The Bronnenberg House and 2005 Archaeological Investigations at Mounds State Park, Madison County, Indiana

by
Beth McCord

Reports of Investigation 68

January 2006

Archaeological Resources Management Service
Ball State University
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the Mounds State Park staff for organizing the Archaeology Weekend and providing a great atmosphere. Special thanks to Jody Heaston for her hard work. James Davis and Stephanie Keevil were also a great help.

For all the volunteers, thank you for your participation. We really appreciated the hundred plus people that were so interested. We especially enjoyed working with Mike and Susie Kendell, and Rod Miller. You guys are amazing and your enthusiasm was contagious.

I would like to thank Mitch Zoll for organizing the volunteers and keeping control of the chaos. Jan Northam was also invaluable in directing all the help. Andrea Crider's help with the final clean up and recording was greatly appreciated. Don Cochran provided his insightful experience throughout the fieldwork and report.

Thank you all. The abundance of archaeological information within Mounds State Park never ceases to amaze me.

ABSTRACT

In September of 2005, as part of Indiana Archaeology Month activities, the Archaeological Resources Management Service (ARMS) at Ball State University conducted a small archaeological investigation at Mounds State Park. The project involved the excavation of several shovel tests on the north and west sides of the Bronnenberg House, as well as, a few shovel tests at new interpretative sign locations for three earthworks. The project recovered over 1700 artifacts from the Bronnenberg excavation and documented the presence of one intact structure on the west side of the house. The Bronnenberg house area has the potential to provide important information on the Historic settlement of Madison County. The shovel tests at the new sign locations found no prehistoric materials and the installation of the signs should be allowed to proceed.

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INTRODUCTION

In September of 2005 the Archaeological Resources Management Service (ARMS) at Ball State University conducted limited investigations at the Bronnenberg House and at various new sign locations at Mounds State Park, near Anderson, Indiana. The project was conducted to facilitate activities associated the Archaeology Weekend hosted by Mounds State Park during Indiana Archaeology Month and investigate areas for cultural resources prior to the placement of new interpretative signage near several of the earthworks. The goals of the project were to promote public involvement and awareness of archaeological resources, recover new archaeological information from the Bronnenberg House, and examine areas prior to the placement of new informational signs (Cochran 2005, McCord 2005). Investigations originally proposed at Earthwork B (McCord 2005) were not conducted at this time. Investigations were in compliance with DHPA approved plans #200557 and 200569.

This report provides a brief review of the prehistoric and historic resources and changes in the landuse at Mounds State Park. The results of the archaeological investigations are provided. Finally, recommendations for future work are provided to assist Mounds State Park with public interpretation of the archaeological resources.

BACKGROUND

Mounds State Park is located near Anderson in Madison County, Indiana (Figure 1). More specifically, the park is located in Sections 9 and 16, Township 19 North, Range 8 East as shown on the USGS 7.5' Middletown and Anderson South Quadrangles. The park contains 45 known archaeological sites, 12M2a through 12M2ss (Buehrig and Hicks 1982, Martin 2000). The park includes one of the best preserved earthwork complexes in Indiana and the majority of the archaeological investigations conducted at sites within the park have focused on the Early/Middle Woodland earthworks (Bentley 1821, Cox 1879:129-135, Brown 1884:37-38, Walker 1891:51-55, Smith 1932, Lilly 1937:37-41, Hobson 1968:56, White 1969, Vickery 1970, Buehrig and Hicks 1982, Conover 1984, Cochran 1988, Kolbe 1992, McCord and Cochran 1996, Cochran 1996, Cochran and McCord 2001). Many other prehistoric resources have been recorded within the park. Although not definitively recognized, Paleoindian occupations through Late Woodland occupations are suggested (Buehrig and Hicks 1982:46-47). The park also contains several historic era resources (Buehrig and Hicks 1982).

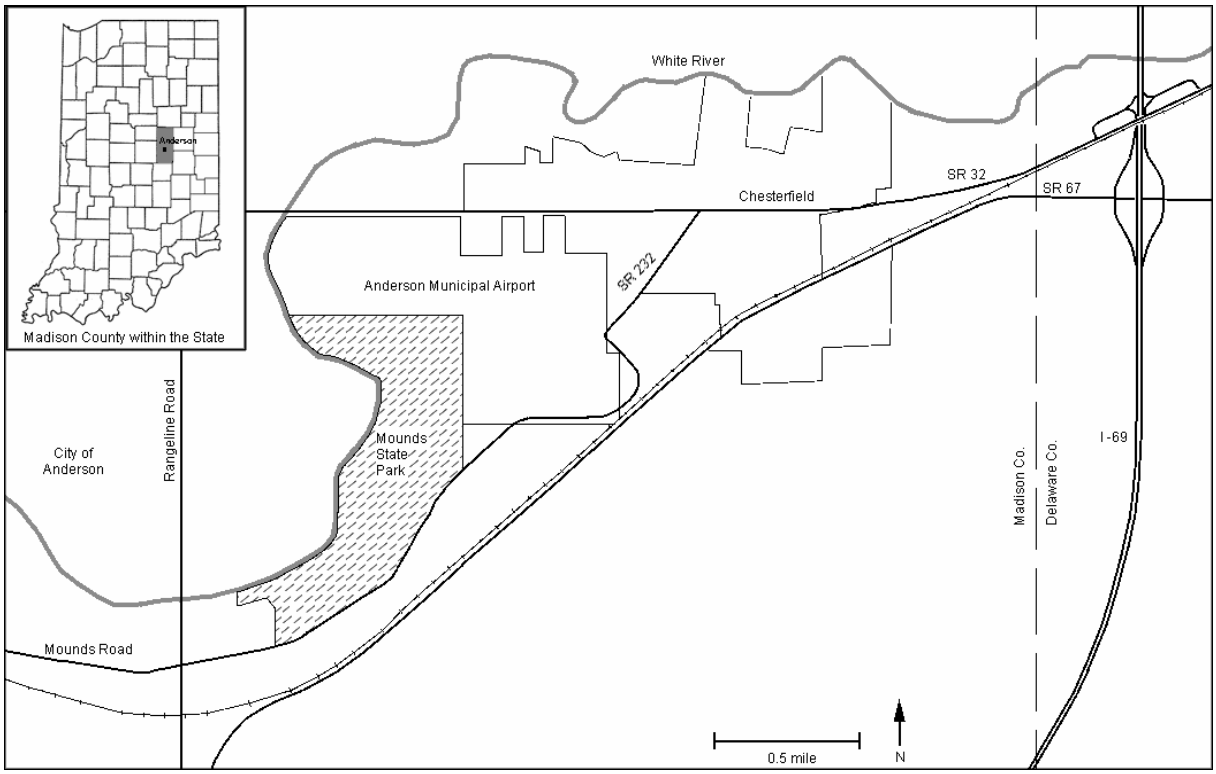


Figure 1. Location of Mounds State Park.

The proposed project involved the excavation of a few shovel tests at the Great Mound (12M2a), Earthwork B (12M2b), and Fiddleback (12M2h) at the locations for new signage. New informational signs will also replace existing signs at Earthwork D (12M2d) and Circle Mound (12M2j). No excavations were conducted at these locations since the new signs will be placed in the same location as the old signs and, therefore, are in disturbed contexts. Systematic shovel tests were excavated at the Bronnenberg House (12M2cc) for Archaeology Weekend. A brief review of the archaeological sites investigated during this project is presented below.

Great Mound

The Great Mound is the largest and most impressive structure in the Anderson Mounds site (Figure 2). This circular enclosure is over 100 m across with a ditch that is over 18 m wide and 3 m deep. The embankment is of equal proportions to the ditch. The platform in the center of the enclosure looks like an artificial mound but is actually a small knoll that was isolated by the ditch. Although no longer visible, a small mound about 1.2 m high with a base about 9m wide was near the center of the platform. It was removed by earlier archaeological excavations (Vickery 1970, White 1969). The small mound was built in several stages beginning approximately 2200 BP. The mound included three superimposed floors each burned hard and red and subsequently sealed with powdered calcite, a log tomb and other features adjacent to the small mound and a subsequent covering of the log tomb and the small mound with a deposit of mixed earth. About 100 years after the mound was started, the ditch and embankment were built.

Following completion of the mound, prehistoric people returned to the site approximately 500 years later and placed their dead into holes dug into the mound. During historic times, the small mound was dug into on several occasions which contributed greatly to the disturbance of the original structure (Cochran and McCord 2001, Vickery 1970, White 1969).

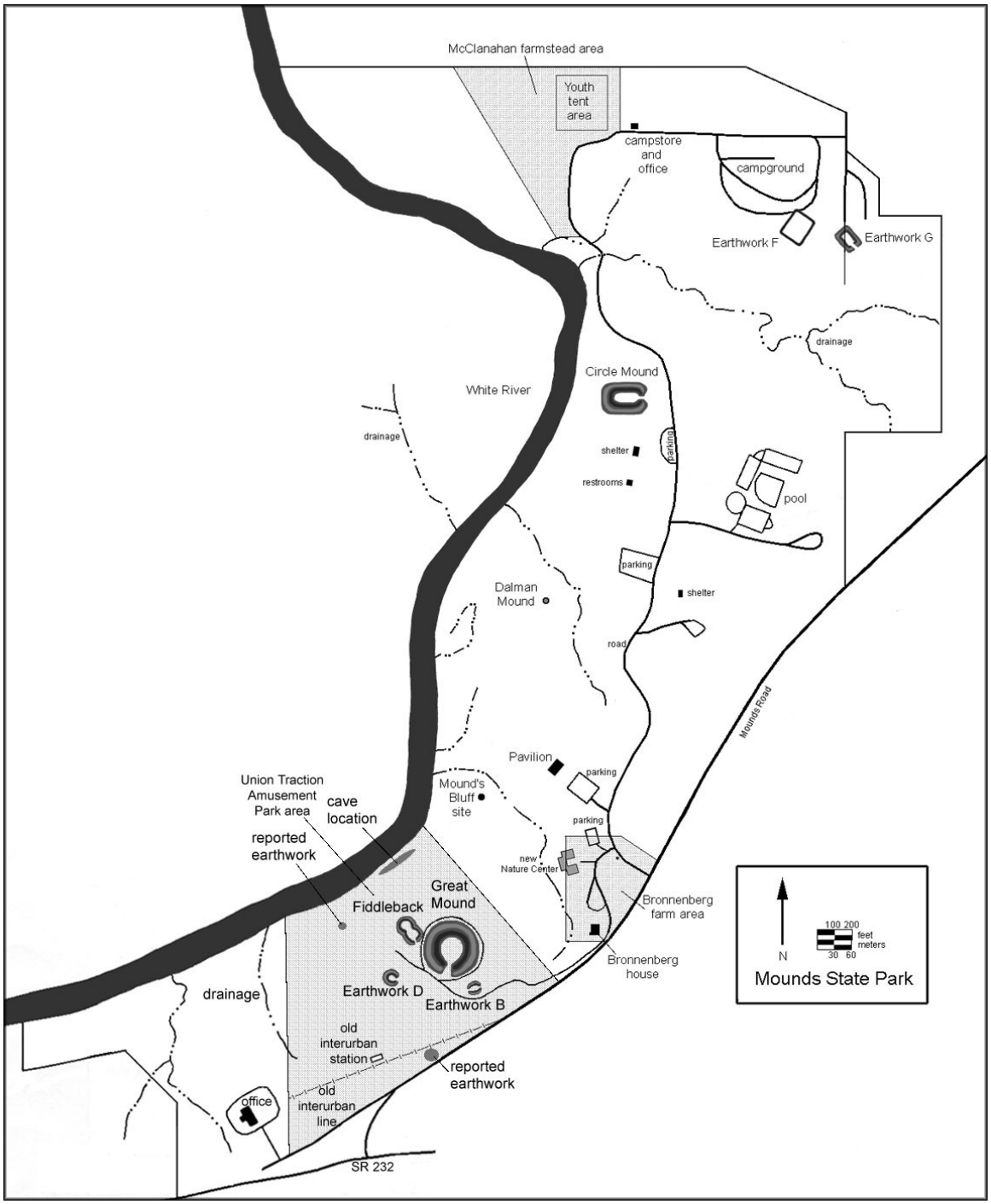


Figure 2. Some archaeological sites within Mounds State Park (after Cochran and McCord 2001).

New signage for the Great Mound will be placed on the west side of the enclosure next to the gateway. The sign will be supported by two posts that will be placed 3' in the ground. The posts will be approximately 2" x 6" with a space of approximately 36 ½" between posts.

Earthwork B

Earthwork B is located to the southeast of the Great Mound (Figure 2). The enclosure is 25 m in diameter and is the smallest enclosure in the park. The enclosure is easily missed since the embankment is only about 0.5 m tall at its highest and the ditch varies between 0.25 and 0.5 m in depth. Test excavations revealed that the original depth of the ditch was over 1 m deep (Cochran 1988). Decayed forest litter and soil erosion have filled the ditch to its present configuration. The central platform is only about 8 m in diameter. A large depression and corresponding hill on the central platform are probably the result of a large treefall (Cochran 1988). This earthwork is unique because it is the only circular enclosure in the site that has two gateways. No radiocarbon dates are available from this enclosure and it is unknown when it was built in relation to other enclosures in the site. Very few artifacts have been recovered from excavations (Cochran 1988, Cochran and McCord 2001).

New signage for Earthwork B will be placed to the southwest outside of the embankment. The sign will be supported by two posts that will be placed 3' in the ground. The posts will be approximately 2" x 6" with a space of approximately 24 ½" between posts.

