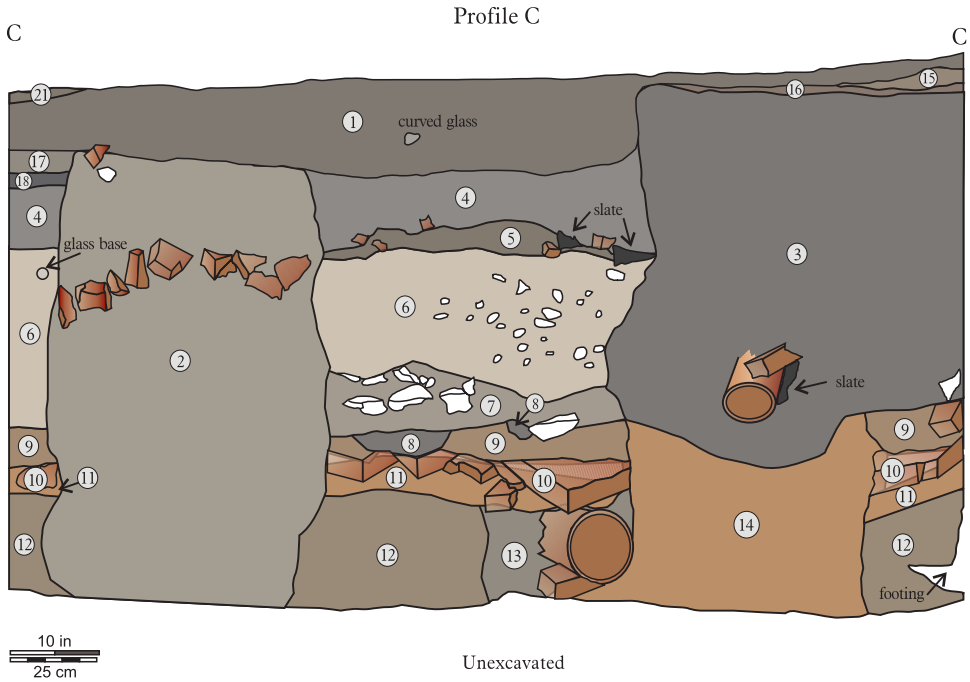






Schematic of profiles showing relationship to one another and distance from building.

Figure 11. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 6 (continued on next page).



1 - 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loam with glass, mortar, sandstone, and slate.
2 - 2.5Y 5/2 Grayish brown sandy/gravelly loam with bricks, slate, sandstone, mortar, and plaster.
3 - 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray sandy loam with brick, mortar, and concretions.
4 - 10YR 4/1 Dark gray loamy sand with slate.
5 - 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy loam with slate and brick.
6 - 10YR 7/2 Light gray sand with mortar, brick, and sandstone.
7 - 10YR 5/2 Grayish brown sand with rock and brick.
8 - 10YR 3/1 Very dark gray loam with orange mottling and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown loam with plaster and brick.
9 - 5YR 4/6 Yellowish red sand, sterile.
10 - Brick
11 - 10YR 5/3 Brown sand, sterile.
12 - 10YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam, sterile.
13 - 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sand with slate and mortar.
14 - 10YR 5/3 Brown sandy loam with charcoal, mortar, and brick.
15 - 7.5YR 4/4 Dark brown sandy loam.
16 - 2.5YR 3/4 Dark reddish brown sandy clay loam.
17 - 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown loam and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottling.
18 - 2.5Y 2/0 Black sand cinder/slag with charcoal, ferrous metal, gravel, and brick.
19 - Porch foundation.
20 - Porch foundation stones.
21 - 10YR 3/3 Dark brown loamy sand with brick slate and mortar.
22 - 5Y 3/1 Very dark gray sand and gravel.
23 - 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown loamy sand. Modern A Horizon.
24 - 10YR 4/1 Dark gray loamy sand with slate.
25 - 10YR 5/6, Yellowish brown silt loam and dark brown mottling with slate, brick, charcoal, ferrous metal and rock.
26 - 10YR 5/2, Grayish brown sandy loam topped with brick fragments and slate.
27 - 7.5YR 5/4 Brown silt loam with orange and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown mottling topped with brick fragments and rock.
28 - 7.5YR 5/4 Brown sandy clay loam and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown mottling containing one rock.
29 - 10YR 3/3 Dark brown sandy clay loam, sterile.
30 - 10YR 4/2 Dark grayish brown sandy loam and 10YR 4/3 dark brown silt loam mottling with brick, mortar, and charcoal.
31 - 7.5YR 5/6 Strong brown silty clay.
32 - 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand.
33 - 7.5YR 2/0 Black gravelly sand.
Rock

Figure 11. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 6 (concluded).

