Excavations at the Sarah Cook House (11SG267), Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois

National Park Service - Midwest Archeological Center

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By

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Midwest Archeological Center
Technical Report No. 92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

2005

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

Available

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

Abstract

This report describes archeological field research performed in conjunction with final preparations for restoration of the Sarah Cook House within Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Restoration plans called for removal and replacement of its deteriorating foundation, which would involve considerable ground disturbance in an area known to be archeologically sensitive. The investigations of 1989 examined the area of direct impacts associated with the undertaking and recovered data from several features that would be damaged or destroyed. Among those were three abandoned cisterns used at various times during 19th-century occupation of the residence.

Acknowledgments

The 1989 archeological investigations carried out at the Sarah Cook House benefited from the contributions of numerous individuals. Chief among those was Gentry O. Davis, who served as superintendent of Lincoln Home National Historic Site while the excavations described here were in progress. Superintendent Davis put the park staff and facilities at our disposal, which greatly eased our ability to complete the field investigations within the constraints of time and funding. Superintendents Norman D. Hellmers and Richard Lusardi, Mr. Davis' two successors at Lincoln Home, also deserve thanks for their continued support of archeological research performed in the park.

Mark J. Lynott, then Midwest Regional Archeologist for the National Park Service and now manager of the Midwest Archeological Center, oversaw various administrative aspects of the project from our offices in Lincoln, Nebraska. Among many other Center staff who contributed to completion of the project, Carrol Moxham stands out for her efforts in preparing the figures and overseeing final report production.

The field and laboratory assistants who worked on this project merit a special note of thanks for collecting, organizing, and analyzing the Cook House archeological data. Those involved with the 1989 Lincoln Home field excavations include Forest Frost, Tim Meade, Ann Scott, Ray Steffen, Paul Stormburg, Hawk Tolson, and several occasional volunteers; not all of the aforementioned worked at the Cook House, but all contributed to the overall success of the summer season. Several individuals performed various laboratory duties after completion of the fieldwork, and Todd Ahlman had major responsibility for much of the post-field analysis and data tabulation. University of Nebraska graduate student Katie Cleek, who in 2004 prepared a Master's thesis drawing upon data derived in part from the Sarah Cook House excavations, helped rekindle my interest in the project and greatly facilitated my efforts in completing this long-delayed field report.

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Introduction

The National Park Service (NPS) acquired the former private residence of President Abraham Lincoln, located near the downtown commercial district of Springfield, Illinois, in 1972. The agency then set about acquiring additional properties in the four-block area around that focal point to provide a buffer from encroaching development. The NPS also hoped to create a semblance of the mid-19th-century neighborhood scene by restoring the park's other surviving historic structures. That long-term goal entails systematic research on each of the neighboring residences, restoration of each building as funding allows, and adaptive reuse of those former domiciles as park offices, leased office space, or visitor contact facilities. The Sarah Cook House, which is now fully restored as part of Lincoln Home National Historic Site's Master Plan, has been occupied by the General Services Administration through the park's historic leasing program since its completion.

The 1989 archeological project at the Sarah Cook House (Figure 1), reported herein, was the second to be undertaken at that site, which is designated as 11SG267 in the Illinois archeological site files. Northern Illinois University, under a 1985 contract entered into with the NPS Midwest Archeological Center, conducted limited test excavations about the house as part of their investigations at house lots located within Lincoln Home National Historic Site (Mansberger 1987). Those earlier efforts examined and recorded the deposits immediately adjacent to the Cook House at several locations along its foundation. In addition, the area beneath the front porch received close scrutiny, and excavators also opened an isolated 1-m-x-2-m unit a short distance from the rear of the house. The latter represented an attempt to expose evidence of a late 19th-century extension of the back house, since removed. The 1985 excavations indicated that considerable evidence bearing upon the structural evolution of the Sarah Cook House was present about the building. One test unit at the northeast corner of the house, for example, touched upon the edge of an abandoned brick cistern.

Owing to the confirmed presence of archeological deposits in proximity with the historic structure, particularly at its rear, the need for additional fieldwork prior to restoration of the Sarah Cook House was abundantly clear. Restoration plans called for lifting the structure off its foundation and excavating a ramp down from the ground surface to the basement floor. That excavation would facilitate removal of the deteriorated brick foundation as well as subsequent construction of a new foundation of poured concrete. Of course, the undertaking would also mean the total removal of whatever archeological deposits and features survived in that part of the back yard. Accordingly, it was essential that any archeological data present be recovered prior to initiation of the demolition phase for this restoration project.

Artifact collections derived for excavations at the Cook House, along with their associated field records, are currently on temporary loan to the Midwest Archeological Center and housed at that facility in Lincoln, Nebraska. It is anticipated that those materials will be returned to the park for ultimate disposition with completion of their study and acceptance of this final technical report. They are cataloged under MWAC accession number 336 and Lincoln Home accession number 107.

Background

The Sarah Cook House is located on Lot 3, Block 11, of the Elijah Iles Addition to the City of Springfield. Its official street address is 508 S. Eighth Street, which puts it on the east side of that thoroughfare now closed to regular vehicular traffic (Figure 2). The lot on which the Cook House stands is the third one south from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson, placing it only a short distance from the Lincoln Home, which is situated on the northeast corner of that intersection. The general historical background that follows is compiled from several secondary sources, including Bearss (1969 and 1977), Mansberger (1987), and a historic structure report on the Cook House prepared for the National Park Service by the Chicago firm of Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (1988). Economic data used in comparing property values over time is derived from S. Morgan Friedman's (2000) useful Web site, "The Inflation Calculator" <http://www.westegg.com/inflation/>.

Although it is known today as the Sarah Cook House, the widow Cook never owned the structure that today bears her name. Rather, she was merely an occupant of the house, along with her family, during the designated historic period for the park--Lincoln's last 12 months of residence in this Springfield neighborhood before he departed on February 11, 1861, for Washington, D.C., to assume the presidency. Mrs. Cook apparently rented from the owner of record at that time, John Mason, who acquired the property on December 26, 1857, and sold it nearly 10 years later on May 1, 1867. The Sarah Cook House should not be confused with the Rebecca Cook House, which once stood on this same block a short distance north at the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson. That more recent structure, built in the early years of the 20th century on part of the Charles Arnold property (Lots 1 and 2, Block 11), was demolished as a surplus structure after NPS acquisition in the 1970s (see Frost 1997 and Noble 2001).

Lot 3, Block 11, changed hands many times after it was platted, and its owners made various improvements to the property over the years. Many land speculators, including Abraham Lincoln, purchased lots in this addition with expectations of turning a quick profit as Springfield rapidly matured as a city in the early decades of the 19th century. One Foley Vaughn was the first owner of Lot 3, buying it and the adjacent Lot 4 from developer Elijah Iles in March of 1837 for $150, which is consistent with the standard $75 price of an unimproved single, non-corner lot in the subdivision at that time. He turned over the two lots for $500 only a month later to Dr. William S. Wallace, a future in-law of Abraham Lincoln and the namesake of Abraham and Mary Lincoln's third son, Willie, who eventually would die in the White House. Wallace's wife Frances was a sister of Mary Todd, who would marry Lincoln at the nearby Springfield home of another in-law, Ninian Wirt Edwards, in 1842. Edwards, who served in the state legislature (1836-1852) with Lincoln, is not to be confused with his more illustrious father, Ninian Edwards, who held posts as the first and only Governor of Illinois Territory (1809-1818), as Senator from Illinois (1818-1824) upon the granting of statehood, and third Governor of the State of Illinois (1826-1830).

The price Wallace paid for the lots strongly suggests that improvements had been made to one or both of the lots, since it is unlikely that the land would have appreciated

so much in so short a time without the addition of at least a modest house. Springfield tax records for that year, which show a charge of $5 for the property, lend further credence to that conclusion. Although exceedingly cheap by today's standards, the $5 property tax is, in fact, consistent with an assessed valuation of around $1,000 in 1837.

It appears likely that a subsequent owner, builder/contractor John Roll, may have been responsible for additional construction on Lot 3 sometime between 1849 and 1853. Roll purchased both lots 3 and 4 in 1849 for $200, suggesting considerable depreciation of the real estate over the 12 years (or a need for quick cash that prompted selling the property at a loss). This is true even in light of the fact that buying power of the dollar increased over that time, so that what cost $500 in 1837 cost only about $400 in 1849. In other words, Wallace appears to have lost about half his original investment in constant dollars when he sold the lots to John Roll.

Soon thereafter Roll took out a mortgage, perhaps to finance additions or alterations to the existing improvements. Roll sold Lot 3 alone just four years later to Dr. Robert Kalley for $1,000. The rate of deflation from 1849 to 1853 slowed to about 4%, increasing the buying power of a dollar only modestly. Therefore, a dramatic increase in value can best be explained by substantial changes to the lot. Either new construction on the property or major alterations to an existing structure could account for the spike in value after such a short time.

As with most other surviving structures in the neighborhood, the first known depiction of the Sarah Cook House appears on the 1854 City of Springfield plat map (Figure 3). The house is shown as a long rectangular building with what may have been an addition at the rear. It is set back from Eighth Street a greater distance than any other house on the block and lies fairly close to the north lot line. No outbuildings are indicated near the alley, where they might be expected, but it is fairly certain that at least a privy would have been present. Such minor structures are rarely shown on 19th-century maps of Springfield, or any other American city, so the absence of a privy depiction on this plat should not suggest that the property lacked one.