Fiddleback

The Fiddleback enclosure is a blend of a circular ditch and bank on the west end with a more rectangular ditch and bank on the east end (Figure 2). The gateway of the enclosure is not centered but is offset to one side suggesting that entrance to the structure came from the south along the wall of the Great Mound embankment. The Fiddleback enclosure is approximately 65 m long when measured from the outside edges of the embankment wall, approximately 50 m wide at its widest extent and 42 m wide in the middle at the constriction. The embankment wall varies between 0.3 m and 1 m high above the surrounding terrain. The ditch is approximately 1 m deep, but appears shallower on the north or ravine side. The central platform is approximately 35 m long and 12 m wide but somewhat narrower at the constriction. Fiddleback was built around a small ridge spur, but the platform has been modified through the construction of two mounds that were built in more than one construction episode. The embankment has a unique shape combining circular and rectangular motifs. The top of the embankment appears irregular but is carefully constructed to match the profile of the Great Mound. The location of the enclosure places it within the Great Mound's astronomical observation system. The numerous artifacts recovered from the final earth capping of the mound indicate that the earth originated at another location, that the deposit contains a wide variety of artifacts generally related to domestic activities including manufacture, maintenance, and disposal, and even human mortuary activities. Finally, the enclosure

shows a sequence of construction and use during the same time period as the Great Mound (Cochran 1988, Cochran and McCord 2001, Vickery 1970).

New signage for the Fiddleback will be placed on the south side of the enclosure. The sign will be supported by two posts that will be placed 3' in the ground. The posts will be approximately 2" x 6" with a space of approximately 36 ½" between posts.

Earthwork D

Earthwork D is a small circular enclosure to the south of the Great Mound (Figure 2). It is situated on the western slope of a knoll and not on top of the knoll. The enclosure is approximately 30 m in diameter. The ditch is shallow, only 0.2 m deep, and the embankment just about 0.3 m high. The central platform is approximately 13 m across and more of a square with rounded corners than truly circular in shape. This again suggests a blending of the rectangular and circular shapes. The gateway opens to the southeast, but follows the incline of the natural slope and is difficult to detect. This enclosure was "lost" until 1988 when it was cleared of underbrush. It currently is marked with a sign in front of the gateway that simply reads "Earthwork." Like the Fiddleback earthwork, this enclosure is also linked to the Great Mound by an astronomical observation. On the winter solstice, when one stands in the center of the Great Mound and looks through a dip in the embankment toward Earthwork D, the sun sets through the center of this enclosure (Cochran 1988, Cochran 1992, Cochran and McCord 2001, Kolbe 1992).

New signage for Earthwork D will be placed on the east side of the enclosure next to the gateway where the current sign is located. The sign will be supported by two posts that will be placed 3' in the ground. The posts will be approximately 2" x 6" with a space of approximately 24 ½" between posts. This location was previously disturbed during the placement of the current sign.

Circle Mound

The Circle Mound enclosure has the shape of a rectangle with rounded corners (Figure 2). It measures 85 m long and 68 m wide. The ditch is about 9 m wide and 1.5 to 1.8 m deep and the surrounding embankment varies between 1.2 and 1.8 m in height. The platform is 45 m long and 22 m wide. The west end of the platform and a small area just to the left of the entrance are higher than the surrounding platform surface. Whether these higher areas represent artificial "mounds" is not currently known. The gateway is at the east end and the long axis of the enclosure is aligned due east and west. A park trail crosses the central platform and west wall of the enclosure. Two small mounds were situated on either side of the entrance and abutting the embankment. Both of these have been badly reduced in height by plowing as they were at the edge of a cultivated field. These small mounds were about 1 m high and 7.5 m' wide. The small mound on the south side of the gateway was tested in 1980 (Buehrig and Hicks 1982). The mound contained a complex stratigraphy of different colored sediments, including red and white sands, but no artifacts. At the base of the mound was a large piece of charcoal and a

small pit filled with white sand. Stratigraphy showed that the mound was added after the embankment was completed. The enclosure embankment was therefore contemporary with activities in the southern circular complex, but it was built after both the Great Mound and Fiddleback embankments (Buehrig and Hicks 1982, Cochran and McCord 2001).

New signage for Circle Mound will be placed on the east side of the enclosure next to the gateway where the current sign is located. The sign will be supported by two posts that will be placed 3' in the ground. The posts will be approximately 2" x 6" with a space of approximately 24 ½" between posts. This location was previously disturbed during the placement of the current sign.

Bronnenberg House

The Bronnenberg Farm once consisted of the extant brick farm house and several other outbuildings including a summer kitchen/smoke house/root cellar, milk house, privy, woodshed, barn, corn crib, granary and tool shed (Figures 2 & 3)(Hicks 1981:25). The Bronnenberg house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Anonymous 1984), but little archaeological information from the farm has been obtained. Some of the nonextant structures have been located through archaeological investigations (Hicks 1981), but the northern and western sides of the house have had little work. Similar to other archaeological sites within the park, there is a lot of folklore concerning the history of the Bronnenberg house. The majority of the work conducted during this project was done around the Bronnenberg house. To clarify the history of the site, a variety of historical sources were further explored.

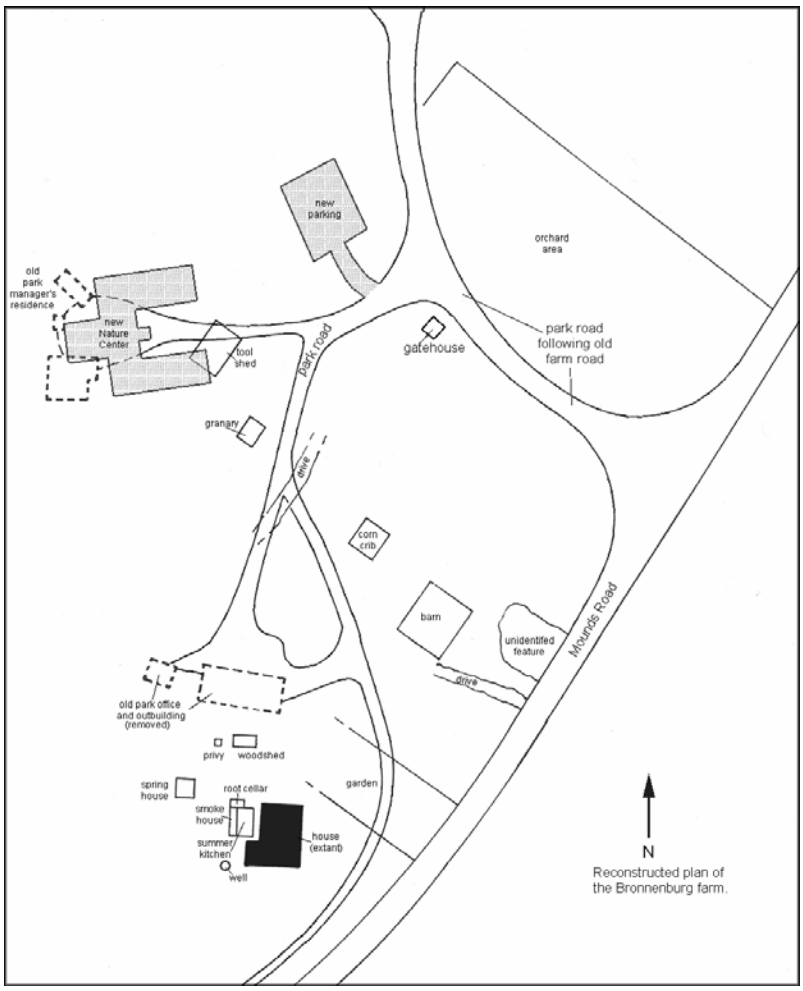


Figure 3. Reconstruction of Bronnenberg farm (after Hicks 1981, Cochran and McCord 2001).

Bronnenberg Settlement

The Bronnenbergs were some of the first pioneers that would settle in what would become Madison County, Indiana (Anonyomous 1880, Dittlinger 1973, Harden 1874, Netterville 1925). Exactly when and why they settled in the area is contradicted in early historical sources. The Bronnenberg surname has various spelling in the literature including Bronenburg, Bronenberg and Branenburg (Harden 1874:50, 73, 143) but Bronnenberg appears to be the most common useage.

In one account, Frederick Bronnenberg, Sr. and his family came to Madison County in 1819, settling 3 ½ miles east of Anderson. He lived at that location for one year, then moved to the north side of the White River for one year, and then returned to the south side of the river one mile west of Chesterfield where he lived until he died in 1853 and was buried on the homestead. Frederick Bronnenberg Sr. owned 700 acres and developed one of the finest farms in the county. He also built a grist mill, saw mill and woolen factory that burned in 1847 (Harden 1874:214)

Another account states that the Bronnenberg family came through Madison County in June of 1821 on route to Illinois. The wagon became stuck in a mud-hole. They were informed that there were no road cuts farther west and decided to settle in Indiana. The Bronnenbergs moved into an abandoned cabin built by an Indian trader named McChester and remained there until the spring. They then settled further north in Section 16 and, "soon afterward [Frederick Sr.] entered the land that is now owned by his son Frederick and occupied by his grandson, Ransom Bronnenberg" (Anonymous 1880:119).

In another version of the Bronnenberg settlement, the reason they settled in Union Township was the death of one of the children. Apparently, Mrs. Bronnenberg refused to continue on the journey (Forkner and Dyson 1897:945).

One account specifically states that Frederick Sr. settled in Section 16, but land entries for the county suggest he actually settled in Section 10. Between 1823 and 1835, Frederick Bronnenberg entered approximately 564 acres of land between Sections 3, 10, 14 and 15 in Township 19 N, Range 8 East (Figure 4) (Mounds State Park Archives). His first entry was for 78.93 acres in the W ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 10. It is unclear when the Bronnenburg land that his son, Frederick Jr., owned in Sections 16 and 21 was purchased (Figure 5).

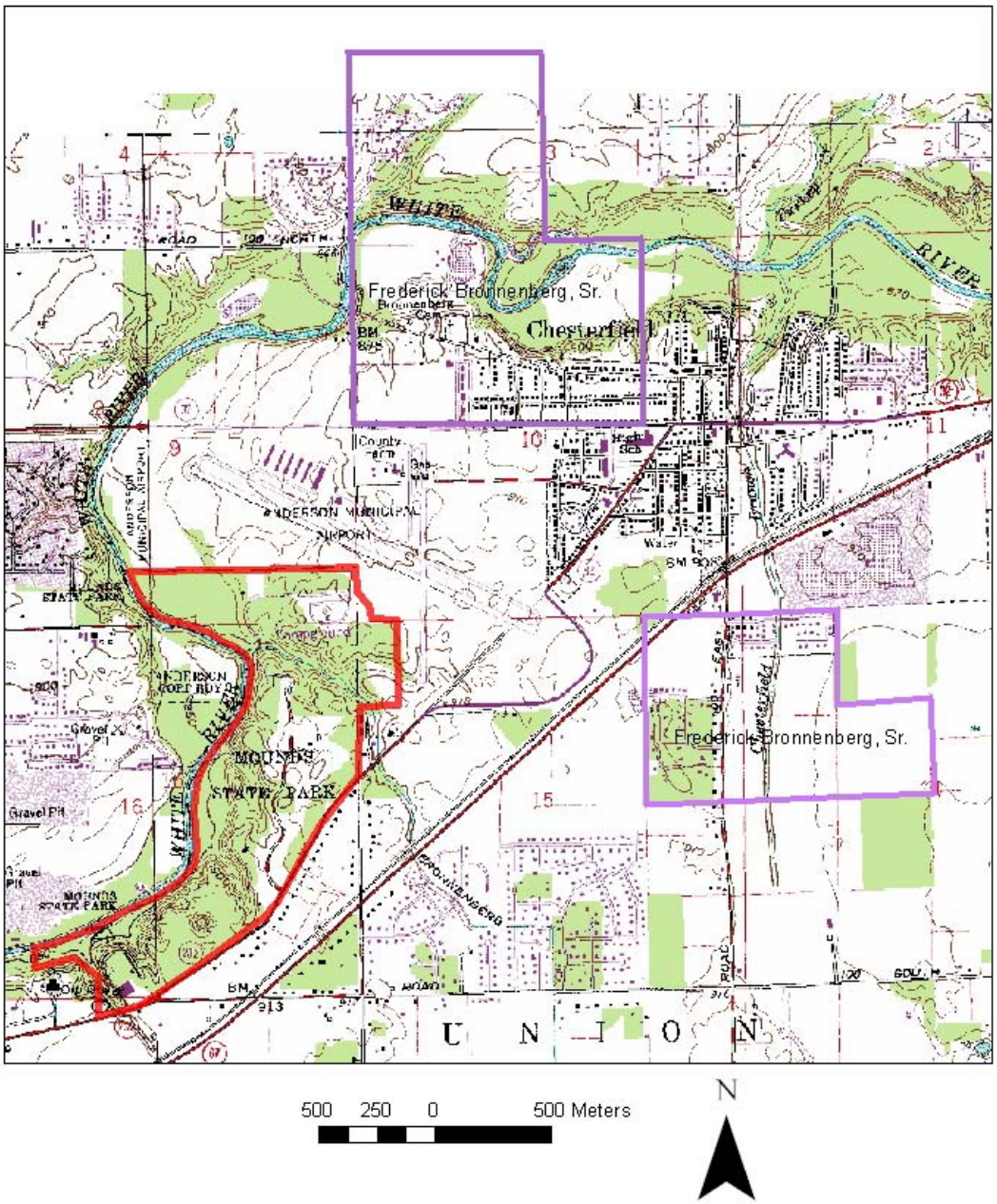


Figure 4. Frederick Bronnenberg, Sr.'s land entries compared to Mounds State Park.

