

**Data Recovery Report for the
Gleason Park Redevelopment Project
Stockton, California**

Prepared for:

City of Stockton Department of
Housing and Redevelopment
425 North Eldorado Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Contact: Kitty Walker
209/937-8811

and

The Stockton Unified School District

Prepared by:

ICF Jones & Stokes
317 SW Alder, Suite 800
Portland, OR 97204
Contact: Stacy Schneyder
503/248-9507, ext. 233

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABM	automatic bottle machine
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal regulations
City	City of Stockton
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
Delta	Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta
Mercy	Mercy housing project
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
proposed project	Gleason Park Redevelopment Project
QIVA	quantity-integrity-variety-association criteria
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
WIE	white improved earthenware

Chapter 1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a cultural resources study undertaken by ICF Jones & Stokes for the Gleason Park Redevelopment Project (proposed project) in Stockton, California (Appendix A, Figure 1). The report was prepared to assist the City of Stockton (City) in fulfilling its responsibility to meet the cultural resources requirements in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Ground-disturbing activities associated with the future construction of the proposed project have the potential to affect significant historical archaeological resources that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As a result, an archaeological treatment plan and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) were prepared and excavations were undertaken to evaluate these resources.

This report documents the archival, field, and laboratory findings of the excavations at the project site, including Blocks 42, 52, and 60, in the downtown Stockton. During the course of this research, archaeologists identified structural remains, including concrete foundations, bricks, and posts; infrastructure remains, including sewer and storm drains; and refuse deposits. Excavations resulted in the identification of 31 individual features, many of which were disturbed by vandalism or early 20th century development. Of the 31 features identified, only three features were determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR and were subject to data recovery.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This archaeological investigation focused on portions of three blocks in downtown Stockton, California, that would be affected by the proposed project (Appendix A, Figures 1 and 2). The project proponent is the City Redevelopment Agency. The blocks, referred to as Blocks 42, 52 and 60 in this report, were originally comprised primarily of single-family and multi-family residential housing and some commercial development.

The multi-block project area includes a proposed mix of commercial buildings, multifamily residences, a park, a childcare center, and a K through 6th grade elementary school. A block of historic single-family residences would be retained and incorporated into the proposed project.

Block 42: Commercial and Detached High-Density Residential

Block 42 is located in the northwest corner of the project area. The northern two-thirds of the block would be redeveloped with commercial uses. The current auto repair uses in the center of the block would remain, but structures along the Lafayette Street would be demolished and replaced with new car-oriented businesses. The two historic brick buildings that face California Street would remain.

The southern third of the block is currently vacant. The Vintage Plaza development would include 16 affordable single-family units accessed via perimeter streets and a common internal driveway. These units would feature zero lots lines and common open spaces. They are oriented toward Edna Gleason Park as much as possible. This orientation is accomplished in part by narrowing Sonora Street to a single one-way street between Vintage Plaza and the park.

Block 52: Mercy Housing Project and Childcare Center

The Mercy Housing Project (Mercy) would be constructed on Block 52, along with a childcare center and a community center, which would be constructed on the south side of the block facing Church Street. All of the existing homes would be demolished or moved to a new location. Approximately 95 units in several groupings of two- and three-story dwellings would be constructed over the 1.5-block area, and approximately 118 parking places would be accommodated on site. A Head Start childcare center that would accommodate 50 children would be constructed at the southern end of the project area facing Grant Street and Edna Gleason Park. On the second floor of the building, a community center designed primarily for the occupants of Mercy would be constructed. Access to Mercy would be primarily off of Church Street. A gated secondary access may be provided off of Stanislaus Street where Sonora Street would be abandoned.

Block 60: Alex G. Spanos Elementary School

The Alex G. Spanos Elementary School would be constructed on Block 60, which currently contains single-family residences and several vacant parcels. The residences would be demolished or relocated before construction of the school. The new neighborhood school would accommodate approximately 500 students in grades K through 6.

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeological resources was determined through consultation between the City and the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The APE consists of the portions of Blocks 42, 52, and 60 proposed for redevelopment. Because all adjacent areas are paved or contain standing buildings and would not be subjected to excavation or other ground disturbance, the APE for archaeology is limited to these three blocks. The APE is concurrent with the project area, as described above (Appendix A, Figure 3).

REGULATORY SETTING

California Environmental Quality Act

Because the proposed project is funded by a public agency, CEQA requires the City to assess the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects—each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Under CEQA, an impact on a cultural resource is considered significant if a project would result in an impact that may change the significance of the resource (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21084.1).

Demolition, replacement, substantial alteration, and relocation of historic properties are actions that would change the significance of a historic resource. Before the level of significance of impacts can be determined and appropriate mitigation measures developed, the significance of cultural resources must be determined. The following steps are normally taken in a cultural resources investigation to comply with CEQA:

1. Identify cultural resources.
2. Evaluate the significance of the cultural resources.
3. Evaluate the impacts of a project on all cultural resources.
4. Develop and implement measures to mitigate the impacts of the project on significant cultural resources.

Significance Criteria

CEQA states that if a project results in adverse impacts on significant cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered. CEQA guidelines define a

significant historic resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC Code Section 5024.1). A historic resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values; or
- has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Because federal funds will be used for the proposed project, the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 (Section 106) must be met. Each law requires the project proponent to identify significant historic and archeological resources that may be affected by the proposed project, assess the potential adverse impacts on these resources, and identify ways to avoid or reduce adverse impacts.

Criteria for Determining Impacts under Federal Law

Under federal regulations, a project has an impact on a historic property when the undertaking could alter the characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which includes alteration of location, setting, or use. An undertaking may be considered to have an adverse impact on a historic property when the impact may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse impacts on historic properties include, but are not limited to the following:

- physical destruction or alteration of all or part of the property;
- isolation of the property from or alteration of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualifications for listing in the NRHP;
- introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or that alter its setting;
- neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; or

- transfer, lease, or sale of the property. (36 Code of Federal regulations [CFR] 800.9)

The historical record of Stockton, along with previous archaeological investigations conducted in the downtown area, suggested that significant archaeological deposits may be buried in the APE for the proposed project. Because a substantial effort is required to determine the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological deposits and to evaluate their data potential, this initial step in the Section 106 process is often deferred until just before redevelopment when standing structures, pavement, and underground utilities have been deconstructed or removed. For purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 requirements, however, it was assumed that subsurface investigations would reveal the presence of significant archaeological sites or features in the project APE and that construction of the proposed project had the potential to adversely affect these properties by destroying or altering their capacity to yield data important in history or prehistory (National Register Criterion D).

To resolve this potential for adverse impacts to occur as a result of the proposed project, a program of archaeological identification and treatment (mitigation) of eligible properties was developed during consultation between a federal agency (or its delegated authority), the SHPO, and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This treatment plan was implemented in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between consulting parties. Implementation of the treatment plan resolves potential adverse impacts under Section 106 and reduces potential significant impacts on cultural resources to less-than-significant levels under NEPA.

Chapter 2. Setting

The setting section has been adapted from the *Archaeological Treatment Plan for the Gleason Park Development Project Stockton, California* (Jones & Stokes 2005).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Great Central Valley Belt (Storer and Usinger 1963), bounded on the east by the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range on the west. The northern part of the valley, known as the Sacramento Valley, is drained by the Sacramento River and its tributaries, while the southern part of the valley, named the San Joaquin Valley, is drained by the San Joaquin River. The waters of the two rivers merge in the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta near Suisun Bay, passing through the Coast Range and into San Francisco Bay. The area is quite hot in the summer and cold in the winter, with temperatures ranging from 105–34° F. Dense fogs, named tule fogs for the tules that grew in the lower areas of the Delta, form during the winter months.

Waters in central California generally flow westerly from the Sierra Nevada, through the foothills, and into the Central Valley. The Calaveras River, Littlejohn Creek, and other tributaries pass through San Joaquin County on their way to the San Joaquin River. The project area is located on the north and south sides of the Stockton Channel. Mormon Slough, which once coursed through the project area, has been truncated and filled in to a great extent. The sloughs that once fed into the Stockton Channel have also been filled in, except for a small arm of McLeod Lake.

In the prehistoric era, most of the land in the area would have been marshland and sloughs, but earthen mounds or rises may have existed. Bunchgrasses and rules would be expected in the understory, with an overstory of valley oaks. The Central Valley was described by John C. Fremont in his 1845 *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the Years 1843–1844*, as a land lush with grasses that supported flowers; massive oaks in groves; and deer, pronghorn, and elk grazing in the fields. Grizzly bear were also common in the brush and willow thickets (Davis-King 1998: 2.9-3).

Early Exploration and Settlement

The region that is now known as the City of Stockton remained unsettled until the late 1820s. While earlier Spanish expeditions and settlements in California primarily focused on

coastal areas, fur trappers had begun exploring the central and northern regions of the state by the 1820s. Their reach included the Stockton area, where they capitalized on the vast resources of the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta (Delta). In 1827, Jedediah Strong Smith, a fur trapper, established a base camp southeast of present-day Stockton. By the 1830s, other European and American trappers traveled through the region, including Alex McLeod of the Hudson Bay Company and Michel La Framboise. McLeod ventured as far as the future site of Stockton and camped at what is now known as McLeod Lake. French Camp, located south of Stockton, was named for La Framboise. While these early trappers created interest in the locality, Charles M. Weber was the individual largely responsible for the development of the City of Stockton (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 5-6; Davis 1984: 14).

Charles M. Weber founded the City of Stockton in 1850, and the City incorporated that same year. Born in Steinwenden, Germany, in 1814, Weber left his homeland to come to the United States in 1836. After residing in New Orleans and Texas, he headed west in 1841, joining one of the first overland parties to California. Soon after his arrival, Weber gained employment at Sutter’s Fort, and by 1845, he acquired the large Mexican land grant (50,000 acres) El Rancho del Campo de los Franceses that included the future site of Stockton. With assistance from surveyors Walter Herron and Richard P. Hammond, Weber designed the City around five sloughs of the Delta. The sloughs converged to form the Stockton Channel, which served as the City’s port. Weber named the town Stockton in honor of United States Navy Officer Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who rescued Weber from Mexican captivity during the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 6; Davis 1984: 16, 20; Hillman and Covello 1985: 3; Wood and Covello 1977: 17).

In 1848, the Mexican-American War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which passed the control of California from Mexico to the United States. California officially became a state 2 years later. The year 1848 also brought the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada foothills, and Stockton developed as a gateway and supply post for the gold country. During the gold rush years, thousands of people flocked through the area on their way to the gold fields. The Stockton Channel served as a port of call for vessels moving miners and supplies between the valley and the foothills. Many would-be miners decided to forgo mining and settle in Stockton, seeking their fortune by setting up shops to provide goods to miners who traveled through the region. Still others with agricultural backgrounds noticed the rich Delta soil surrounding Stockton and realized its potential for farming. As a result of the high number of new settlers, a bustling commercial and industrial center quickly arose. In 1849, Stockton’s population numbered 1,000 and within 5 years the City ballooned to 7,000 residents. During this period, officials also chose Stockton as the San Joaquin County seat. By 1854, Stockton was the fourth-largest city in California (following San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, all of which principally served as gold rush supply and transportation centers) (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 6, 7).

Historically, the area now known as the Gleason Park Neighborhood existed as an outer tract of the more developed downtown Stockton area. While the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of the neighborhood were not distinct from the remainder of the City historically, the southern boundary (roughly that of Mormon Avenue and now Hazelton Avenue) was more distinct by virtue of its abutment with Mormon Slough. Mormon Slough and its associated

levees passed immediately to the south of Hazelton Avenue in a similar east-to-west direction. Until officials took steps to address flooding from the nearby slough in the early 20th century, the water feature remained a barrier to extensive development of portions of the Gleason Park Neighborhood.

19th Century Development

As the gold rush brought a flurry of activity to Stockton, Charles M. Weber began planning for the City's expansion. Weber hired Walter Herron to conduct a village survey for Stockton in 1847, but by 1849 Weber had hired engineer Richard P. Hammond to create a town layout in anticipation of more growth. Hammond's survey laid out square-mile town lots with east and west streets parallel to the Stockton Channel. The street pattern, lots, and parks planned and developed during this period, including those in the project area, still remain the core of downtown Stockton (Davis 1984: 23–27; Hillman and Covello 1985: 5).

While surveyors drafted subdivision maps of the City of Stockton as early as 1849, portions of the project area initially developed later, around the 1860s and 1870s. Early maps show a city featuring uniform blocks set in a grid pattern, though specific development patterns within the project area are unclear. Certain blocks within the project area were allocated to a hospital and church. By the 1880s and 1890s, development intensified, largely as a result of employment opportunities with the expansion of Holt Manufacturing (located at the corner of Church and Aurora).

Public utilities improvements undertaken by the City also helped to galvanize greater development of the area. Water distribution within Stockton existed early for reasons of fire safety, street dust control, and irrigating lawns. By 1885, the City drafted the initial plans for the development of a municipal sewerage system. New developments in drainage technology necessitated the professional consultation of contemporary sewerage engineers such as Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., E. E. Tucker, George Atherton, and Marsden Manson.

By the mid-1890s, the rail transportation to Stockton helped push early development in the project area. More specifically, the Alameda & San Joaquin Railroad Company laid tracks from the coal-producing areas of Tesla and Carnegie to Stockton along the then renamed Hazelton Avenue. Earlier development of the project area was primarily residential, but included some smaller businesses as well.

Several hotels were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s to meet an increased demand for temporary housing created by the arrival of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad in 1871. The single-family residences in the project area date from the 1890s and were built as part of the construction boom at the end of the 19th century. They reflect Victorian residential architectural design (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 15).

19th Century Industry

After the gold rush, growth continued in Stockton as a result of successful agricultural operations and innovations in the area. The City grew into a major commercial center that included grain warehousing, flour milling, grain and flour export, and the manufacture of farm implements. Shipping in the Stockton Channel also supported the growing agricultural industry and provided transportation for travelers and residents. As Stockton approached the turn of the 19th century, agriculture replaced gold mining as Stockton's most lucrative industry and thereby enabled its development into a major city (Hillman and Covello 1985: 5).

Wheat and other grains became the most abundant crops grown in the Stockton area. The establishment of local milling companies such as the Sperry Flour Company eliminated the need to import flour. By the end of the 19th century, fruit orchards and vegetable fields flourished as a result of improvements in irrigation. Stockton served as an important processing and shipping center for fruits, nuts, and vegetables produced throughout the San Joaquin Valley (Wood and Covello 1977: 40; Architectural Resources Group 2000: 8, 14).

During the latter part of the 19th century, the manufacture of agricultural tools also became a major industry in Stockton. Several new inventions revolutionized farming techniques, including the Stockton Gang Plow and the Marvin Combined Harvester (commonly known as the combine), patented by Mattesson & Williamson. Benjamin Holt founded the Stockton Wheel Company (eventually the Holt Manufacturing Company) in Stockton in 1883. The company thrived in the bustling Stockton agriculture industry and excelled with its innovative farm machinery (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 13).

With the introduction of rail service, Stockton further expanded, and by the conclusion of the 19th century, the City witnessed increased commercial activity as a hub of transportation and agriculture on the Delta. Employment opportunities for City residents proliferated (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 15).

The Railroad

The western terminus of the transcontinental railroad traveled from San Francisco through Stockton and then on to Sacramento. In 1869, the Stockton City Council refused the Central Pacific Railroad's demand for adequate land to construct railroad yards and a depot at the head of the Stockton Channel. Instead, the railroad established a junction at Lathrop, a few miles southeast of Stockton. By 1871, the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad built a depot on the south bank of the Stockton Channel. Flour mills, carriage and wagon factories, iron foundries, and shipyards clustered around the channel and its tributaries for many years, increasing business activity in the City. It was not until 1898, however, that Stockton obtained a direct rail connection to the East Coast offered by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Until that time, passengers traveled to San Francisco to purchase a long distance eastbound

ticket. The Western Pacific Railroad further enhanced Stockton's rail service when it began servicing the area in 1910. Stockton was the only city in California to have three transcontinental railroad connections (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 17; Wood and Covello 1977: 1, 2; Davis 1984: 48).

20th Century Development

By the early 20th century, Stockton experienced a rush of commercial activity spurred by the renovation of the City. During this period the City enjoyed a building boom primarily within the downtown area. The majority of properties in the project area were developed shortly after the completion of the diverting canal for Mormon Slough in 1911. The project area provided middle- to lower-income housing over the years while the more affluent Stockton residents lived north of downtown. The project area neighborhood remained ethnically diverse following its early establishment.

Buildings in the project area included a combination of single- and multifamily residential properties. Most were one-story with a few two-story residences. By the early 20th century, the area was mostly built up with only a few parcels remaining vacant. During this period, rental apartment buildings gained in popularity to satisfy the workforce needs of the area's numerous employers. Some buildings housed small businesses such as stores and offices. Over the years the project area continued to develop as an ethnically diverse, multifamily, and commercial neighborhood.

The overall physical character of the properties has remained generally untouched over the last 50 years. However, the construction of the Crosstown Freeway in the late 20th century essentially divided the mixed-use neighborhood from the historic downtown area, and the project area has suffered as a result of this separation. The project area now provides low- to moderate-income housing and some light industrial uses (Napoli 2001).

Stockton continued to thrive throughout the 20th century, incorporating electric trolleys, electric streetlights, and paving roads. The City completed several major civic projects during this time, including a library, the Memorial Civic Auditorium, a new city hall, and three parks. Hotels, banks, and auto garages were just a few of the various kinds of commercial buildings constructed in the City during this time as well. New construction in the downtown area nearly came to a halt in the 1930s as the Great Depression slowed the national economy (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 8, 9, 10).

In the 1950s, increased traffic required several major road improvements in Stockton and led to plans for the construction of the Crosstown Freeway, which directly affected the community in the project area as it eventually cut off the neighborhood from the downtown area. The roadway was designed to bisect downtown Stockton, extending from Interstate 5 to connect with Highway 99 to the east. Construction began on the Crosstown Freeway in the late 1960s with the demolition of several blocks near the current project area. By 1975, construction had advanced only from Interstate 5 to Stanislaus Street. The Crosstown Freeway was finally

completed in 1993, when it officially met Highway 99 (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 12; Wood and Covello 1977: 13; California Highways 2004).

During the 1950s and 1960s, urban development expanded north of the Calaveras River while major areas of the City became blighted. The City's mayor appointed an Urban Blight Committee in 1955 to study decay in the old center of Stockton. During this period, the City replaced numerous buildings with modern structures, including new single- and multifamily residences. Many of the commercial buildings in downtown Stockton were remodeled. In the 1960s, the historic downtown area underwent major redevelopment as part of the West End Renewal Project. With the exception of three buildings, nine square blocks were completely demolished in 1964. The destruction virtually eliminated low-cost housing for farm laborers, and the City's more affluent residents moved north of the town center. The downtown area continued to struggle as shopping malls were developed in the northern area of the City, drawing merchants and shoppers away from the downtown center.

Recent economic conditions in Stockton have further affected the downtown area and many buildings are vacant, although the City has recently undertaken several projects to improve the downtown area. Despite alterations and neglect caused by a lagging local economy, Stockton's downtown still retains a significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial and residential buildings. Among these buildings are houses in the project area (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 11, 12, 17).

20th Century Industry

Farming and manufacturing continued as the focal point of the local Stockton economy through World War I. As San Joaquin County developed into one of the richest agricultural counties in the nation, food processing grew in importance, and several canneries opened in and around Stockton (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 8, 14; Wood and Covello 1977: 40).

In the early 1900s, Benjamin Holt (Holt Manufacturing) invented a special wheel system to help farm machinery navigate the soft Delta soil. His invention came to be known as the Caterpillar tractor, a popular farming tool. By World War I, the Holt Manufacturing plant occupied six square blocks around South Aurora and Church Streets, and continued to employ many Stockton residents, including those who lived in the project area. During this time the company developed a national and world market and export business. The invention of the Caterpillar attracted the attention of the military, and the United States Army requested that Holt Manufacturing apply this technology to armored vehicles for battlefield use. Holt produced the undercarriages and engines for tanks using the Caterpillar traction system. In addition to Holt's contribution, many other local manufacturing and milling companies supplied the war effort (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 14; Wood and Covello 1977: 97).

As Holt Manufacturing converted to tank production during the war, Best Tractor Company (Best) pursued the farm machinery market. Following the war, Holt merged with Best

to form the Caterpillar Tractor Company and moved its headquarters to Peoria, Illinois in 1925, leaving Stockton without a farm manufacturer (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 9).

Despite occasional difficulties during the Great Depression, agricultural and related industries remained a driving force in the Stockton area economy, and public and private development continued in the City. Stockton's agricultural community offered refuge for Midwesterners and Filipinos seeking work during the depression. Many Stockton residents also worked in local canneries and packing sheds (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 10).

During World War II, the United States military developed an Army Air Force base at Old Stockton Field and the Stockton Naval Supply Depot. Manufacturers built and maintained army equipment, and shipbuilding became the City's primary industry. As many as 10,000 workers were employed in shipbuilding at one time. Nine Stockton shipyards operated full time to support the war effort. Still, agricultural and related industries continued as a driving force in the Stockton economy. The Bracero Program, which offered farmers relief from labor shortages, was enacted during World War II in an agreement between the governments of the United States and Mexico. The program, which lasted until 1964, brought thousands of farmers from impoverished regions of Mexico to work on farms primarily in Texas and California and created the foundation for Mexican migrant workers in California (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 10, 15).

Over the years the farmers of San Joaquin County made substantial contributions to California and made agriculture the state's top industry. By the 1990s, annual income from raw agriculture in San Joaquin County ran well in excess of \$1 billion. Stockton's main business continues to relate to the processing, growing, and transportation of agricultural products (Architectural Resources Group 2000: 15).