Dr. Kalley, who put the property up for sale in June of 1854, advertised it to the public as "a dwelling house situated on Lot 3, Block 11, E. Iles Addition" and, according to Bearss (1977:165), described it as having five rooms with a root cellar, cistern, well, and stables. The stables presumably should have appeared as a substantial structure on the plat published that year, but it could be that the stables were then of very recent origin with the survey on which the map was based having been performed sometime prior to their construction. The absence of a major outbuilding on the property again in the 1858 plat may be reasonably explained under the common assumption that the later map was, in fact, simply copied from the 1854 map with very few changes introduced to the pre-existing properties.

Other graphic documents show the Sarah Cook House in subtly different configurations as it evolved over the next 100 years. Several "bird's-eye view" depictions of the city from the second half of the 19th century provide simplified depictions of the house,

but they are not highly informative. The most detailed representations of changes to the structure over time can be found in the series of five Sanborn fire insurance maps of Springfield, Illinois, which range from 1884 through 1952 (Figure 4). Those plan drawings show the house and major outbuildings as they appeared over a nearly 70-year period, during which time the structure was converted from a single-family dwelling to apartments by subdivision. Furthermore, with the rise of automobile transportation, the maps reflect the replacement of 19th-century outbuildings with 20th-century garages. Despite their many interesting details, however, numerous minor cultural features of potential archeological interest, such as privies, wells, cisterns, fences, and trash pits, are not depicted on such maps. Nor do they show any other significant features, such as trees, shrubs, or other plantings, that together formed the historic cultural landscape.

Unlike some of the other extant properties in Lincoln Home National Historic Site, no early photographs of the Sarah Cook House are known to exist. Accordingly, important information about the structure's aboveground appearance 140 years ago is sorely lacking. The restoration of those qualities, as a result, relied heavily on interpretation from what is visible in the surviving structural elements and general knowledge about the styling of contemporaneous architecture in Springfield, Illinois.

Field Methods

The type and location of construction impacts anticipated in conjunction with the proposed structural restoration, as well as a consideration of what was known from the investigations of 1985 (Mansberger 1987), figured in the 1989 research design. Those earlier excavations, arrayed around the entire structure, can be characterized as preliminary efforts to get a general understanding of the property (Figure 5). Our excavation strategy focused on recovering as much field data as possible from the area immediately behind the Sarah Cook House, where the most radical construction impacts would likely occur (Figure 6).

To that end, the field crew opened eight contiguous 2-m-x-2-m test units, ultimately forming a large block excavation in the area where construction crews would subsequently excavate a ramp down to the cellar floor. This intensive data recovery strategy differs markedly from the more common practice of excavating numerous dispersed 1-m-x-1m units to sample an area and gain a general understanding of it during evaluative site testing to help inform the design of an undertaking. In this particular case, construction plans were already settled without benefit of archeological input and not subject to substantial modification.

The Cook House excavation grid was laid out with direct reference to the structure itself, though it uses a primary datum point a short distance north from the northeast corner of the house. The east foundation of the house served as one baseline, establishing grid line Zero East (0E); all excavation units lie east of that line. The other major reference point was the north edge of the cellar bulkhead, which established the Four South (4S) grid line. The datum stake for each individual unit was at its southeast corner, and the coordinates of that grid stake designate each respective unit (e.g., 4S/2E). Balks between contiguous units were not removed and collected until the profiles could be recorded.

Levels in each unit measured an arbitrary 10 cm, unless meaningful natural or cultural strata were encountered; field personnel collected the contents of cultural features and any other distinct soil areas within levels separately when such could be discerned. All soils were passed through quarter-inch-mesh hardware cloth to ensure recovery of all but the smallest items. Excavators recorded observations with annotated measured drawings, and each level and selected profiles were photographed for black-and-white prints and color transparencies.

Results

During the 1989 field season in Lincoln Home National Historical Site, a considerable amount of effort was expended at the Sarah Cook House. In all, the field crew excavated eight 2-m-x-2-m test units, forming a large, irregularly shaped block at the immediate rear of the historic structure (Figures 6 and 7). That 32 sq-m area overlay two of Mansberger's (1987) 1-m-x-2-m units excavated in 1985 (all of Test 7 and most of Test 9).

Although collections from this block excavation for the most part are tabulated according to the excavation unit from which they were derived, the overall findings are best described with reference to specific cultural features found within the block. It would serve little purpose to describe each of the eight 2-m squares individually. Rather, the excavations are summarized in more general terms with particular reference to the major cultural features disclosed, as well as their relationship to the domicile and each other. Areas surrounding the three features were largely unremarkable, containing dense artifact deposits reflecting a wide variety of material (Tables 1-7) but no discernable spatial patterning. Various ceramic conduit lines could be considered cultural features, but they are directly associated with one or more cistern features in the backyard and need not be described in any detail. Similarly, various utility lines, including paired pipes associated with an early 20th-century municipal steam-heating system, were encountered, but they need not be given particular attention.

Feature A

It was know from earlier investigations at the Sarah Cook House that a cylindrical cistern had been partly destroyed by expansion of the back house sometime in the latter part of the 19th century. This was evident from previous excavations (Mansberger 1987:63-69) and from an examination of the east foundation, which effectively bisected the entire brick feature from top to bottom, a depth of approximately 2 m below the ground surface (Figures 8 and 9). In addition, from within the cellar, one could readily observe a two-brick-thick arch built into the normal coursing of foundation bricks at the point where the wall met with the cellar floor (Figure 10). The arch spans the diameter of the cistern and serves to support the weight of the foundation and prevent subsidence into the former cistern cavity (which was filled when abandoned, but would not have the same stability of native soils). The southern arc of the cylinder also was also destroyed by construction of the cellar hatch.

The cylindrical cistern was first observed archeologically in Mansberger's Test 7, which caught just the northern edge of its brick collar. Although more like a well in its general appearance, the fact that the base of the cylinder and all interior surfaces are coated with impermeable parging would confirm its use as a cistern. It could be, however, that the feature was originally built as a well and later converted into a receptacle for the storage of utilitarian water.

Designated Feature A in our excavations of 1989, the top of the cistern was 35 cm below grade in 1985. This would indicate an approximate depth for the mid-19th-century ground surface, as Mansberger (1987:65) also observed in his report. He did not speculate on a construction date for the feature, but presumed it was abandoned when the existing addition was built at the rear of the house during the last quarter of the 19th century. Of passing interest is the fact that two pipes associated with a municipal steam-heating system entered the Cook House basement at this point, creating a break in the cistern's brick collar near its northern extreme. That system was introduced to this particular neighbor during the first decade of the 20th century. Another abandoned pipe disturbed the brick collar at its approximate midpoint (this was later removed to facilitate continued excavation of Feature A).

The interior fill of Feature A was first collected separately at a depth of 60 cmbs and was removed in arbitrary levels of 10 cm to a depth of 180 cmbs, retaining the south profile to see if there were any obvious layers of stratification. Thereafter the remaining fill was taken out as a single provenience. The parged bottom of the cistern proved to be a slightly concave basin. The edge of the basin, where it came in contact with the cylinder wall, measured 232 cm below the ground surface, whereas the center point of the cistern floor was 241 cm below the surface. Accordingly, the cistern walls, from base to brick collar, were laid up approximately 6.5 ft high. In round numbers, with an approximate inside diameter of 4.5 ft, the maximum capacity of this cistern would have been about 100 cu ft or some 750 gallons of water.

Much of the fill in Feature A contained scattered brickbats, which in all likelihood derived from the dismantling or disturbance of the cistern walls. Various diagnostic materials were present, but together they represent a very wide range of dates and do not expand upon conclusions already reached on the basis of position relative the backhouse addition (Table 8). For example, the first level removed from within the cistern contained two fragments of a pressed glass cram pitcher of the "Cord Drapery" variety, which was produced by the National Glass Company beginning in 1901 (McCain 1979:336-337), and wire nails were still being recovered at a depth of approximately 180 cmbs.

Feature B

Another cistern, this was probably the first to be built on the property. At the very least, Feature B is the oldest and most crudely made of the known cisterns that have been discovered archeologically in the Sara Cook House backyard. This feature, despite being encroached upon and crossed by conduits that carried rainwater to another cistern yet to be described, as well as intersected by a pair of steam pipes running toward the house, was still largely intact (Figure 11). Only its uppermost reaches were disturbed by those superimposed conveyances, and its fill does not contain the typical mixed deposits that occur elsewhere in the Lincoln Home neighborhood. Although a few post-19th-century items were found in the first 10-cm layer of fill, the dominant artifacts throughout appear to be from the middle of the 19th century, and almost no 20th-century materials were present after the first layer.