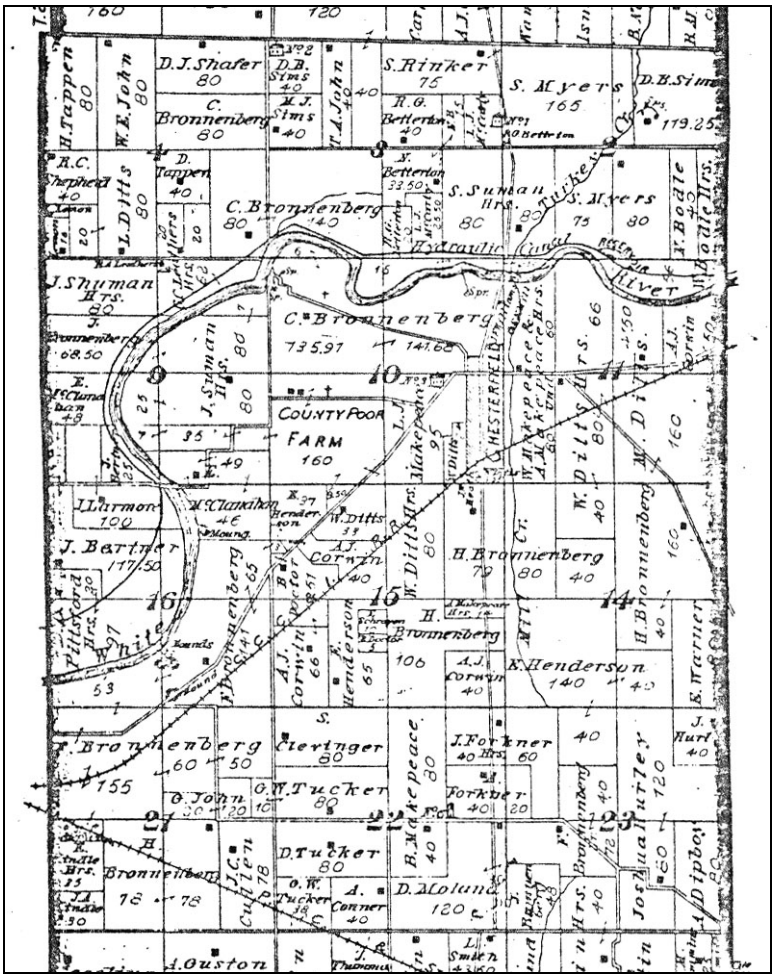


Figure 5. Portion of an 1880 atlas showing Frederick Bronnenberg, Jr.'s land holdings.

Frederick Bronnenberg Sr. had several children. Those living into adulthood included John, Frederick Jr., Susannah, Jacob, Michael, Henry and Carroll (Sylvester 2005). Frederick Jr. built the house in Section 16 that is in Mounds State Park.

Frederick Bronnenberg, Jr.

Frederick Bronnenberg, Jr. was born in 1812 in West Virginia. He settled with his family in Madison County around 1819 or 1821. He married Hulda Free in 1840. He had 7 children and 4 lived into adulthood: William, Ransom, Susan and Calvin. He died in 1901 (Sylvester 2005).

According to the Union Township census records, Frederick Jr. established a separate household in the years between 1840 and 1850. By 1850, Fredrick and Hulda, his son William, Susan B. and Peter Fornaugh are listed as a household, likely to be the brick Bronnenberg house within Mounds State Park. Susan B. is an unknown individual. Frederick's daughter Susan T. was not born until 1952. His son Ransom should have

been listed since he was born in 1848. Peter Fornaugh was most likely a hired worker (1850 Census, Sylvester 2005).

The 1860 census of Union Township lists Frederick, Hulda, William, Ransom, Susan and Calvin under the household (1860 Census). By 1870, Frederick Jr. appears on the Anderson City census. He was listed as a retired farmer and apparently lived in town until his death (1870, 1880, 1900 Census).

A news article written in 1930, stated that Frederick Bronnenberg (Jr.) came into possession of the land in 1849. The house was reportedly built about 1853 (Louiso 1930). In another news article dating to 1931, the house was stated to have been built around 1844 by Frederick Jr. The article also provides a description of the springhouse. "Under the brow of the hill at the rear is the springhouse where the milk from the large dairy was chilled in a brook which has recently ceased to run through the stone trough in the floor" (Hanna 1931).

From historic records, it is unclear when the house was built. The current research did not find documentation for when the property was first purchased. Information on file at Mounds State Park relates the land was given to Frederick Jr. by his father, but when this occurred is not known. The most likely time period for the construction of the house is between 1840 and 1850. The original house apparently consisted of 3 rooms on the first floor and 2 rooms on the second floor. His son Ransom and grandson Frederick III apparently lived in the house with their families and made renovations and additions to the house (Swearingen 2002).

Frederick Jr. continued to own the property until his death in 1901, even though he had moved to town. A county history published in 1874, relates that the prehistoric earthworks located west of the house had attracted the attention of people from different parts of the State. "Many picnics and celebrations are held here" (Harden 1874:143). About 1897, the Union Traction Company apparently leased the picnic grounds (Swearingen 2002).

Ransom and Frederick (III) Bronnenberg and the Union Traction Company

Ransom Bronnenberg was born in 1848 in Madison County. He married Sarah Seward in 1869. He had 5 children that all survived into adulthood: Minnie, Frederick III, Joseph, Wesley, Sherman and Ernest. He died in 1926 (Sylvester 2005).

Ransom and his family apparently took over residence of the house when Frederick Jr. moved to town. He lived in the house until 1899. At that time Ransom and his wife moved into a house in Section 15 with the three youngest children (Figure 6). Ransom's son, Frederick III and his family took over residence of the house. Frederick III was born in 1872 and married Della Stewart in 1896. He had two sons, Melvin (born in 1905) and Arnold (born in 1906) (Sylvester 2005).

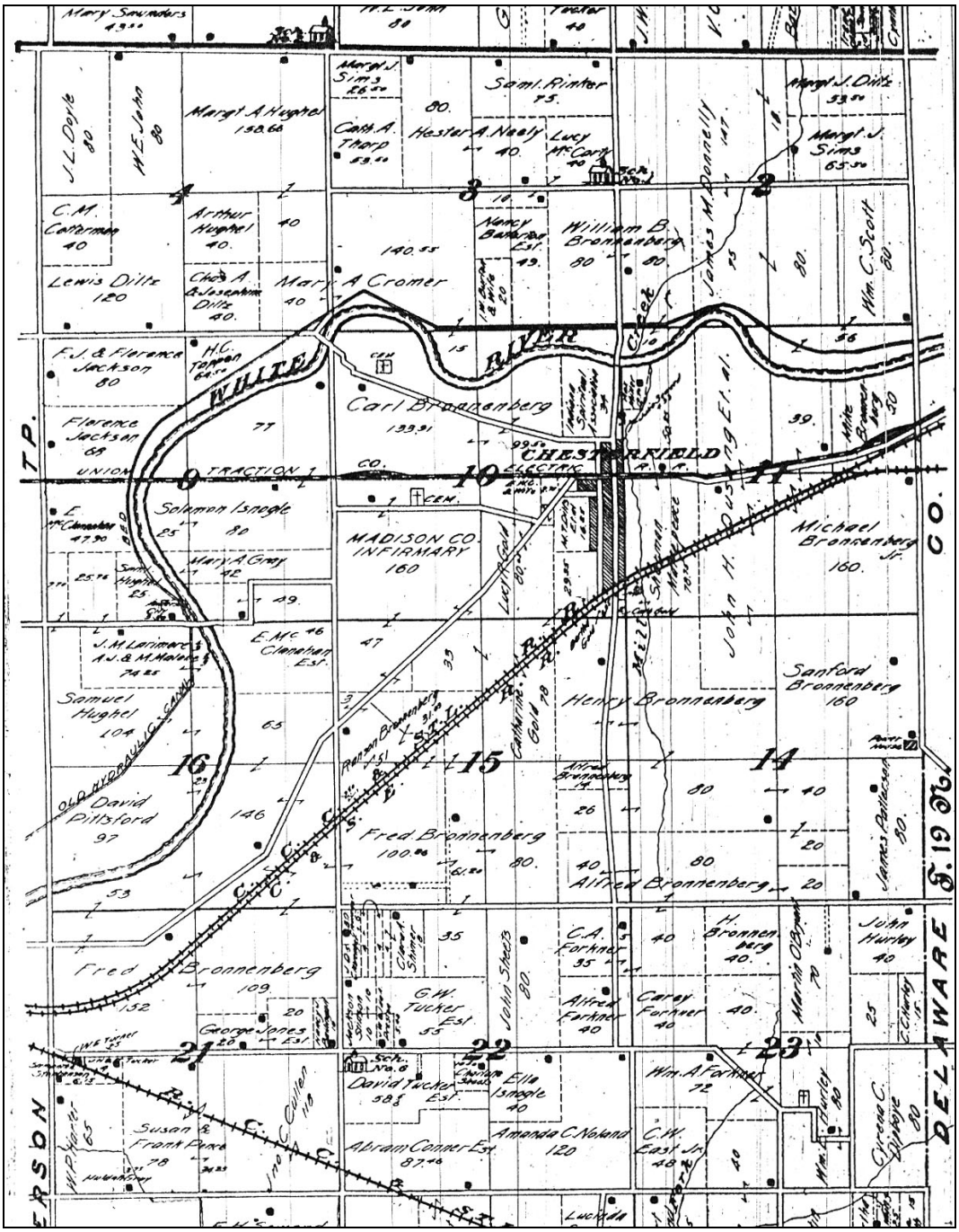


Figure 6. Portion of a 1901 atlas showing Frederick Bronnenberg Jr.'s and Ransom Bronnenberg's land holdings.

According to census records, Frederick III was renting the property (1900 and 1910 Census). Frederick Jr. died in 1901 and the property was divided between his heirs. When the estate was settled, some of the property was sold to Union Traction Company (Swearingen 2002). Ransom and Frederick are credited with the addition of the second story on the back of the house. The date of the addition is unknown. A circa 1890 photograph shows the second story had been added, but the southern porch had not

(Figure7). A circa 1930 photograph does show the formal southern porch (Figure 8). Changes in family occupation of the house or possible extra revenue generated from the circa 1897 lease or circa 1901 sale of some the property to the Union Traction Company, are possible time periods for the renovations.

Figure 7. A circa 1890 photograph of the Bronneberg house.

Figure 8. A circa 1930 photograph of the Bronnenberg house.

The Union Traction Company operated several interurban lines in Indiana. The one that serviced Mounds Park was part of the Anderson – Middletown line. The company apparently expanded on the attraction of the prehistoric earthworks and purchased the picnic grounds to the west of the Bronnenberg house to construct an amusement park similar to those operated at Broad Ripple near Indianapolis and Riverside near Eaton (McDonald 1969:76).

With the increasing popularity of automobiles, the Union Traction Company revenues declined. The company eventually failed (Bailey et al. 1987:64). Under the influence of the Madison County Historical Society, the county commissioners authorized the purchase of the Union Traction land and adjacent strips of land were purchased from Fred Bronnenberg (III) (Louiso 1930). When Ransom died in 1826, Frederick III apparently inherited some property and the house and continued to live in the house until the land was transferred to the state for Mounds State Park (Swearingen 2002). The land was transferred to the state on October 7, 1930 for the creation of Mounds State Park (Louiso 1930).

Mounds State Park

When the state acquired the property, the goal was to return the land to its natural state. The amusement park structures were reportedly razed. New roads and foot paths were built and wells provided water for the tourists.

The Bronnenberg homestead was reportedly remodeled for the caretaker (Louiso 1930). The farm buildings associated with the house were apparently torn down soon after the state acquired the property (Hicks 1981:23). In the 1960s, the house was converted to the park nature center. In 2003, the new interpretative center opened, and offices were moved out of the house. The house currently serves an interpretive function of early Historic settlement for the park.

Other buildings such as the former park office and service area, the former park manager's residence, gatehouse and the new interpretative center have all been built within the area of the Bronnenberg farm.

Archaeological Investigations

In 1979, areas around the Bronnenberg House were investigated as part of several proposed construction projects within Mounds State Park (Hicks 1981). The project reviewed documents and conducted interviews concerning the history of the Bronnenberg Farm. Archaeological excavations were undertaken within the proposed construction area primarily to the north of the Bronnenberg House. The area was investigated through the systematic removal of 14 - 12" strips of sod. The eastern side (front yard) of the house was examined by six shovel tests and one 1 x 1 m test unit. Numerous historic artifacts were recovered and several features were documented. Portions of the barn, a gravel drive and a flower bed were encountered. A heavy concentration of material was encountered to the north and east of the house in the area of an addition or possible porch

(Hicks 1981). A construction date for the house was suggested between 1850 and 1870 based on the materials recovered (Wepler and Hicks 1981:51). Based on the information recovered, the area south of the park entrance contained archaeological remains of the Bronnenberg occupation and the area was recommended for avoidance (Hicks 1981:78).

In 1981and 1982, under a Historic Preservation Fund Planning and Survey Grant, an archaeological survey of Mounds State Park was undertaken to facilitate long range planning and conservation (Buehrig and Hicks 1982). During this project, historic sources concerning the Bronnenberg farm were reviewed. The survey documented the location of a spring house in the ravine west of the house, a scatter of bricks possibly relating to the summer kitchen to the west of the house, and a privy to the north of the house. Glass and porcelain were found scattered in the ravine near the spring house as well as two fallen utility poles. When Jesse Little, the caretaker of the park in the 1950s, was interviewed, he stated the Bronnenberg House had no electricity or plumbing while he lived there (Buehrig and Hicks 1982:59).

The only other work at the Bronnenberg House relating to archaeology was conducted in 1987. For a class project, several Ball State University students documented the Historic era remains in the southern portion of the park (Bailey et al. 1987). As part of the project a possible springhouse located to the west of the house in a ravine was documented (Rubach and Green 1987). No excavation around the structure was undertaken.

The current project focused on determining the location and function of noextant structures on the northern (side yard) and western (back yard) sides of the Bronnenberg House. A photograph circa 1890 shows an addition of the house on the northern side that is no longer standing (Figure 7). This addition did leave a shadow remnant on the northern side of the house where it was once attached (Figure 9). A photograph circa 1930 shows a large structure separate from the house on the western side (Figure 8). By 1931 this structure is absent (Figure10). This structure was identified as a root cellar/ smokehouse/summer kitchen (Hicks 1979:25) (Figure 3). A well is also reported to be in the western yard (Hicks 1981:25).

Figure 9. Photograph of the north side of the house showing the back addition and white outline of northern additon.