Water Development

During the latter half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century, Stockton experienced several floods, with the flood of 1907 being perhaps the most devastating. By 1861, officials had established the Mormon Slough Levee along Mormon Avenue. (By 1895 Mormon Avenue was renamed Hazelton Avenue.) In spite of the levee, flooding problems increased because farmers diverted the Calaveras River into Mormon Slough even though the slough was not large enough to carry the water from the river, which caused the slough to overflow. Silt eventually blocked the slough's entrance into the Stockton Channel. As early as 1902, a state senate committee recommended the construction of a diverting canal east of Stockton to take the water out of Mormon Slough and put it back into the Calaveras. However, the federal government controlled the waterways, and bureaucratic action was slow. During the 1907 flood, the Calaveras River, Mormon Slough (also referred to as Mormon Channel), and the Stockton Channel overflowed and inundated some areas by as much as 3 feet of water. After the 1907 flood, officials secured the right-of-way for the planned diverting canal. Although work to improve the Mormon Slough levees east of town began in 1909, the City was again flooded that same year. The diverting canal was not completed until 1911.

Chapter 3. Research Design

RESEARCH CONTEXT

The following section includes research themes that identify important issues that could potentially be addressed by the archaeological features (data) that were identified in the APE. Especially relevant to the research context are issues and themes that cannot be addressed using data from other sources.

Socioeconomic Variability

A wealth of material culture was available to residents of downtown Stockton in the late 19th century from sources worldwide. Just as artifacts can be used to reinforce the boundaries between ethnic groups, they can also be used to distinguish status within a particular cultural group. It has been suggested that communities that display a wide range of wealth in material culture contain internal divisions by social status (Praetzelis 1994). Differences between those groups may be represented in archaeological deposits present in the documentary record. The range of artifact types, and the relative quality and quantity of these types, may provide a glimpse of 19th century urban American society in downtown Stockton, including those who worked in the stores, shops, and restaurants; and the residents of the boardinghouses, apartments, and households (Allen et al. 1999).

Social and Economic Stratification

Social differentiation is reflected in artifact assemblages associated with different classes occupying the downtown Stockton blocks. Because the downtown blocks within the current project area contained single-family residences, boardinghouses, and apartments, variation between and within these resident groups can be discerned by comparing artifact deposits on different lots, providing a small glimpse of the internal dynamics of downtown Stockton in the 19th and early 20th century. In an era of increased opportunity and migration, social and economic mobility between classes and distinctions between classes blurred as the middle class grew.

Urban Lodgings. Whether people lived individually in hotels or boardinghouses (where both room and meals were provided) or as families in tenements and apartment houses, a growing number of urban residents in early Stockton lived in multiple-unit residences. The development of electric streetcars and commuter railroads created more segregated cities and

towns as urban areas grew in the 19th century. The size of houses and city lots became conscious and visible symbols of social success or aspirations. Distinct working-class neighborhoods were also firmly embedded in sections of the urban area (Schlereth 1991: 87–88).

Hotels and boardinghouses were common in America by the 1830s and were a widespread urban phenomenon by the end of the 19th century. Economic pressures were often so intense for middle class residents that many single-family homes were subdivided and shared with boarders. During period boardinghouses were established in company towns, such as the Lowell boardinghouses that were constructed for young ladies who worked in the Massachusetts textile factories (Schlereth 1991: 88). Hotels were also residences for transient populations that only need short-term lodging.

Multiple social classes were involved in the boardinghouse and hotel phenomenon in 19th and early 20th century urban America. Although entire families did live in boardinghouses, boarders were typically young single men and women who were just beginning their careers. Boardinghouses often prohibited alcohol and many even had evening curfews. Many boardinghouses developed reputations as homes for newspaper, legal, or theatrical people (Schlereth 1991: 104).

For middle class families who often took boarders into their homes, the boarders provided an extra income and often filled excess rooms in spacious residences. Boardinghouses run by the middle class usually only housed gentility and required letters of introduction or references. Women in the household often took charge of the boarders and handled all the responsibilities for the increased cooking and cleaning that came with opening up one's home to boarders. Operating a boardinghouse out of one's home offered many women employment that they could not otherwise engage in outside of the home because of gender prejudices or the need to stay home with small children (Schlereth 1991: 104).

Boardinghouses and hotels became increasingly popular and a necessity in the late 19th century as urban areas grew and became densely populated. In 1890, 44,000 American families reported that they shared their residence with one or more boarders and by 1900 that figure had doubled (Schlereth 1991:104). In downtown Stockton, boardinghouses and hotels appeared during the gold rush to serve the young men who traveled through Stockton to procure goods and services on their way to the gold fields.

Neighborhoods. Urban neighborhoods were busy areas where residential, commercial, and industrial activities often overlapped. Residential areas typically consisted of single-family residences, boardinghouses, and apartments often inhabited by a wide range of individuals and families from different economic classes and ethnic groups. Archaeologists can study the differentiation of neighborhoods and communities by comparing archaeological assemblages from different lots and/or blocks. Separating the influences of ethnicity and economics on a neighborhood level has proven difficult but must be overcome in order to look at the archaeology of the region and to discuss social and economic variations between neighborhoods and communities (Costello 1999).

Archaeological properties associated with social and economic stratification have the potential to address the following research questions.

- ❑ How do artifact assemblages differ between boardinghouse deposits and one-family residences?
- ❑ How did boardinghouses compare in terms of the services they offered and the meals they provided?
- ❑ What information about boardinghouse dominance and resistance (i.e., the enforcement restrictions on food, alcohol, and tobacco) can be gleaned from the archaeological record?
- ❑ What information about neighborhood formation (i.e., residential differentiation and the emergence of homogeneous neighborhoods along social and economic lines) is available from this resource?

Consumer Behavior

The growth of the capitalist economy during the Industrial Revolution affected the global and national market economy, labor social structure, and trade networks. In *The Modern World System*, Immanuel Wallerstein (1979) argues that the history of postmedieval nations in Europe and the territories they interacted with cannot adequately be explained without examining them within the larger world system, in which the economies of all the affected areas are interconnected in a web of mutual dependence (Lewis 1984:14). An integrated world system of capitalist economies began to emerge in 19th century America, subordinating new people into global corporate hierarchies of production, consumption, and power (Crowell 1997:1).

The three structural positions in a world economy include the core, periphery, and semiperiphery (Wallerstein 1979:18). Convergence of strong local governing bodies and economic mechanisms created a core, while the lack of local governing bodies combined with weak economic mechanisms in peripheral areas led to weak ties to the economic system (Wallerstein 1979:18). According to Wallerstein, capitalism thus involves “not only appropriation of the surplus value by owner from a laborer, but an appropriation of surplus of the whole economy by core areas” (Wallerstein 1979:18-19). Because the world economy is a dynamic system, the core and periphery areas are also changing. According to Wallerstein, world systems have remained largely politically stable because of the concentration of military strength in the hand of dominant forces of the economic system (Wallerstein 1979:22).

The concept of world systems is best applied to downtown Stockton in terms of how the early peripheral supply network of the West, specifically San Francisco and Stockton, evolved over time and eventually became a core area in the market system where goods and services were produced, imported, and exported. When the United States obtained control of California after the Mexican-American War in 1848, the West was a frontier community with weak supply

and economic links to eastern and international markets. As California continued to grow in economic importance after the gold rush, Stockton developed stronger ties to the capitalist economy and the national market. More stable supply networks were established, which benefited residents of the Bay Area. With the opening up of western markets and the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, Stockton was connected to large trade networks within the larger world system and transformed from a peripheral economy into a core of the world system.

Such changes in the supply networks, and the spatial and temporal changes in the frontier as part of the world system, should be reflected in the patterning identified during archaeological analysis. According to Kenneth Lewis, “the regional organization of the frontier activities requires that their study be carried out on a scale larger than that of the individual site” (Lewis 1984: 4). The transportation network was vital for transporting materials between the frontier and the heartland, including the consumer goods and services vital to sustaining a growing urban population in California.

Urbanization in America brought increasing amounts and varieties of consumer goods to much of the urban population. Urban populations became dependent on mass-produced products and goods that were now available on a global scale. This was made possible by improved techniques in the canning process (Rock 1987), glass manufacturing, and bottling (Miller et al. 1991), and through mail-order catalogs. Mail-order catalogs, newspaper advertisements, and magazines flooded urban residents with advertised products ranging from foodstuffs to patent medicine to personal goods. This explosion of material goods combined with the increased national and international access to consumer goods can be seen in the urban archaeological record (Allen et al. 1999).

As urban areas such as Stockton grew in the late 19th century, accessibility to cities became more common, and a general exodus from rural areas to urban environments ensued. After the gold rush, urban opportunities in the West increased. Consumer behavior became a way for the emerging middle class to assert its affiliation and moral equivalency to the elite upper class. Material culture symbolized increased status and social and economic achievement (Allen et al. 1999).

For example, from the refuse deposit associated with a working-class widow and her children in Sacramento around 1900, archaeologists learned that the family purchased inexpensive, brightly colored ceramics sold by Sears, Roebuck, & Co., as well as other widely distributed and advertised items sold by department stores and delivered by mail. The family owned attire for both everyday and special occasions, and invested in grooming and hygiene products. This archaeological collection indicated that an investment in beauty and hygiene products extended beyond the solidly middle class ideas to include people of all social classes and backgrounds (Costello 1999).

Archaeological deposits associated with specific families in the current project area could provide extensive information about change over time in downtown Stockton. Specific research questions that may be addressed by archaeological properties and artifact assemblages associated with world systems and consumer behavior include the following.

- ❑ Did the quality of goods and supplies flowing into Stockton improve over time as the City continued to expand?
- ❑ How was the access of Stockton residents to the national market affected by the increase in western interaction spheres of the world system?
- ❑ How did consumer behaviors change as the individual or family became more economically successful?
- ❑ Did lower-class residents attempt to mirror middle and upper class elites in terms of their material culture and social status?
- ❑ Were the majority of the goods procured by downtown residents national mass-produced items or locally produced goods?
- ❑ Does this resource enable us to describe the consumer practices and disposal behavior of a household or business with specific social, occupational, economic, or ethnic characteristics?
- ❑ Does this resource add to our knowledge of the availability of various classes of consumer goods at a specific place and point in time (i.e., material remains associated with a mercantile establishment)?
- ❑ Does this resource add to our knowledge of adaptive behavior in urban settings associated with the acquisition and consumption of foodstuffs or the organization and use of space?

Ethnicity

Large populations of immigrants from Europe and China flocked to the United States during the 19th century because of the widespread opportunities and benefits that were rumored to exist in the vast country. The immigrant populations continued to move west to California after the discovery of gold and the rumors of get-rich-quick schemes, free land, and the chance to reinvent one's self.

A large number of Chinese workers were drawn to Gum Saan ("Golden Mountain," California) after 1848. The Chinese worked as gold miners, railroad workers, agricultural laborers, laundrymen, cigar manufacturers, factory workers, and vegetable sellers and took full

advantage of opportunities. Like many emigrant groups, the Chinese encouraged friends and family from home to join them. These growing communities developed cultural centers within their host societies. The Chinatowns of 19th century America were made up of men (mostly with wives and children in China) who took comfort in residing in and recreating Chinese cultural communities in a foreign land. Chinese in America were also subjected to discrimination and violence, anti-immigration laws, and an extremely hostile atmosphere.

Studies on the effects of ethnicity on material culture in the archaeological record have indicated that both ethnic-based differences and economic differences could be identified and studied in the archaeological record (Cheek and Friedlander 1990; O'Brien and Majewski 1989). For instance, a comparison of two archaeological collections dating to around 1900 showed that a household of Irish-American descent and an African American household were very similarly provisioned. Both families had similar material goods such as dinnerware and food items; however, there were distinctive differences between the meals served to the two families. Although their plates were similar, the two families would not have eaten at the same table and would not have had the same social and economic expectations or opportunities (Praetzellis 1994).

Archaeological research can also make a contribution to the study of ethnic boundary maintenance. Social boundaries are often marked by material symbols of ethnic differences and style-bearing artifacts. The historic record of the Chinese in the West shows that style was often expressed through differences in landscape, public display, dress, and language. Historic studies of landscape and ethnically specific public display and personal items have proven successful within the realm of archaeology. While collections of artifacts that include both Chinese and Euroamerican items are generally interpreted as evidence of acculturation, a contextual approach provides an alternative explanation for this pattern in the 1850s Chinese merchant community in Sacramento. Here, the presence of Euroamerican materials reflected the merchant households' excellent access to goods compared with the nonmerchant population. Artifacts used by merchants themselves also may have served a stylistic function in boundary maintenance displays, emphasizing the differences between themselves and the Chinese community (Praetzellis et al. 1987).

The varied ethnicities in the proposed project area, particularly the Italian and Irish populations, may be expressed in material form on the landscape and in refuse deposits such as privies, refuse pits, sheet refuse, and wells. Intact archaeological properties may be able to address the following research questions on ethnicity and ethnic boundaries.

- ❑ Does this resource possess artifacts or faunal remains that could be used to reveal the role of symbols in defining and maintaining social, economic, or ethnic boundaries between groups?
- ❑ Can this resource help us to understand the dynamics of cultural pluralism and social stratification during the 19th and early 20th century?
- ❑ Does this resource possess material remains that could illuminate economic distinctions between material cultures of members of distinct ethnic groups?

- ❑ Were living quarters in boardinghouses segregated by ethnicity?
- ❑ Do different building construction techniques represent ethnic dwelling characteristics?

Victorianism

The Victorian Period in America, between 1876 and 1915, is often considered the time when urban areas were transitioning between an agricultural economy and an industrialized one. Both immigrants and native-born Americans were adapting to living and working in an industrial society. During this time period, residential life in America became increasingly affected by the trends of urbanization, industrialization, mobility, and the obsession with one's health, cleanliness, and order. The goal of an improved future with economic and social success was often measured by material progress (Wallerstein 1983). During this time, material culture was believed to have the power to improve and uplift religious and social lives.

Artifacts were a fundamental part of the Victorian family's household rituals. If callers were invited into the home, the hall stand was the place where visitors would leave their visiting card. The hall stand was an icon of respectable 19th century values because it was a centralized landmark in the highly formalized process of social visiting during Victorian times. Callers were ushered through the hall and into the parlor for morning visits, afternoon tea parties, and evening receptions. The parlor was the one room in the Victorian house that was created solely for formal receptions. It was in the parlor that material culture was prominently displayed and arranged to express one's social class and aspirations in both middle and working-class households. Parlors transcended social class, economic status, and geographic location, while differing in size, location, and furnishing. Parlors served as the stage for special domestic events (e.g., marriages, wakes, holiday celebrations), the museum for the family's most treasured possessions, and the exhibit space where the lady of the house demonstrated her artistic and cultural refinement (Schlereth 1991: 119).

The dining room was also a very public room in the Victorian house. The display of fashionable artifacts, such as dinnerware, was equally as important as the parlor displays. The finest dinner service, silver, and crystal were on display in a dresser, while decorative platters and other special pieces were prominently displayed on the wall. During the popular "English" dining service, serving vessels were passed from hand to hand between the diners around the table. Table settings often included multiple drinking vessels to accommodate the different wines served with each course (Praetzellis 1994).

As a multifaceted set of values and practices that influenced the lives of 19th century Americans, Victorianism found its way into artifacts, behavioral patterns, and specific historic events and processes on many levels, including household decorations, children's toys, municipal public works, and even archaeological site structure and content (Praetzellis 1991).

Archaeological deposits associated with 19th century households can be examined for evidence that members of the household participated in Victorian patterns of domestic behavior. Particularly, artifacts associated with formal entertaining can be examined for evidence that Victorian practices became more important over time.

Viewing the archaeological remains of landscape values and disposal practices in the back lots of 19th and early 20th century residences is vital to understanding the adherence to urban cultures, such as Victorianism, during this time. The following research questions may provide information vital to understanding the adaptation of Victorian culture in 19th century downtown Stockton.

- ❑ Does this resource reflect the rise or influence of Victorianism as a class-based ideology?
- ❑ Does this resource reflect resistance to Victorian tastes and mores?
- ❑ Does this resource reflect persistence of traditional values?

Archaeological Formation Processes

It is essential to understand the processes by which natural and cultural strata are formed on an archaeological site in order to interpret archaeological data and to evaluate their importance. In complex urban environments, archaeological deposits must be understood in terms of the events that created them, and not just as artifacts contained within the strata. The excavation and recording system developed by Edward Harris (1979, 1989) assists researchers in interpreting these events. Using this system, archaeologists must record not only features but also the contiguous interfaces that are created where stratigraphic layers come into contact. Therefore, Harris recognized numerous interfaces present on an archaeological site, including layer interfaces, feature interfaces, and period interfaces (Costello 1999: 43-44).

Archaeological deposits reflect either continuous periods of occupation or intervals of transition in site occupation or use. Continuous deposits are archaeological layers or living surfaces that are recognized when buried by natural strata such as flood, silt, or ash; or by cultural strata such as fill, roadway, or building materials. Continuous deposits can form over thousands of years, or in several years, as in the sequence of natural disasters such as earthquakes, fire, and reconstruction. It is a transitional event, natural or cultural, that results in a layer interface and the sealing of a continuous deposit into an archaeological layer. A long-term process of continuous ephemeral refuse disposal produces “sheet refuse.” Because these strata accumulate gradually, archaeological strata are extremely susceptible to depositional and postdepositional disturbances. Archaeologists rely on the discovery of stratified continuous layers to examine a variety of research problems concerning change over time (Costello 1999).

In urban areas, feature interfaces and archaeological strata are often the result of two types of changes: 1) those that result from a new use of the parcel due to the presence of a new commercial enterprise, occupant, owner, or from modifications from the current owner or occupant; and 2) those produced by widespread responses to either natural disasters (floods, fires, earthquakes) or municipal regulations governing sanitation practices, water delivery and storage, or street and lot improvements. The latter changes are can be viewed as the movement of the city government toward urban planning (Costello 1999).

Postdepositional processes that can affect urban archaeological sites and interfaces can include the following cultural processes:

- ❑ filling (reshaped the natural environment, disposing of large scale refuse from natural disasters);
- ❑ construction of urban infrastructure (sewer lines, water lines, fiber optic lines);
- ❑ hazardous waste remediation; and
- ❑ subsequent construction and occupation on earlier archaeological sites.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Assessing Site Significance and Integrity

The goal of test excavations for the proposed project was to determine whether the resources located within the APE contain subsurface deposits that have both morphological integrity and the potential to address relevant research questions. The first step in the assessment process was to determine whether resources encountered during archaeological testing retained sufficient integrity. After resources were identified, their data potential was assessed by their capacity to address the research themes and questions identified in the research design.

Integrity

Integrity is the degree to which a property has retained characteristics needed to convey its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven types of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The level of integrity for properties being evaluated for their research potential (Criterion D) is defined by their ability to address important research questions outlined in a formal research design (National Park Service 1991). For prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, integrity of location, materials, and association are generally most crucial. To address important research topics, archaeological deposits usually must be in their original location, retain deposition integrity, contain adequate quantities and

types of materials in suitable condition to address important research topics, and have a clear association. Associations may be defined at different social scales (household or specific activity, neighborhood, or even city) and across various temporal spans (brief or longer term). While more narrowly focused associations will have relatively higher research value, deposits with broader associations may also be potentially significant as judged in relation to the research design.

Deposits that have been disturbed by ground-moving activities, such as grading and trenching or vandalism, often lack the ability to address important questions because depositional relationships have been lost, deposits from widely different periods and associations have been mixed, or the contents of the deposit have been skewed by selective removal of materials. The contributions of disturbed deposits will be assessed during this testing program in terms of their ability to aid in the interpretation of life in Stockton during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Those interpretive qualities will be based on criteria defined in the research design that focus on the presence of whole, unique, and handmade articles.

Association

Properties that can be associated with specific activities constitute another level of association. This type of association can be determined through temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts that can be exclusively related to a specific event (e.g., fire) or activity (e.g., blacksmithing, laundry) and by the location of features in proximity to known activity areas. However, not every deposit that can be associated with an activity has the capacity to yield important research data by addressing pertinent research issues, and it is clear that the known and anticipated remains in the project APE will not have equal research potential. For example, remains associated with 19th century domestic habitation (e.g., a specific family or household) would have a very high research potential because very little is known about the long-term occupation of a 19th century immigrant family in Stockton. On the other hand, remains associated buildings and structures may not have as high a contributive value because they may be well documented in the historic record.

Interpretive Value

The capacity for archaeological sites and features in the project APE to yield artifacts of interpretive value is also an important consideration of this study, although considerable data have been gathered over the years on the mass-produced materials that historic features most often contain (Rock 1989; Miller and Sullivan 1991; Jones and Sullivan 1989). It is likely that the majority of materials recovered from excavations in the project APE will be the mass-produced materials, and indiscriminately adding “type collection” artifacts to local collections is not an objective of this study. The testing plan includes a provision for the collection of individual artifacts that are found to have interpretive value, based on condition (whole items) and on unique or rare diagnostic qualities (e.g., unusual items, handmade materials).

Chapter 4. Methods

PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACH

The scope of work necessary for identifying intact archaeological remains and assessing their eligibility for the NRHP or CRHR involved conducting large scale excavation within three city blocks (Blocks 42, 52, and 60), where late 19th century and early 20th century residences once were located.