It was difficult at first to recognize this feature's limits, given the great amount of near-surface ground disturbance. In fact, Mansberger's 1985 investigations also hit upon the edge of what we called Feature B at the western edge of Test 9, which was placed well away from the house to search for remains of a former outbuilding that was eventually incorporated into the house and still later removed. Despite extending the 1-m-x-2-m unit a short distance farther west and taking a soil core to probe its depths, excavators were unable to identify the feature with any certainty. Mansberger describes their findings as follows:

> While profiling the west wall of the test, a concentration of old mortar was discovered at a depth of 85cm below the present ground surface. To determine what this might have been, a small (50cm x 75cm) extension was excavated to the west of the original test. At a depth of 70cm below surface, the remains of a mortar-lined pit were discovered. The top of this feature was disturbed by the circa-1904 steam heat lines. The fill inside this feature consisted of gleyed silts of very light brown and yellow colors, with an occasional piece of charcoal, bone, and undecorated whiteware. A single 1" core sample indicated the feature fill extended to a depth of 1.6m below the present ground surface (90cm below the point where the feature was delimited). At that depth, another concentration of mortar—indicating a mortar-lined floor—was hit with the core. This feature may represent the remains of a mid-19th century outbuilding. Its close association with the cistern [Feature A], as well as its great depth below the present ground surface, argues for an early date for these features. Perchance, this could be the "root cellar" referred to in the 1854 sale bill listing the house for sale by Doctor Kalley. [Mansberger 1987:70, 74]

His speculation that Feature B might be a root cellar is understandable, given what Mansberger knew at the time from documentary sources and the limited archeological information available to him. Complete excavation of the feature in 1989, however, leaves little doubt that the feature was an early cistern, perhaps directly associated with the former outbuilding that Mansberger was hoping to intersect with his Test 9. Its manner of construction argues for a mid-19th-century origin for the cistern, as do the artifacts found in its relatively undisturbed fill.

This cistern was built simply by excavating a cylindrical hole in the backyard and applying a layer of mortar to its floor and walls to make it watertight. Centered near the S2/E2 grid stake, approximately one-quarter of the feature was present in four adjacent test units (Figure 12). Excavated in halves, the cistern proved to measure slightly less than 2 m in diameter and about a meter deep (though it is impossible to determine the precise depth relative to the original ground surface owing to loss of its top). In English scale, the volumetric capacity of the Feature B would have been approximately 100 cu ft or about 750 gallons of water. Thus, despite the fact that this cistern was much shallower than Feature A by more than half, both probably held about the same amount of water, owing to the larger diameter of Feature B.

Of particular note is a rectangular mark near the center of Feature B's mortar-lined floor (Figure 13). Doubtless resulting from the weight of an object, apparently put in place while the mortar was still not completely dry, this impression almost certainly represents the position of the cistern pump. Further, its size and shape would suggest that the pump was of the bucket-chain variety and housed in a rectangular box or frame.

Artifacts recovered from Feature B (Table 9) suggest early construction and use of the cistern, but are not diagnostic of a narrow time period. Among the materials recovered from the first 10-cm layer of cistern fill are two molded white ironstone rim sherds that appear to be of the "Columbia" shape, which was adopted by many potters after initial registration in 1855 (Wetherbee 1980:53-54). Another white ironstone rim from the east half of that level was identified as being similar to J. Clementson's "Dallas" shape, which was also registered in 1855 (Wetherbee 1980:55). Other potters also made round and octagonal vessels with essentially the same mold pattern, and so it would be impossible to determine whose product these were without the clue of a marked sherd. Annular-decorated and flow blue ceramic sherds were found in several of the levels and represent wares that were extremely popular in the middle of the 19th century.

Feature C

The third and last major cultural feature recorded in 1989 was yet another cistern—probably the last one to be built in backyard of the Sarah Cook House. Unlike the other two, this cistern was still largely intact and abandoned in place with no major subsequent disturbances (Figures 14 and 15). The farthest away from the present rear of the house, Feature C was apparently the destination for the ceramic conduits exposed while excavating in the Feature B vicinity. Most of Feature C's reservoir cavity had been filled to the height of its walls, but there were still air voids immediately below the domed cap.

A large amount of material was recovered from the cistern fill, but little of it is tightly diagnostic (Table 10). The general conclusion one reaches in examining the assemblage is that the artifacts are of the late 19th or early 20th century. In the final layer of soil taken out of the cavity there were 297 wire nails and 25 cut nails, which is a clear indication of mixed deposits.

Because of its distance from the rear of the house, construction project planners felt it would be possible to avoid Feature C entirely when the ramp was to be cut down to the basement floor. Accordingly, its position was marked with a wooden stake when the excavations were back-filled. This would facilitate avoidance of the cistern when construction work began.

Conclusion

The intensive archeological investigations carried out at the Sarah Cook House in1989 produced a substantial amount of data on the area immediately adjacent to the rear of that mid-19th-century structure. Despite the superposition of deposits over the course of approximately 150 years, a great deal of information was still retrievable in close proximity to the house. In particular, the remains of three cultural features, all cisterns, were examined. One of the three cisterns was previously known from Mansberger's earlier preliminary investigations of 1986, but it was not completely excavated at that time. Another was also located in 1986, but could not be identified correctly to function from that limited encounter. The third and probably latest cistern to be built and used at the Sarah Cook House was first disclosed by the 1989 excavations and marked for avoidance at the end of the field project.

Despite the large area opened up at the rear of the Sarah Cook House, excavators did not find any major features other than the three cisterns. It seems particularly odd that a well would not have been present in that area, as they are not only common features associated with mid-19th-century homes they were also necessary before city water was introduced in the late 19th century. Indeed, there is specific reference to a well, root cellar, cistern, and stables in an 1854 advertisement for sale of the property. It may be that the original well was removed when the backhouse was extended (there is a remote chance that the deep cylindrical cistern, Feature A, was originally a well), or it may have been located south of the area examined in 1989.

The restoration of the Sarah Cook House is now long completed, and the building has been used as office space in the park's historic leasing program for a number of years. The archeological investigations reported here, of course, were focused upon a limited area that would be directly affected by construction activities related to replacement of the house foundation. There is little doubt that substantial archeological deposits are present elsewhere on the property, particularly at the rear of the lot. Accordingly, any future development that may be contemplated on the Sarah Cook House may require additional investigation to ensure that the effects of the undertaking are taken into consideration and significant remains are not inadvertently lost.

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Table 1. Artifact groupings by level, 2S/0E.

Description Level:	1	2	3	4a	4b	5a	5b	6a	6b	7a	7b	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	Total
Flat glass	15	20	42	51	62	21	35	40	12	19	14	12	2	—	4	4	353
Curved glass																	
colorless	1	9	21	13	33	9	6	6	10	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	15
aqua	2	2	5	11	16	8	2	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	56
amber	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
green	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
chimney	—	2	—	7	2	—	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
other	2	—	6	5	7	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	28
Milk glass tile	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pressed purple flat glass	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mirror glass	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Textured plate glass	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Melted glass	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Opal jar lid liner	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plate glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ceramics																	
whiteware	8	8	16	11	42	48	10	26	2	22	12	12	15	5	—	2	239
yellowware	—	—	1	—	—	15	10	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	32
redware	—	1	4	12	4	5	—	2	6	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	41
stoneware	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	13
porcelain	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
other	—	2	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Ceramic insulator	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ceramic drain tile	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Porcelain figurine frag	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
White clay pipe frag	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cut nail	4	12	20	20	45	6	10	18	3	25	18	9	1	1	2	—	194
Wire nail	10	3	5	14	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Roofing nail	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Finishing nail	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Misc ferrous metal	8	1	15	7	2	1	1	—	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	46
Misc copper item	1	3	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Misc non-ferrous metal		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bone	4	10	15	26	56	28	10	41	4	39	20	12	1	6	2	3	277
Teeth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slate	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Button	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Brick	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plastic comb fragment	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Charcoal	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Anthracite	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hard rubber comb frag	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marble	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brass belt buckle	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hook and eye closure	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plated shaker top	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slag	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mortar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Misc hard rubber	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jewelry	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Grommet	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Porc/brass drawer knob	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bone handle frag	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Clothing rivet	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
.22-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Harmonica piece	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	74	91	168	199	296	147	108	150	55	127	83	51	22	15	9	11	1,606

Notes: 4a = South 2/3 of unit; 4b = North 1/3 of unit; 5a = North 1/3 of unit; 5b = South 2/3 of unit; 6a = North 1/3 of unit; 6b = South 2/3 of unit; 7a = North 1/3 of unit 7b = South 2/3 of unit; 8a = East post molds; 8b = West post molds; 8c = South 2/3 of unit; 8d = Trench cross section;
8e = Profile trench

Table 2. Artifact groupings by level, 2S/2E.