Figure 12. Parallel Trenches 7 and 8, showing the porch foundation.

Figure 13. The porch foundation as excavated in Trench 7.

Figure 14. A portion of the porch foundation (left) and the brick gallery floor (right) in Trench 8.

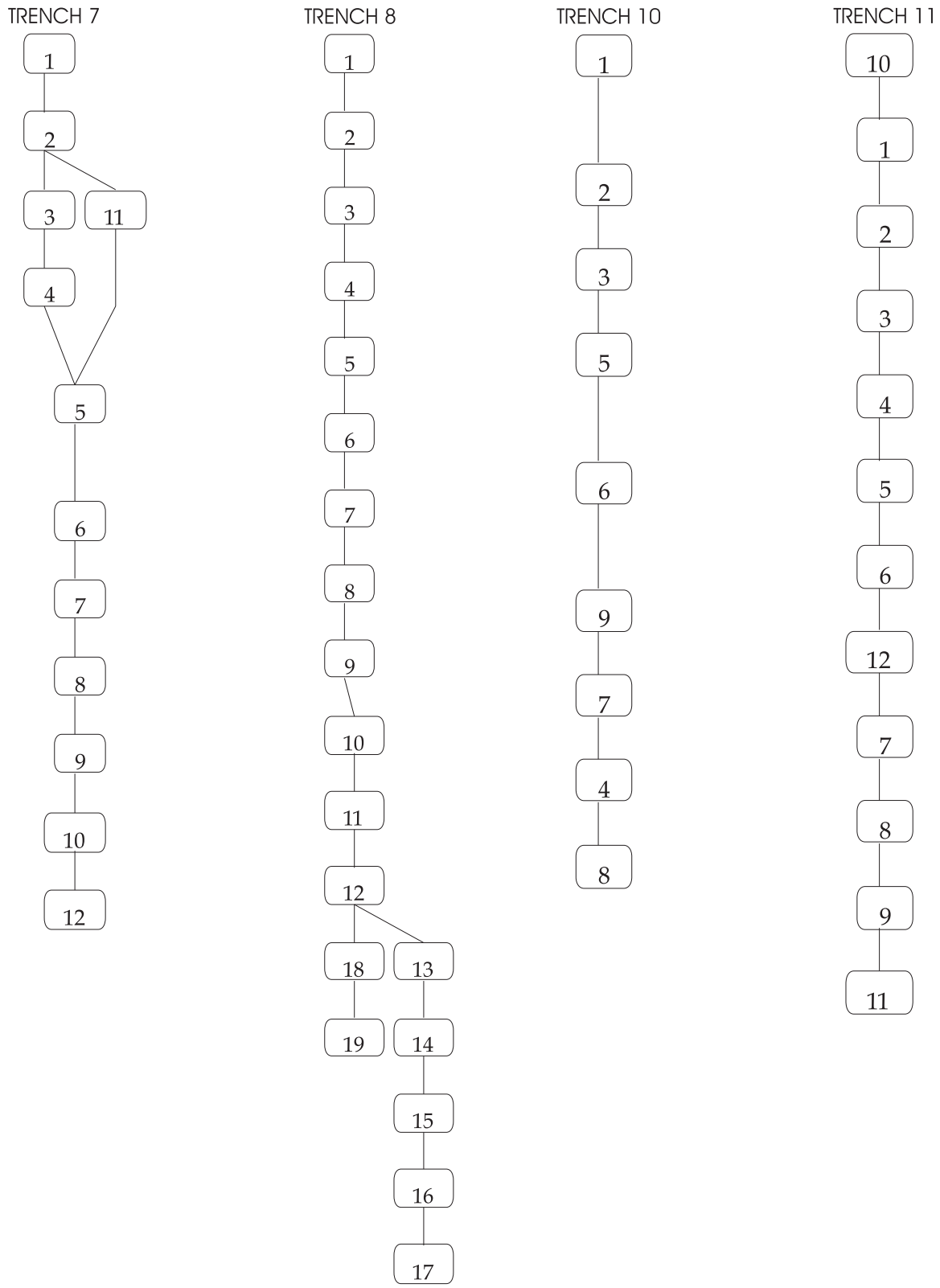


Figure 15. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 7, 8, 10 and 11.