A compressed approach to NHPA and CEQA compliance for historic period resources was implemented for the proposed project, and was described in the treatment plan (Jones & Stokes 2005). This approach allowed historic properties to be located, tested, and evaluated, and mitigation measures implemented, in one field phase. Particularly appropriate for urban sites, the compressed approach relies on extensive prefield documentary research, the development of a detailed research design, an emphasis on recovery of intact artifact assemblages from hollow filled features (wells, privies, and refuse pits), and laboratory analysis guided by stratigraphic associations. The compressed approach procedures were developed by the Anthropological Studies Center of Sonoma State University, California, for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Cypress Replacement project in West Oakland (Praetzellis 1994).

The compressed approach was modified for the proposed project based on the knowledge that a substantial amount of vandalism of archaeological sites in downtown Stockton had occurred. A multiphase approach to archaeological field study was developed with two basic purposes in mind: 1) to shorten the duration of fieldwork or total time spent conducting field excavations, and 2) to locate features and sample data within the entire APE before targeting specific features for substantive data recovery. Although the former is generally employed for logistical and regulatory purposes and the latter for purposes of meeting archaeological data requirements, both are equally applicable to the proposed project and its archaeological APE.

Phase I—Identification

Identification of archaeological resources in the APE (Phase 1) generally involved two tasks to identify the presence or absence of archaeological sites and their boundaries within the confines of the APE: prefield study and initial fieldwork. Prefield work included archival research and predictive studies used to assess the potential for impacts on archaeological deposits from subsequent construction and other ground-disturbing activities. Prefield work also involved

the compilation of baseline maps (electronic data or printed views) containing overlay views of Sanborn map data and other information regarding the location of known features, infrastructure, and disturbed areas within the APE.

Phase II—Test Excavations

The goal of Phase II was to identify archaeological features in the project APE and evaluate those features in accordance with the data requirements (significance thresholds) outlined in the treatment plan. Test excavations consisted of mechanical trenching throughout the APE in order to locate features expediently, assess feature integrity, and sample (profile) the postdepositional processes and level of disturbance that have occurred in each block.

Additionally, selected areas within the APE had been identified as highly sensitive for intact features with the potential to meet the data requirements outlined in this plan. These are areas shown as “undeveloped” on Sanborn maps of consecutive years and consist largely of the rear portions of each property lot located within the APE on Blocks 42, 52, and 60. The sensitivity was assessed on a site-specific basis dependent on various types and levels of development.

As the rear half of historic residential lots are highly sensitive for privies and other hollow filled features containing household refuse, these portions of the APE were a high priority for focused test excavations (Appendix A, Figures 4, 5, and 6).

Phase III—Data Recovery

In Phase III, data recovery was conducted on archaeological features and deposits that have integrity and the potential to meet the data requirements (see QIVA criteria below) outlined in this plan and therefore appear to be significant.

EXCAVATION METHODS

Identification and Sampling Methods

Excavation is employed during Phase II to strip away pavement, fill, and other modern intrusions and to expose historic ground surfaces. Original lot lines (based on the Sanborn maps) were staked on each block in an attempt to associate archaeological deposits with specific households and/or businesses. This process consisted of both vertical and horizontal excavation

using heavy equipment. Trenches were excavated with heavy equipment using a smooth bucket excavator with an extended arm. An intensive trenching program was implemented that included the excavation of 40 trenches within the APE. Nine trenches were excavated on Block 42, 23 trenches on Block 52, and eight trenches on Block 60. The number of trenches per block was based on the potential for resources and extent of previous disturbance.

In general, trenches measured between 25 and 225 feet in length and reached depths ranging from 4 to 10 feet (where feasible) below the modern surface (Appendix A, Figure 7 and 8). All trenches were excavated in successive, shallow sweeps so as not to gouge any cultural deposits or seriously damage any feature associations. An archaeologist directed the trenching operation at all times. Specific trench size and depth are indicated in Table 1.

Where possible, trench walls were hand-scraped in preparation for recording. Features or cultural layers were identified and marked and profile drawings were taken from a representative portion of one wall (or both if applicable). If appropriate to sample or better define cultural strata in the trench profile, a sample was hand-excavated from the trench wall using stratigraphic excavation techniques to excavate both natural and cultural strata (Harris 1979).

Mapping

Historic lot lines were laid out on each block prior to excavation to identify the precise placement of trenches such that the anticipated hollow filled features at the rear of the historic lots would be exposed. A total station was used to record the locations and depth of the trenches and all archaeological features.

Table 1: Archaeological Trench Descriptions

Block No.	Trench No.	Size	Depth	Features	Comments
42	1	140 feet x 3 feet	4-8 feet below the surface	1, 2, 3	
42	2	57 feet x 3 feet	4-5 feet below the surface	1	
42	3	50 feet x 3 feet	52 inches below the surface	1	
42	4	25 feet x 8 feet	5 feet below the surface	1	
42	5	40 feet x 6 feet	7 feet below the surface	1	
42	6	49 feet x 8 feet	8 feet below the surface	1	
42	7	40 feet x 6 feet	7 feet below the surface	1	
42	8	30 feet x 6 feet	5 feet below the surface	-	
42	9	34 feet x 6 feet	6 feet below the surface	-	
52	1	57 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	Vandal's pits present
52	2	96 feet x 3 feet	6 feet below the surface	1	
52	3	98 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	

Block No.	Trench No.	Size	Depth	Features	Comments
52	4a	35 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	Utility pole prevented extending this trench
52	4b	45 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	Utility pole prevented extending this trench
52	5	50 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	Lot 629 is approximately 18 inches higher than the adjacent lots
52	6	50 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	Historic ground surface was not identified, compact/native clay identified at 4 feet.
52	7	97 feet x 3 feet	5 feet below the surface	1	
52	8	97 feet x 3 feet	5 feet below the surface	1, 2	
52	9	97 feet x 3 feet	5 feet below the surface	1	
52	10	97 feet x 3 feet	5 feet below the surface	-	
52	11	24 feet x 4 feet	5 feet below the surface	-	Vandal's pit present
52	12	97 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	Modern mechanically excavated trench identified
52	13	38 feet x 3 feet	5 feet below the surface	-	
52	14	25 feet x 3 feet	5 feet below the surface	1	
52	15	45 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
52	16	45 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
52	17	98 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
52	18	98 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
52	19	29 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
52	100	30 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	1	Vandalism present
52	101	36 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	1	
52	102	40 feet x 6 feet	4 feet below the surface	1	
52	103	85 feet x 13 feet	6 feet below the surface	1	
60	100	50 feet x 15 feet	6 feet below the surface	1, 2	
60	1	210 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	1	
60	2	20 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
60	3	175 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
60	4	200 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	1, 2, 3	
60	5	185 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	
60	6	225 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	1, 2, 3, 4	Feature 1-3 had been severely disturbed by vandalism
60	7	52 feet x 3 feet	4 feet below the surface	-	

Manual Excavation

As archaeological features were discovered during backhoe trench explorations, they were exposed in plan view by hand. Each feature was probed with a 4-foot metal rod to determine its likely depth and was then described in terms of structural form and materials. Artifacts visible on the exposed surface of each feature were described and, when appropriate, researched to determine their date, manufacture, and contents. The Principal Investigator and the Field Director then used these data to determine if the feature was likely to contain important data relevant to the research themes presented in the research design using the QIVA criteria defined below. Features deemed likely to contain important data were then subjected to test excavation to evaluate their significance for the NRHP or CRHR. If a feature was found to be significant, the feature was subject to data recovery excavation.

In general, each unit of manual excavation used stratigraphic techniques. The Harris-Matrix system, a strata identification system and relational analysis that charts the relationship between time and layers, is applicable in most urban contexts, including the excavation for the proposed project. Excavated materials from the unit were dry-screened on site through quarter-inch mesh and were inventoried and identified as each layer was excavated. Excavation of the unit continued until the nature and integrity of the debris deposit were sufficiently characterized. Features determined to lack archaeological significance and that were not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR did not undergo data recovery, and the collected materials were returned to the unit along with the backfill.

Selected artifacts and artifact samples collected during excavation were bagged according to provenience and the bags marked appropriately with the provenience, excavator's name, and date. Artifacts whose archaeological context was uncertain (unstratified finds) were not collected unless they were of exceptional value for public interpretation. Plan view drawings of all hand units were made; profile records were also produced when applicable.

Data Recovery Methods

Data recovery excavation methods were similar to those employed for test excavation and included stratigraphic excavation to recover materials associated with specific depositional events. What differed between testing and data recovery was the amount of data collected and how those data were ultimately used to address the research questions that are outlined in the research design. The size and relative rarity of the archaeological deposit determined the amount of data recovery necessary.

Excavations of hollow filled features were potentially vital sources of information for addressing research questions, because the contents can often be accurately dated and assigned to specific households. Intact features that possess a large quantity of artifacts representing a variety of functional types associated with a specific household or business are the most

important types of archaeological features to recover during excavation. These features were excavated stratigraphically to the appropriate depth to document the depositional history of the feature in an attempt to examine change over time. Each stratum was carefully documented and artifacts recovered. Cross-sectioning of hollow filled features was necessary to view the overall structure and content of the feature and to assist in the stratigraphic excavation.

Overall, data recovery methods entailed recovering the appropriate amount of information from the archaeological deposits to fully address the research potential and answer specific research questions. This information included data describing the deposit's features, stratification, horizontal and vertical extent, and content (nature and quantity of artifacts).

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT METHODS

Significance assessments employed manual sampling of features that appeared intact and capable of yielding data to address questions outlined in the research design. The majority of research issues developed in the research design require the discovery of portable artifacts, but adequate archaeological context, strata, and interfaces between strata are also desirable. Such features usually include pit features, defined as privies, wells, discrete trash pits, and other hollow filled features. Both vertical and horizontal excavation methods were necessary to expose and adequately sample selected features. Excavation proceeded to extract the minimum amount of material to allow for an accurate assessment of NRHP eligibility and to make a determination of whether data recovery of the feature or deposit was warranted. Manual excavation was terminated in all cases where data potential was absent or where deposits were determined to lack integrity.

Once these features were excavated and their contents were analyzed in the field, an assessment was made regarding their significance and need for data recovery. The QIVA method for in field assessments of urban archaeological deposits was used. This evaluation method assessed the quantity of artifacts, the feature's integrity, the variety of associated artifacts, and the historic association. QIVA stands for:

- Q** **Quantity:** Does the archaeological deposit contain a high quantity of artifacts, including diagnostic items to address research questions?
- I** **Integrity:** Is the archaeological deposit intact (including discrete layers that indicate depositional events) and relatively undisturbed?
- V** **Variety:** Is there a great deal of variety among the materials recovered from the test excavation, including different functional categories?
- A** **Association:** Is the feature clearly associated with a specific household, shop, service, person, or time period (as defined by research design)?

According to Allen et al. (1999), any one of these criteria does not fully address the feature's potential significance, and all four criteria must be examined to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the archaeological deposit. The four criteria must be considered as complementary lines of data, each considered in relationship to the others.

At the conclusion of the testing phase, features determined to meet NRHP significance criteria as outlined in the research design were subjected to subsequent data recovery. Features that appeared potentially significant in the field (according to the QIVA criteria) were also reassessed during the laboratory analysis.

Chapter 5. Findings and Results

A total of 31 features were exposed during the mechanical excavation of Blocks 42, 52, and 60 in the project area. Of these, only three features were considered eligible for the NRHP or CRHR.

The majority of the features identified during the course of this study were discovered as a result of backhoe trench explorations. Several features were identified by vandals who were caught excavating the features prior to the proposed project.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

Ineligible Features

The Principal Investigator and Field Director determined that the features in this category were not likely to contain important data and were therefore not completely excavated. Each of these features is described in Table 2 in terms of structural form and materials, visible surface artifacts, and probable depth. The features are presented according to their historic Block and trench location and according to the archaeological test area in which they were identified.

Table 2. Features Determined to be Ineligible for Listing

Block No.	Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature Description	Excavated?	Vandalized?
42	1	1	Refuse Pit (3 feet below the surface)-Contained cut mammal bone, clear glass fragments, WIE tea saucer. Could not identify the dimensions of the feature because of the high degree of disturbance by vandals.	No	Yes
42	1	2	Refuse Pit (7' 8 " below the surface)-Approximately 5'9" wide and 1.5 " deep. The majority of the deposit contained cattle bone; however a WIE mug, salt glazed stoneware crockery fragment, cold cream jar, WIE plate fragments, and a machine made screw top bottle finish were also identifies. A plastic "Twinkie" wrapper was also identified. Vandal's appeared to have excavated the majority of the feature and redeposited the fragmented materials.	No	Yes
42	1	3	Circular Depression (66 " below the surface)-	Yes	No

Block No.	Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature Description	Excavated?	Vandalized?
			Approximately 2 feet in diameter and 8 “ thick. The deposit contained Four machine made ketchup bottles, WIE plate fragments, and a clear glass “Schnapps” bottle.		
42	2	1	Concentration of demolition/construction debris (12-18 “ below the surface)-Approximately 5 feet in diameter and 18” thick. The deposit contained brick fragments, concrete rubble, and milled lumber.	No	No
42	3	1	Ash layer containing burned 19 th century artifacts (46” below the surface). Approximately 104” wide and 1” thick. Artifacts include dark green glass bottle kick-up (“Black Glass”), fragments of charcoal, aqua glass, and WIE.	No	No
42	4	1	Brick building foundation pier (50” below the surface). Approximately 2 feet tall, 2 feet wide, and 8 courses high. The base of the pier is stepped and was constructed into the 19 th century living surface. A builder’s trench is visible.	No	No
42	5	1	Brick foundation wall (3 feet below surface). At least 67” long (entire wall not exposed) and 18.5” high. Interior of foundation filled with a layer of demolition/construction debris including milled lumber and brick fragments.	No	No
42	6	1	Refuse Pit (3’ below the surface)-Approximately 5’5” wide and 3 “deep. The majority of the deposit contained demolition/construction debris (milled lumber, brick, wire nails, mortar); however a sparse amount of clear glass bottle fragments and two fragments of cattle bone were also identified. Two small ash lenses (4 inches long and 1 inch wide) were also identified in the feature profile. Vandal’s appeared to have excavated the majority of the feature and redeposited the fragmented materials.	No	No
52	2	1	Refuse Pit (10” below the surface)-Approximately 16.5” x 19”, and 11” thick. Feature consists of a small deposit of ABM glass bottles (Clear, aqua, and cobalt) and one barrel hoop. Bottles include Bromo Selter, a clear glass pumpkin seed flask, and a patent medicine bottle marked with “Lowell, Mass USA” on one of the panels.	Yes	No

Block No.	Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature Description	Excavated?	Vandalized?
52	7	1	Refuse Pit (3' below the surface)-Approximately 1'x2', and 12-18" thick. Feature appears to be a sparse early 20 th century refuse pit containing 2 horseshoes, 4 clear glass bottles (ABM), a metal fishing reel, light bulb base, and aluminum foil fragment.	Yes	No
52	8	1	Refuse scatter (3' below the surface)-Approximately 5' in length, sparse. This is a sparse refuse scatter on top of the historic ground surface. Artifacts include a ceramic ale bottle fragment, clear glass bottle fragment (ABM), and 20 WIE fragments.	No	No
52	8	2	Ash Lens (1' below the surface)-Approximately 3' long and 1" thick. A sparse concentration of brick fragments, ceramic tile, and concrete fragments are located within the ash layer.	No	No
52	9	1	Ash Lens (4' below the surface)-Approximately 3' long and 1" thick. A sparse concentration of burned brick fragments and ceramic tile.	No	No
52	14	1	Refuse Pit (12" below the surface)-Approximately 1.5" x 8" and 8" thick. Sparse concentration of large mammal bone, with distinctive cut marks.	No	No
52	101	1	Privy Pit, (Unknown dimensions due to vandalism) A large privy pit was identified beneath the concrete patio of Lot 612). The feature appears to have been vandalized prior to construction of the patio. Fragments of WIE ceramics, bottle glass, and concrete rubble were found in the redeposited feature backdirt. A 1968 penny was found at 131" below the surface.	No	Yes
52	102	1	Refuse deposit (unknown dimensions due to modern construction). The feature appears to have been a ca. 1900 refuse deposit that was severely impacted by excavation of a modern trench.	No	Yes
52	103	1	Refuse deposit (13' by 10' and 10' thick). This is likely a basement that was filled in with historic/modern refuse in the 1960s. Artifacts include food jars from the 1960s, ABM bottle glass, brick and concrete rubble, blob-top soda water bottle fragments, cold cream jars, and Fiestaware ceramic fragments.	No	No

Block No.	Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature Description	Excavated?	Vandalized?
60	100	2	Refuse deposit. Appears to be the remains of a vandal's pit, 28"x35", 48" thick. Artifacts include fragments of bottle glass, ceramics, and nails. A modern soda can and cardboard fragment was also identified.	No	Yes
60	1	1	Privy Pit (3' below the surface) - Approximately 4' x 4', and 6' in depth. This feature is a redwood lined privy pit that has been filled in with a sparse concentration of early 20 th household materials. Artifacts include cut mammal (25 fragments) bone, WIE plate fragments, two clear glass medicine bottles (ABM), and a HIRES root beer concentrate bottle. An ash layer (sterile) was located beneath the cultural layers.	Yes	No
60	4	1	Refuse pit (2' below the surface)-Approximately 3' x 3' and 73" in depth. This feature contains a sparse amount of cultural material, including brick, cut bone fragments, 2 fragments of WIE, and clay sewer pipe.	Yes	No
60	4	2	Refuse pit (2' below the surface)-Approximately 4' x 4' and 2' in depth. This feature contains loose brown sandy soil and a sparse amount of cultural material, including modern plastic, metal and glass fragments, WIE plate fragments, and 4 embossed patent medicine bottles.	Yes	No
60	4	3	Privy pit (18" below the surface)-Approximately 4' x 4' and 5' in depth. This is a well defined pit lined with horizontal redwood boards. The feature has been filled in with clean sand and a sparse amount of artifacts. Artifacts include 8 WIE fragments, a clear glass chimney lamp rim, a clear glass barrel mustard bottle fragment, two fragment of cut mammal bone, and flat glass fragments.	Yes	No
60	6	1	Refuse pit (4" below the surface)-Approximately 8' x 4' and 9.5' in depth. This is a poorly defined refuse pit that likely represents the remains of a vandalized privy pit. The feature contains loose brown sandy soil and a sparse amount of fragmented cultural material, including a modern beer can, metal and green glass fragments, WIE plate fragments, and 4 embossed patent medicine bottles.	No	Yes

Block No.	Trench No.	Feature No.	Feature Description	Excavated?	Vandalized?
60	6	2	Refuse pit (2' below the surface)-Approximately 6' x 4' and 9' in depth. This pit that likely represents the remains of a vandalized privy pit. The feature contains modern refuse including a television set, aluminum lawn chair, plastic bucket, and an aluminum Coors beer can.	No	Yes
60	6	3	Refuse pit (2' below the surface)-Approximately 5' x 5' and 9' in depth. This pit that likely represents the remains of a vandalized privy pit. The feature contains modern refuse automobile tires, an oscillating fan, vacuum cleaner, and other miscellaneous plastic and metal fragments.	No	Yes
60	6	4	Refuse pit (2' below the surface)-Approximately 4' x 4' and 6' in depth. This feature contains loose brown sandy soil with pockets of ash/charcoal. A sparse amount of cultural material is present, including iron wire, WIE plate fragments, and 3 aqua glass bottle fragments.	Yes	No

Eligible Features

The Principal Investigator and Field Director determined that the features in this category contained important data and had the potential to address research questions. Data recovery was conducted on the features listed in Table 3. Each of these features is described in terms of structural form and materials, visible surface artifacts, and probable depth. The features are presented according to their historic Block, trench location, lot numbers and according to the archaeological test area in which they were identified (Figure 3).

Table 3: Features Determined to be Eligible for Listing

Block	Trench	Feature No.	Lot No.	Feature Description	Vandalized?
42	7	1	345	Refuse Deposit (2' below the surface)-Approximately 3' x 4' and 10 feet deep. Artifacts include clear glass food bottles, cold cream jars, WIE plates and cup fragments, wine bottle fragments, patent medicine bottles, barrel hoops, lighting glass fragments, and clear glass bottles with a screw top. Date range of material (1900-1930s)	No
52	100	1	612	Refuse Pit, Approximately 4' in length (Unknown dimensions)	Yes

Block	Trench	Feature No.	Lot No.	Feature Description	Vandalized?
				due to recent vandalism) The feature had been excavated by vandals to a depth of 43” below the surface. Several intact layers were present and revealed the redwood lining of a privy pit and an intact layer containing seltzer water bottles, soda water bottles, and crown caps. Etching on the seltzer water bottle (“B”) and embossing on the soda water bottles indicated that these were from the Belding Soda Works of Stockton, CA.	
60	100	1	514	Privy Pit (2’ below the surface) - Approximately 6’ x 6’. Unknown depth due to vandalism. Vandal’s excavated a small pit into the center of the feature. This feature is a redwood lined privy pit that has been filled in with a dense concentration of early 20th household materials.	Yes

Feature 42-345

Feature 42-345 was identified in Block 42. It is a large refuse pit, 3 feet by 4 feet and 10 feet in depth. Artifacts visible on the historic surface included sparse amounts of porcelain fragments, cut nails, and wood and charcoal fragments. Archaeological excavation revealed that Feature 42-345 contained a large quantity (Q) and variety (V) of artifacts and had not been affected by subsequent development of the block or by vandalism; therefore, it retained sufficient integrity (I). Additionally, archival research identified several possible owners and occupants of the lot with whom the archaeological materials may be associated (A). Feature 42-345 was determined to meet the QIVA requirements outlined in the research design and treatment plan, was determined eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, and was subsequently subjected to data recovery.