Description	1	2	3	4a	4b	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	Total
Flat glass	35	206	209	253	11	112	19	—	7	11	3	866
Curved glass												
colorless	3	77	54	21	—	6	1	—	1	1	—	164
aqua	4	10	19	9	1	8	3	—	—	3	1	58
amber	1	1	16	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	22
green	—	2	53	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
chimney	—	14	14	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	36
other	17	95	177	27	9	2	5	—	3	1	—	336
Plate glass	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Melted glass	1	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Whole bottle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Textured plate glass	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Whole vial	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glass insulator	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ceramics												
whiteware	6	34	61	46	3	53	3	3	19	1	8	237
yellowware	3	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
redware	—	24	23	88	2	20	3	—	1	2	—	163
stoneware	1	56	2	11	—	4	1	—	—	2	11	88
porcelain	—	14	13	10	—	11	—	—	1	1	1	51
other	2	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	7
Ceramic drain tile	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Porcelain figurine/doll frag	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ceramic tile	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
White clay pipe frag	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cut nail	9	71	128	103	8	47	11	1	34	12	11	435
Wire nail	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	10
Other nail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Misc ferrous metal	4	28	28	28	11	14	6	—	8	1	—	128
Misc non-ferrous metal	5	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Misc copper item	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7
Misc brass item	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bone	5	76	177	148	4	64	15	3	10	19	6	527
Shell	1	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
Tooth	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slag	1	4	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
Slate	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Coal/charcoal	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	10
Wood	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Brick	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Carbon rod	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Button	—	7	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	13
Glass bead	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Screw-on cap	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Toothpaste tube frag	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brass belt buckle	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pencil part	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Hook and eye closure	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Eggshell	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Copper token	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drawer handle	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shoelace hook	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slate pencil	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Straight pins	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Lantern parts	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mica	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leather	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plaster	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
.32-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Misc hard rubber	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Limestone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Mortar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	102	768	1031	798	50	363	74	7	93	66	45	3,397

Notes: 4a = General fill; 4b = Drainage trench fill; 5a = Trench fill; 5b = Drainage trench fill; 5c = Post hole; 6a = General fill; 6b = Stain I; 6c = Stain II

Table 2a. Artifact groupings by level, 2S/2E balk removal.

Description Layer:	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
Flat glass	6	12	8	4	6	36
Curved glass						
colorless	4	1	—	—	3	8
aqua	2	—	1	—	—	3
amber	—	—	—	—	1	1
green	1	—	—	—	—	1
chimney	—	2	—	1	—	3
other	2	1	1	—	1	5
Melted glass	—	1	1	—	—	2
Ceramics						
whiteware	4	6	6	1	2	19
yellowware	1	—	4	—	—	5
redware	—	2	2	—	—	4
stoneware	10	1	1	—	—	12
porcelain	1	1	3	—	—	5
Porcelain doll fragment	—	1	—	—	—	1
White clay pipe fragment	—	1	—	1	1	3
Cut nail	2	2	8	1	4	17
Wire nail	2	4	—	—	—	6
Misc ferrous metal	1	—	1	2	3	7
Misc copper items	—	2	2	—	1	5
Bone	1	3	5	8	6	23
Shell	—	—	2	—	—	2
Mortar	—	2	—	—	—	2
White clay pipe fragment	—	1	—	1	1	3
Totals	37	43	45	19	29	173

Table 3. Artifact groupings by level, 4S/0E.

Description Level:	1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	5a	5b	5c	5d	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	Total
Flat glass	20	20	144	75	5	6	27	30	34	6	4	20	3	9	8	3	414
Curved glass																	
colorless	13	24	60	20	3	1	8	28	10	1	7	6	2	8	6	3	200
aqua	1	13	12	8	—	2	1	4	3	2	—	4	5	7	1	2	65
amber	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
green	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
chimney	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	140
other	4	—	30	9	3	—	—	6	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	64
Pressed purple flat glass	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pressed aqua flat glass	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mirror glass	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Melted glass	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Glass insulator	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whole bottles	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Flat Milk glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Textured plate glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ceramics																	
whiteware	9	12	33	20	—	—	2	27	6	4	6	1	4	8	2	1	135
yellowware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
redware	1	1	15	5	4	—	4	—	1	3	3	1	3	2	—	—	43
stoneware	5	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
porcelain	3	—	6	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	19
other	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ceramic insulator	5	—	4	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ceramic drain tile	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Porcelain figurine/doll frag	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ceramic tile	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Red clay pipe frag	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cut nail	20	26	77	49	12	6	19	40	28	17	21	6	7	10	3	8	349
Wire nail	64	10	40	—	13	1	3	13	—	2	6	1	4	2	5	—	164
Roofing nail	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other nail	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Misc ferrous metal	30	3	41	7	2	3	11	15	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	118
Misc non-ferrous metal		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Misc copper item	—	—	10	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	16
Misc brass item	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Zinc jar lid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bone	10	10	107	69	14	10	29	102	54	14	11	14	9	20	12	2	487
Shell	—	—	10	3	—	—	7	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	28
Teeth	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Slate	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	10
Brick	3	—	16	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	1	—	2	3	3	—	37
Mortar	7	—	6	1	2	1	8	2	1	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	40
Drill bit	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pop top	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Crown caps	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Copper ornament	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Metal cap	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Button	1	—	15	4	1	—	2	2	5	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	36
Wood	—	4	18	5	—	—	3	11	—	—	4	2	3	1	1	20	72
Slag	—	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	22
Tar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rubber	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Grommet	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bone handle fragment	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Limestone	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Concrete	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	8
Screw-on cap	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Plastic hair pin	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stick pin fragment	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mica	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pencil parts	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Metal buckle	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marbles	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plastic handle fragment	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Drainplug chain attachment	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
.22-caliber shell casing	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
.45-caliber shell casing	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ceramic bead	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Charcoal/coal	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	7	—	1	—	1	—	10	1	1	29

Table 3. Continued.

Description Level:	1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	5a	5b	5c	5d	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	Total
Insulated wire	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pewter lid	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Celluloid comb frag	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Garter hook	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plastic disk	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Misc hard rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Gold pen quill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Celluloid hair pin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Plaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Eggshell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	5	—	24
Skeleton key	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carbon rod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Luggage latch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	223	137	717	293	67	40	140	427	156	61	103	70	53	88	59	56	2,690

Notes: 4a = Area 1; 4b = Area 2a; 4c = Area 2b; 4d = Area 3; 5a = Area 1; 5b = Area 2; 5c = Area 3; 5d = Area 4; 6a = East steam pipe trench; 6b = South steam pipe trench; 6c = Mottled dark clay; 6d = Mottled light clay; 6c = Ash filled area

Table 3a. Artifact groupings by level, 4S/0E balk removal.

Description Level:	1
Flat glass	11
Curved glass	
colorless	5
amber	1
chimney	3
Opal jar lid liner	2
Whiteware	2
Misc ferrous metal	3
Zinc jar lid fragment	14
Bone	7
Shell	1
Slag	1
Mortar	1
Straight pin	1
Total	52

Table 4. Artifact groupings by level, 4S/2E.

Description	Level: 2	3	4	5	6	Total
Flat glass	700	236	77	69	15	1,097
Curved glass						
colorless	49	33	8	4	3	97
aqua	8	14	8	5	2	37
amber	4	3	—	—	—	7
green	2	1	—	—	—	3
chimney	27	13	—	1	3	44
other	25	11	9	5	1	51
Textured plate glass	1	1	1	—	—	3
Melted glass	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whole bottle	—	2	—	—	—	2
Opal jar lid liner	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ceramics						
whiteware	83	37	17	33	22	192
yellowware	2	—	1	10	—	13
redware	5	22	8	—	4	39
stoneware	2	5	—	—	2	9
porcelain	17	2	1	2	2	24
Porcelain doll fragment	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ceramic drain tile	2	—	1	—	—	3
Ceramic insulator	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cut nail	88	29	17	11	7	152
Wire nail	2	1	—	—	—	3
Other nail	1	—	—	—	—	1
Misc ferrous metal	10	15	22	11	—	58
Misc nonferrous metal	8	2	—	—	—	10
Misc copper item	5	—	—	—	—	5
Zinc jar lid fragment	—	7	—	—	—	7
Misc brass item	2	—	1	2	1	6
Bone	120	106	76	117	44	463
Shell	6	1	—	1	1	9
Mortar	7	1	1	—	—	9
Slate	14	3	4	1	—	22
Slag	5	—	4	—	—	9
Brick	2	—	2	1	—	5
Light bulb part	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mica	1	—	—	—	—	1
Button	10	5	2	2	1	20
Clothing rivet	1	—	—	—	—	1
Graphite bar	1	—	—	—	—	1
1919 “Winged Liberty” dime	1	—	—	—	—	1
Toothpaste tube parts	3	—	—	—	—	3
Insulated cable	1	—	—	—	—	1
.22-caliber shell casing	1	—	—	—	—	1
.50-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jewelry	2	—	—	—	—	2
Glass rod	1	—	—	—	—	1
Coal/charcoal	—	2	2	—	—	4
Milk glass jar with lid	—	1	—	—	—	1
Safety pin	—	3	—	—	—	3
Plaster	—	—	1	—	—	1
Misc hard rubber	—	—	1	—	—	1
Slate pencil	—	—	—	2	—	2
Grommet	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1,224	558	264	278	109	2,433

Table 4a. Artifact groupings by level, 4S/2E balk removal.

Description	1	2	Total
Flat glass	14	40	54
Curved glass			
colorless	5	5	10
aqua	—	4	4
green	1	—	1
chimney	1	1	2
other	—	1	1
Ceramics			
whiteware	1	9	10
redware	4	5	9
stoneware	—	1	1
porcelain	1	—	1
other	—	1	1
Cut nail	7	9	16
Wire nail	3	—	3
Misc ferrous metal	8	4	12
Bone	3	21	24
Shell	—	1	1
Slate	1	—	1
White clay pipe fragment	1	—	1
1878 “Indian Head” penny	1	—	1
.32-caliber shell casing	1	—	1
Utensil handle	1	1	2
Plastic cup	—	1	1
Misc hard rubber	—	1	1
Totals	53	105	158

Notes: 1 = Balk removal and clean up; 2 = Level 2, 2855 cmbs

Table 4b. Artifact groupings by level, 4S/2E west wall.