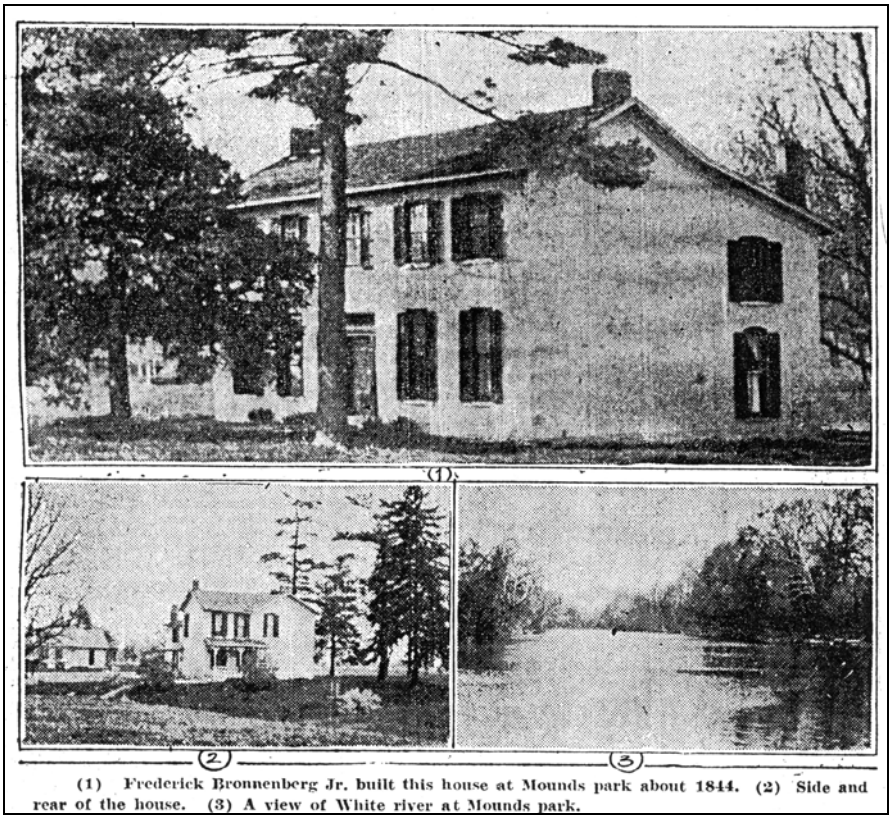


Figure 10. 1931 photographs of the house.

METHODS

The majority of the project was designed to involve volunteers and was organized to demonstrate archaeological investigation to the public. The investigations at the new sign locations and around the Bronnenberg house were conducted through the excavation of shovel tests. In addition to the limited excavations, a small area of the western yard was investigated through a gradiometer survey.

Prior to shovel testing, a gradiometer survey was conducted at the back of the Bronnenberg House. An FM36 fluxgate gradiometer at 0.1 nT resolution was used for the survey. An area 5 m EW x 10 m NS was covered. Transects were spaced every 0.5 m and readings were taken every 0.5 m using a manual logger. The data was processed with Geoplot 3.0.

At the Bronnenburg house, shovel tests approximately 50 cm^2 in diameter were systematically excavated on the northern and western sides of the house. The shovel tests were laid out on a 2 meter grid, but not all shovel tests were excavated due to time limitations. Shovel tests were designated by row and then number within the row, ie. # 5-4 is the fourth shovel test in row 5.

At the new signage locations, shovel tests approximately 50 cm^2 in diameter were needed for each post of the new signs. The posts of the sign at Earthwork B are to be spaced 24 ½" (62 cm) apart, so one shovel test approximately 40 cm x 80 cm was excavated. For the Great Mound and Fiddleback, a separate shovel test for each of the 2 posts were excavated.

All excavated soil from the shovel tests was screened through 6.4 mm wire mesh. Notations were made of the depth of all shovel probes and profiles were drawn on standardized forms. Fire-cracked rocks and bricks were sampled in the field. A count for each was taken and a representative sample was taken to the lab for analysis. Features encountered in the shovel tests were exposed and mapped in plan view, but were not excavated further. The excavated shovel tests were recorded on a site plan and recorded from a GPS datum obtained from a Sokkia $Axis^3$ GPS unit. Upon completion of the excavations, all shovel tests were backfilled. Areas containing features were covered with plastic prior to backfilling.

The project was documented by digital photographs. All artifacts except for fire-cracked rock and brick were taken to the ARMS laboratory for processing and analysis. Laboratory methods followed standardized procedures used on ARMS projects. Artifacts were cleaned, identified and catalogued. Historic artifacts were identified and dated using several references (Feldhues 1995, Fike 1984, IMACS 1992 and 2001, Loftstrom et al. 1982, Majewski and O'Brien 1987, Miller 1995, Nelson 1964, Newman 1970, ODOT 1991). To assist in interpretation, individual historic artifact classes were placed in South's (1977) categories of Architectural, Kitchen, Bone, Arms, Personal, and Activities groups. A Miscellaneous category for charcoal, slag, and unidentified metal was added as well as a Prehistoric category for flakes, points and fire-cracked rock. A Recent

category (post -1950) was used to distinguish modern materials such as plastic, metal pull tabs, and roofing nails, from the Bronnenberg and early 20th century occupation. Metrical attributes and raw material identification were recorded. Diagnostic artifacts were photographed for inclusion in the final report. Forms and notes were verified and maps were redrawn for publication. All artifacts acquired during this project remain the property of Mounds State Park and will be curated at Ball State University. The BSU Accession No. for this project was 05.83.

RESULTS

Review of Previous Work

Since part of the area examined during this project was covered by the 1979 project (Hicks 1981), the artifacts recovered from the two sod strips closest to the house (line 13 and 14) and the shovel tests were reexamined (Figures 11 & 12). A list of the artifacts recovered in 1979 are reported in Appendix A. For comparative purposes, individual artifact classes were grouped according to South (1977) with the addition of recent, prehistoric, and miscellaneous categories (Figure 13). Not surprisingly, the most prevalent artifact group recovered was architectural items. These were primarily derived from brick fragments and window glass. Kitchen items, represented largely by ceramics, were the next highest in frequency.

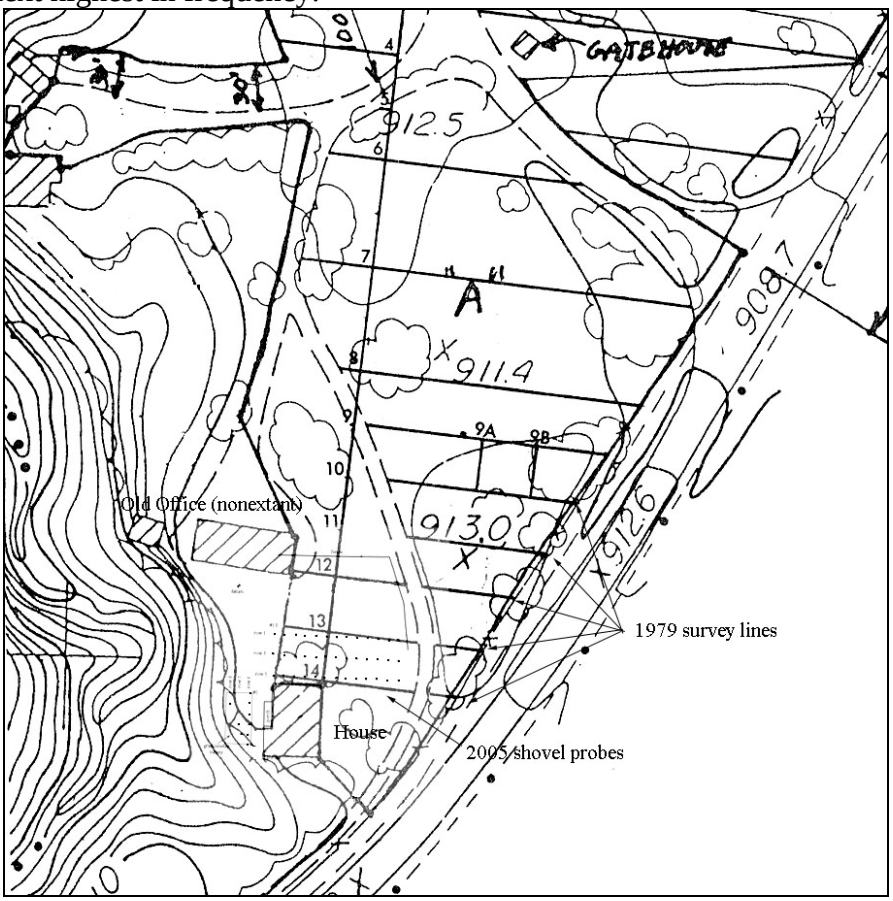


Figure 11. Location of 1979 strips (after Hicks 1981).

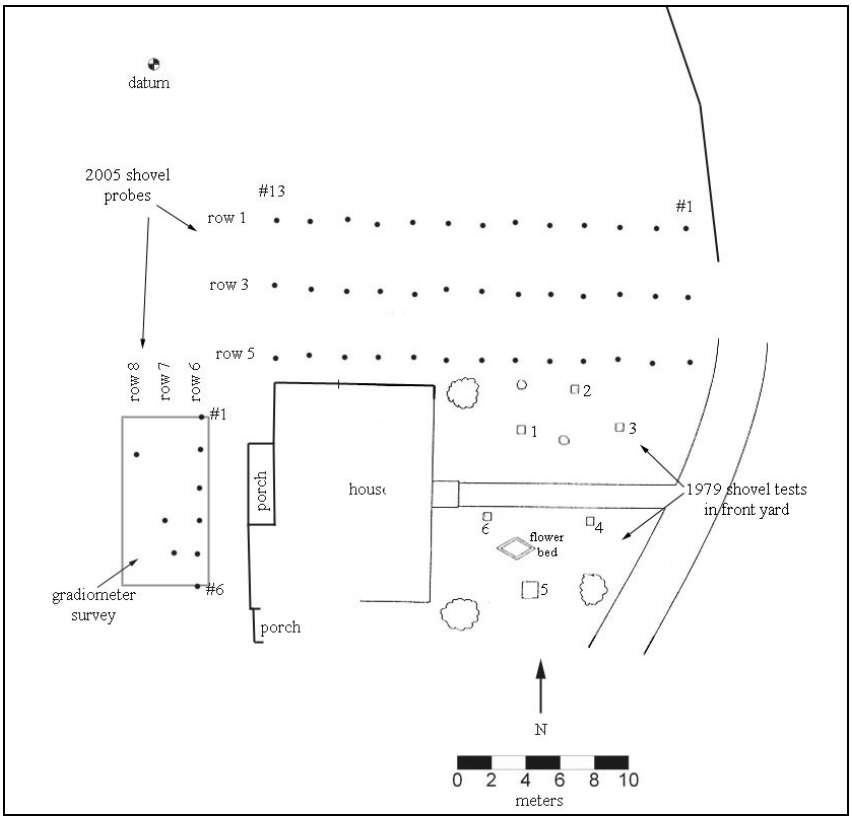
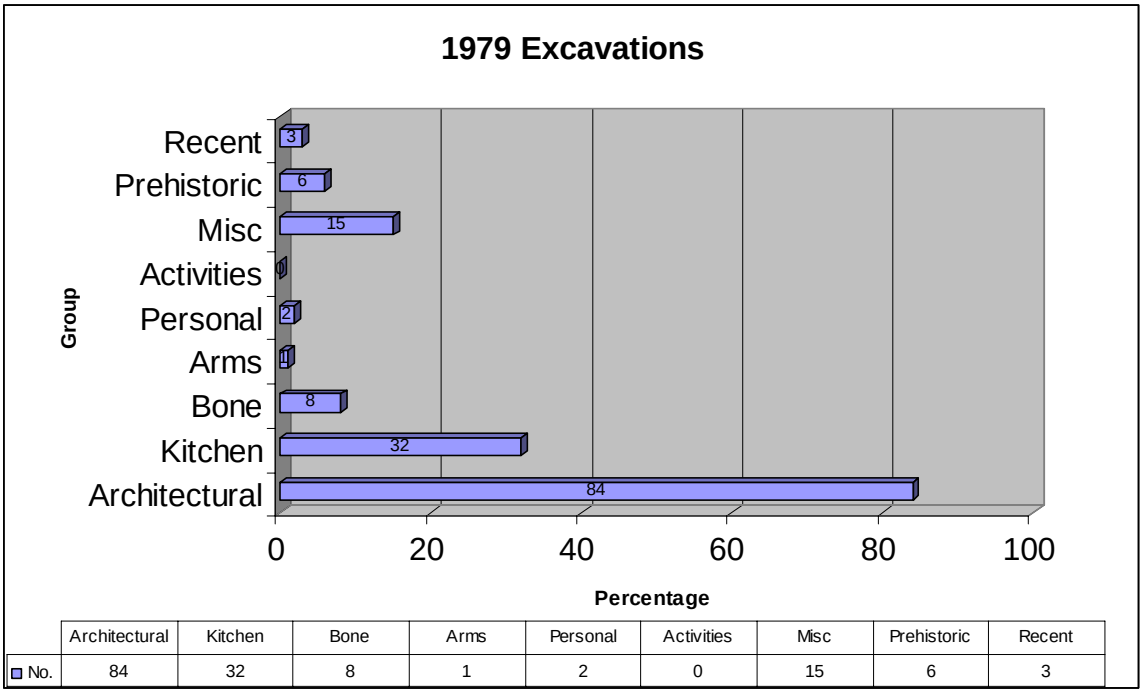


Figure 12. Location of 1979 shovel tests.



	Architectural	Kitchen	Bone	Arms	Personal	Activities	Misc	Prehistoric	Recent
No.	84	32	8	1	2	0	15	6	3

Figure 13. Artifact categories recovered in 1979.

Bronnenberg Shovel Tests

Forty-eight shovel tests were excavated during this project (Figure 14). Thirty-nine of the tests were excavated on the north side of the house and nine were excavated in the back. Only six shovel tests contained no artifacts. The historic materials were the most numerous type of artifacts encountered although prehistoric flakes and one point fragment were also recovered. The soils recorded in the soil tests revealed two distinct depositional differences between the side and back yard that influenced the type of artifacts recovered.