This entire feature was excavated to a depth of approximately 10 feet below the historic ground surface (Appendix A, Figure 9). Artifacts recovered date from approximately 1900 to 1935, with a tentative mean date of circa 1920. A total of five layers were identified and are described below, from most recent to oldest.

Description of Stratigraphic Layers (Appendix A, Figure 10)

Layer 100. Early 20th century or late 19th century living surface.

Layer 200. Post-abandonment fill, 0 to 2.5 feet below the modern surface. Loose, brown sandy soil with small rock and clay inclusions. Cultural materials indicate 19th century use.

Layer 300. Primary refuse deposit, 2.5 to 10 feet below surface. Light brown/dark brown mottled. Very loose matrix with a dense amount of cultural material. This indicates the use of the feature as a refuse deposit.

Layer 301. Ash lens contained within Layer 300. Horizontal layer, varies from 1 to 10 inches wide. Light gray/brown loose ashy matrix. Sparse number of burned artifacts.

Layer 400. Culturally sterile native soil. Dark reddish brown, compact clay (hardpan) with calcite inclusions. Encountered at 10 feet below surface.

Feature 52-612

Feature 52-612 was identified in Block 52 at the rear of Lot 612. It is a refuse pit, approximately 4 feet in length (original dimensions compromised by recent vandalism). The feature had been excavated by vandals to a depth of 43 inches below the surface.

Several intact layers were present and below the vandalized portion of the pit. One intact layer contained seltzer water bottles, soda water bottles, and crown caps. Etching on the seltzer water bottle (“B”) and embossing on the soda water bottles indicate that these were from the Belding Soda Works of Stockton. Archaeological excavation revealed that Feature 52-612 contained an intact cultural layer that had a large quantity (Q) of artifacts associated with a specific activity and the data potential had not been destroyed by vandalism; therefore it retained sufficient integrity (I). Additionally, archival research identified several possible owners and occupants of the lot with whom the archaeological materials may be associated (A). Feature 52-633 was determined to meet the QIVA requirements outlined in the research design and treatment plan, was determined eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, and was subsequently subjected to data recovery.

This entire feature was excavated to a depth of approximately 4 feet below the historic ground surface. Artifacts recovered date from approximately 1900 to 1925, with a tentative mean date of circa 1912. A total of seven layers were identified and are described below, from most recent to oldest. (Appendix A, Figure 11).

Description of Stratigraphic Layers

Layer 100. Modern ground surface.

Layer 101. Vandalism fill, 0 to 3.5 feet below the modern surface. Loose, brown sandy soil with a sparse amount of fragmented cultural material.

Layer 102. Primary refuse deposit, 3.5 to 5.0 feet below surface. Compact clay with a concentration of cultural materials. This layer contained the Belding bottle deposition and discarded seltzer and soda water bottles along with crown caps.

Layer 103. Fill. Brown compact clay with a sparse number of artifacts. Small ash lenses are scattered throughout this layer.

Layer 104. Remnants of horizontal redwood boards.

Layer 105. Dark brown compact native clay. Sterile.

Layer 106. Compact yellowish native clay.

Feature 60-514

Feature 60-514 was identified in Block 60 at the in the northern portion of Lot 514, beneath the driveway pavement (Appendix A, Figure 12). This feature is a large wood-lined privy, approximately 6 feet by 6 feet and at least 7 feet in depth (depth is an approximation because the feature was vandalized).

The site was identified in March 2006 when four people were caught illegally excavating the feature. The materials were seized and the feature was backfilled. The feature was exposed again during the project excavation in August 2006. The feature was exposed in plan view and an accurate assessment was made regarding the remaining integrity of the feature. The vandalism was concentrated in the center of the feature and was contained within a 1.5-foot pit that extended 7 feet below the surface. The Principal Investigator decided that the majority of the feature appeared to be intact and that excavation was needed for further evaluation.

Excavation revealed that there were several intact layers present. The structure of the feature was intact and multiple cultural layers appeared to contain a large quantity (Q) and variety (V) of artifacts and that Feature 60-514 had not been affected by development or vandalism; therefore it retained sufficient integrity (I). Additionally, archival research identified several possible owners and occupants of the lot with whom the archaeological materials may be associated (A). Feature 60-514 was determined to meet the QIVA requirements outlined in the research design and treatment plan, was determined eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, and was subsequently subjected to data recovery.

The majority of the feature was excavated during data recovery. Vandals disturbed the remaining layer during the final phase of data recovery. Luckily, most of the deepest layer of the feature had been excavated as part of the evaluation phase. Artifacts recovered from the entire feature date from approximately 1900 to 1935, with a tentative mean date of circa 1920 (Appendix B, Artifact Catalog). A total of six layers were identified and are described below, from most recent to oldest.

Description of Stratigraphic Layers

Layer 001. Modern ground surface.

Layer 106. Historic fill, 0 to 3.0 feet below the modern surface. Loose, brown sandy soil with a sparse amount of fragmented cultural material.

Layer 108. Historic fill, 3.0 to 3.5 feet below the modern surface. Compact, dark brown sandy soil with a sparse amount of fragmented cultural material.

Layer 100. Primary refuse deposit, 3.5 to 7.0 feet below surface. Loose brown silty soil with a dense concentration of cultural materials. This layer represents the single episode of filling prior to the privy being closed.

Layer 110. Dark brown compact native clay. Sterile.

Layer 200. Intrusive vandals' pit.

RESULTS

Archaeological testing revealed only one completely intact archaeological feature eligible for the NRHP or CRHR, Feature 42-435, a large early 20th century refuse pit associated with the early 20th century neighborhood in the project area. Two additional features that had been recently vandalized, Features 52-612 and 60-514, were determined to meet the QIVA criteria and retained sufficient integrity to yield data potential and address project research questions.

Block 42

Documentary Evidence

Block 42, Lot 345

(Previously Lots 10 and 12, as identified in County of San Joaquin Assessor's Platt Maps 1867, 1881, 1895, 1901)

From the late 1840s, when that portion of the Weber Grant which became the town of Stockton was first laid out, through the early 1850s, a branch channel connecting the Stockton Channel and the Mormon Channel cut through the northwest corner of Block 42. From the northeast, this branch channel bisected adjacent Block 43 before turning south along Stanislaus Street and intersecting the Mormon Slough at the southwest corner of Block 61, just north of the Mormon Channel's Park Island. In the 1850s the branch channel was filled in. During the next few decades, that portion of the Mormon Slough that extended roughly from Center Street to Stanislaus Street along present-day Hazelton Avenue was levied and narrowed (Hammond 1849: Stockton Plan, Map of San Joaquin County; Martin 1959: 26-27, 29, 31, 34; Davis 1984: 23-24).

By the 1860s, Thomas Marshall had acquired much of Block 42. In 1864, when Marshall purchased numerous lots throughout Stockton, he also added lots 13, 14, 15, and 16, located in the center of Block 42, to his existing property holdings on that block, which appear to have included lots 10 and 12 in the southeast corner of the block. An emigrant from Iowa, Marshall arrived in California in 1849 and raised grain and cattle on the Delta. He later served as both a deputy to the secretary of state's office under the Haight gubernatorial administration and as a clerk at the Stockton Insane Asylum (Tinkham 1923: 386; San Joaquin County Book of Deeds, A, Vol. 14, 1864: 406-407).

By 1895, residential dwellings were the dominant buildings on Block 42. No buildings stood at lots 5, 9, 13, 15, and 16 in 1895. A wagon shed and stable occupied the southern portion of lots 1 and 3. A one-story dwelling and an elevated tank and wind mill had been erected on the northern half of lot 3. East of these structures in lot 7 along East Lafayette Street stood a one-story dwelling. Further east, on the southern edge of lot 11 on the corner of East Lafayette and South American Streets stood a small one-story dwelling. A small structure, possibly an outhouse, was also located in the southwestern corner of the northern half of lot 11. Although no dwellings existed on lot 14 in 1895, both an unused trestle with no tank and a structure housing a steam pump stood on the eastern half of that lot. A two-story dwelling was located on the northern half of lot 2 approximately 14 feet north of a small structure, perhaps an outhouse, situated at the central-eastern edge of lot 2. Adjacent and to the east, a one-story dwelling had been erected along East Sonora Street on lot 4. Several small structures, including a stable and a possible outhouse, lined the northern edge of lot 4. To the east, single story dwellings stood along East Sonora Street on lots 6 and 8. A small structure which probably served as an outhouse and a one-story dwelling were located respectively at the northwestern and northeastern corners of lot 6. The two-story structure, which in 1895 stood on the northern portion of lots 10 and 12, will be discussed in a separate section focused on the history of those lots (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1895: Stockton Map Sheet 10B).

Block 42 underwent significant change over the next quarter century. By 1917, an automobile garage and a three-story apartment structure had been erected on the formerly vacant lot 11 at the corner of East Lafayette and South American Streets. A one-story dwelling and two small structures unspecified by the 1917 Sanborn map had been constructed on lot 9. The older dwelling at lot 7 was now accompanied by a stable situated in the lot's southwest corner. Vacant in 1895, lot 5 now had a modest stone and brick structure along East Lafayette Street and a sizeable stable on its southern quarter. By 1917, a small stone and brick structure had been erected on lot 5 along South California Street. A room addition now extended the stable and wagon shed structure on the southern portion of lots 1 and 3 to the edge of South California Street (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map 76).

Several businesses operated on Block 42 during the early 20th century. George Tatton ran a livery and feed sales businesses at 320 South California Street, located on the southern halves of lots 1 and 3. George Herbert took over the livery by 1913, and over the next few years he performed horseshoeing services in the blacksmith shop there with W. M. Peters. The property appears to have been acquired by new owners in the late 1910s. By 1920, both Campodonico's Radiator Works and Debartolo Brothers Livery and Feed Stable were doing business at 320 South California Street. On adjacent lot 13, William Fitzgerald opened an

automobile-related business on the block by 1917. Located at 326 South California Street, Fitzgerald's operation included an iron-clad machine shop on the western portion of the lot and a machinery-storage shed on the eastern third of the lot. By 1920, Stockton Carriage Works had replaced Fitzgerald's business at that location. Adjacent and to the south of lot 13, at 328 South California, W. M. Peters did horseshoeing in a blacksmith's shop in the northwest corner of lot 14. By 1912, Otto Michael was performing horseshoeing services there and W. M. Peters had begun working up the block at Herbert's shop. Next door, on the southern portion of lot 14, both Pacific Carpet Cleaning and Kemp and Heffernan Carpet Cleaners were doing business at 330 South California Street in 1910. From 1912 to 1920, Pacific Carpet Cleaning was the sole business operating at 330 South California, and the blacksmith shop on the lot appears to have closed during the early 1910s. A grocery operated by William Threlfall was doing business at the corner of South California and East Sonora Streets in 1910 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map 76; San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1909-10, 1912-1920).

Dwellings stood on most of the block's other lots in 1917. Lot 2 at the corner of South California and East Sonora Streets had, in addition to the older dwelling on its northern portion, a two-story dwelling at its center and a two-story stone dwelling at its southern edge. Along East Sonora Street, most of the small structures that formerly stood at the northern edges of lots 4 and 6—structures that perhaps served as outhouses in 1895—had been removed by 1917. In 1895, the City of Stockton was still in the process of completing a modern sewage system to which many residences had yet to be connected. Those residences with outhouses in 1895 had presumably been upgraded to modern sewage facilities by 1917. On lot 6 a two-story dwelling with separate flats had been constructed adjacent to the older dwelling. By 1917 a second story had been added to this structure. On lot 8, the one-story dwelling that stood in 1895 had, by 1917, been replaced by two newer one-story dwellings. Lots 10 and 12 will be discussed at length below (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map 76; Tucker et al. 1888; Stockton Commercial Association 1895: 70).

Block 42, 345 South American and 547 East Sonora Streets (Lots 10 and 12, APN 149-095-07)

Lots 10 and 12 on Block 42 may have been the site where Thomas Marshall was reported to have purchased a residential structure, which was shipped by sea from the eastern United States by way of Cape Horn. A 1923 source asserted that Marshall bought this transported residence, which was located at one of the corners of American and Sonora Streets, in 1856. It is possible, therefore, that the one-story dwelling that occupied the northern portions of lots 10 and 12 on Block 42 in both 1895 and 1917 could be the structure that was allegedly transported around Cape Horn to Stockton. The same 1923 source also reported that Marshall built the first framed house in Stockton. Here again, it is possible that this early residence could have been located on the northern portion of lots 10 and 12 in Block 42, or at other locations where members of the Marshall family resided. Sorting out the claims made by the 1923 source would require significant additional research. Between 1873 and 1920, Thomas Marshall, his wife Rebecca, and at least two of his children are listed in Stockton directories as residing at 377 Weber Street

(1873-37), at the “northwest corner of American and Sonora” (1876-77), on “American between Sonora and Lafayette” (1883-84), at 445 American Street (1891), and at 345 South American Street (1896-97 to 1917) (Tinkham 1923: 386-387; Stockton City Directories: 1873-74, 1876-77, 1883-84, 1891, 1896-97 to 1904, 1906-1920).

In 1881, Thomas Marshall had lots 10 and 12—along with lots 5, 13, 15, and 16—of Block 42 indentured to his wife, Rebecca Marshall. Rebecca assumed ownership of these lots upon Thomas’s death, which appears to have occurred sometime between 1881 and 1886 (San Joaquin County Book of Deeds, A, Vol. 49, 1881: 74-75). In 1886, Rebecca Marshall formally deeded lot 13 in Block 42 to her son, Oscar Marshall, and lots 10 and 12 in Block 42 to Mary P. Marshall, one of her three daughters (San Joaquin County Book of Deeds A, Vol. 68, 1886: Vol. 68: 575-576; Tinkham 1923: 385-386).

Marshall family members maintained a presence on and nearby lots 10 and 12 for decades. A Stockton City Directory for 1883-84 lists Oscar and Mary Marshall as residing between Sonora and Lafayette—perhaps somewhere on Block 42, which is bordered by Sonora and Lafayette Streets. In 1891 Rebecca, Oscar, Mary, and Marshall resided at 445 American Street (now South American Street), located roughly a block away from lots 10 and 12 in Block 42. By 1896 Oscar and Mary had relocated to a dwelling at 345 South American Street, situated at the northwest corner of South American and East Sonora Streets in the northern portion of lots 10 and 12. It is unclear whether or not this was either of the two houses mentioned in the 1923 source. Cohabiting with his sister at 345 South American Street until at least 1908, Oscar worked as a carpenter in the early 1880s and then, from at least as early as 1891 to 1908, as a policeman. Oscar considered himself an expert on local soil conditions. He also built a catamaran which sailed the San Joaquin River for years and made significant investments in Stockton real estate, much of which was bequeathed to Mary upon his death in 1911 (San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1883-84, 1891, 1896-97, 1898-1904, 1906-1908; Tinkham 1923: 387).

By 1895, the northern portions of Marshall-owned lots 10 and 12 were occupied by a predominantly one-story dwelling with a two-story section, a small structure along the central-east edge of lot 10 that may have been an outhouse, and a two-room structure situated in the northwestern corner of lot 10. The southern halves of lots 10 and 12 remained vacant in 1895. In 1898, Mary, who had been deeded the lots 10 and 12 by her mother, sold the southern halves of each to her brother Oscar for \$10.00 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1895: Stockton Map 10B; San Joaquin County Book of Deeds, A, 1898: Volume 97, p. 5; Tinkham 1923: 386-387).

It appears that over the next few years, Oscar Marshall had a one-story dwelling constructed on the southern half of lot 10 (529 East Sonora Street), and a two-story dwelling built on the southeastern portions of lots 10 and 12 (547 East Sonora Street). Marshall appears to have rented out the dwelling at 529 East Sonora Street. For example, individuals listed as residents at this address in the available reverse City Directories (1912 -1920) included Mrs. E. R. Eckstrom, widow of C. T. Eckstrom (1912); U. J. Hussuy, a foreman at Sterling Iron Works (1915-1916); Ernest Olson, a laborer (1917); and Gustav Kalluchis, a restaurant worker who cohabitated with F. E. McClellan (1920). Next door, the two-story dwelling at 547 East Sonora Street served for

at least several years as a boardinghouse. Stockton directories listed a Mrs. Margaret Hughes operating a boardinghouse at this address in 1906. In 1910, a Mrs. Ellen Purington ran a boardinghouse there. Listings in the available Stockton reverse directories covering the period from 1912 to 1920 indicate that most of the occupants at 547 East Sonora Street were residentially mobile members of the industrial working and otherwise nonprofessional classes—cooks, clerks, watchmen, bakers, plumbers, glass blowers, harness makers, painters, carpenters, and unspecified laborers (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Sheet 76; San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1906-1920).

Oscar Marshall died in 1911. Mary Marshall never married and continued to reside at 345 South American Street until 1917. From 1918 to 1920, Pahl Fehst, a barber, occupied the residence at 345 South American Street. In 1920, Mary sold lots 10 and 12 on Block 42 to Joseph M. and Myrtle Adams for \$10.00 (San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1912-1920; San Joaquin County Book of Deeds A 1920: 466).

Archaeological Findings

Feature 42-345 was discovered in Block 42 (Appendix A, Figure 7). The assemblage likely represents the disposal of a single household's refuse that can be attributed to the Marshall family.

The feature was initially identified during mechanical excavation of the APE; archaeologists then used hand excavation techniques to expose the boundaries of the feature. Following the preliminary probing and surface artifact inventory of Feature 42-345, the Principal Investigator determined that the feature and artifact assemblage appeared to possess all the QIVA attributes and further stratigraphic excavation was necessary to complete the evaluation of the feature for the NRHP or CRHR. Following excavation of a significant portion of the feature, the Principal Investigator determined that Feature 42-345 met all of the QIVA criteria and subsequently was eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Data recovery was then conducted using stratigraphic excavation techniques and each depositional event (layer) was recorded and all cultural materials were recovered.

The feature included five distinct cultural layers, including two cultural layers that likely represent several dumping episodes (Appendix A, Figure 10). Layers 300 and 301 represent the post-abandonment fill and are located within the bottom 7 feet of the refuse pit. Layer 300 contained a large amount of alcohol bottles, patent medicine bottles, personal cosmetic jars, and ceramic plates. A moderate amount of clear flat glass and mammal bone, with sparse amounts of glass tableware, lamp, and automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass were also present. Also present in sparse amounts in Layer 300 was white improved earthenware (WIE), clothing buttons, fish bone, and avian bone. Contained with Layer 300 was an ash layer (Layer 301) that contained a significant quantity of burned bone, glass, metal, and ceramic fragments. This layer was difficult to define and appears to have been deposited at the same time as Layer 300 and may be the remains of a surface-burned refuse pile that was then buried in the refuse pit.

Excavation of Feature 42-345 was terminated at 12 feet below the modern surface when Layer 400, the culturally sterile native soil, was encountered.

Artifact Assemblage

Diverse artifacts from the refuse pit were dated between 1900 and 1925 (Table 4 and Appendix B). The large quantity of domestic artifact types suggests that the refuse pit was created and filled prior to 1930, following the sale of the Marshall property. According to the documentary record, the refuse deposit is likely associated with the Marshall family. The wide variety of mismatched glass tableware, including cups, mugs, goblets, shot glasses, and tumblers, appears to be indicative of refuse associated with the early 20th century family who occupied this lot for over 50 years (Appendix A, Figure 13).

Stratigraphic excavation of Feature 42-345 indicated a single discrete episode of dumping that occurred in the pit (Layers 300 and 301). Both cultural layers have approximately the same temporal range of artifacts, ranging between 1900 and 1920, and contain a dense amount of domestic artifacts, including food storage, preparation, and consumption items. All artifacts derived from Feature 42-345 are classified in Table 4.