Description Level:	1	2	3	4	Total
Flat glass	3	3	3	12	21
Curved glass					
colorless	1	1	2	5	9
aqua	1	—	6	6	13
chimney	1	1	2	5	9
other	1	1	1	1	4
Whiteware	—	1	1	5	7
Ceramic insulator	—	—	1	—	1
Cut nail	1	—	4	14	19
Wire nail	5	4	4	3	16
Roofing nail	1	4	—	—	5
Misc ferrous metal	4	2	—	—	6
Bone	—	—	3	19	22
Slate	1	—	—	3	4
Misc hard rubber	—	—	—	1	1
Slag	1	—	—	—	1
Brick	1	—	—	2	3
Pencil lead	1	—	—	—	1
Button	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	22	17	27	77	143

Notes: 1 = West wall 1st soil zone; 2 = West wall 2nd soil zone;
3 = West wall 3rd soil zone; 4 = west wall 4th soil zone, mottled clay

Table 5. Artifact groupings by level, 4S/4E.

Description Level:	1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6a	6b	6c	7a	7b	7c	8	9	Total
Flat glass	87	81	177	327	20	3	23	10	2	28	15	11	5	7	796
Curved glass															
colorless	11	15	39	44	11	2	4	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	137
aqua	8	4	12	22	5	—	5	—	—	5	1	3	—	1	66
amber	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5
green	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
chimney	1	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
other	4	9	9	10	—	1	3	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	44
Textured plate glass	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Melted glass	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4
Mirror glass	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Plate glass	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pressed purple flat glass	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ceramics															
whiteware	16	19	36	53	19	5	20	1	—	44	5	10	2	15	245
yellowware	2	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
redware	4	8	18	50	28	2	10	2	—	8	—	3	—	2	135
stoneware	—	2	2	9	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17
porcelain	1	2	8	4	3	—	3	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	26
other	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ceramic drain tile	6	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Ceramic insulators	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Miniature tea service frag	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Porcelain figurine/doll frag	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Cut nail	6	8	29	71	23	3	18	2	—	24	10	9	—	4	207
Wire nail	4	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Roofing nail	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Misc ferrous metal	9	11	11	7	5	1	8	1	—	2	1	8	6	1	71
Misc non-ferrous metal	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Misc copper item	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Misc brass item	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bone	13	28	80	120	37	10	51	4	2	70	10	14	8	29	476
Shell	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8
Slate	3	10	21	12	5	—	1	4	—	2	1	3	—	—	62
Concrete	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Limestone	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Slag/cinders	8	4	9	9	3	—	3	3	—	4	1	1	—	—	45
Brick	19	17	5	8	3	1	4	—	—	9	4	2	—	5	77
Asphalt shingle	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mortar	14	10	5	15	5	—	4	—	3	9	1	2	—	2	70
Charcoal/coal	15	6	11	12	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	61
Grommet	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pipe insulation	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Plaster	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Makeup compact frag	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Wood	—	—	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	12
Leather	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Slate pencil	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Plastic	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Misc hard rubber	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rubber washer	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Button	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	12
.22-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
.50-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Celluloid pipe stem tip	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bone handle fragment	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marble	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Electrical shunt plate frag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bone toothbrush head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tooth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	247	284	515	827	182	37	172	31	8	236	57	77	23	71	2,767

Notes: 5a = General fill; 5b = Worker's trench; 6a = General fill; 6b = Worker's trench; 6c = Mansberger's TU 9; 7a = General fill; 7b = Pipe trench; 7c = Mansberger's TU 9

Table 6. Artifact groupings by level, 6S/2E.

Description Level:	3a	3b	4	5	Total
Flat glass	270	223	153	127	773
Curved glass					
colorless	21	10	76	16	123
aqua	4	1	22	22	49
amber	9	—	3	4	16
green	—	—	2	—	2
other	1	—	1	5	7
Whole bottle	1	—	—	2	3
Ceramics					
whiteware	19	—	11	22	52
Yelloware	1	—	—	1	2
redware	4	—	10	8	22
stoneware	—	1	4	1	6
porcelain	4	1	2	10	17
Ceramic drain tile	4	—	—	4	8
Ceramic insulator	1	—	—	1	2
Minature tea service fragment	—	—	2	3	5
Cut nails	22	2	22	45	91
Wire nails	1	—	—	7	8
Misc ferrous metal	5	2	—	8	15
Misc nonferrous metal	7	—	9	—	16
Misc copper items	1	—	—	—	1
Misc brass items	—	—	1	—	1
Zinc jar lid fragment	—	—	6	—	6
Bone	51	3	38	75	167
Shell	1	—	2	4	7
Slag	7	10	1	2	20
Wood	2	—	—	—	2
Mortar	2	—	2	4	8
Slate	1	—	2	2	5
Brick	1	—	—	—	1
Marble	1	—	—	—	1
Bead	1	—	—	—	1
Button	1	3	4	—	8
Door knob fragment	2	—	—	—	2
Rubber belt	1	—	—	—	1
Bottle stopper	1	—	—	—	1
Hook and eye closure parts	1	—	—	—	1
Pin	—	1	—	—	1
.22-caliber shell casing	—	—	1	—	1
Shot gun shell casing	—	—	1	1	2
.32-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	2	2
Carbon battery rod	—	—	1	1	2
Crown cap	—	—	1	—	1
Clothing rivet	—	—	1	—	1
Grommet	—	—	1	—	1
Plaster	—	—	—	1	1
Pocket knife	—	—	—	1	1
Porcelain doll fragment	—	—	—	1	1
Pencil lead	—	—	—	3	3
Totals	449	257	379	383	1,468

Notes: 3a = General fill; 3b = Northwest 1/4 of unit

Table 7. Artifact groupings by level, 8S/4E.

Description Level:	1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	9	Total
Flat glass	—	4	5	3	70	108	—	22	3	1	13	1	18	2	250
Curved glass															
colorless	—	—	8	—	8	26	—	11	—	—	2	—	4	2	61
aqua	—	1	1	—	17	16	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	1	49
amber	—	—	4	—	6	10	—	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	30
green	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
chimney	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	7	—	—	2	—	1	—	20
other	—	—	7	—	8	18	6	—	1	2	7	—	2	—	51
Mirror glass	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4
Plate glass	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whole bottle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ceramics															
whiteware	1	—	4	3	21	45	10	36	1	2	41	2	21	2	189
yellowware	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	12
redware	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	17	2	—	6	1	12	—	48
stoneware	—	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
porcelain	—	—	5	—	10	8	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	32
other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ceramic tile	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ceramic drain tile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
White clay pipe frag	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
Miniature tea service frag	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Porcelain figurin/doll frag	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cut nail	1	1	—	—	39	54	—	27	—	4	10	1	10	—	147
Wire nail	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other nail	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Misc ferrous metal	1	—	1	—	8	—	—	16	—	1	—	1	7	—	35
Misc non-ferrous metal		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Misc brass item	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Misc copper item	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Bone	—	1	17	5	48	142	11	99	10	—	57	—	46	33	469
Shell	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	16
Button	—	—	1	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	14
Coal/charcoal	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	8	1	2	5	4	5	2	39
Brick	—	—	—	—	3	10	1	4	3	—	6	1	4	4	36
Slate	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Wood	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Slate pencil	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
.22-caliber shell casing	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Slag	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	6	—	—	1	1	2	—	22
Leather scrap	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Marble	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Plaster	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	3	16
Mortar	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	1	—	4	—	3	1	20
Misc hard rubber	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Limestone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	8	11	57	13	317	490	43	288	24	17	166	18	148	52	1,652

Notes: 6a = General fill; 6b = Worker's trench; 7a = General fill; 7b = Area A; 7c = Area B; 8a = General fill; 8b = Area B

Table 8. Artifact groupings by level, Feature A.

Description Layer:	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Flat glass	37	34	7	10	19	107
Curved glass						
colorless	9	—	—	1	44	54
aqua	13	1	1	—	2	17
chimney	2	—	—	—	—	2
other	21	1	1	—	19	42
Glass vial	1	—	—	—	—	1
Glass insulator	—	—	—	—	2	2
Opal glass jar lid liner	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ceramics						
whiteware	5	—	1	4	3	13
yellowware		—	—	2	—	2
redware	2	—	—	—	—	2
stoneware	1	—	—	2	—	3
porcelain	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ceramic drain tile	1	1	—	1	—	3
Ceramic insulator	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cut nails	61	90	43	67	5	266
Wire nails	2	18	14	30	—	64
Misc ferrous metal	21	3	75	85	10	194
Misc non-ferrous metal	—	8	—	—	—	8
Misc copper item	5	—	—	—	—	5
Bone	43	4	2	12	3	64
Shell	—	—	—	—	1	1
Slate	2	3	1	1	—	7
Coal/charcoal	11	1	—	—	—	12
Plaster	4	1	3	—	1	9
Concrete	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pipe insulation	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wood	31	7	8	11	10	67
Clay pipe fragment	1	—	—	—	—	1
Button	2	—	—	1	—	3
Insulated wire	1	—	—	—	—	1
Brick	—	2	8	6	—	16
Mortar	—	1	1	5	—	7
Leather footwear	—	10	—	—	—	10
Wooden rod with brass tip	—	1	—	1	—	2
Eggshell	—	—	—	1	—	1
Marble fragment	—	—	—	25	—	25
Totals	282	186	166	265	121	1,020

Notes: 1 = 60-90 cmbs; 2 = 90-120 cmbs; 3 = 120-150 cmbs; 4 = 150-180 cmbs; 5 = 180-241 cmbs

Table 9. Artifact groupings by level, Feature B.

Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Flat glass	50	33	3	33	1	—	39	21	43	14	11	2	—	250
Curved glass														
colorless	22	9	—	8	—	—	7	2	4	8	3	1	—	64
aqua	3	2	—	2	—	—	2	6	4	3	2	—	—	24
amber	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
chimney	13	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	25
other	10	9	2	9	—	—	3	2	2	3	3	1	—	44
Melted glass	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Opal jar lid liner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ceramics														
whiteware	11	16	6	17	—	—	69	24	34	9	6	4	—	196
yellowware	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
redware	14	11	3	12	—	—	7	1	1	4	3	1	—	57
stoneware	2	2	2	2	—	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	18
porcelain	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	1	1	—	17
other	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	10
Ceramic insulator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Red clay pipe frag	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
White clay pipe frag	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cut nail	34	17	7	—	—	—	26	11	21	6	2	—	—	124
Wire nail	1	18	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	24
Misc ferrous metal	25	—	—	36	5	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	73
Misc non-ferrous metal		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Misc copper item	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	13
Zinc jar lid fragment	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Misc brass item	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bone	152	102	27	140	12	###	42	19	12	37	40	6	—	589
Teeth	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Eggshell	20	—	1	##	###	###	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Slag	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Charcoal/coal	2	7	—	4	###	###	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Hard rubber comb frag	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Button	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	10
Bone handle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mortar	—	—	—	—	###	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Slate pencil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bone toothbrush head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Brass pen nib fragment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Celluloid comb tooth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Slate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	379	234	55	272	18	###	226	115	137	88	84	20	3	1,631

Notes: 1 = East 1/2 Layer I 60-80cmbs; 2 = West 1/2 Layer I 60-80cmbs; 3 = Ash lens east 1/2 to 80cm, Layer I 60-80cmbs; 4 = Eggshell layer interface between Layers I and II 60-70cmbs; 5 = Eggshell layer interface between Layers I and II, 60-70cmbs, flotation sample, heavy fraction; 6 = Eggshell layer interface between Layers I and II 60-70cmbs, flotation sample, light fraction; 7 = West 1/2 Layer II, 80-143cmbs; 8 = East 1/2 Layer III, 130-173cmbs; 9 = West 1/2 Layer III, 130-143cmbs; 10 = East 1/2 Layer I steam pipe trench;11 = West 1/2 Layer I steam pipe trench; 12 = Layer I removal of steam pipe trench fill; 13 = Feature B, mortar sample; ## = Large amount; ### = Sample

Table 10. Artifact groupings by level, Feature C.

Description Level:	I	II	Total
Flat glass	91	2	93
Curved glass			
colorless	30	2	32
aqua	9	—	9
amber	5	—	5
chimney	8	16	24
other	2	—	2
Melted glass	1	—	1
Mirror glass	2	—	2
Textured plate glass	1	1	2
Opal jar lid liner	1	—	1
Ceramics			
whiteware	15	3	18
redware	1	—	1
stoneware	2	—	2
porcelain	8	—	8
Ceramic insulator	1	—	1
Cut nails	37	25	62
Wire nails	12	297	309
Roofing nails	—	3	3
Misc ferrous metal	1	6	7
Bone	69	—	69
Mortar	3	—	3
Slate	16	1	17
Button	5	1	6
Pin	1	—	1
Bone hair comb	1	—	1
Light bulb parts	4	—	4
.22-caliber shell casing	2	—	2
Lead shot	1	—	1
Lead weight	1	—	1
Slag	—	2	2
Brick	—	1	1
Wood	—	8	8
Fuse	—	1	1
Copper knob	—	1	1
Glass thermometer fragment	—	1	1
Totals	330	371	701

Notes: I = Level 2, 40-60 cmbs; II = to 78 cmbs (50 cm below collar)

Table 11. Artifact groupings, monitoring

Description	No.
Flat glass	1
Curved glass	
colorless	3
aqua	2
amber	1
green	1
chimney	1
other	3
Plate glass	1
Pressed blue flat glass	1
Whole bottles	2
Ceramics	
whiteware	49
yellowware	2
redware	2
stoneware	2
porcelain	5
other	1
Porcelain figurine fragment	13
Cast iron half ring	1
Bone	8
Shell	2
Wood	1
Zinc jar lid with opal liner	1
Button	1
Knife	1
Marble	1
Wallpaper sample	5
Unidentified strip with ferrous element	1
Total	113

Figure 1. The Sarah Cook House as it appeared in 1989: west elevation (top) and south elevation (bottom).

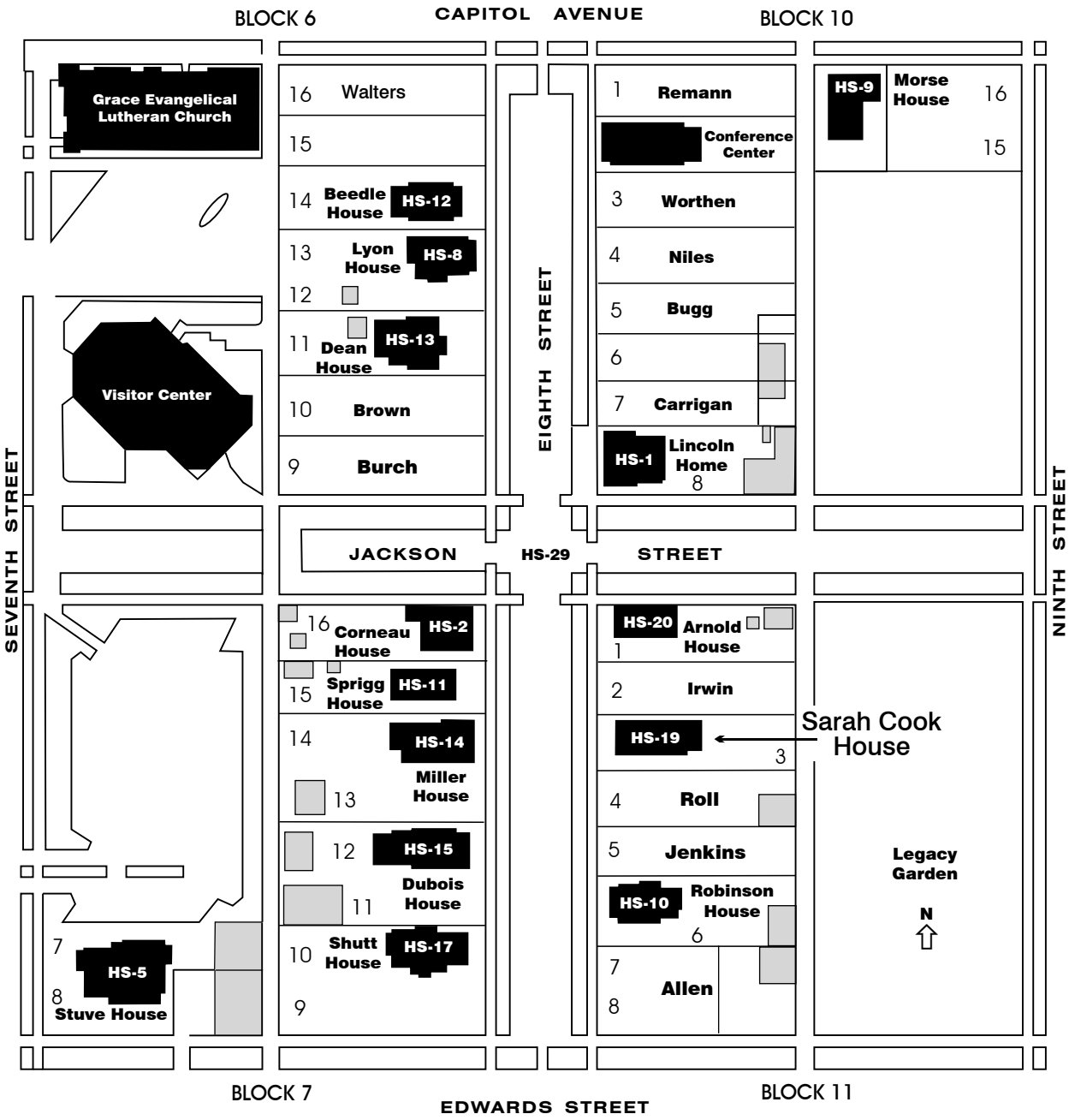

Figure 2. Location of the Sarah Cook House within Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