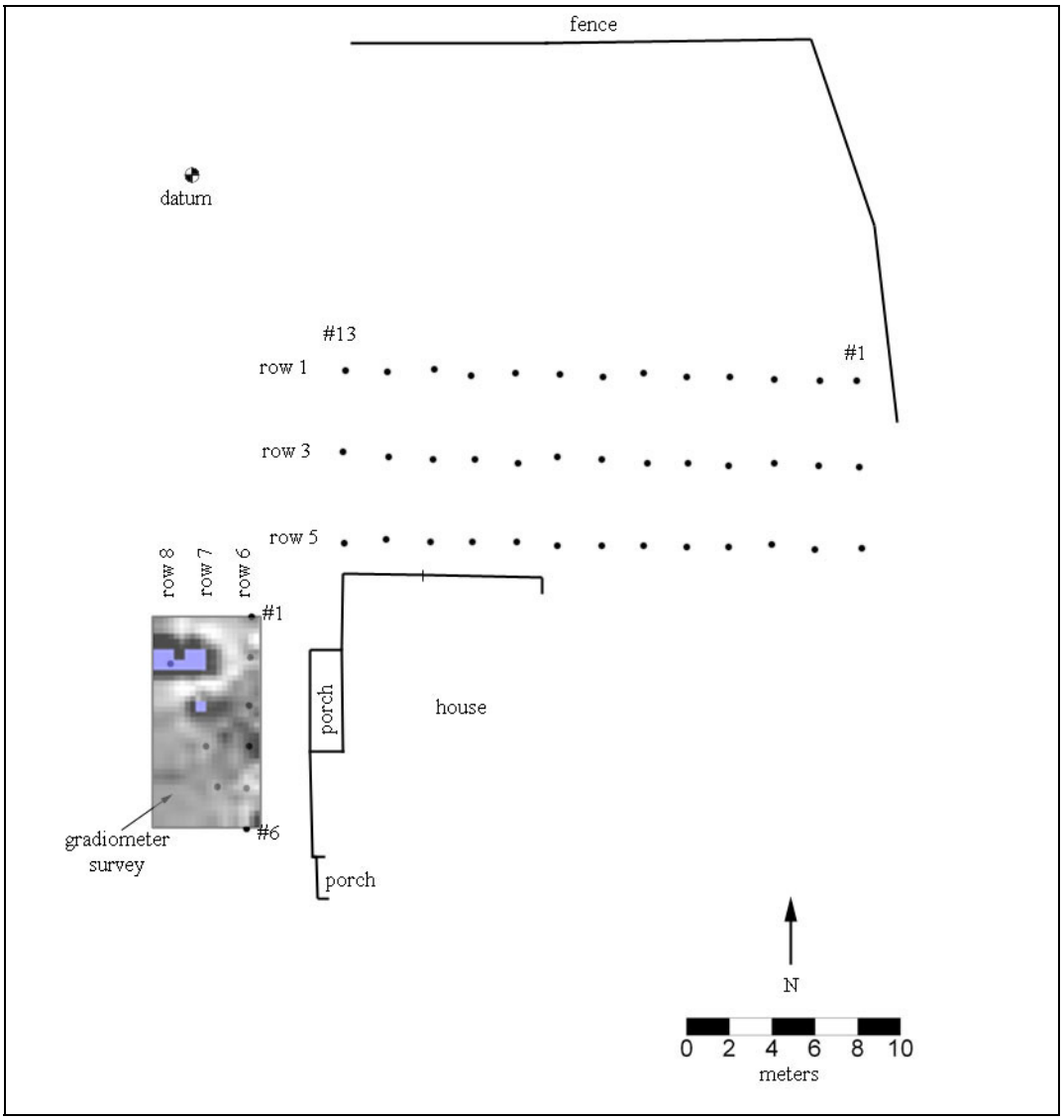


Figure 14. Location of 2005 shovel tests and gradiometer survey.

Deposition

The soil profiles recorded for the shovel tests in the side yard displayed a natural soil profile of an A-horizon (10YR 3/2 loam) followed by an unmodified B-horizon (10YR 4/3 loam). Artifacts were only recovered in the A-horizon. The depth of the A-horizon was somewhat variable ranging between approximately 10 cm below the ground surface (bgs) to 25 cm below the ground surface. Generally, the A- horizon was deeper at the western end and shallower on the eastern end. The shovel tests were excavated into the subsoil and the final depth of the shovel test ranged between 20 and 55 cm bgs, depending on the depth on the A-horizon.

From the shovel tests excavated in the back yard and the two western-most shovel tests (#12 and 13) in line 5, a layer of fill was recorded instead of a natural A-horizon at the top of the shovel tests. The fill zone was between 11 and 30 cm bgs. The soil from this zone was similar to the A-horizon found in the side yard, but it contained large quantities of brick and mortar fragments (Figure 15). Shovel test # 6 -6 contained a large amount of gravel rather than brick. Shovel test # 8-2 hit a concrete slab at 31 cm bgs. Most of the shovel tests were not excavated below this fill layer.

Figure 15. Photo of the brick and mortar fill in the back yard.

Shovel test # 6-4 and 7-4 were excavated deeper to determine the nature of the deposits below the fill. In both of these tests, an intact course of bricks was discovered below the fill (Figures16 & 17). These bricks are believed to be part of a wall of a structure and were designated as Feature 1. Shovel test # 6-4 was expanded in size to 50 cm NS x 80 cm EW to expose more of the wall and a glazed drainage tile was discovered running along the southern edge of the brick. In shovel test #7-4 a corner of the wall was exposed. The feature was documented and photographed but not explored further.

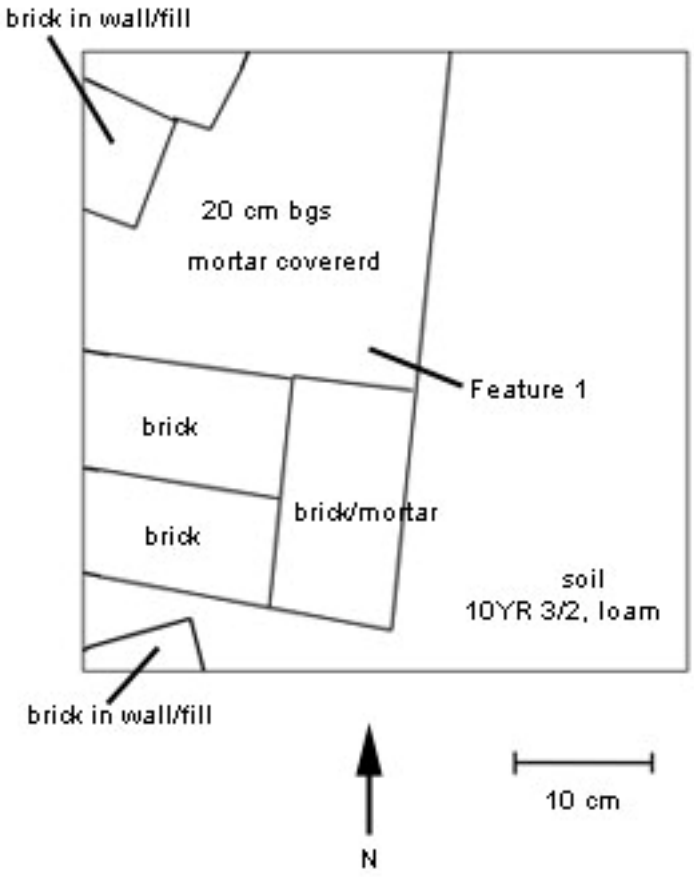


Figure 16. Plan of Feature 1 in shovel test #6-4.

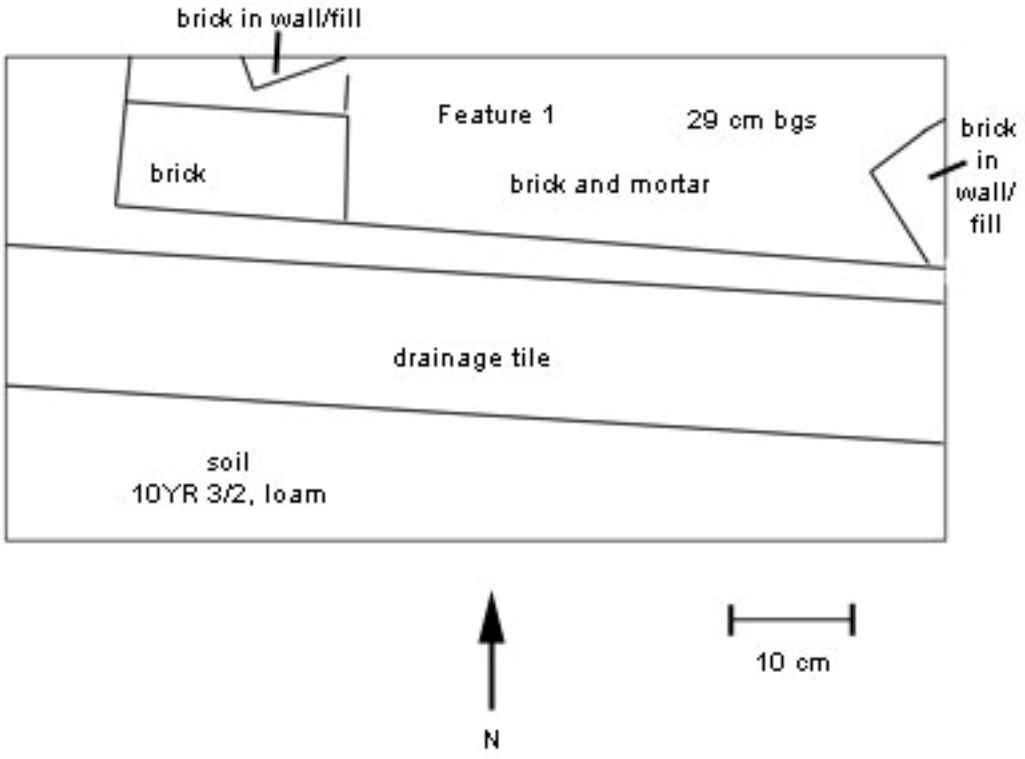


Figure 17. Plan of Feature 1 in shovel test #7-4.

Artifacts

A total of 1730 objects were recovered in the shovel tests. The historic artifacts dominated the collection numbering 1687. Prehistoric artifacts were represented by 15 flakes, one point fragment, and eight fire-cracked rock. The fire-cracked rock could be related to the historic occupation as well. Eighteen pieces of charcoal and one unusual rock were also recovered and included in the total number of objects. A complete listing of the materials recovered is provided in Appendix B.

Given the differences in deposition between the side and back yard, the artifacts were examined separately from these areas. It was not clear when the layer of fill was added or created in the back yard. Since an addition to the house existed at the back of the side yard, the side yard was divided into a front and back section to see if the artifact patterning was any different. Therefore, artifacts were analyzed by 3 separate zones: the front of the side yard (shovel tests 1 through 7), the back of the side yard (shovel tests 8 through13) and the back yard (Figure 14).

The front side yard was sampled by 21 shovel tests, the back side yard by 16 shovel tests and the back yard by 11 shovel tests. (Shovel test # 5-12 and 5-13 were included in the back yard sample due to the fill discovered in this area). The greatest

density of material was recovered from the back yard and attributed to the large quantity of brick and mortar recovered in this area (Table 1).

Table1 Density of Material			
Location	No. of Artifacts	No. of Shovel Tests	Density (Artifacts per shovel test)
Side yard, front	184	21	8.8
Side yard, back	250	16	15.6
Back yard	1296	11	117.8

To determine the type of activities and functions the artifacts represented, the individual artifact classes were grouped according to South (1977) with the addition of recent, prehistoric, and miscellaneous categories (Figure 18). The artifact groups were also examined separately for the 3 different areas of the yard for comparison. (Figure 19). It should be kept in mind, that the sample from the back yard represents a sample of the fill in the back yard. Most of the shovel tests did not sample deposits below the fill layer.