Figure 16. The porch foundation as found in Trench 11.

Figure 17. A segment of the well and well fill as seen in the excavation of Trench 12.

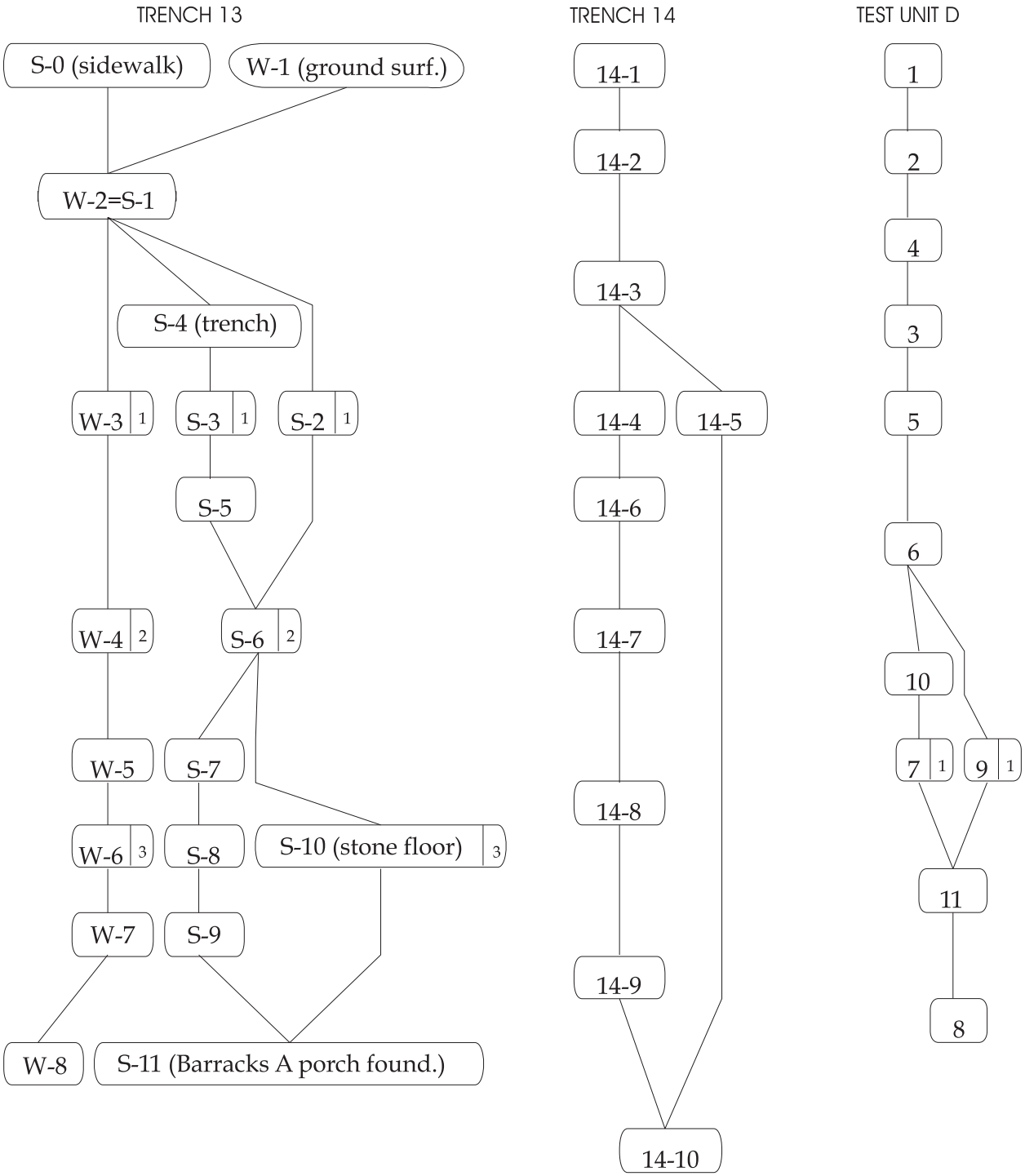


Figure 18. Stratigraphic elements depicted in a Harris Matrix for Trenches 13 and 14 and Test Unit D.