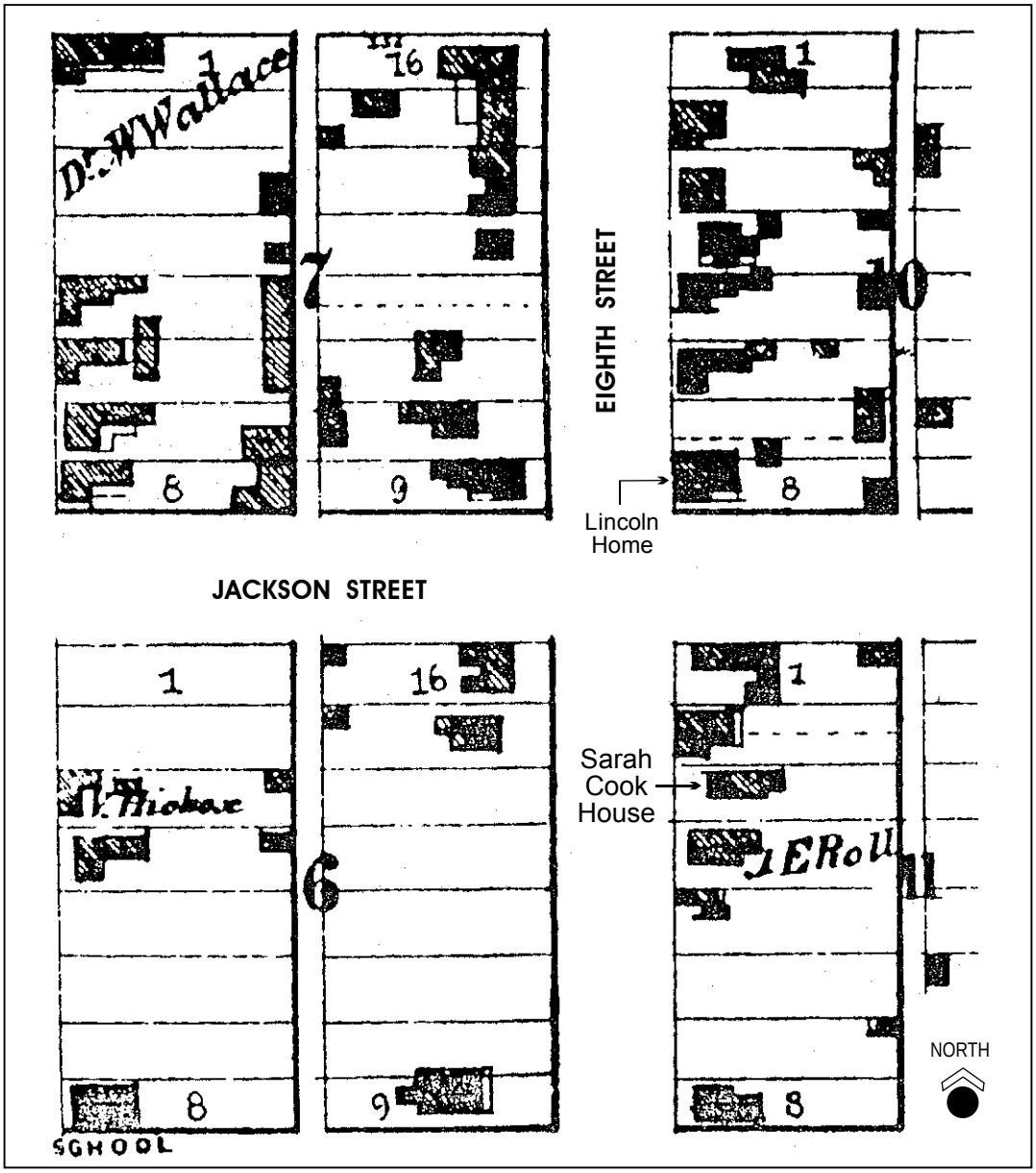

Figure 3. Annotated detail of the M. McManus map, City of Springfield, 1854.

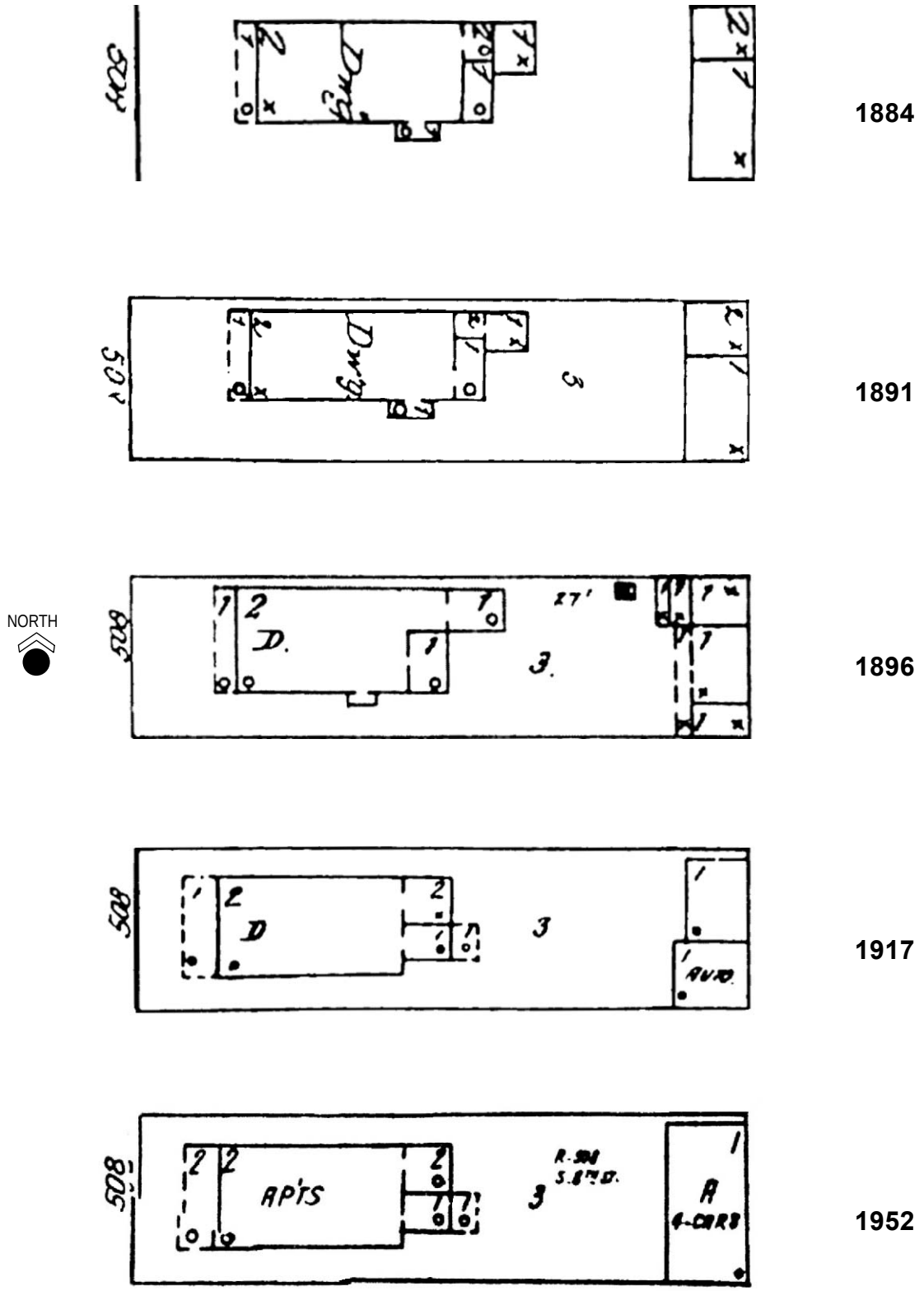

Figure 4. Excerpts from five Sanborn fire insurance maps (1884—1952), illustrating changes in the configuration of the Sarah Cook House and surrounding property.