Table 4. Functional Classification of Artifacts from Feature 42-345

I. Personal			
A. Grooming Health	Shoe Polish container, jar, 1838-?	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Toothpaste jar, ?-1898	WIE	MNI=1
B. Medicinal/Health	Bitters bottle, pharmaceutical, 1884-ca. 1893	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical, ca. 1890s	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical, ca. 1900	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical, ca. 1900	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical,	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Bitters bottle, pharmaceutical, ca.1860-ca. 1880s	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical, ca. 1900	Clear Glass	MNI=1
C. Social Drugs-Alcohol	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Cobalt Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle closure, stopper (McCarthy/ El Dorado Brewing, Stockton CA; patent K. Hutter Feb 7 1893), 1893	Composite	MNI=4
	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle (beer)	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle (wine)	Olive Glass	MNI=2
D. Clothing/Footwear	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle (Champagne)	Olive Glass	MNI=1
	Shoe	Leather	MNI=2
	Fastener, button	Milk Glass	MNI=14
	Fastener, button	Shell	MNI=2
	Tack, shoe	Non-Ferrous Metal	MNI=1

E. Miscellaneous Containers	Jar	Clear Glass	MNI=5
II. Domestic			
A. Food Preparation/Consumption	Drinking Vessel, mug	WIE	MNI=2
	Serving, dish	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Serving, bowl (IRONSTONE CHINA/G. WOOLISCROFT"; DIAMOND REGISTRATION MARK: IV/ G Y 10" = May 10, 1953 regist'd), 1853-?	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Serving, bowl	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Tableware, plate	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=2
	Tableware, plate (ROYAL/ STONE CHINA/ MADDOCK & CO/ BURSLEM ENGLAND/ TRADEMARK"), 1906-?	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Tableware, saucer	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Tableware, bowl	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Tableware, bowl ("IRON STONE CHINA/ KOWLES TAYLOR/ AND/ KNOWLES"; circular crest with eagle in center), 1870-1929	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Serving, platter (ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA/ A.J. WILKINSON/ ENGLAND), 1885-1895	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Tableware, compote dish, 1856-?	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Tableware, teapot	Stoneware	MNI=1
	Tableware, fork	Copper Alloy	MNI=1
	Teaset	Porcelain	MNI=2
Food Storage	Container, jar	Stoneware	MNI=2
	Container, Mineral-water bottle (Etched/stamped: Ornate B on body; "Matthew's Apparatus Co/ New York" image of man with tool attacking bear/lion?), 1880-1920	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Container, Worcestershire bottle, 1880-1920	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
B. Furnishings	Decorative item, vase	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
C. Lighting	Lamp burner base	Copper Ally	MNI=4
	Chimney lamp	Clear Glass	MNI=3
III. Structural			
A. Building Materials	Window	Clear Glass	
	Brick		
	Plaster		

	Concrete		
	Cut nails	Ferrous Metal	MNI=25
	Wire Nails	Ferrous Metal	MNI=582
	Pipe	Copper Alloy	MNI=1
<hr/>			
IV. Activities			
<hr/>			
A. Sewing	Pin	Non-ferrous	MNI=1
C. Writing	Bottle, ink, 1865-1890	Aqua Glass	MNI=3
<hr/>			
V. Indefinite			
	Misc. Bottle	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Misc. can	Ferrous metal	MNI=42
	Misc. jar	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Misc. jar	Porcelain	MNI=4
<hr/>			

Block 52

Documentary Evidence

Block 52, Lot 612 (Previously Lot 5)

In 1895, the extant structures on Block 52 were dominated by one-story dwellings, which lined the block's eastern, southern, and western edges along South Stanislaus, East Church, and South American Streets, respectively. In 1895, one-story dwellings stood on all but lot 8, where a two-story dwelling was located. Lots 5, 7, and 9 remained vacant. Stables stood on the northeastern corner of lot 13 and the southwestern corner of lot 11. Elevated tanks and windmills were located on the south-central edge of lot 13 and the northwestern portion of lot 8. Windmill and pump structures occupied the northeast corner of the western third of lot 16 and the northeast corner of lot 10. Small structures, possibly outhouses, were situated on the central-eastern edge of lot 3 and in the northwest corner of lot 4 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1895: Stockton Map Sheet 14A).

By 1917, the number of structures on Block 52 had increasing markedly. In the northern portion of the block along East Sonora Street, one-story dwellings stood on lots 5, 7, and 9, all of which were vacant in 1895. A one-story dwelling had also been erected at the center of lot 11. The small dwelling that stood in the northwest portion of lot 15 in 1895 had been removed by 1917, as had all of the block's elevated tank, windmill, and pump structures. By 1917, the two-story residence at 621 East Church Street (lot 8) had an automobile garage located on the lot's northeastern corner. Next door, on lot 6, a single story rear-lot residence had been constructed. The one-story structure that stood on lot 4 in 1895 had been replaced by a multi-flat two-story

dwelling by 1917. The western edge of Block 52 along South American Street remained relatively unchanged apart from the establishment of a business on lot 14 and the removal of the stable and other connecting rooms which stood in the northeast corner of lot 13 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map Sheet 87).

Lot 14 was the site where brothers Frank and David Stagnaro built the Sunset Macaroni Factory. Italian immigrants from Genoa, the Stagnaro brothers first established their Italian pasta and macaroni-producing operation at the corner of Aurora and Church Streets. During the early 1910s, Frank and David relocated the business to 430 South American Street on Block 52, where they had lived in one-story residence built on the interior eastern portion of the lot since 1904. During the late 1910s, Catherine Stagnaro, widow of G. B. Stagnaro, resided with Julia Venturi at the dwelling behind the Stagnaro Brothers' street-front Sunset Macaroni Factory, which, by the early 1920s, was producing 2,800 pounds of noodle per day (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map Sheet 87; Tinkham 1923: 1639; San Joaquin and Stockton City Directories 1902-1904, 1906-1920).

Block 52, 612 East Sonora Street (Lot 5, APN 149-262-04)

The one-story dwelling at 612 East Sonora Street on lot 5 of Block 52 was built after 1895. The 1895 Stockton Sanborn map represents the lot as vacant. Andrew W. Simpson and George Gray appear to have acquired this lot sometime prior to 1873. Emigrating from Maine, Simpson established a lumber business in partnership with Gray in the early 1850s. With longstanding connections to the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank, Simpson purchased lots and land throughout the greater Stockton area on his own and in partnership with Gray during the late 19th century (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1895: Stockton Map 14A; Tinkham 1923: 505, 507). Previous historical analysis of the residential structure on lot 5 of Block 52 has estimated its date of construction at 1903 (Napoli 2001: 5). However, in 1905 John G. Waddle paid \$700.00 to purchase the lot from Simpson and Gray, the record of which makes no mention of structures, dwellings, or tenements (San Joaquin County Book of Deeds A, Vol. 141, 1905: 637).

John Waddle was listed by Stockton City Directories as the resident of 612 East Sonora Street from 1906 to 1917. Waddle was a veterinary surgeon who also appears to have performed dentistry services. In 1900, he began working as a veterinary assistant to assistant to John H. Eddy, who ran a veterinary infirmary at 336 East Lafayette Street. By 1910, Waddle had begun practicing veterinary surgery at 20 San Joaquin in Stockton. By 1913, Waddle was again working with Eddy at 336 East Lafayette Street, a business listed in 1915 as "Eddy & Waddle" in the Stockton City Directories (San Joaquin and Stockton City Directories: 1900-1904, 1906-1920; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map Sheet 87).

Waddle died in 1918. His wife, Myrtle May Waddle, assumed ownership of the lot and residence at 612 East Sonora Street (San Joaquin County Book of Deeds A, Vol. 329, 1918: 341). The residence at 612 East Sonora Street housed several new occupants over the next few years. In 1919 a bookkeeper named Edward D. Pillsbury lived at the address. In 1920, Mrs. Mary H. Roe cohabited at the residence with Mae P. Umlauff, a stenographer at Garlinton & Company (San Joaquin and Stockton City Directories: 1919, 1920).

Archaeological Findings

The feature was initially identified by vandals in April 2008. Archaeologists exposed the entire feature during mechanical excavation of the APE and assessed that at least 50% of the feature was still intact. Specifically, one intact layer contained valuable information on bottling activities that likely occurred in the immediate vicinity. Following mechanical excavation to remove the overburden, archaeologists then used hand excavation techniques to expose the boundaries of the feature. Following the preliminary probing and surface artifact inventory of Feature 52-612, the Principal Investigator determined that the feature and artifact assemblage possessed valuable information on local commercial and residential activities and further stratigraphic excavation was necessary to complete the evaluation of the feature for the NRHP and CRHR. Following excavation of a significant portion of the feature, the Principal Investigator determined that Feature 52-612 was eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. Data recovery was then conducted using stratigraphic excavation techniques and each depositional event (layer) was recorded and all cultural material was recovered.

The feature included seven distinct cultural layers, including one cultural layer that likely represent a single episode of disposal of soda water bottling-related activities (Appendix A, Figure 11). Layer 102 represents the only intact layer associated with the refuse deposit and was located 3.5 to 5.0 feet below the surface of the refuse pit. Layer 102 contained a large quantity of blob-top soda water bottles (embossed with Belding Bottling Co.), large seltzer water bottles (“B” etched on the body), crown caps, and a non-ferrous metal spickett (Appendix A, Figure 14).

Excavation of Feature 52-612 was terminated at 7 feet below the modern surface when Layer 106, the culturally sterile native soil, was encountered.

Artifact Assemblage

Artifacts located in the refuse deposit are all associated with soda water bottling activities (Table 5 and Appendix B). The lack of domestic, personal, structural, and industrial materials in the feature (including the lack of artifact fragments associated with these functional categories within the vandalism fill) indicated that Layer 102 (and possibly the entire feature) is associated with a soda water bottling operation. These bottles are embossed with a large, thick "B" with diagonal hatch marks and appear to have a tooled blob finish. The bottles were blown in a post base mold with no evidence of air venting. This combination of features indicates a bottle manufacturing date of the mid to late 1880s. The embossed “B” is a trademark of Charles Belding who bottled soda water for over 50 years in Stockton and Marysville, California, beginning during the gold rush era (1853) and continuing until at least 1895. Unfortunately, the historical record does not provide sufficient information to associate this feature with a specific individual or commercial enterprise.

The uniqueness of this feature was recognized because of the potential to address research questions regarding a commercial enterprise that may have been operated by an individual at his/her residence. All artifacts recovered from Feature 52-612 are classified in Table 5.

Table 5. Functional Classification of Artifacts from Feature 52-612

I. Personal			
C. Accoutrements	Purse, closure	Copper-Alloy	MNI=1
D. Social Drugs-Alcohol	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle	Dark Olive (Black) Glass	MNI=1
II. Domestic			
A. Food Preparation/Consumption	Drinking Vessel, tumbler	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Serving, bowl top	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Serving, platter	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Serving, pie dish (WARRANTED)	Stoneware	MNI=1
B. Food Storage	Container, Soda-water bottle (Belding Soda Bottle), 1880-1920	Aqua Glass	MNI=10
	Container, Mineral-water bottle (Etched/stamped: "Matthew's Apparatus Co/ New York" image of man with tool attacking bear/lion?), 1864-?	Clear Glass	MNI=3
	Container, Mineral-water bottle (Etched/: "B", Belding Bottling Company), 1880-1920	Clear Glass	MNI=4
V. Indefinite			
	Tube	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Misc. metal	Copper Alloy	MNI=1

Block 60

Documentary Evidence

Block 60, Lot 514 (Previously Lots 1 and 3)

When Stockton was officially incorporated the naturally flowing Mormon Slough or Channel ran through an area just south of Block 60 along present-day Hazelton Avenue. In the late 1840s and early 1850s, maps designated Block 60 as a church reserve and Block 61 to the east across American Street as a hospital reserve. Established on Block 61 in 1857, the hospital was moved to the intersection of Hazelton Avenue and Wilson Way in 1864. By 1860, maps of the city of Stockton no longer marked Block 60 as a church reserve. By then, the block was divided into sellable lots. Around this time, Stockton officials constructed the Mormon Slough Levee along Mormon Avenue (renamed Hazelton Avenue in 1895), which bordered Block 60 to the south. This marked the beginning of nearly a century of efforts to manipulate Mormon Slough in the face of repeated major flooding in the area. By 1870, a bird's eye map pictured a bridge constructed across the Mormon Slough along California Street to the northeast of Block 60. By 1897, the Coal Bunker's A&SJ railroad ran along Hazelton Avenue just south of Block

60 (Gambetta 1886; Holden Drug Company 1897; Martin 1959: 26, 36, 139; Davis 1984: 84-85, 90-91).

Residential structures appear to have dominated the early development of Block 60. In 1895, for example, apart from a larger dwelling which had been constructed at the corner of South California and East Church Streets, and a two-story residence which occupied the northern half of lots 2 and 4, the edges of Block 60—especially along East Hazelton and South American Streets—were lined with modest one-story residences. Stables occupied the interior portions of lots 7, 10, 13, and 14. The largest stable on the block, however, was located along on East Hazelton Avenue on lot 4. Elevated water tanks and windmills were located on lots 7 and 10 and on the borders of lots 1 and 3 and lots 15 and 16. Outhouses appear to have been located at the southeast corner of lot 14, at the northern edges of lots 6 and 8 (four total on these lots), and at the southwestern corners of lots 11 and 7 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1895: Stockton Map Sheet 19B; Tucker et al. 1888; Stockton Commercial Association 1895: 70).

Apart from the removal of the outhouses and all the water tank and windmill structures except the one located at the border of lots 15 and 16, Block 60 had changed little by 1917. A shed or carport at the southwestern corner of lot 14 had been converted into a workshop by 1917, as had a small structure located on the eastern half lot 13 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1917: Stockton Map 83).

Block 60: 514 South California Street (southern halves of lots 1 and 3, APN 149-085-20)

H. E. Stuetzer appears to have owned lot 1 in Block 60 prior to 1877. After mining and owning a restaurant in California during the early 1860s, Stuetzer settled in Stockton with his wife, Bernadine, in 1865. Stuetzer operated a restaurant at the corner of Main and Sutter Streets, which was destroyed by fire in 1867. After this incident, Stuetzer went into the hotel business. He owned and ran both the St. Charles Hotel and the San Joaquin Hotel, neither of which was located on Block 60. In 1882, Stuetzer purchased lot 13 in Block 60 and the extant structures on that lot—which is located adjacent and to the south of lots 1 and 3—from E. D. Kallisher for \$500.00. In 1885, Stuetzer acquired lot 3 of Block 60 in the auction of the estate of Rebecca L. Flaggart. H. E. and Bernadine Stuetzer had four children. From 1883 to at least 1891, the Stuetzers resided with their daughter, Miss Emma Stuetzer—whose occupation was listed as “capitalist” in the 1891 Stockton City Directory—at 478 California Street on Block 51, north of Block 60 across East Church Street (San Joaquin Book of Deeds A, Vol. 47 1882: 200; and Vol. 57, 1885: 485-487; San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1883-84, 1891; Tinkham 1923: 756).

In 1895, H. E. Stuetzer’s property included a one-story dwelling at 514 South California Street on the southern portion of lots 1 and 3, a one-story dwelling on South California Street with a shed and barn that occupied lot 13, and a two-story dwelling on the corner of South California and East Church Streets that occupied the northern halves of lots 1 and 3. From 1896 to 1900, H. E. and Bernadine lived in this residence, the address of which was listed inconsistently in directories as either 504 South California Street or 504 Church Street

(Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company 1895: Stockton Map Sheet 19B; San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1883-84, 1891, 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900).

H. E. Stoetzer died in June 1900. Within weeks, Bernadine indentured lots 1 and 3 in Block 60 to her son, Louis F. Stoetzer, an engineer. Louis came into ownership of this property upon Bernadine's death in 1907. In 1910, John E. and Ella M. Dawson—then residents on Block 60 at 517 E. Hazelton Avenue—purchased the south 40 feet of lots 1 and 3 in Block 60, along with extant structures at 514 South California Street, from Louis Stoetzer and his wife, Annie, for \$10.00 (San Joaquin County Book of Deeds, A, Vol. 191: 539; Vol. 107: 8; San Joaquin County and Stockton City Directories: 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900).

John E. and Ella M. Dawson lived together at 514 South California Street for the next 7 years. During this time, John worked as both a blacksmith and as a foreman at the Holt Manufacturing Company, a farm-machinery producer and one of Stockton's largest industrial employers. John Dawson died in April 1918. Ella Dawson continued to live at 514 South California Street into the 1920s. In 1925 Ella Dawson mortgaged or sold her property on the southern halves of lots 1 and 3 in Block 60 to the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank in the amount of \$600.00 (San Joaquin County Book of Deeds A, 1925, Vol. 550: 251; Stockton City Directories: 1907-1920; California Department of Public Health n.d.: 2571).

Archaeological Findings

The feature was initially identified by vandals in March 2006. Archaeologists exposed the entire feature during mechanical excavation of the APE and assessed that at least 75% of the feature was still intact. Following mechanical excavation to remove the overburden, archaeologists then used hand excavation techniques to expose the boundaries of the feature. Following the preliminary probing and surface artifact inventory of Feature 60-514, the Principal Investigator determined that the feature and artifact assemblage appeared to possess all the QIVA attributes and further stratigraphic excavation was necessary to complete the evaluation of the feature for the NRHP or CRHR. Following excavation of approximately 50% of the feature, the Principal Investigator determined that Feature 60-541 met all of the QIVA criteria and subsequently was eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Data recovery was then conducted using stratigraphic excavation techniques and each depositional event (layer) was recorded and all cultural material was recovered.

The feature included six distinct cultural layers, including three cultural layers that likely represent several dumping episodes (Appendix A, Figures 15 and 16). Layers 106 and 108 represent the post-abandonment fill and are located within the top 3.5 feet of the privy deposit. Layer 100 is the primary refuse layer likely deposited after the privy was abandoned. Layer 100 contained a large amount of alcohol bottles, food containers, patent medicine bottles, personal cosmetic jars, ceramic plates, and food storage containers. A moderate amount of clear flat glass and mammal bone, with sparse amounts of glass tableware, lamp, and ABM glass were also present. Also present in sparse amounts in Layer 100 were WIE, clothing buttons, fish

bone, and avian bone, sea shells, toys, and lighting. Small ash lenses were identified within Layer 100.

Excavation of Feature 60-514 was terminated after vandals completely excavated the remainder of the feature. The feature appeared to extend at least 7.0 feet below the modern surface. Fortunately, approximately 65% of the feature had been recovered prior to the vandalism.

Artifact Assemblage

Diverse artifacts from the privy vault were dated from 1900 to 1925 (Table 6 and Appendix B). The large quantity of domestic artifact types suggests that the refuse pit was created and filled prior to 1930, around the time of the sale of the Dawson property to the Bank in 1925. According to the documentary record, the refuse deposit is likely associated with the Dawson family, who occupied the property between 1910 and 1925. The wide variety of mismatched glass tableware, including cups, mugs, goblets, shot glasses, and tumblers, appears to be indicative of refuse associated with the early 20th century family who occupied this lot for over 15 years and disposed of large quantities of items that had been curated for many years following the death of Mr. Dawson in 1918 and the sale of the property in 1925 (Appendix A, Figures 17 and 18).

Table 6. **Functional Classification of Artifacts from Feature 60-514**

I. Personal			
A. Grooming Health	False teeth	Composite	MNI=1
	Toiletry, toothbrush	Ivory	MNI=1
	Container, lid	White Glass	MNI=1
	Container, jar	White Glass	MNI=1
	Container, bottle	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Container, cream jar	White Glass	MNI=2
	Container, Vaseline jar	Clear Glass	MNI=2
	Toiletry, toothbrush	Bone	MNI=3
	Container, perfume bottle	Clear Glass	MNI=2
	Hair/Comb	Plastic	MNI=1
B. Medicinal/Health	Eyeglass	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Clear Glass	MNI=14
	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Aqua Glass	MNI=5
	Bottle, pharmaceutical (DR MILES RESTORATIVE NERVINE" embossed lettering), 1881-1979	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Cobalt Blue Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Green Glass	MNI=1

	Bottle, pharmaceutical (Abietine Medical CO.), 1885-1896	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical "[N]G RES_/ T A/ ABIE"= Green's Lung Restorer/ Santa/ Abie, 1885-1896	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical ("...YNE'S/ ...MIFUGE../ ..PHILA..", 1830-1930	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical ("PD & CO" embossed; & a ghosted embossed of "PD &" at an angle), 1875-1950	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, pharmaceutical ("sample bottle/ dr. kilmers/ swamp root/ kidney cure/ binghamton NY"), 1881-?	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
C. Accoutrements	Fastener, button	Brass	MNI=1
	Decorative item, riding crop	Copper alloy	MNI=1
D. Social Drugs-Alcohol	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Ale/Beer Bottle	Stoneware	MNI=1
	Wine Bottle	Green Glass	MNI=2
	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle, 1820-?	Olive Glass	MNI=1
	Alcoholic Beverage Bottle	Olive Glass	MNI=1
	Beer Bottle	Amber Glass	MNI=1
Tobacco	Container, pocket tobacco tin	Ferrous Metal	MNI=2
E. Clothing/Footwear	Fastener, Garter buckle	Copper Alloy	MNI=2
	Fastener, button	Shell	MNI=4
	Fastener, button	Milk Glass	MNI=1
	Shoe/boot	Leather	MNI=4
	Shoe/boot	Composite	MNI=1
F. Toys	Doll	Porcelain	MNI=3
	Train	Ferrous Metal	MNI=2
	Figurine	Porcelain	MNI=1
II. Domestic			
A. Food Preparation/Consumption	Drinking vessel, tumbler	Clear Glass	MNI=13
	Drinking vessel, stemware	Clear Glass	MNI=3
	Drinking Vessel, mug	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=4
	Drinking vessel, shot glass	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Drinking vessel, cup	Porcelain	MNI=6
	Spoon	Ferrous Metal	MNI=1
	Spoon	Copper Alloy	MNI=1
	Crock	Stoneware	MNI=2
	Serving bowl	Clear Glass	MNI=2
	Tableware, rim	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1

Tableware, bowl	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=10
Tableware, bowl (printed: THOMAS PURNIVAL & SONS/ TRADE MARK/ENGLAND), 1818-1890	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=10
Tableware, compote dish	Clear Glass	MNI=1
Tableware, plate	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=12
Tableware, plate (Crown and scepter on stand; "TRADEMARK/ROYAL SEMI PORCELAIN/ JOHN MADDOCK & SONS/ ENGLAND"), 1906+	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=2
Tableware, plate (Crown; "ROYAL SEM[I] PORCELAIN/ ... WILKINSON. LTD/ ENGLAND), 1930+	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Tableware, plate	Porcelain	MNI=2
Tableware, plate	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=12
Serving, platter	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=5
Dish	Clear Glass	MNI=1
Dish	Porcelain	MNI=1
Dish (printed crown & scepter; "TRADEM[A].../ROYAL SEMI P[O].../ JOHN MADD[O].../EN[G]..."), 1906+	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Tableware, saucer (Green printed mark: crown on circle "HANELY/ J&G MEAK../EN[G]../SEM[I] PORCELAIN"), 1907+	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Tableware, saucer	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=2
Tableware, saucer	Clear Glass	MNI=1
Tableware, saucer	Porcelain	MNI=2
Serving, pitcher	Clear Glass	MNI=2
Serving, handle	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=2
Serving, teapot	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Serving, soup plate	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Serving, bowl (base mark, printed: "...EDWARDS/ ENGLAND"), 1880-1900	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Serving, teapot lid	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Serving, lid	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
Tableware, creamer	Porcelain	MNI=1
Tea set, tea pot	Redware	MNI=2
Tea set, saucer (PORCELAIN DE TERRE/ TRADE	White Improved	MNI=1