Figure 19. The porch foundation and gallery floor as found in Trench 13.

Figure 20. A segment of the porch foundation found in Trench 14.

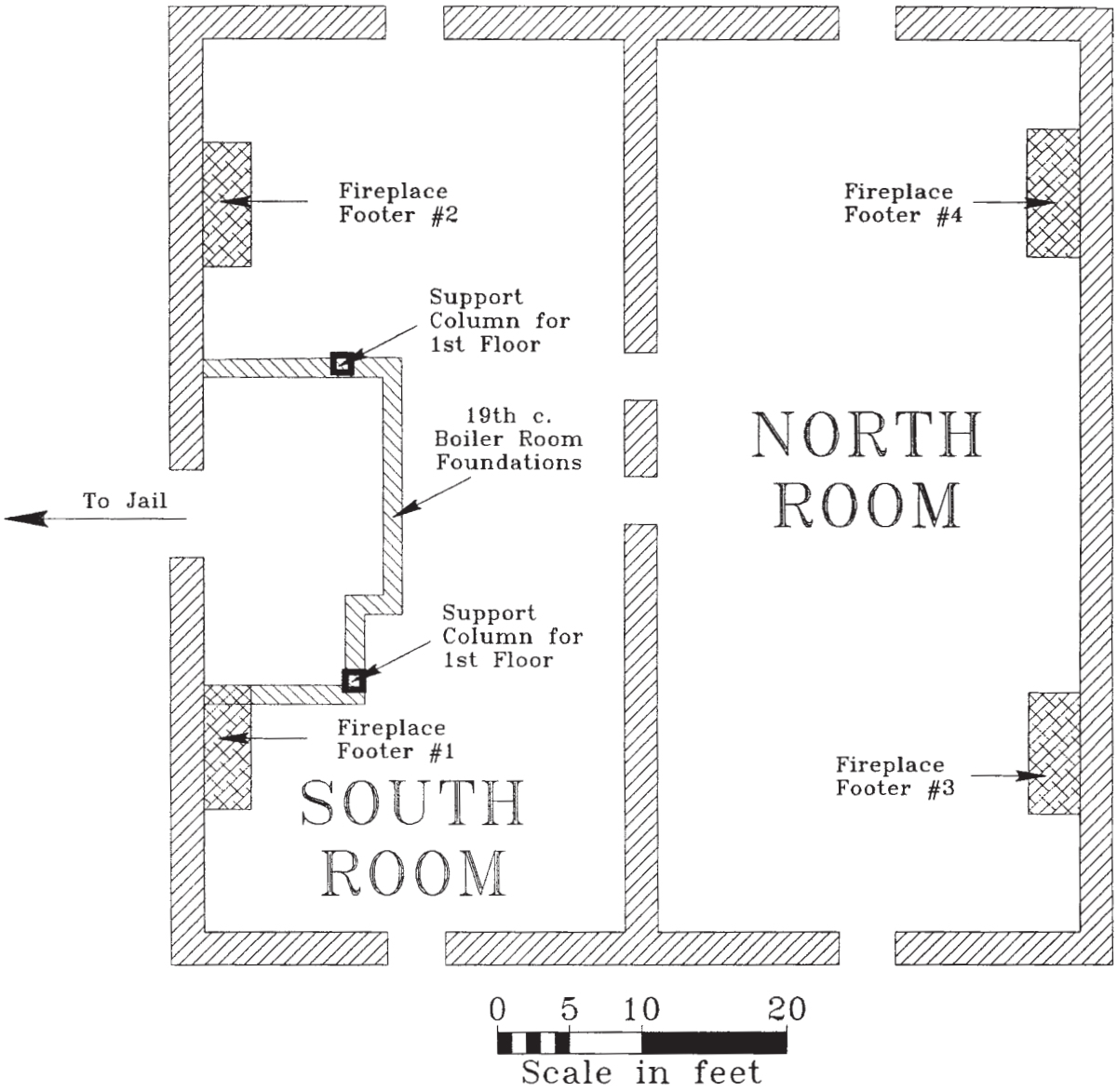


Figure 21. Plan of the features found during monitoring of the building's interor fill.