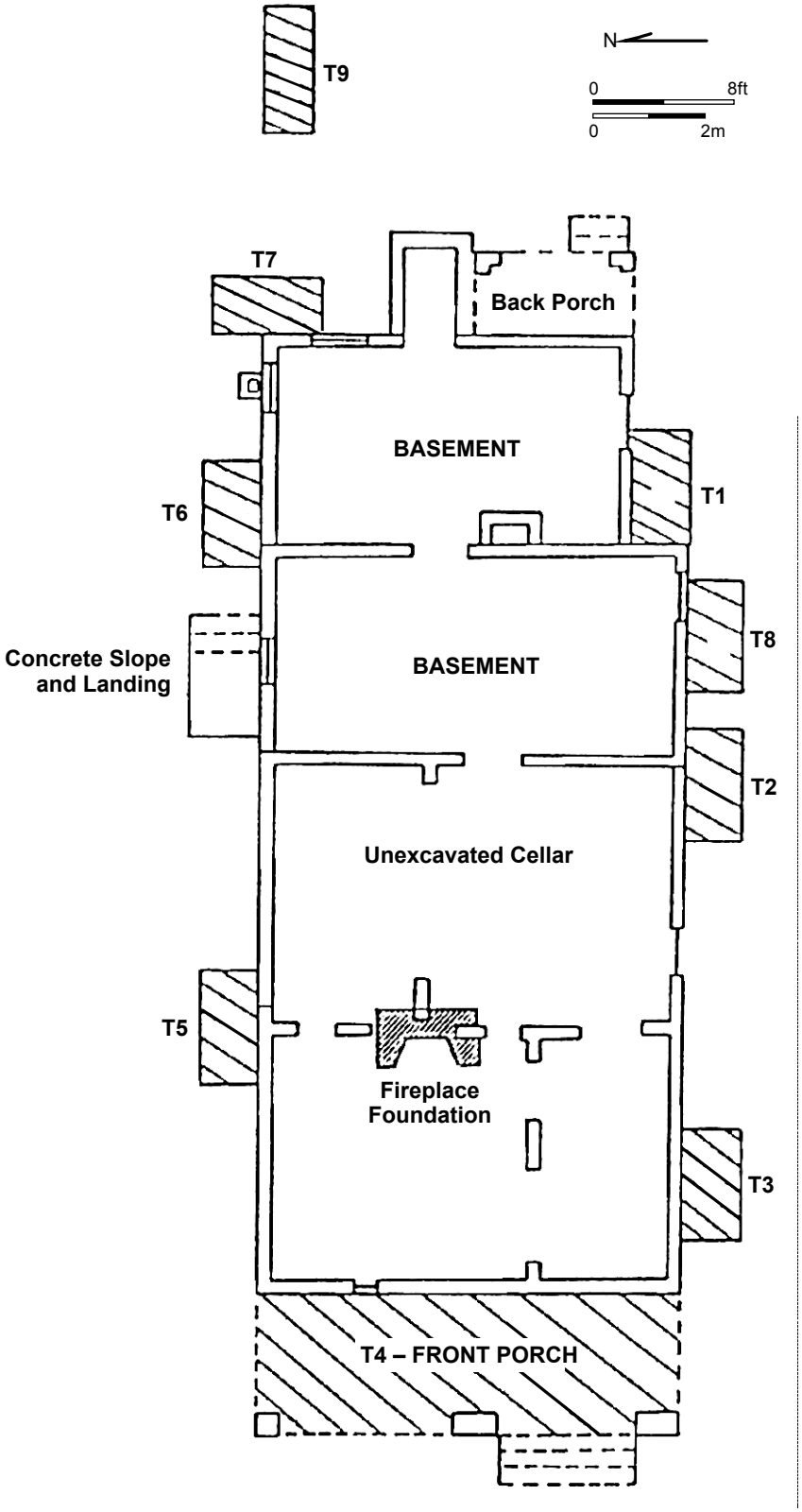

Figure 5. Preliminary archeological test locations of 1985.

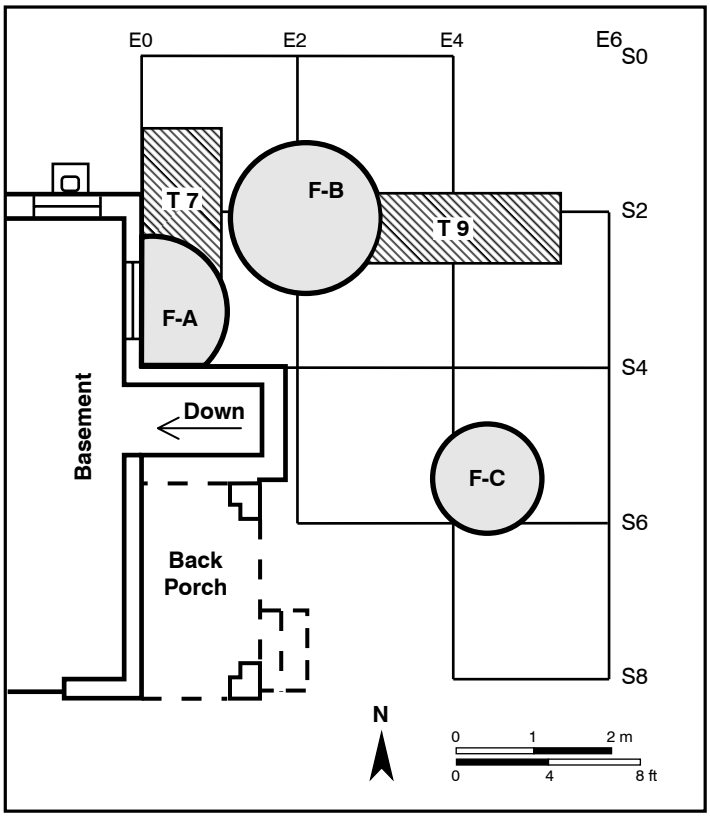

Figure 6. Archeological block excavation of 1989 showing feature locations (F-A to F-C).

Figure 7. Overview of block excavation area.

Figure 8. General view of Feature A.

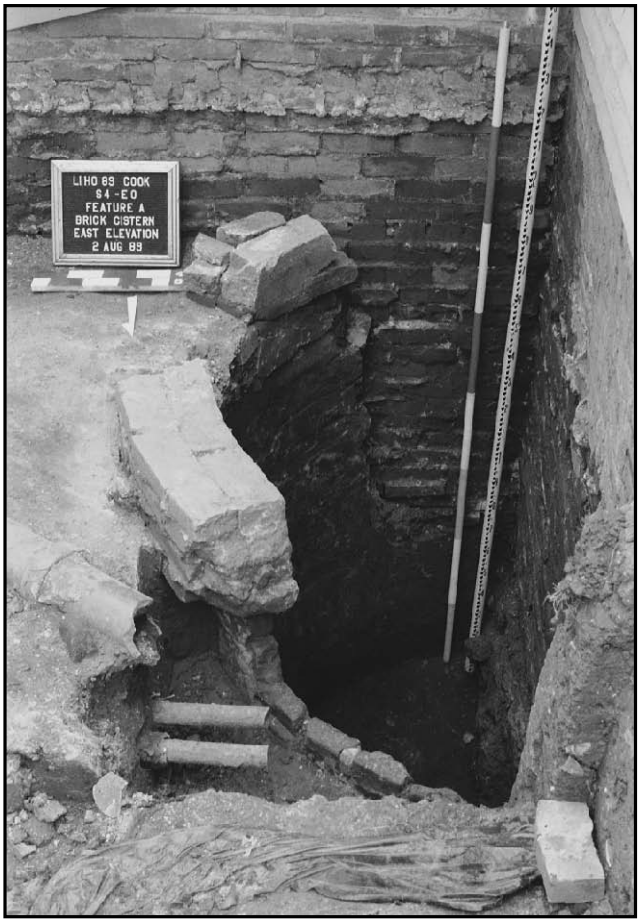

Figure 9. Detail of Feature A to show collar.

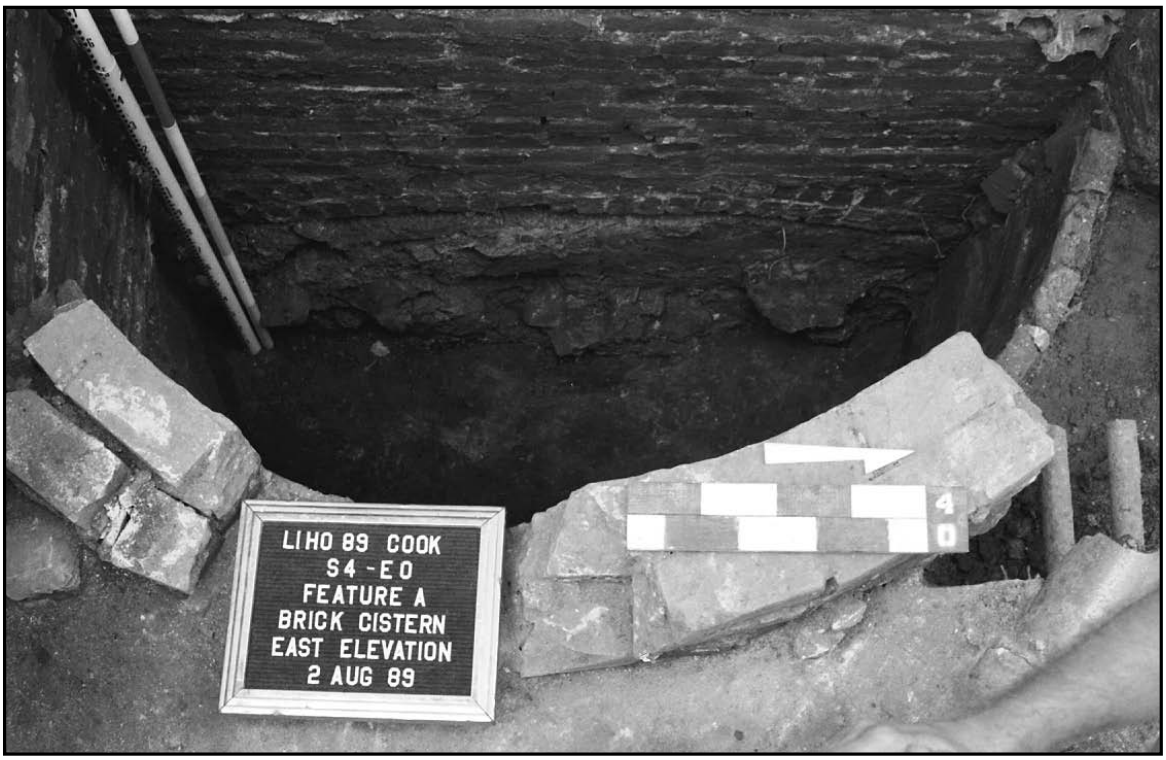

Figure 10. Detail of feature A to show brick arch in foundation.

Figure 11. General view of Feature B before excavation.

Figure 12. General view of Feature B during excavation.

Figure 13. Detail of Feature B to show rectangular impression in floor.

Figure 14. General view of Feature C.

Figure 15. Detail of Feature C.