	MARK/ J[OHN]"), 1880-1900	Earthenware	
	Tea set, cup	Porcelain	MNI=2
	Tea set, cup	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=2
Food Storage	Tea pot (impressed "H&Co"), 1887-1932	Porcelain	MNI=1
	Lid liner, canning	White Glass	MNI=7
	Lid liner, canning	Porcelain	MNI=7
	Jar	Green Glass	MNI=1
	Jar	Aqua Glass	MNI=4
	Jar ("_ASON/ PATE_/ NOV 30/ 1858 embossed)	Aqua Glass	MNI=4
	Jar	Stoneware	MNI=2
	Canning Jar	Colorless Glass	MNI=3
	Canning Jar (embossed on base: "PAT. DEC 17 '61/ REIS SEP 1 '68/ PAT NOV 20/229/ 1867")	Colorless Glass	MNI=3
	Olive Oil bottle ("WARRANTED PURE/ OLIVE OIL/ PALA GROVE/ SAN JOSE/ CAL"), 1880-?	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Soda-water Bottle ("B" on body, large block, embossed letter, Belding Bottling Company), 1880- 1920	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Syrup bottle	Clear Glass	MNI=2
	Soda bottle (B, block embossed letter), 1880-1910	Aqua Glass	MNI=2
	Sauce bottle (Embossed lettering: Lea& Perrins "worchester Sauce"; Base Mark: J 34 D/2), 1880- 1900	Aqua Glass	MNI=2
	Sauce bottle	Clear Glass	MNI=2
	Jelly jar	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Bottle, Mustard (1865-1890)	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Can	Ferrous Metal	MNI=1
	Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	MNI=1
	Jug	Redware	MNI=1
B. Furnishing	Decorative item, vase	Ceramic	MNI=3
	Decorative item, flowerpot	Redware	MNI=5
	Decorative item, vase	White Improved Earthenware	MNI=1
	Knob	Ceramic	MNI=1
C. Heating/Lighting	Chimney Glass Lamp	Clear Glass	MNI=10
	Lamp burner	Copper Alloy	MNI=4
III. Structural			
A. Building Materials	Window	Clear Glass	
	Brick		MNI=41

	Pipe	WIE	MNI=1
	Screen	Ferrous metal	
	Plaster		MNI=41
	Concrete		MNI=41
	Roofing staple	Ferrous Metal	MNI=1
	Tack	Non-Ferrous	MNI=1
	Cut nails	Ferrous Metal	MNI=27
	Wire Nails	Ferrous Metal	MNI=305
	Floor Tile	Ceramic	MNI=32
IV. Activities			
A. Writing	Bottle, ink ('CARTER'S/ 1897"), 1897	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Pencil	Slate	MNI=1
	Tablet	Slate	MNI=1
	Chalk	Chalk	MNI=1
V. Indefinite			
	Misc. Bottle	Amber Glass	MNI=1
	Misc. Bottle	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Misc. Bottle (A.C.W.L), 1850-1920	Aqua Glass	MNI=1
	Misc. Bottle	Aqua Glass	MNI=4
	Misc. Bottle, 1820-1920	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Misc. Bottle Base	Clear Glass	MNI=1
	Fabric (Black)		

INTERPRETATION

Blocks 42 and 60

The 19th century neighborhood that was once located in the project area was a modern community in a growing urban area. According to historical records, Block 42 comprised both residential and commercial buildings. Both Blocks 42 and 60 were largely inhabited by homeowners. In addition to residences, properties also had several outbuildings (privies, sheds, stables, water tanks). The features and artifacts that were analyzed for this project do not reflect the entire community and are only indicative of a few features most likely associated with single families.

Feature 42-345 was likely created around the time that the Marshall family sold the property in 1920. The refuse deposit likely represents the clean out of the house and property prior to (or immediately following) the sale of the property to Joseph and Myrtle Adams.

Similar to Feature 42-345, the single feature associated with Lot 514 on Block 60 is likely the result of a mass clean out of the house and property in 1925 when the Dawson family sold to the bank. The large privy on the lot was a logical location to deposit household refuse because of the convenience of the preexisting large pit.

Overall, the collections from 42-345 and 60-514 resemble household accumulation from families that had occupied the property for many years. Several artifacts (ceramics and personal items) are from the 19th century and were likely objects that had been curated by the family or an individual for many years.

Features 42-345 and 60-514 were able to address research questions pertaining to early 20th century consumerism. Consumer behaviors of the early 20th century had been transformed by marketing and advertisements geared toward convincing the consumer that abundance and the possession of material goods were the keys to improving happiness. Producers created false needs in consumers and ultimately began to manipulate fears and desire and to elevate superficiality over substance (Peiss 1998). Between 1890 and 1910, corporations targeted mass production, distribution, marketing, and advertising to transform the local patterns of buying and selling goods in urban and rural areas throughout the United States, and thus to create a culture of consumption that would increase corporate profits (Horowitz 1985). Specific materials mass marketed in the early 20th century included clothing, cosmetics, furniture, food products, pharmaceuticals, and household goods (tableware, stemware, food storage and preparation tools, and so on). The majority of the artifact assemblage from Features 42-345 and 60-514 includes mass-produced items such as ironstone plates, stemware, cosmetics, food jars, and pharmaceuticals that were widely distributed and available to local consumers.

As competition between products increased during the early 20th century, marketing strategies shifted toward differentiating brands through packaging and labels (Bronner 1989). The combination of a transition to mass consumption (especially of disposable goods) and the additional packaging to differentiate or highlight brands likely created a refuse crisis. Organized refuse disposal did not commence in Stockton until 1919 (Stockton Daily Independent 1919). Prior to 1919, households were responsible for their own refuse disposal and often filled privy pits with household garbage, created refuse pits, accumulated waste on the living surface, burned piles of refuse in their yards, or opportunistically filled holes or features of natural landscape (ravines, rivers, creeks, etc.) with household waste. The massive increase in household waste resulting from increases in consumption in the early 20th century likely created piles of household refuse that were difficult to dispose.

Although many of the refuse pits and privies had been vandalized prior to or during this excavation, the presence of numerous early 20th century refuse deposits indicates that the residents of the project area did possess an abundance of refuse and disposed of it by excavating refuse pits and filling in privies and other large landscape features.

The excavation of privies and refuse deposits in neighborhoods often allows archaeologists to move beyond looking at individual households and analyze community or neighborhood patterns. Because the majority of the privy features located in the project area were severely vandalized, community and neighborhood analysis is not possible.

Although only three eligible archaeological features were encountered during the project, many of the features identified on Blocks 42, 52, and 60 contained early 20th century archaeological materials that provide socioeconomic information about the downtown Stockton community and data regarding urban geography. In fact, information obtained from the testing of several 20th century privies and refuse deposits paints a different picture of the working class neighborhood than does the archival record. According to archival research, the neighborhood was connected to the City sewer system as early as 1890; however, newspaper articles from the late 19th and early 20th century indicate that many owners failed to connect their downtown properties to the sewer system and the use of backyard privies persisted. Archaeological evidence derived from this project supports this conclusion and also demonstrates that the use of backyard privies persisted until as late as the 1920s and early 1930s.

Owners apparently failed to respond to the City ordinances and did not connect their rental properties to the City sewer system, likely because of the high costs associated with installing indoor plumbing and toilets. Residents were likely forced to continue using outdoor facilities, because no other options were available until indoor plumbing was installed. A detailed description of the refuse and sewer problem was described in the *Stockton Daily Independent* in 1883.

The poisonous refuse is either thrown upon the ground to evaporate and vitiate the air or goes into the cesspools and seeps down into the lower strata of earth and poisons the water. During the winter this surface pestilence is soaked down by the rains and adds its quota of the essence of death to the water which is pumped up and drunk every day.

The stench and filth described above create a sense of the sanitation crisis the City was experiencing in the late 19th century, necessitating civic improvements such as the installation of a municipal sewer system in the 1890s. Evidently, the City sewer system was not completely functional because a 1902 headline in the *Stockton Evening Mail* read, “Thorough Sewer Inspection to be Made: Every House in Town is to be Examined and Connection with the Sewer System will be Ordered Under Penalty of Arrest.” It is evident from this headline that the entire City had not been connected to the sewer system and that many residents and businesses continued to use outdoor privies during the early 20th century.

Archaeological evidence from this project indicates that several of the houses in the project area continued to use privies and dispose of refuse into their privy vault until the late 1920s, and perhaps even into the early 1930s. Working class residents (primarily “renters”) were likely powerless to demand the installation of indoor privies and were completely dependent on absentee landlords to install plumbing and complete the connection to the City sewer system.

Block 52

The uniqueness of Feature 52-612 was recognized because of the potential to address research questions regarding a commercial enterprise that may have been operated by an individual at his or her residence. Charles Belding bottled soda water for over 50 years in Stockton, beginning during the gold rush era (1853) until at least 1895. Unfortunately, the historic record does not provide sufficient information to associate this feature with a Charles Belding or a commercial enterprise that was operated on this property.

Chapter 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

CONCLUSION

Numerous features were encountered during the course of the excavation; however, the majority of them had been disturbed by vandalism. There was evidence of recent vandalism on all three of the project blocks and evidence of vandalism from the 1960s. Overall, 31 archaeological features were identified and of those only three were determined eligible for the NRHP or CRHR and were subject to data recovery.

Analysis of the archaeological site structure and artifact assemblage confirmed that the early 20th century Stockton middle class neighborhood in the project area was a socially, economically, or culturally homogeneous group as suggested by the documentary record. The features and artifacts recovered provide important insight on the impact of marketing and advertising on consumers at the turn of the 20th century. Consumer behaviors and refuse disposal practices indicate that the residents of this neighborhood were regularly purchasing mass-produced goods that were often designed to be disposed. Large accumulations of refuse reflected this shift in consumer patterns and were clearly visible in the archaeological records of Features 42-345 and 60-514. Given a larger sample of intact archaeological features, a broader comparison between features, lots, and neighbors may have been possible, which would have provided more data applicable to the research questions posed for the project area.

The 19th century neighborhood that was once located in the project area has largely been destroyed by 20th century development and vandalism. Feature 52-612 was the only 19th century feature identified during the excavation program. According to historical records, Blocks 42, 52, and 60 were composed of both residential and commercial buildings during the late 19th century. Isolated 19th century artifacts found in the archaeological trenches do not reflect the entire community and do not provide the context, integrity, association, or ability to address research questions. Because of the small amount of materials recovered, Feature 52-612 has only a limited ability to address project research questions.

The project was unsuccessful at identifying numerous intact late 19th century archaeological features with the ability to address research questions because of subsequent 20th century development, and the widespread vandalism of the subsurface remains. However, early 20th century archaeological features and their contexts provided intriguing information on the socioeconomic lives of two of the households and the dramatic shift in consumer behavior and subsequent refuse disposal practices that occurred in the early 20th century.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future historical archaeological investigations in the downtown core of Stockton should be undertaken with caution. Vandalism of archaeological sites is rampant. There was evidence of vandalism of the project area dating from the 1960s. Organized “bottle hunting” and metal detector clubs are aware of the redevelopment projects and organize “digs” prior to construction. These clubs and their members are often unaware of the importance of archaeological studies of historical archaeological sites. Fencing and site security did not deter vandalism of the project area. Public outreach to bottle collectors and metal detectors should be conducted early in the development planning process. Involvement of these clubs in the archaeological excavation may help deter vandalism.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

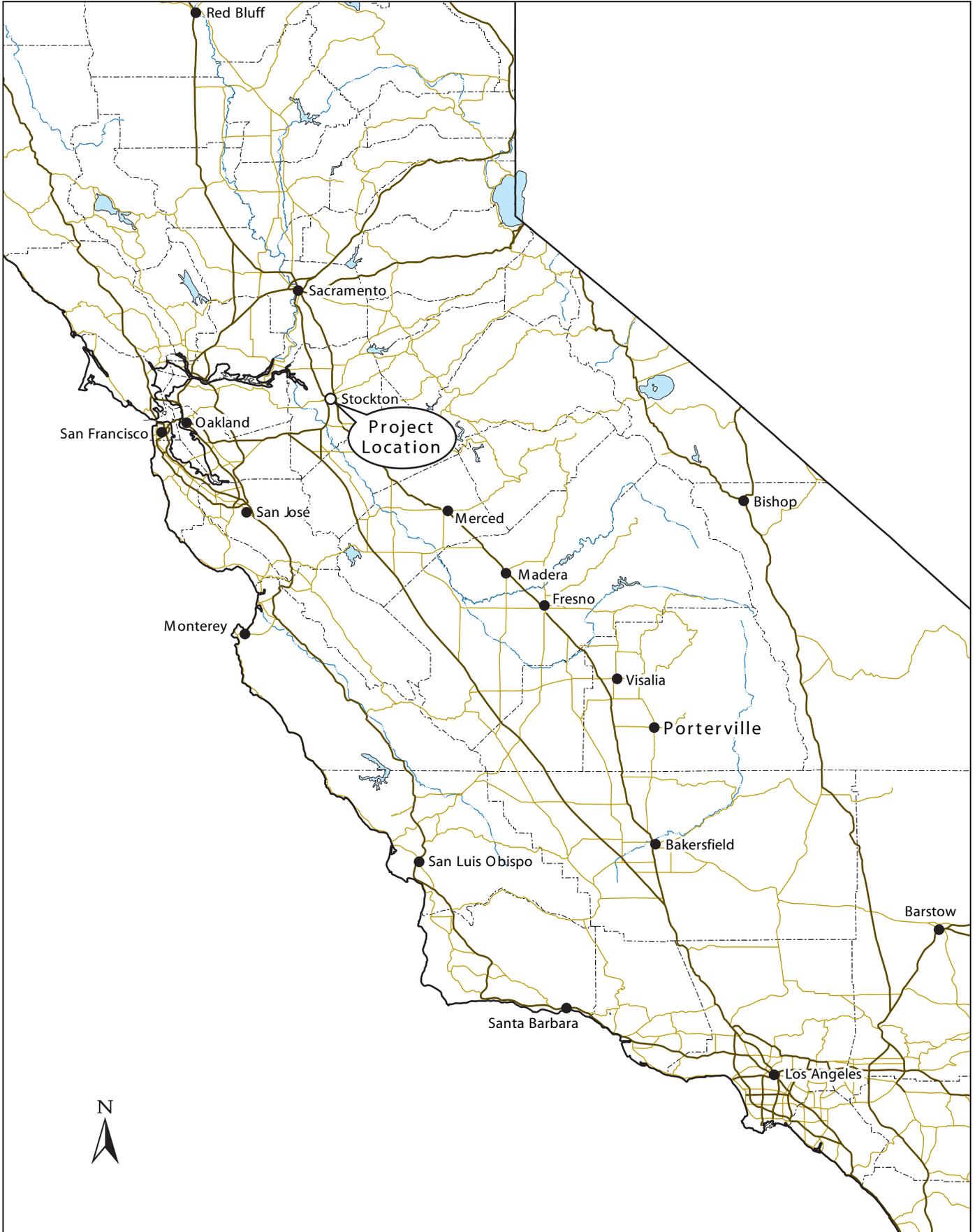


Figure 1
Regional Location

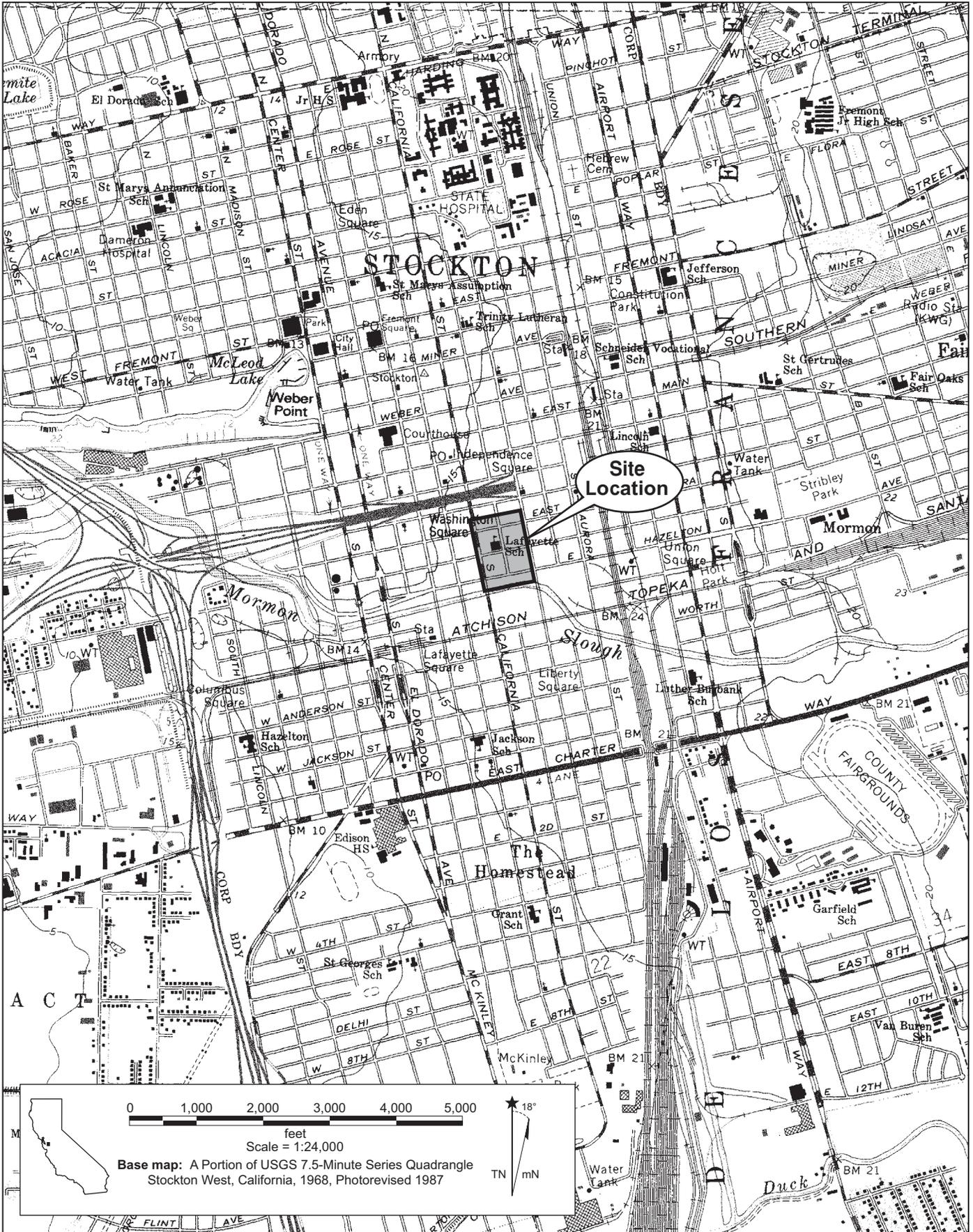


Figure 2
Site Location

Figure 3



Legend

- Jones & Stokes 2004 Architectural Area of Potential Effects
- Jones & Stokes 2004 Archaeological Area of Potential Effects
- Napoli 2001 Area of Potential Effects
- Napoli 2000 Area of Potential Effects
- Gleason Park Historic District (revised 2001)
- Block Number

Note: All parcels located within any of the boundary lines listed above and not displaying an address number are currently vacant.