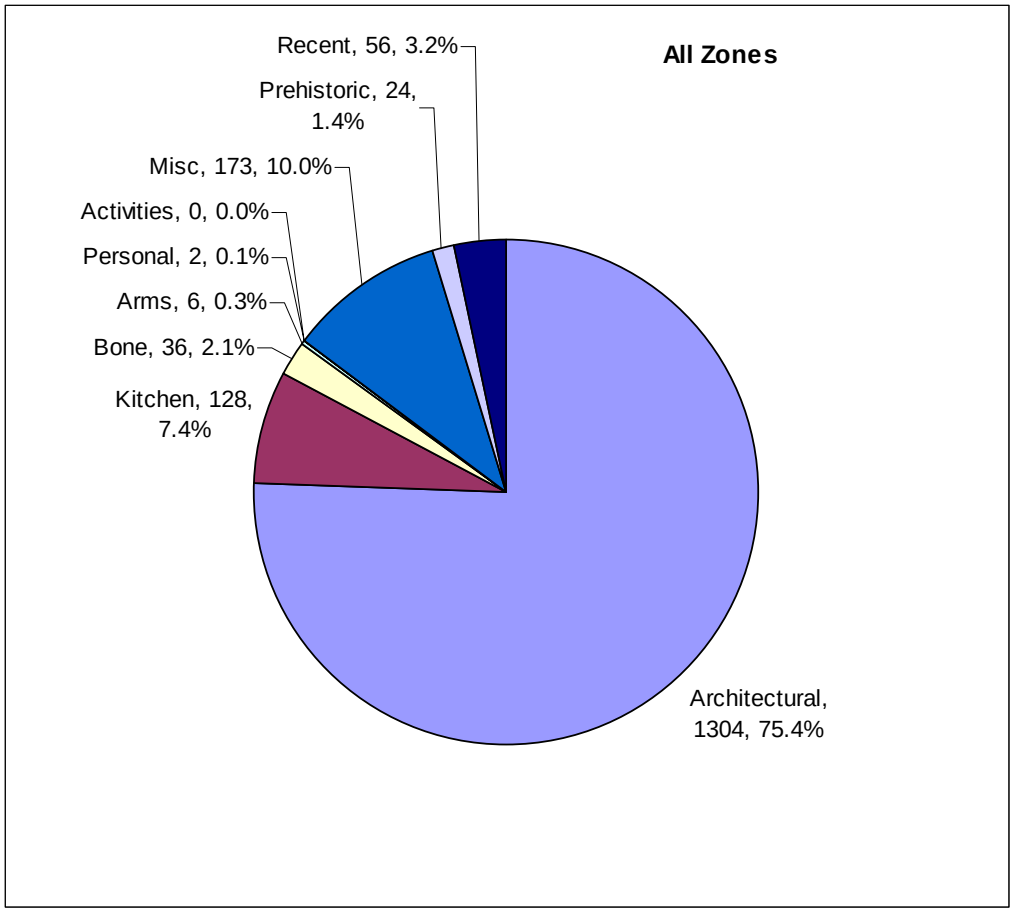
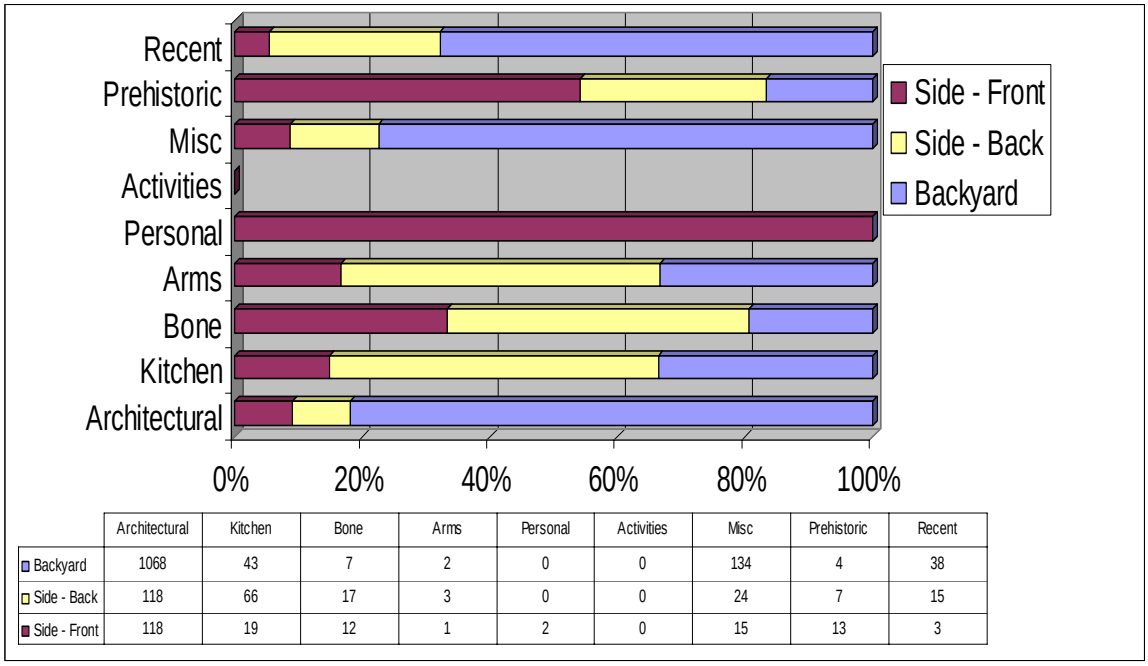


Figure 18. Artifact categories recovered.



	Architectural	Kitchen	Bone	Arms	Personal	Activities	Misc	Prehistoric	Recent
Backyard	1068	43	7	2	0	0	134	4	38
Side - Back	118	66	17	3	0	0	24	7	15
Side - Front	118	19	12	1	2	0	15	13	3

Figure 19. Artifact categories recovered by area.

The artifacts recovered were predominantly architectural in nature, ie. brick, mortar, drain tile, nails and window glass. Brick and drain tile from the back yard and located in the fill account for over 800 fragments of the architectural category. The highest concentration of cut and wire nails was from the back of the side yard. This is at the location of the northern addition to the house.

The largest quantity of kitchen material was also from the back of the side yard. In relation to other artifact groups from the back of the side yard, kitchen materials represent over 25% of the artifacts recovered from this area (Figure 20). Potentially related to the kitchen group, the highest quantity of bone was also found at the back of the side yard (Figure 19).

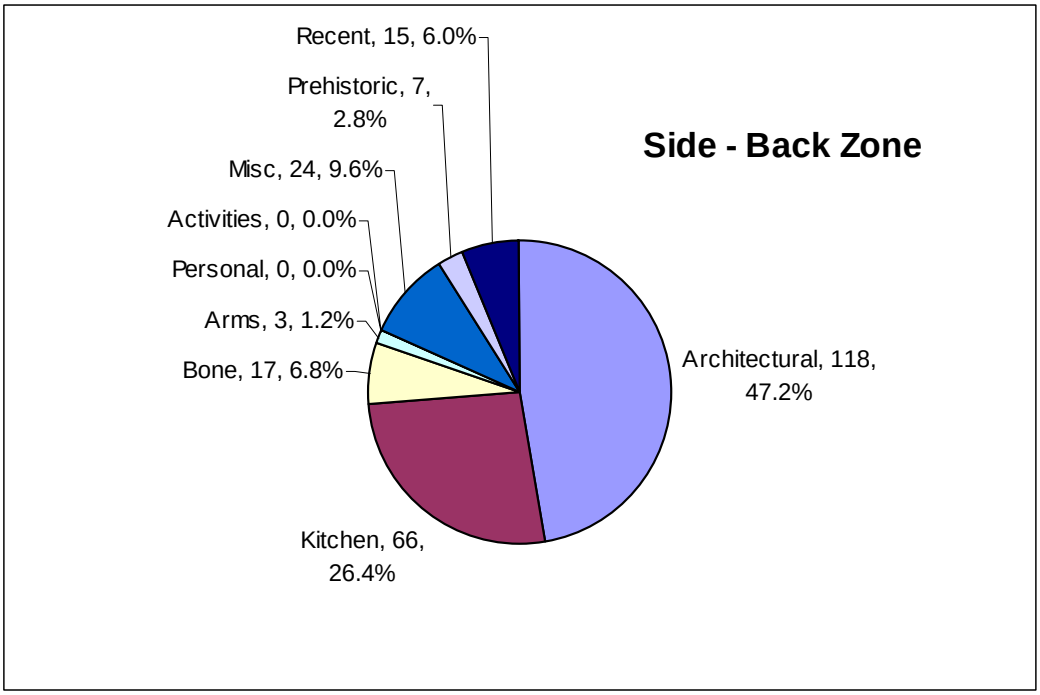


Figure 20. Artifact categories recovered from the back of the side yard.

The materials that could be attributed to the recent category and likely dating to after 1950 were primarily found in the back yard.

The other artifact groups contained a small number of artifacts and no definitive patterns were recognized for them.

Features

Two features were encountered during this project. Feature 1 was believed to represent a brick wall of a structure (Figures 16 &17). Given the organization of the bricks, the south and eastern walls were uncovered in shovel tests #6-4 and #7-4. The intact bricks were encountered 11 cm below the ground surface (bgs) in shovel test #6-4 and 29 cm bgs in shovel test #7-4. In addition, a drain tile was exposed on the south side of the wall in shovel test #7-4. The feature likely represents a portion of the building that appears in a circa 1930 photograph (Figure 8). The structure has been reported as a summer kitchen/smokehouse/root cellar. The structure does appear in a 1931 photograph and was likely torn down when the state acquired the property. The feature was documented and photographed but not further explored.

Feature 2 occurred in shovel test #8-2. A large piece of concrete was encountered at 31 cm (bgs). The shovel test was not excavated further.

Gradiometer Survey

Prior to the excavation of the shovel tests in the back yard, a 5 m E/W x 10 m N/S area was covered by a gradiometer survey. The gradiometer detected several magnetic anomalies (Figure 14). Surprisingly, the small dipole anomalies characteristic of near surface metals, such as nails were not apparent. Two very strong anomalies were detected in the northern half of the area surveyed. These anomalies appear to be caused by a septic system (Figure 21). A lower magnetic line runs from the house to the septic tank and likely represents a plastic pipe. The concrete pad encountered in shovel test #8-2 supports the interpretation of a septic tank. Other strong anomalies may be caused by brick either concentrated in the fill or as part of an intact structure. The area around shovel test #6-4 had a magnetic anomaly and a corner of a brick structure was encountered here. The linear anomaly in the southwest region was not sampled by the shovel tests, but may represent an intact magnetic feature.

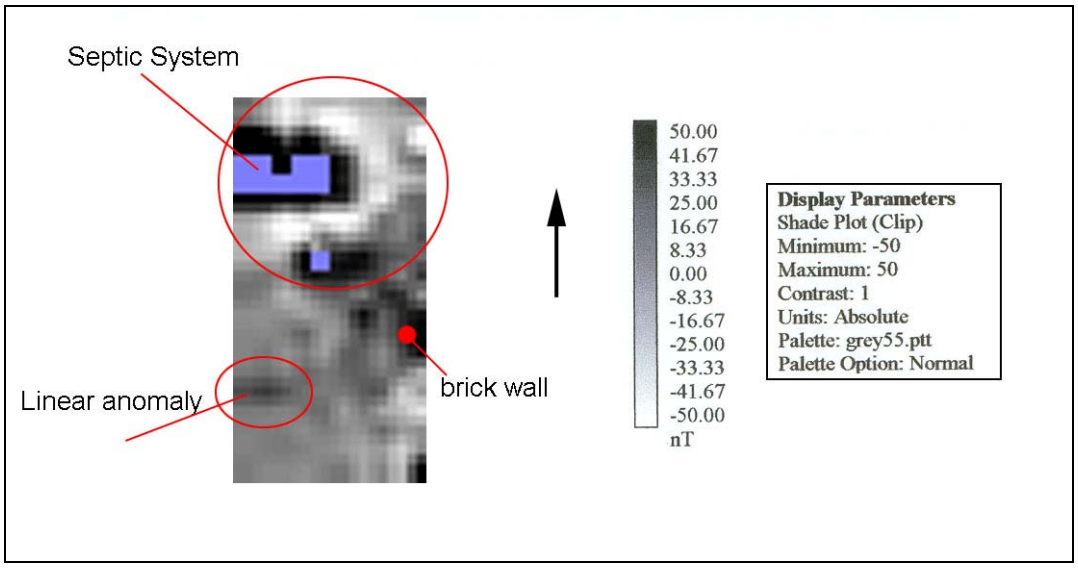


Figure 21. Gradiometer survey results.

Chronology

Historic documents provide contradictory evidence for the original construction of the house (see above), but suggest it was most likely constructed between 1840 and 1850. Several renovations and additions have also occurred to the house, but those are not well documented either. Diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the site, provided limited information to help clarify these problems.

Diagnostic historic artifacts were primarily ceramic, glass, nails and coins. The dates for these artifacts range from circa 1820 to the modern era. The best chronological markers, the 1973 dime and 1987 penny both date to recent decades.

The ceramics recovered from the excavations were primarily recovered from the side yard. The diagnostic ceramics consisted of molded and shell edged, transferprints

and hand painted whitewares, and one transferprint on porcelain (Table 2) (Figure22). The porcelain fragment was recovered from the back yard. A mean ceramic date for the ceramics in the sideyard was 1845.8. Combined with the historic documentation, this date fits well with the original construction of the house between 1840 and 1850.

Table 2
Diagnostic Ceramics

Identification	Decoration	No.	Date Range	Reference
Whiteware	Molded edge, green glaze	1	1820-1860	Majewski and O'Brien 1987:152
Whiteware	Flow Blue (1 w/ shell edge)	3	1820-1870	ODOT 1991:178
Whiteware	Handpainted, floral, blue	2	1840-1860	Majewski and O'Brien 1987:159
Whiteware	Handpainted, floral, polychrome	1	1840-1860	Majewski and O'Brien 1987:159
Whiteware	Annular, blue	6	1830?-1860	Lofstrom 1982:14
Porcelain	Gilt transferprint	1	post 1880	Majewski and O'Brien 1987:128

Figure 22. Decorated ceramics: a) molded edge, green glaze; b) flow blues; c) handpainted blue florals; d) handpainted polychrome floral; e) annular bands; and f) gilt transferprint.

Glass occurred in all areas examined by the shovel tests. Container glass was more frequent than flat or window glass. Container glass occurred in numerous colors: amber, green, clear, amethyst and milk. The amethyst glass, 1880-1925, is the only color that does not have open production dates into recent times (Fike in IMACS 1992, Newman 1970). The glass artifacts serve as an indicator of the continued occupation of the house since its construction.

The nails recovered were classified as cut, wire or modern roofing (wire) nails. The roofing nails are attributed to the replacement of the roof in the 1980s (Don Cochran, personal communication 2005). The cut nails are from a post 1800 period and the wire nail use peaks after 1890 (IMACS 2001). The cut nails likely relate to the original house construction and the wire nails relate to later renovation and remodeling periods. Ransom and Frederick III are credited with an addition and renovation of the house after 1870 (Swearingen 2002).

The shovel tests documented fill in the back yard. The higher prevalence of recent materials in the back yard, suggests that the fill may have been deposited after 1950.

Interpretation

From historic documents and artifacts recovered during this project, the house was most likely built between 1840 and 1850. The artifacts recovered during this project relate to the initial occupation of the house by Frederick Bronnenberg, Jr. and his family through the current interpretative use by Mounds State Park. The remodeling episodes associated with the different family members' occupation and conversion to a caretaker's residence and nature center were not so clearly definable. Determining the location and function of nonextant structures on the northern (side yard) and western (back yard) sides of the house, met with some success.

No intact structural evidence was encountered around the addition on the northern side of the house. The largest quantities of kitchen and bone materials as well as cut and wire nails were recovered from the back part of the side yard where the addition occurred. The artifacts may relate to the addition. However, comparison of artifact quantities of this area to the back yard was not equal since fill and disturbed deposits were sampled in the back yard.