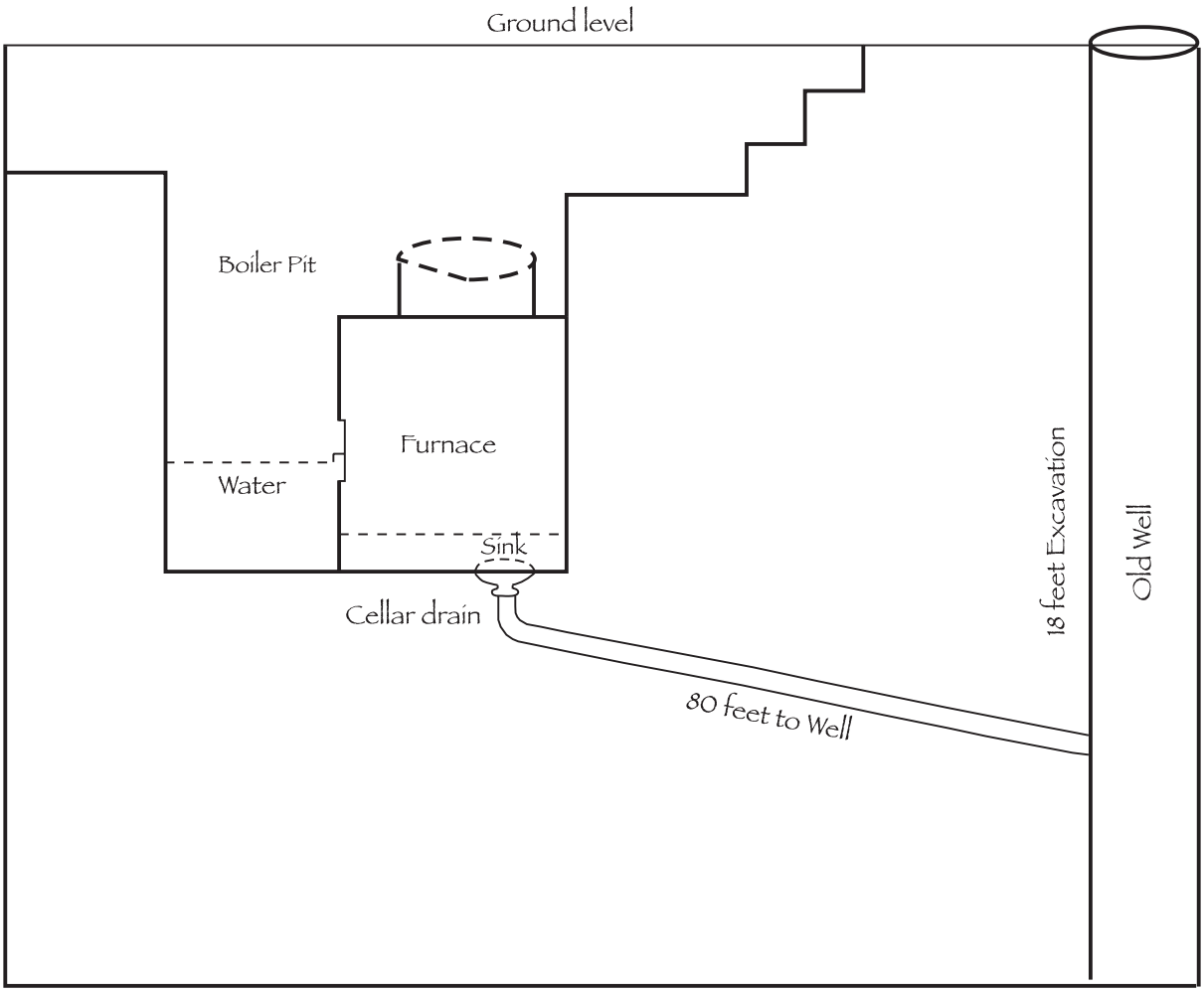


Figure 22. A plan of the projected furnace and boiler room in the courthouse/jail complex filed with the Department of Justice, November 1891.