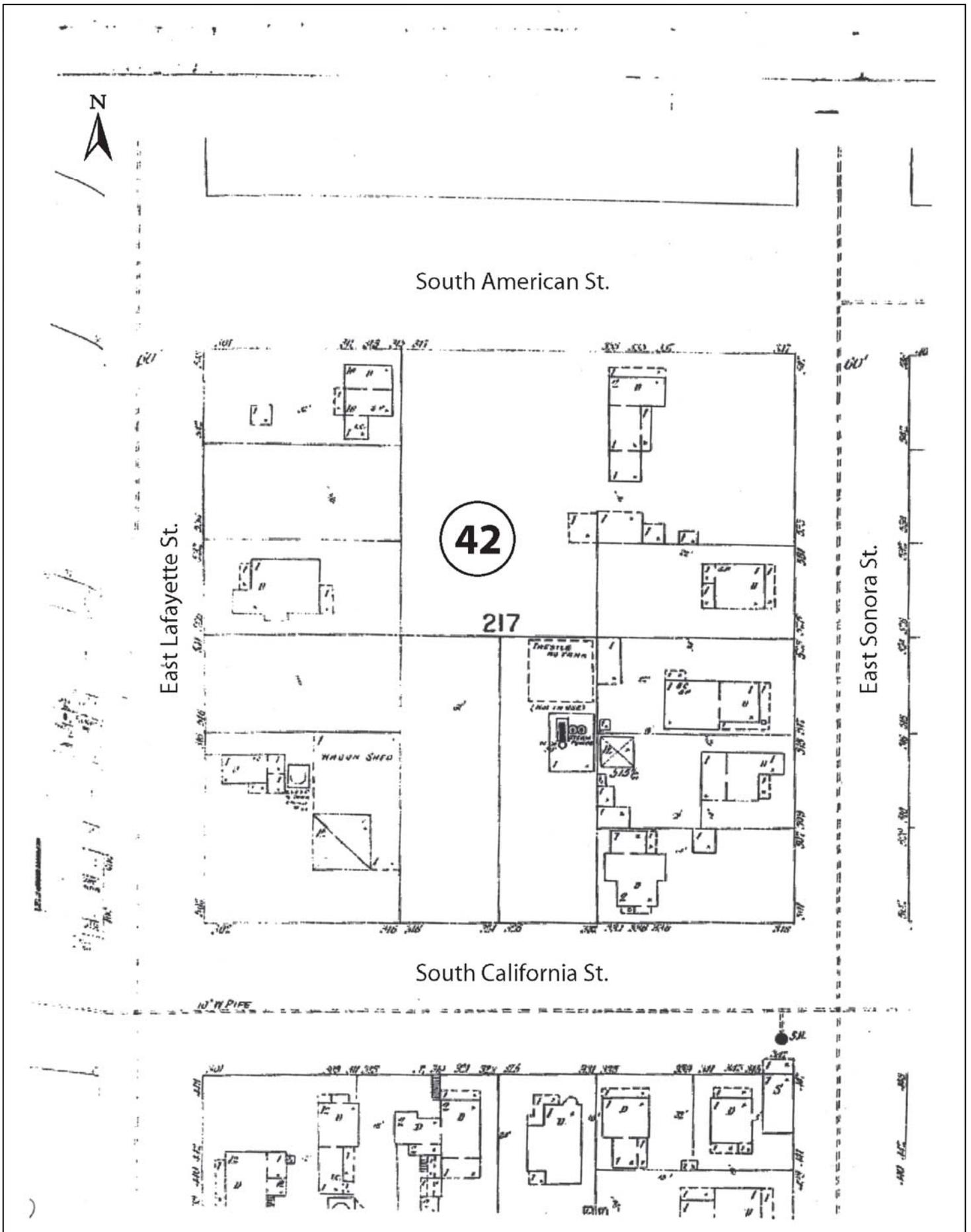
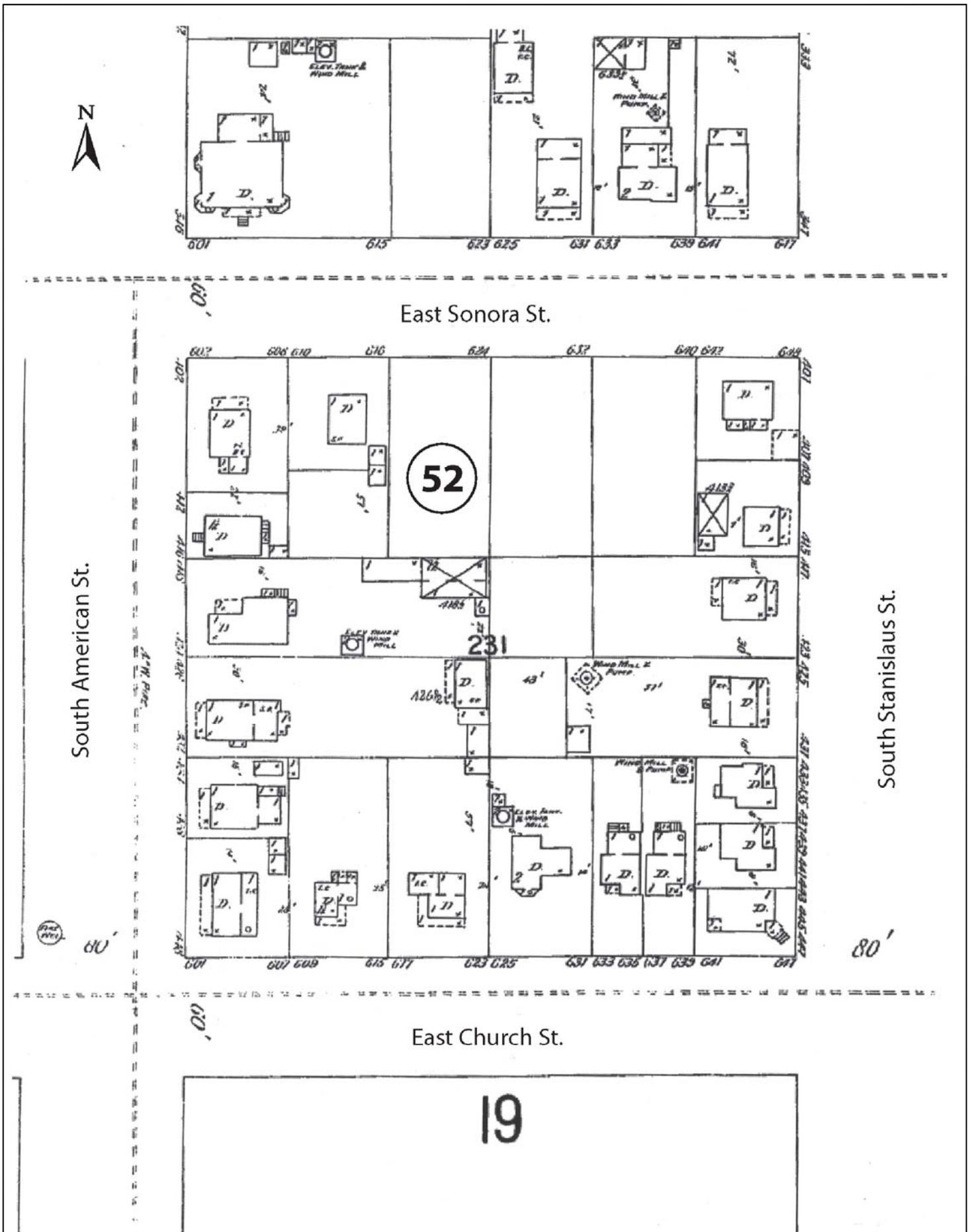