An intact structure was documented in the back yard that may be the root cellar/smoke house/summer kitchen. Only a small portion of the walls were uncovered during this project. Only architectural artifacts were associated with the structure, so its function was unconfirmed.

The fill layer in the back yard may relate to the 1930-1931 time period when the structure was apparently torn down. It is more likely that the fill was the result of the installation of the septic system. The excavation to install the system may have cut

through the buried portion of the northern wall of the brick structure. Fill from the hole including large quantities of brick and mortar was then scattered across the yard and post 1950 artifacts were mixed in the fill. If the septic system created the fill, it likely occurred in the 1960s or 1970s when the house functioned as the park nature center. However, park staff state that the house never had running water and a septic system was not known to exist (Jody Heaston, 2005 personal communication). The addition of the bathroom to the house was therefore of little utility.

New Signs

Five shovel tests were excavated for the placement of new interpretive signs. One shovel test was excavated for the Earthwork B sign and two shovel tests were excavated for both the Great Mound and Fiddleback signs. New signs for Earthwork D and Circle will be placed in the same location as existing signs, so no shovel tests conducted at either location. UTM coordinates for the shovel tests or existing sign locations is presented in Table3.

Table 3
Sign Shovel Test UTM Location

Location	Shovel Test	N	E
Earthwork B	1	4439074.748	617460.2632
Great Mound	1	4439095.792	617397.7431
Great Mound	2	4439089.589	617393.4116
Fiddleback	1	4439148.441	617357.5752
Fiddleback	2	4439156.094	617360.523
Earthwork D	Existing	4439061.637	617318.5275
Circle Mound	Existing	4440104.365	617738.0509

No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test excavated at Earthwork B. The shovel test was excavated approximately 18 cm below the ground surface (bgs). The A-horizon (10YR 3/2, silt loam) was encountered to 13 cm bgs. The B-horizon or subsoil was a 10YR 5/3 silt loam.

From shovel test #1 at the Great Mound one piece of cut bone was recovered and one piece of coal slag was recovered from shovel test # 2. Both shovel tests displayed similar stratigraphy. An A-horizon (10YR 2/1, silt loam) was recorded to a depth of approximately 7 cm bgs, followed by a gravel layer that was 3 cm thick. A mottled silt loam (10YR 4/2 with 10YR 5/3) was then encountered to a depth of 18 cm bgs where the subsoil (10YR 5/3, silt loam) was encountered. It appears that this area has been previously disturbed by former trail construction.

One piece of coal slag was recovered from shovel test #1 at the Fiddleback. No artifacts were encountered during the excavation of shovel test #2. Tree roots were an impediment in excavating both shovel tests. Stratigraphy in both shovel tests was similar. An A-horizon (10YR 2/1, silt loam) occurred to a depth of approximately 10 cm

bgs, followed by a transitional A/B-horizon (10YR 5/3, silt loam) to approximately 25 cm bgs where subsoil (10YR 5/4, silt loam) was encountered.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bronnenberg house area does contain significant archaeological information. Intact features of associated structures were documented during this project. Further exploration around the root cellar/smokehouse/summer kitchen should be undertaken to determine the size and integrity of the foundation. Further exploration around the house may also identify more structures. Future investigations in the back yard should reach below the fill zone to obtain information relating to the 19th and early 20th century occupation. Data collected below the fill would be more comparable with data collected from the north side of the house. Future investigations should also examine the southern side of the house that has never been investigated. Future archaeological investigations could provide important information for public interpretation of the site. The site provides an excellent opportunity to study nineteenth century farmsteads and changes in use.

The shovel tests excavated at the proposed new sign locations encountered no intact prehistoric materials. The area of the Great Mound sign has already been disturbed from former trail construction. No further archaeological assessment at these locations is recommended.

Archaeological investigations continue to demonstrate the quality and quantity of both prehistoric and historic resources within Mounds State Park. The small magnitude of this project recovered a wealth of information in return. It was clear from the public response this project generated that people are enthusiastic about archaeology. The park staff continues to be excited with the prospect of new or updated information to provide to park visitors. Mounds State Park is a wonderful resource to promote public involvement in archaeology.

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APPENDIX A

1979 CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS

	1979 Material around the House					
Cat No.	**Identification**	**Area**	**Line**	**SP**	**Provenince**	**No.**
115F-A-169	ceramic	A	14			1
115F-A-170	nail	A	14			5
115F-A-171	copper pipe	A	14			1
115F-A-172	floor tile (?) or flower pot bottom	A	14			1
115F-A-173	brick	A	14			1
115F-A-174	ceramic	A	14			1
115F-A-175	tile (?) or flower pot rim	A	14			1
115F-A-176	ceramic	A	14			1
115F-A-177	ceramic	A	14			1
115F-A-178	ceramic	A	14			1
115F-A-179	tile (?) or flower pot	A	14			1
115F-A-180	flake	A	14			1
115F-A-181	mortar	A	14			1
115F-A-182	bullet casing	A	14			1
115F-A-183	paint flake	A	14			1
115F-A-184	glass	A	14			1
115F-A-185	broken pepsi bottle	A	13			2
115F-A-186	nail	A	13			2
115F-A-187	charcoal	A	13			1
115F-A-188	chert	A	13			1
115F-A-189	brick	A	13			1
115F-A-190	pop top	A	13			1
115F-A-191	piece of brick	A	13			1
115F-A-192	key	A	13			1
115F-A-193	nail	A	14	2		3
115F-A-195	ceramic	A	14	2		2
115F-A-196	ceramic	A		2	front yard	3
115F-A-197	flake	A	13	2		2
115F-A-198	nail	A	13	2		1
115F-A-199	glass	A	13	2		1
115F-A-200	nail	A		6	front yard	6
115F-A-201	window glass	A		6	front yard	16
115F-A-202	bone	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-203	bone	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-204	flake	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-205	limestone	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-206	cinder	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-207	ceramic	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-208	brick	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-209	brick	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-210	nail	A	14	3		2
115F-A-211	ceramic	A	14	3		1
115F-A-212	flake	A	14	3		1
115F-A-213	ceramic	A	14	1		1
115F-A-214	nail	A	13	1		5
115F-A-215	brick	A	13	1		8
115F-A-216	ceramic	A		4	front yard	1
115F-A-217	brick ?	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-227	ceramic	A		1	front yard	1

115F-A-228	nail	A		1	front yard	3
115F-A-229	chert	A		1	front yard	1
115F-A-230	chert	A		1	front yard	1
115F-A-231	sandstone ?	A		1	front yard	1
115F-A-232	ceramic	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-233	ceramic	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-234	ceramic	A		6	front yard	1
115F-A-235	nail	A		6	front yard	5
115F-A-236	glass	A		1	front yard	1
115F-A-238	charcoal	A	14	4		1
115F-A-239	rock	A	14	4		1
115F-A-240	flake	A	14	4		1
115F-A-241	chert	A	14	4		1
115F-A-242	nail	A	14	4		1
115F-A-338	nail	A	14	7		5
115F-A-339	charcoal	A	14	7		6
115F-A-340	brick	A	14	7		9
115F-A-341	ceramic, burnt	A	14	7		1
115F-A-342	ceramic, burnt	A	14	7		1
115F-A-343	ceramic, burnt	A	14	7		1
115F-A-344	bone	A	14	7		6
115F-A-345	glass	A	14	7		1
115F-A-346	mortar ?	A	14	7		2
115F-A-347	ceramic	A	14	7		1
115F-A-348	ceramic	A	14	7		1
115F-A-349	burnt brick	A	14	7		1
115F-A-350	ceramic	A	14	7		1
115F-A-360	flower pot?	A	14			1
115F-A-361	1919 penny	A		5	TP 2, front yard	1
						151

APPENDIX B

2005 CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS

Catalog #	Identification	Description	Color	Material	Row #	STP #	Provenience	Quantity	Storage	Class	Zone
05.83.1.1.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	1	1		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.1.1.2	Glass	Flat	Aqua		1	1		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.1.3	Brick	Fragment			1	1		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.2.1	Whiteware	Body, Undecorated			1	2		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.1.2.2	Bone	Burned			1	2		1		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.1.2.3	Penny	1987			1	2		1		Recent	Side -Front
05.83.1.3.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	1	3		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.1.3.2	Glass	Flat	Aqua		1	3		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.3.3	Glass		Milk		1	3		1		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.1.3.4	Nail	Corroded, Cut			1	3		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.3.5	Nail	Corroded			1	3		3		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.3.6	Brick	Fragment			1	3		9		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.4.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	1	4		2		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.1.4.2	Glass	Container, Molded	Clear		1	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.1.4.3	Whiteware	Handpainted, Floral	Flow Blue		1	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.1	Point	Fragment		Flint Ridge	1	5		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.2	Glass	Flat	Aqua		1	5		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.3	Bone				1	5		1		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.4	Bone	Burned			1	5		1		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.5	Primered Cartridge	.32 calibur			1	5		1		Arms	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.6	Nail	Corroded, Fragments			1	5		7		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.7	Charcoal				1	5		2		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.8	Brick	Fragment			1	5		5		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.5.9	Plaster				1	5		30	10% sample	Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.1	Flake	Unmodified		HT Fall Creek	1	6		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.2	Ceramic	Drawer Pull	Yellow Glaze		1	6		1		Furniture	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.3	Crayon		Blue		1	6		1		Recent	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.4	Bone				1	6		2		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.5	Bone	Burned			1	6		1		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.6	Metal Hook	Corroded			1	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.7	Nail	Corroded, Cut			1	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.8	Nail	Wire, Corroded			1	6		4		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.9	Nail	Corroded			1	6		6		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.10	Metal Pipe	Corroded, Threaded int.			1	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.11	Metal	Corroded			1	6		1		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.12	Charcoal				1	6		4		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.13	Brick	Fragment			1	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.14	Morter				1	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.6.15	Limestone				1	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	1	7		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.2	Glass	Container	Clear		1	7		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.3	Glass	Container, w/ Red Slip	Clear		1	7		1		Kitchen	Side -Front

05.83.1.7.4	Whiteware	Undecorated			1	7		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.5	Bone				1	7		1		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.6	Nail	Corroded, Cut			1	7		5		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.7	Nail	Wire, Corroded			1	7		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.8	Nail	Corroded			1	7		5		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.9	Charcoal				1	7		2		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.1.7.10	Brick	Fragment			1	7		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.1.8.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	1	8		1		Prehistoric	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.2	Whiteware	Rim, Undecorated			1	8		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.3	Redware	Glazed			1	8		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.4	Bone	Animal			1	8		1		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.5	Bone	Burned			1	8		2		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.6	Metal Shell Casing	.22 calibur long rifle, rim fire			1	8		1		Arms	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.7	Metal Shell Casing	.32 calibur, rim fire			1	8		1		Arms	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.8	Metal Pull Tab				1	8		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.9	Nail	Corroded, Cut			1	8		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.10	Nail	Wire, Corroded			1	8		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.11	Nail	Corroded			1	8		4		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.12	Charcoal				1	8		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.13	Slag				1	8		2		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.14	Brick	Fragment			1	8		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.8.15	Limestone				1	8		4		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.1	Redware		Clear Glaze		1	9		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.2	Bone	Animal, Deer?			1	9		3		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.3	Metal Shell Casing	.32 calibur, rim fire			1	9		1		Arms	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.4	Nail	Corroded			1	9		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.5	Charcoal				1	9		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.6	Slag				1	9		2		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.7	Brick	Fragment			1	9		5		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.9.8	Morter				1	9		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	1	10		1		Prehistoric	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.2	Round Stone	Unusual			1	10		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.3	Nail	Corroded, Cut			1	10		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.4	Nail	Wire, Corroded			1	10		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.5	Nail	Corroded			1	10		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.6	Charcoal				1	10		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.10.7	Brick	Fragment			1	10		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.11.1	Whiteware	Rim, Burned			1	11		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.1.11.2	Metal Pull Tab				1	11		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.1.11.3	Nail	Corroded, Cut			1	11		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.11.4	Metal	Corroded			1	11		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.11.5	Brick	Fragment			1	11		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.1.12.1	Glass	Container	Clear		1	12		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.1.12.2	Wire	Corroded			1	12		3		Architectural	Side - Back

05.83.1.12.3	Slag				1	12		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.1.13.1	Glass	Container	Amethyst		1	13		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.1.13.2	Plastic				1	13		2		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.1.13.3	Brick	Fragment			1	13		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.2.1	Flake	Unmodified		HT Unknown	3	2		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.3.2.2	Glass	Flat	Aqua		3	2		2		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.2.3	Whiteware	Handpainted, Floral	Polychrome		3	2		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.3.1	Fire Cracked Rock				3	3		1		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.3.3.2	Nail	Corroded			3	3		2		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.4.1	Fire Cracked Rock				3	4		2		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.3.4.2	Whiteware	Undecorated			3	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.4.3	Redware	Glazed			3	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.4.4	Bone				3	4		1		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.3.4.5	Brick	Fragment			3	4		3		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.5.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	3	5		2		Prehistoric	Side -Front
05.83.3.5.2	Whiteware	Molded Edge	Green Glaze		3	5		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.5.3	Redware	Glazed			3	5		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.5.4	Metal Shutter Hinge				3	5		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.5.5	Slag				3	5		1		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.3.5.6	Morter				3	5		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.1	Whiteware	Transfer Print	Flow Blue		3	6		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.2	Tooth	Pig			3	6		2		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.3	Bone	Burned			3	6		2		Bone	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.4	Nail	Cut			3	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.5	Metal Utensil Handle				3	6		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.6	Roofing Slate				3	6		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.6.7	Brick	Fragment			3	6		2		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		3	7		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.2	Whiteware	Rim, Undecorated			3	7		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.3	Stoneware	Albany Glaze int and e	Buff Paste		3	7		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.4	Stoneware	Dark Brown Glaze	Buff Paste		3	7		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.5	Nail	Cut			3	7		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.6	Nail	Corroded			3	7		4		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.7	Brick	Fragment			3	7		7		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.7.8	Morter				3	7		1		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.3.9.1	Fire Cracked Rock				3	9		1		Prehistoric	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.2	Glass	Vial	Clear		3	9		6		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.3	Glass	Container	Clear		3	9		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.4	Bone	Animal			3	9		6		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.5	Plastic				3	9		2		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.6	Spring				3	9		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.7	Nail	Cut			3	9		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.8	Nail	Wire, Corroded			3	9		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.9	Nail	Corroded			3	9		17		Architectural	Side - Back