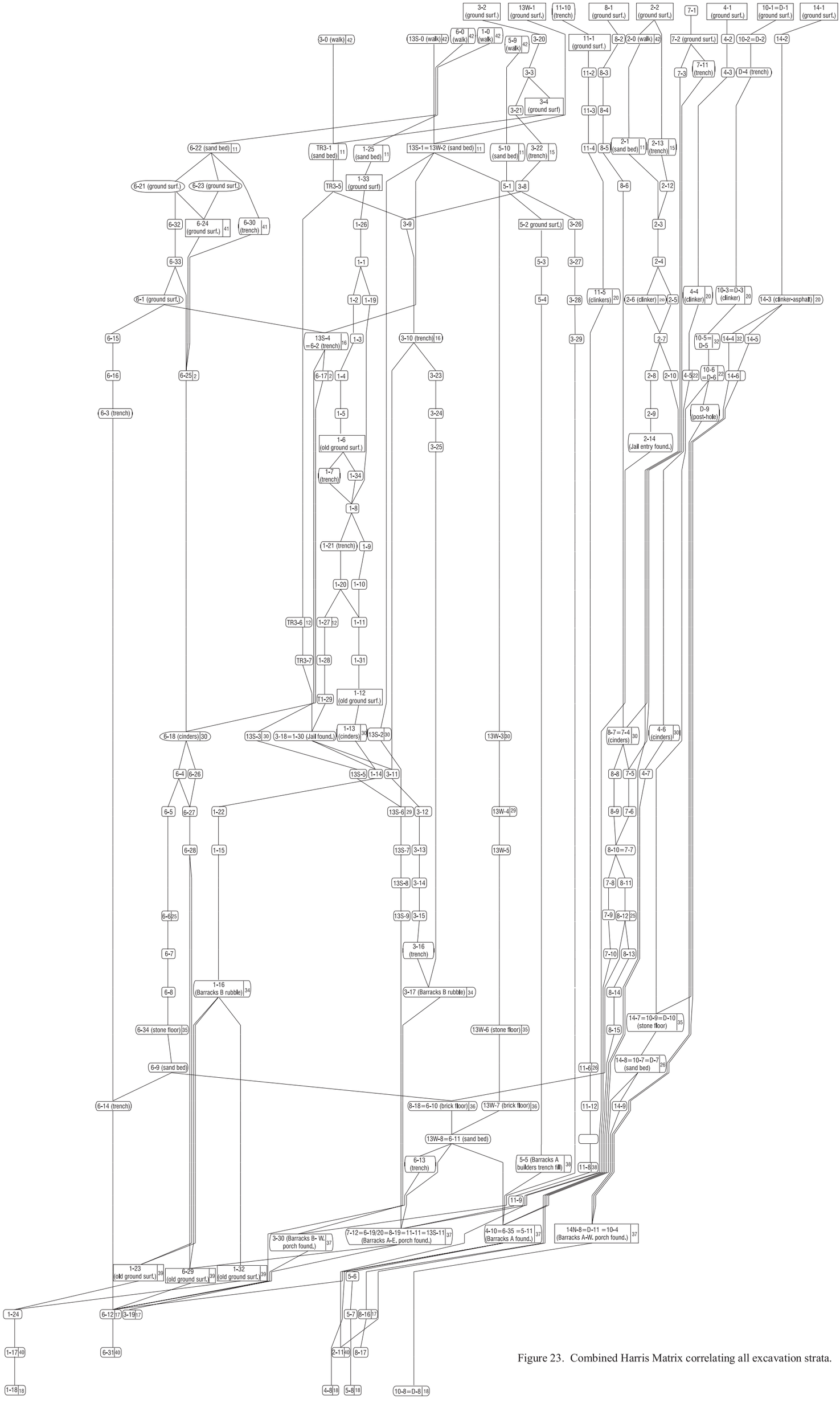


Figure 23. Combined Harris Matrix correlating all excavation strata.