05.83.3.9.10	Wire	Corroded			3	9		5		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.11	Charcoal				3	9		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.12	Slag				3	9		4		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.13	Terra Cotta				3	9		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.14	Brick	Fragment			3	9		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.9.15	Morter				3	9		5		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.1	Glass	Flat	Aqua		3	10		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.2	Bone	Burned			3	10		1		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.3	Bottle Cap	Aluminum			3	10		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.4	Metal Pull Tab				3	10		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.5	Nail	Corroded, Cut			3	10		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.6	Wire	Corroded			3	10		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.7	Charcoal				3	10		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.8	Slag				3	10		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.3.10.9	Roofing Slate				3	10		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.11.1	Nail	Corroded, Cut			3	11		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.3.12.1	Aluminum Foil				3	12		3		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.3.12.2	Nail, Finishing	Wire, Corroded			3	12		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.3.12.3	Charcoal				3	12		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.3.13.1	Glass	Container	Clear		3	13		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.3.13.2	Bone				3	13		1		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.3.13.3	Slag				3	13		3		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.5.3.1	Styrofoam				5	3		1		Recent	Side -Front
05.83.5.4.1	Glass	Bead	Green		5	4		1		Personal	Side -Front
05.83.5.4.2	Glass	Bead	Red		5	4		1		Personal	Side -Front
05.83.5.4.3	Pearlware	Body	Flow Blue		5	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.5.4.4	Whiteware	Rim, Shell Edge, Burne	Flow Blue		5	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.5.4.5	Whiteware	Body, Undecorated			5	4		1		Kitchen	Side -Front
05.83.5.4.6	Brick	Fragment			5	4		2		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.5.5.1	Metal Staple	Corroded			5	5		2		Architectural	Side -Front
05.83.5.5.2	Charcoal				5	5		1		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.5.5.3	Slag				5	5		2		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.5.7.1	Glass		Amber		5	7		1		Misc	Side -Front
05.83.5.8.1	Flake	Unmodified		Unknown	5	8		1		Prehistoric	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.2	Glass	Flat	Clear		5	8		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.3	Whiteware	Annular	Blue Bands		5	8		6		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.4	Whiteware	Undecorated			5	8		4		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.5	Bone				5	8		2		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.6	Copper Rivet				5	8		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.7	Brass Fitting	Circular			5	8		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.8	Nail	Modern, Roofing			5	8		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.9	Nail	Corroded, Cut			5	8		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.10	Nail	Wire, Corroded			5	8		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.8.11	Brick	Fragment			5	8		1		Architectural	Side - Back

05.83.5.8.12	Morter				5	8		3		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.1	Flake	Unmodified		HT Unknown	5	9		1		Prehistoric	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.2	Glass	Flat	Clear		5	9		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.3	Glass	Container	Amber		5	9		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.4	Whiteware	Handpainted, Floral	Blue		5	9		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.5	Redware	Glazed			5	9		2		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.6	Ceramic	Rim, Unidentified			5	9		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.7	Bone				5	9		1		Bone	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.8	Nail	Corroded, Cut			5	9		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.9	Metal	Corroded			5	9		1		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.5.9.10	Brick	Fragment			5	9		7		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.10.1	Nail	Wire, Corroded			5	10		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.1	Fire Cracked Rock				5	11		2		Prehistoric	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.2	Glass	Flat	Clear		5	11		4		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.3	Glass	Container	Clear		5	11		1		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.4	Whiteware	Undecorated			5	11		4		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.5	Plastic		Red		5	11		1		Recent	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.6	Metal Shutter Hinge				5	11		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.7	Nail	Corroded, Cut			5	11		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.8	Nail	Wire, Corroded			5	11		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.9	Nail	Corroded			5	11		4		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.10	Charcoal				5	11		2		Misc	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.11	Terra Cotta		Dark Red		5	11		6		Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.12	Terra Cotta				5	11		25	10% sample	Kitchen	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.13	Brick	Fragment			5	11		2		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.11.14	Morter				5	11		1		Architectural	Side - Back
05.83.5.12.1	Glass	Container	Green		5	12		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.5.12.2	Nail	Modern, Roofing			5	12		4		Recent	Back
05.83.5.12.3	Slag				5	12		3		Misc	Back
05.83.5.12.4	Terra Cotta				5	12		2		Kitchen	Back
05.83.5.12.5	Brick				5	12		20	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.5.12.6	Morter				5	12		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		5	13		3		Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.2	Glass	Container	Clear		5	13		2		Kitchen	Back
05.83.5.13.3	Glass	Chimney/ Lamp	Clear		5	13		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.5.13.4	Glass	Flat	Aqua		5	13		2		Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.5	Glass	Container	Amethyst		5	13		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.5.13.6	Ceramic	Electrical Connecter			5	13		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.7	Bone				5	13		1		Bone	Back
05.83.5.13.8	Plastic	Hair Pin			5	13		1		Recent	Back
05.83.5.13.9	Plastic	Tooth of Comb			5	13		1		Recent	Back
05.83.5.13.10	Plastic				5	13		4		Recent	Back
05.83.5.13.11	Aluminum Fragment				5	13		1		Recent	Back
05.83.5.13.12	Metal Strap w/ Roofi	Corroded			5	13		1		Recent	Back

05.83.5.13.13	Metal Eye				5	13		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.14	Nail	Modern, Roofing			5	13		1		Recent	Back
05.83.5.13.15	Nail	Wire, Corroded			5	13		4		Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.16	Slag				5	13		4		Misc	Back
05.83.5.13.17	Brick				5	13		27	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.5.13.18	Morter				5	13		3		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.1.1	Glass	Container, Molded	Clear		6	1		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.1.2	Plastic Wrapper				6	1		2		Recent	Back
05.83.6.1.3	Bone	Cut			6	1		1		Bone	Back
05.83.6.1.4	Dime	1973			6	1		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.1.5	Nail	Modern, Roofing			6	1		2		Recent	Back
05.83.6.1.6	Nail	Corroded, Cut			6	1		2		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.1.7	Metal	Corroded			6	1		2		Misc	Back
05.83.6.1.8	Slag				6	1		6		Misc	Back
05.83.6.1.9	Brick				6	1		13	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.6.1.10	Morter	Coarse			6	1		2		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.1.11	Morter				6	1		5		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.2.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		6	2		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.2.2	Glass	Container	Clear		6	2		2		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.2.3	Glass	Chimney/ Lamp	Clear		6	2		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.2.4	Glass	Container, embossed l	Amber		6	2		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.2.5	Glass		Milk		6	2		1		Misc	Back
05.83.6.2.6	Glass	Melted			6	2		2		Misc	Back
05.83.6.2.7	Porcelain				6	2		3		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.2.8	Earthenware	Coarse, Unidentified			6	2		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.2.9	Twist Tie				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.10	Plastic Tube				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.11	Plastic		Black		6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.12	Plastic		Red		6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.13	Plastic Wrapper				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.14	Scouring Pad				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.15	Clorox Screw Top				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.16	Pencil Top	w/ eraser			6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.17	Aluminum Foil				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.18	Rib	Cut, Cow			6	2		1		Bone	Back
05.83.6.2.19	Metal Shell Casing	.22 long rifle, rim fire			6	2		1		Arms	Back
05.83.6.2.20	Nail	Modern, Roofing			6	2		4		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.21	Nail	Corroded			6	2		7		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.2.22	Metal Washer				6	2		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.2.23	Metal Crown Cap				6	2		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.24	Metal Crown Cap	w/ plastic lid liner			6	2		2		Recent	Back
05.83.6.2.25	Slag				6	2		91	10% sample	Misc	Back
05.83.6.2.26	Terra Cotta				6	2		13		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.2.27	Brick				6	2		61	10% sample	Architectural	Back

05.83.6.2.28	Morter	Coarse			6	2		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.2.29	Morter				6	2		30	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.6.2.30	Limestone				6	2		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.3.1	Fire Cracked Rock				6	3		1		Prehistoric	Back
05.83.6.3.2	Glass	Flat	Clear		6	3		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.3.3	Glass	Container	Clear		6	3		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.3.4	Glass	Container	Green		6	3		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.3.5	Razor Blade				6	3		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.3.6	Nail	Corroded			6	3		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.3.7	Terra Cotta				6	3		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.3.8	Brick				6	3		12	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.6.3.9	Morter				6	3		6		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.4.1	Glass	Container	Clear		6	4		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.6.4.2	Glass	Melted	Blue		6	4		2		Misc	Back
05.83.6.4.3	Plastic	w/ white coating	Clear		6	4		1		Recent	Back
05.83.6.4.4	Bone	Burned			6	4		2		Bone	Back
05.83.6.4.5	Screw	Corroded			6	4		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.4.6	Metal	Corroded			6	4		1		Misc	Back
05.83.6.4.7	Charcoal				6	4		1		Misc	Back
05.83.6.4.8	Slag				6	4		1		Misc	Back
05.83.6.4.9	Brick				6	4		23	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.6.4.10	Morter				6	4		4		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.4.11	Nail	Corroded			6	4	Brick Fill Layer	1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.4.12	Brick				6	4	Brick Fill Layer	7		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.4.13	Morter				6	4	Brick Fill Layer	19	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.6.5.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		6	5		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.5.2	Nail	Corroded			6	5		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.5.3	Slag				6	5		3		Misc	Back
05.83.6.5.4	Brick				6	5		6		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.5.5	Morter				6	5		6		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.5.6	Limestone				6	5		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.6.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		6	6		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.6.2	Bone				6	6		1		Bone	Back
05.83.6.6.3	Nail	Corroded, Cut			6	6		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.6.4	Wire	Corroded			6	6		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.6.5	Brick				6	6		42	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.6.6.6	Morter				6	6		3		Architectural	Back
05.83.6.6.7	Limestone				6	6		37	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.3.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		7	3		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.3.2	Glass	Flat	Opaque		7	3		2		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.3.3	Porcelain	Handle, gold transfer print			7	3		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.3.4	Redware	Unglazed			7	3		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.3.5	Nail	Wire, Corroded			7	3		2		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.3.6	Slag				7	3		2		Misc	Back

05.83.7.3.7	Brick				7	3		11		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.3.8	Morter				7	3		5		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.1	Flake	Unmodified		HT Fall Creek	7	4		1		Prehistoric	Back
05.83.7.4.2	Flake	Unmodified		Fall Creek	7	4		1		Prehistoric	Back
05.83.7.4.3	Fire Cracked Rock				7	4		1		Prehistoric	Back
05.83.7.4.4	Glass	Flat	Clear		7	4		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.5	Glass	Container	Clear		7	4		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.4.6	Glass	Container	Amber		7	4		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.4.7	Brass Shell Casing	0.22			7	4		1		Arms	Back
05.83.7.4.8	Bolt	Corroded			7	4		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.9	Nail	Corroded, Cut			7	4		3		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.10	Nail	Wire, Corroded			7	4		4		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.11	Nail	Corroded			7	4		3		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.12	Metal	Cast Iron, Corroded			7	4		1		Misc	Back
05.83.7.4.13	Slag				7	4		7		Misc	Back
05.83.7.4.14	Brick or Tile				7	4		40	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.15	Morter				7	4		2		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.16	Brick				7	4	fill layer above Feature1	3	of 16 sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.17	Nail	Corroded, Cut			7	4	South of Feature 1	1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.18	Drainage Tile		Salt Glaze		7	4	South of Feature 1	112	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.19	Brick or Tile				7	4	South of Feature 1	47	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.20	Morter				7	4	South of Feature 1	6		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.21	Nail	Corroded, Cut			7	4	below brick layer 29cm S of brick course	2		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.22	Drainage Tile		Salt Glaze		7	4	below brick layer 29cm S of brick course	19	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.23	Brick or Tile				7	4	below brick layer 29cm S of brick course	25	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.24	Morter	Coarse			7	4	below brick layer 29cm S of brick course	1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.25	Morter				7	4	below brick layer 29cm S of brick course	4		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.26	Limestone				7	4	below brick layer 29cm S of brick course	2		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.27	Metal	Corroded			7	4	brick fill above Feature1	2		Misc	Back
05.83.7.4.28	Drainage Tile		Salt Glaze		7	4	brick fill above Feature1	1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.29	Brick w/ Morter				7	4	brick fill above Feature1	3		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.30	Brick or Tile				7	4	brick fill above Feature1	200	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.31	Brick				7	4	brick fill above Feature1	15	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.4.32	Morter				7	4	brick fill above Feature1	69	10% sample	Architectural	Back

05.83.7.5.1	Glass	Flat	Clear		7	5		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.5.2	Glass	Container, Screw Top	Clear		7	5		2		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.5.3	Glass	Container	Clear		7	5		3		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.5.4	Plastic		Blue		7	5		1		Recent	Back
05.83.7.5.5	Aluminum Foil				7	5		1		Recent	Back
05.83.7.5.6	Bone	Cut, Cow			7	5		1		Bone	Back
05.83.7.5.7	Nail	Corroded, Cut			7	5		1		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.5.8	Nail	Wire, Corroded			7	5		6		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.5.9	Slag				7	5		5		Misc	Back
05.83.7.5.10	Terra Cotta				7	5		1		Kitchen	Back
05.83.7.5.11	Brick				7	5		70	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.5.12	Plaster				7	5		9		Architectural	Back
05.83.7.5.13	Morter				7	5		34	10% sample	Architectural	Back
05.83.7.5.14	Limestone				7	5		1		Architectural	Back
								1730			
								1730			