Figure 4
 Block 42, 1895 Sanborn Map



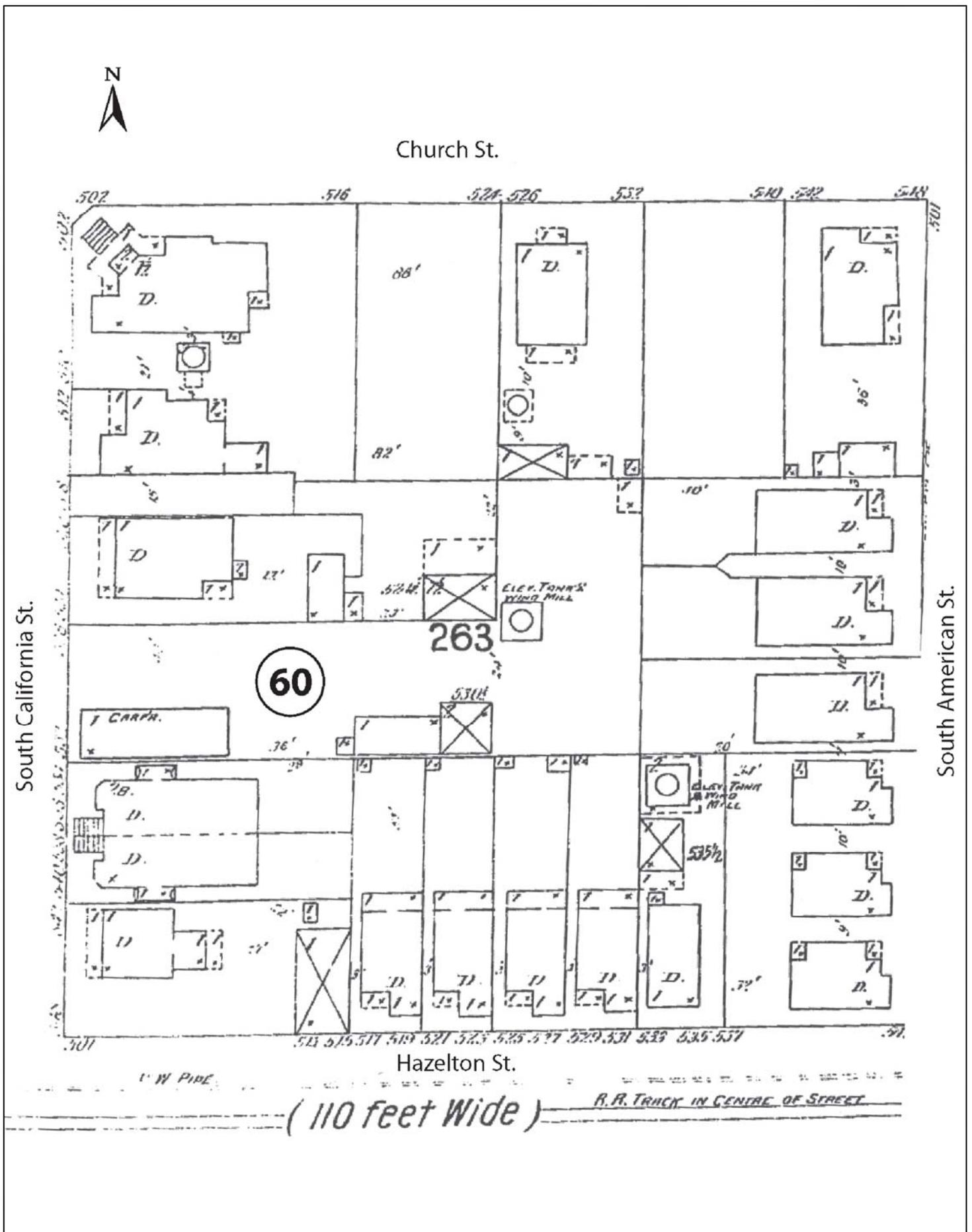


Figure 6
Block 60, 1895 Sanborn Map

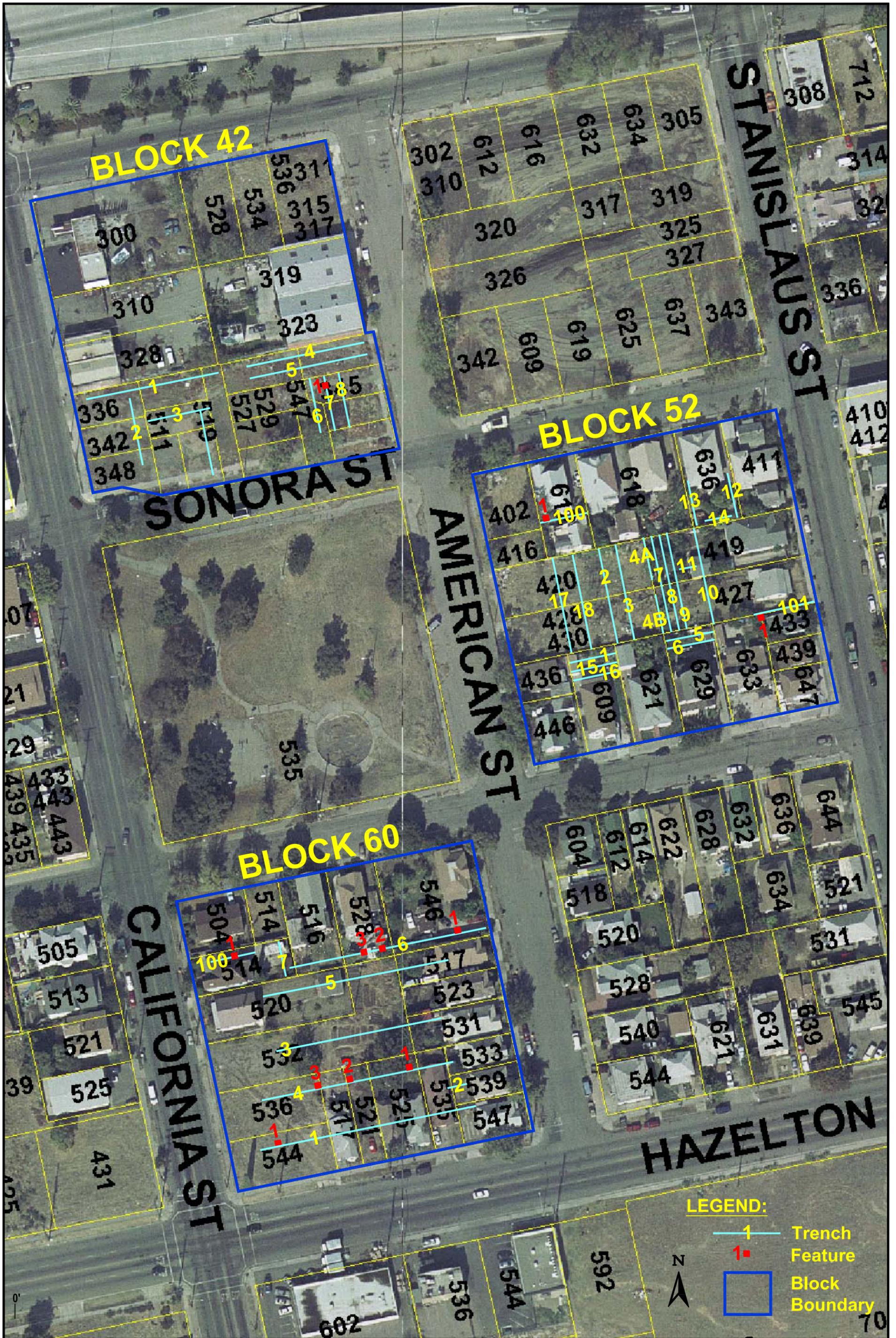




Figure 8
Block 42 Excavations



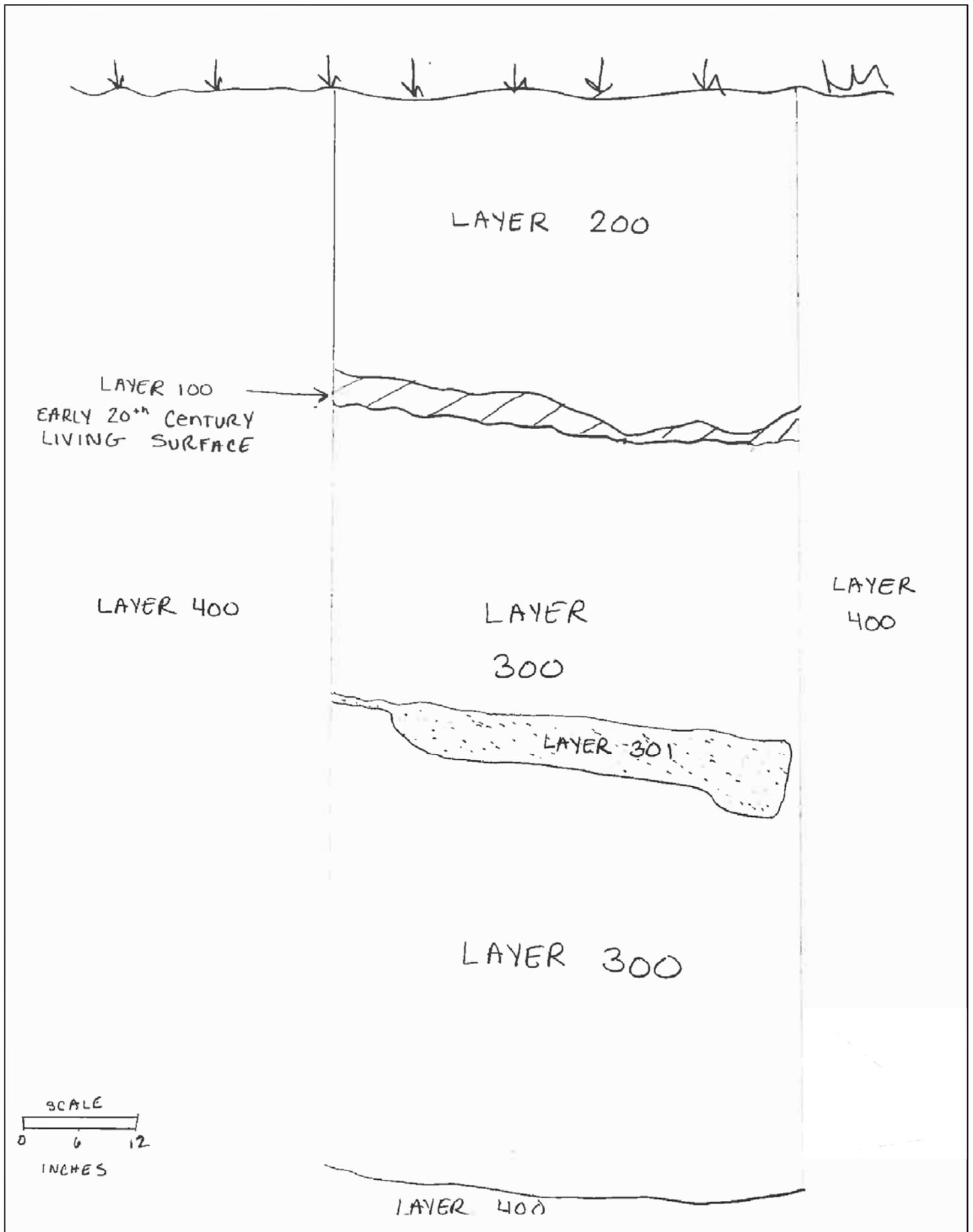


Figure 10
Profile of Feature 42-345

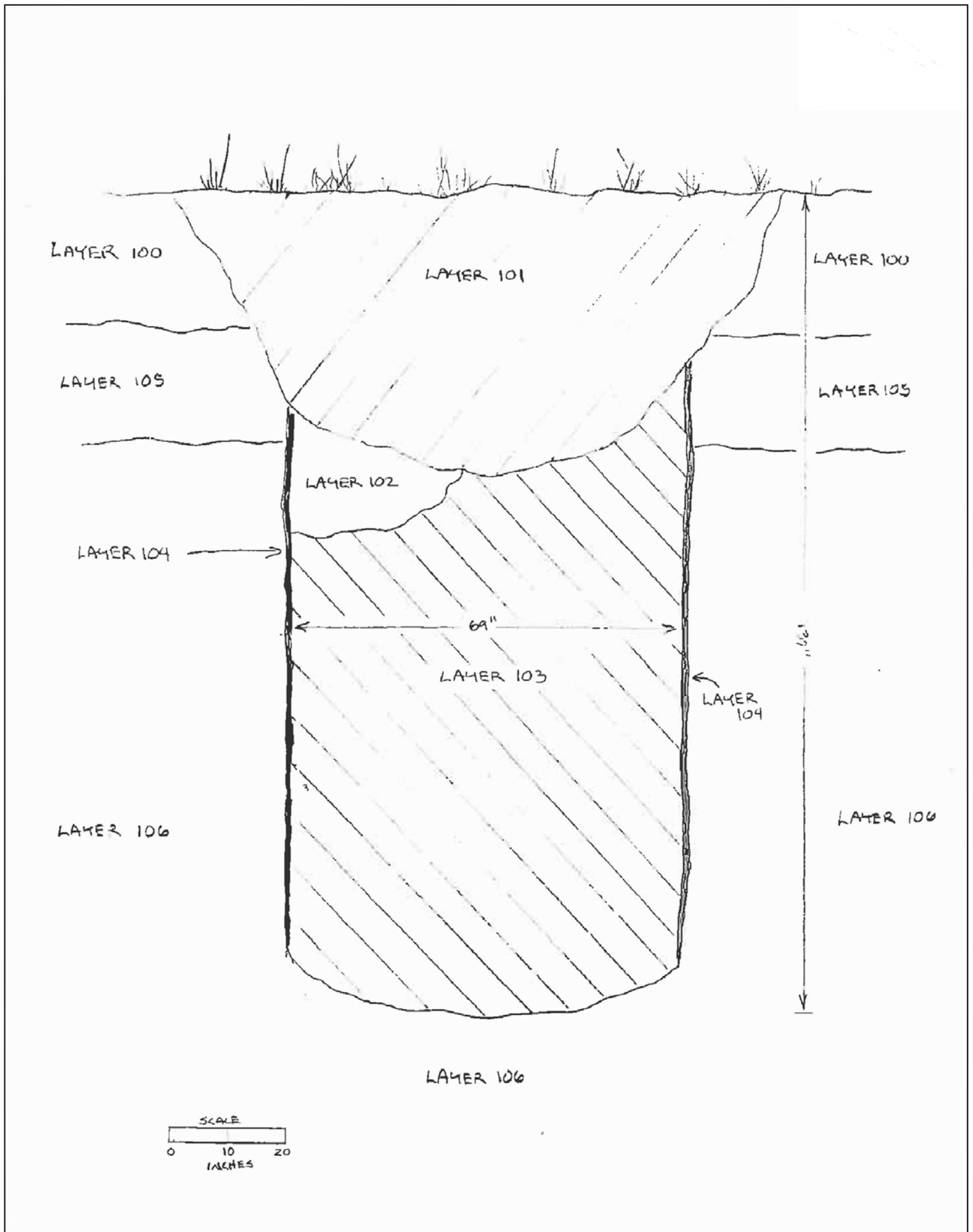


Figure 11
Profile of Feature 52-618

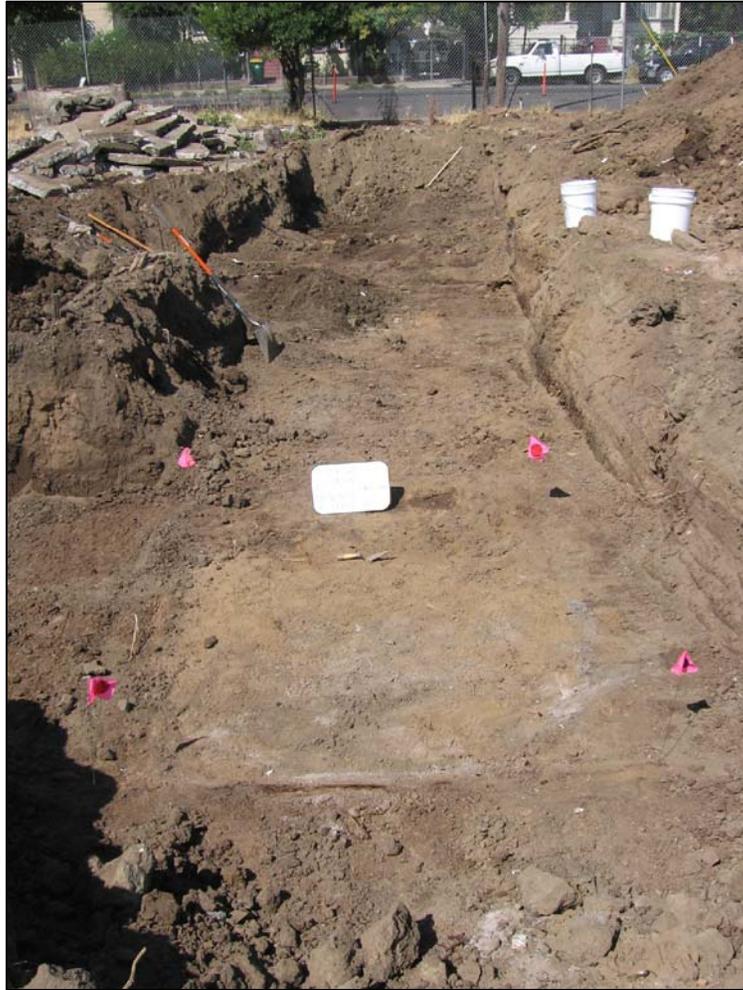


Figure 12
Feature 60-514, Plan View



Figure 13
Artifacts from Feature 42-345



Figure 14
Artifacts from Feature 52-612



Figure 15
Profile and Artifacts from Feature 60-514

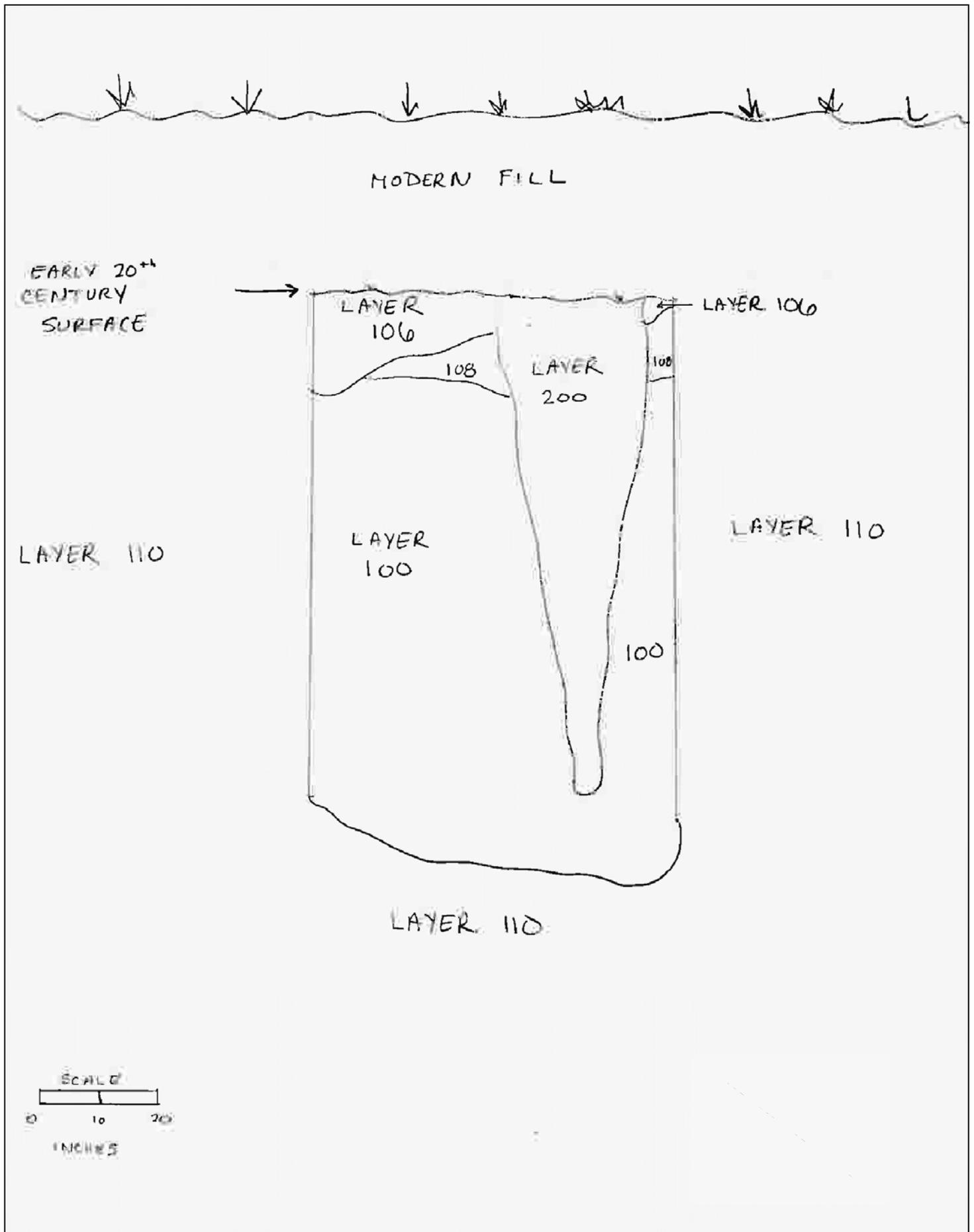


Figure 16
Profile of Feature 60-514





Figure 18
Artifacts from Feature 60-514

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Historic Catalog

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
42	417	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	"ROYAL/ STONE CHINA/	1906		1	0
42	418	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Bowl	White Impr	"IRONSTONE CHINA/G.	1853		0	1
42	419	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	"SITKA" (IN A BANNER)/	1860	1957	0	1
42	420	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Platter	White Impr	"ROYAL IRONSTONE CHI	1885	1895	1	0
42	421	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr	"IRON STONE CHINA/ KO	1870	1929	1	0
42	422	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
42	423	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	White Impr				1	0
42	424	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Jar	Stoneware				0	2
42	425	-	2	100	Domestic	Indefinite	Container	Lid	White Impr				0	1
42	426	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Mug	White Impr				0	1
42	427	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Dish	White Impr				0	1
42	428	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
42	429	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
42	430	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Saucer	White Impr	VB/ W HIERPANGEN (?)			0	1
42	431	-	2	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	-	Porcelain				0	5
42	432	-	2	100	Personal	Social Drugs	Closure	Stopper	Composite	/ Mccarthy/ El Dorado Br	1893		4	0
42	434	345	1	top feat	Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	Indefinite	Amber Glass				0	1
42	436	345	1	Top	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass				1	0
42	442	345	-	Top	Personal	Health	Container	Bitters Bottl	Amber Glass	Embossed lettering, insi	1884	1893	1	0
42	443	345	1	Top	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Amber Glass	"LIQUOZONE/ MANUFA	1890s		1	0
42	446	345	1	Top feat	Personal	Health	Container	Bitters Bottl	Amber Glass	no mark on this portion	1860s	1880s	0	1
42	447	345	1	top feat	Domestic	Food	Container	Worcesters	Aqua Glass	Embossed: "WORCESTER	1880	1920	1	0
42	452	345	-	Top	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl	Base: [WF] & Co/ USA; P			1	0

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
42	453	345	-	Top	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl	Shoulder, all 3 sides: (cur			1	0
42	454	345	-	Top Feat	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl	Shoulder, all 3 sides: (cur			1	0
42	456	345	1	Top	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl	"THE BAYER/ COMPANY			1	0
42	460	345	1	Top Feat	Domestic	Misc. Contai	Container	Jar	White Impr				1	0
42	464	345	1	Top Feat	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Vase	White Impr				0	1
42	468	345	1	Top Feat	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Fork	Copper-allo				1	0
42	469	345	1		Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Burner	Copper-allo				1	0
42	472	345	1		Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	1
42	484	345	-		-	-	-	-	Composite				0	28
52	087	-	19'x19		Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	Ball	Plastic				0	1
52	116	612	->	102	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl	etched/stamped:			1	0
52	117	612	->	102	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl				1	0
52	118	612	-	100	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl	Etched/stamped: "Matth 1864			1	0
52	119	612	-	100	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl				1	0
52	120	612	->	102	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl	Etched/stamped: "Matth			1	0
52	121	612	-	100	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl	Etched/stamped: "Matth			1	0
52	122	612	-	102	Personal	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl				1	0
52	124	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0
52	126	612	-	102	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0
52	127	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0
52	128	612	-	102	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			2	0
52	129	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0
52	130	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0
52	131	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0
52	132	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block, 1880 1920			1	0

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
52	133	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block,	1880	1920	0	1
52	134	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block,	1880	1920	0	1
52	143	612	-	100	Indefinite U	-	-	Tube	Colorless Gl				0	6
52	150	612	-	100	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Alcoholic-be	Black Glass				0	1
52	151	612	-	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl	"1" embossed on base			0	1
52	185	-	-		Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
52	340	-	-	19'x19'x4'	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Tube	Lead				0	1
52	348	612	Mullig	43-57"	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Copper-allo				0	1
52	439	-	1	exposure	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Mineral-wat	Colorless Gl	Etched/stamped: Ornate	1880	1920	1	0
52	444	-	-		Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Alcoholic-be	Olive Glass				1	0
52	445	-	-		Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Beer Bottle	Amber Glass	"D.W. McCARTHY/ ornat			1	0
52	466	-	-		Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Compote Di	White Impr	impressed:" T. & R. Boot	1856		1	0
52	471	-	-	exposure	Indefinite U	-	-	Handle	Non-Ferrou				1	0
52	473	-	-		Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	Ferrous				0	1
60	001	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	002	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	embossed partial letteri			0	1
60	003	514	1	100 E	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Alcoholic-be	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	004	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	3
60	005	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	"S CO/ PA" embossed			0	1
60	006	514	1	100 E	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Alcoholic-be	Olive Glass	"_J & CO." embossed ins			0	1
60	007	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	008	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	009	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	010	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	3
60	011	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Jar	Aqua Glass	"M_/PA", "_NT/_/30/_8			0	4

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	012	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Stemware	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	013	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	014	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	015	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amethyst Gl				0	1
60	016	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	017	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Syrup Bottle	Colorless Gl	"_NIA FIG SYRUP CO/_A			0	2
60	018	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	019	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	020	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	021	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	022	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl	"_ttersons __rmacy/ __			1	0
60	023	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	024	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Bowl	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	025	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Canning Jar	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	026	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Stemware	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	027	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	028	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Stemware	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	029	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass				0	1
60	030	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Syrup Bottle	Colorless Gl	"_GS"			0	1
60	031	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	4
60	032	514	1	100	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Alcoholic-be	Amber Glass				0	1
60	033	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	034	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	"_SKIRK S"			0	2
60	035	514	1	100	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	036	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	embossed "_D By/_HIRE			0	2

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	037	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	038	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	embossed " _HE CHA_"			0	1
60	039	514	1		Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	040	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Compote Di	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	041	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	042	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle/Jar	Aqua Glass				0	3
60	043	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass	"C209" embossed			0	1
60	044	514	1	100 E	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	045	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	Undefined	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	046	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Green Glass				0	2
60	047	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	048	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass	"SANED" embossed			0	1
60	049	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass	"THE/ S" embossed			0	1
60	050	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Storag	Container	Jar	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	051	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Storag	Container	Jelly Jar	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	052	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	053	514	1	100 E	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Green Glass				0	1
60	054	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	-	Bottle	Colorless Gl	"4" embossed on base			0	1
60	055	514	1	100 E	Activities	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	056	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	057	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	"T" embossed			0	1
60	058	514	1	108	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	-	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	059	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	060	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	"_NS OP/_ [H]S"			0	1
60	061	514	1	108	Personal	Food Prep/	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	"SANFORD/ 96"			0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	062	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	063	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Jar	Green Glass	"_AT NOV/ 243/ 26 67"			0	12
60	064	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Pitcher	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	065	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Amber Glass	"PD & CO" embossed; &	1875	1950/	0	1
60	066	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass	"A G CO" embossed on b	1865	1868	0	1
60	067	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	"_[N]G RES_/ T A/ ABIE"	1885-		0	2
60	068	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	"ABIET__"	1885-		0	1
60	069	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl	"_RAGRANT S[U?O?]" /			0	3
60	070	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	071	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Jar	Aqua Glass	"_ASON/ PATE_/ NOV 3	1858		0	2
60	072	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	073	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Jar	Aqua Glass				0	2
60	074	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass				0	1
60	075	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	076	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	077	514	1	113	Domestic	Heating/Lig	-	Light Bulb	Composite				0	1
60	078	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	079	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	080	514	1	113	Domestic	Indefinite	-	-	Colorless Gl				0	11
60	081	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	-	Colorless Gl				0	20
60	082	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	083	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	084	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	-	Colorless Gl	"PA[T]/ PR[E]/ P_" em			0	1
60	085	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	1
60	086	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Green Glass				0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	088	514	1	113	Personal	Writing	-	Tablet	Slate				0	6
60	089	514	1	100	Industrial	-	-	Slag	Slag				0	1
60	090	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Stopper	Cork				0	1
60	091	514	1	100	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Milk Glass				0	1
60	092	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	-	Unidentified				0	4
60	093	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	-	Unidentified				0	6
60	094	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Stopper	Cork				0	1
60	095	514	1	108	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Leather				0	3
60	096	514	1	100	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Leather				0	2
60	097	514	1	100	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Leather				0	8
60	098	514	1	100	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Composite				0	27
60	099	514	1	100 E	Personal	Indefinite	-	-	Leather				0	1
60	100	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Stopper	Cork				0	1
60	101	514	1	108	Indefinite U	-	-	-	Unidentified				2	0
60	102	514	1	108	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Leather				0	1
60	103	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Kitchen	Wet Stone	Stone				0	1
60	104	514	1	100 E	Personal	Grooming	-	Hair Comb	Plastic				0	1
60	105	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Stopper	Cork				0	1
60	106	514	1	100	Personal	Writing	-	Chalk	Chalk				0	2
60	107	514	1	100	Personal	Writing	-	Pencil	Slate				0	1
60	108	514	1	100	Activities	Commerce	-	Seal	Unidentified				0	1
60	109	514	1	100	-	-	-	-	Leather				0	4
60	110	514	1	100	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Shell				0	2
60	111	514	1	100	Undefined	-	-	Undefined	Rubber				0	1
60	112	514	1	113	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Composite				0	3

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	113	514	1	113	-	-	-	Undefined	Stone				0	1
60	114	514	1	113	Undefined	-	-	Undefined	Plastic				0	1
60	115	514	1	113	Undefined	-	-	Undefined	Plastic				0	2
60	123	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Pitcher	Colorless GI				1	0
60	125	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-water	Aqua Glass	"B" on body, large block,	1880	1920	1	0
60	135	514	1	100	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Wine Bottle	Green Glass	Applied Tag: "Fratelli Bra			1	0
60	136	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Aqua Glass	"sample bottle/ dr. kilme	1881		1	0
60	137	514	1	100	Personal	Writing	Container	Ink Bottle	Amber Glass	'CARTER'S/ 1897"			1	0
60	138	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Olive-oil Bot	Colorless GI	"WARRANTED PURE/ OLI	1880		1	0
60	139	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Mustard Bo	Colorless GI	"PACIFIC/ VINEGAR AND			1	0
60	140	514	1	108	Undefined	-	Bird	-	Colorless GI	"C"			1	0
60	141	514	1	100	Undefined	-	-	-	Amber Glass				0	1
60	142	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				1	0
60	144	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless GI				1	0
60	145	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless GI	"E R DURKEE/ & CO/ NE			1	0
60	146	514	1	100	Personal	Grooming	Container	Perfume Bo	Colorless GI				1	0
60	147	514	1	100	Personal	Grooming	Container	Vaseline Bot	Colorless GI	VASELINE			1	0
60	148	514	1	100	Industrial	-	Container	Oil Bottle	Colorless GI	"FAVORITE/ STANDARD			1	0
60	149	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless GI	Base Mark: 3 stars USA;			1	0
60	152	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Sauce Bottle	Aqua Glass	Embossed lettering: Lea	1880	1900	1	0
60	153	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Sauce Bottle	Colorless GI	Base: "HJ HEINZ CO/ B/	1890		1	0
60	154	514	1	113	Personal	Health	-	Eyeglass	Colorless GI				1	0
60	155	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless GI	"patterson's Pharmacy/			1	0
60	156	514	1	113	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Beer Bottle	Amber Glass				1	0
60	157	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless GI				1	0

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	158	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl	Base: embossed acorn o			0	1
60	159	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl	Base: embossed acorn o			0	1
60	160	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Green Glass				0	1
60	161	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Composite				0	2
60	162	514	1	100 E	Structural	-	-	Floor Tile	Ceramic				0	1
60	163	514	1	100 E	Structural	-	-	Floor Tile	Ceramic	embossed concentric cir			0	1
60	164	514	1	113	Structural	-	-	Floor Tile	Ceramic	embosed design on back			0	1
60	165	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	ROYAL IRONSTONE CHIN			0	3
60	166	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr	printed: THOMAS PURNI	1818	1890	0	2
60	167	514	1		Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Teapot	Redware	"LON__[T?]ON/ No214			0	9
60	168	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	169	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Jug	Redware				1	0
60	170	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
60	171	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Soup Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	172	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	Crown and scepter on st	1906		0	4
60	173	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Vase	White Impr				0	3
60	174	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Platter	White Impr				0	3
60	175	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	Crown; "ROYAL SEM[I] P	1930		0	2
60	176	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Misc. Contai	Container	-	Earthenwar				0	1
60	177	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Teapot Lid	White Impr				1	0
60	178	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Flowerpot	Redware	"PEDRIA POTTER" embo			0	3
60	179	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Dish	Porcelain				1	0
60	180	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Saucer	White Impr				1	0
60	181	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	Porcelain	"...nd/...E"			0	2
60	182	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	183	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Vase	Ceramic				0	1
60	184	514	1	100 E	Activities	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				0	2
60	186	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain	embossed: "BOYD'S GEN			0	9
60	187	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain	"Porcelain Lin.."			0	6
60	188	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Platter	White Impr				0	1
60	189	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
60	190	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Cup	White Impr				0	1
60	191	514	1	100	Indefinite U	-	-	Tube	Ceramic				0	1
60	192	514	1	108	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Teapot	White Impr				1	9
60	193	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	4
60	194	514	1		Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Vase	Ceramic				0	3
60	195	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Saucer	White Impr				0	6
60	196	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain	"BOYD'S GENUINE PORC			1	0
60	197	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain	embossed: "THE HERO F			1	0
60	198	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain	ornate "C F J C, at center			1	0
60	199	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Platter	White Impr				0	1
60	200	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Handle	White Impr				0	1
60	201	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain	see remarks			0	7
60	202	514	1	100	Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Jar	Opaque Wh				1	0
60	203	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Handle	White Impr				0	1
60	204	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain				0	1
60	205	514	1	?	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	206	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Jar	Opaque Wh				0	4
60	207	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
60	208	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	209	514	1	100	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Knob	Ceramic				0	1
60	210	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Undefined	Porcelain	"ND & C/ CARLSBAD CHI			0	1
60	211	514	1	100 E	Domestic	-	Decorative I	Undefined	Porcelain				0	1
60	212	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Undefined	White Impr				0	1
60	213	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	2
60	214	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	215	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
60	216	514	1	100	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Flowerpot	Redware				0	1
60	217	514	1	100 E	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				0	1
60	218	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	2
60	219	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Teapot	Redware				0	1
60	220	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Saucer	White Impr	PORCELAIN DE TERRE/ T	1880	1900	0	1
60	221	514	1	108	Domestic	Food Storag	Closure	Lid Liner	Porcelain				1	0
60	222	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	royal ironstone			0	1
60	223	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	2
60	224	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Bowl	White Impr				0	1
60	225	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Indefinite	Opaque Wh				0	0
60	226	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	Earthenwar				0	1
60	227	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Cup	White Impr				0	1
60	228	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Cup	Porcelain				0	2
60	229	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	230	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	Porcelain				0	2
60	231	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storag	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh				0	3
60	232	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Platter	White Impr				0	2
60	233	514	1	113	Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Lid	Opaque Wh				0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	234	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Bowl	White Impr				0	4
60	235	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storag	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh				0	2
60	236	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	9
60	237	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storag	Container	Jar	Stoneware				0	1
60	238	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Mug	White Impr				0	1
60	239	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Cup	Porcelain				0	1
60	240	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Platter	White Impr				0	1
60	241	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Storag	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh	"...MA..."			0	1
60	242	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	2
60	243	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Undefined	Porcelain				0	10
60	244	514	1		Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Vase	Ceramic				0	1
60	245	514	1	100	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Flowerpot	Redware				1	1
60	246	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Lid	White Impr				0	1
60	247	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	Porcelain				0	2
60	248	514	1	100	Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Cream/Cre	Opaque Wh				0	2
60	249	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	250	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	3
60	251	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Storag	Container	Jar	Stoneware				0	1
60	252	514	1	100	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Ale/Beer Bo	Stoneware				0	1
60	253	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	5
60	254	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Mug	White Impr				0	1
60	255	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	-	Undefined	Porcelain				0	2
60	256	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Kitchen	Crock	Stoneware				0	1
60	257	514	1		Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				1	0
60	258	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Creamer	Porcelain				0	5

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	259	514	1	100 E	Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Cream/Cre	Opaque Wh				1	0
60	260	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	White Impr				0	3
60	261	514	1		Personal	Toys	-	Figurine	Porcelain				1	0
60	262	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Crock	Stoneware				0	1
60	263	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	264	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Dish	White Impr	printed crown & scepter; 1906			0	1
60	265	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	266	514	1	100 E	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				0	1
60	267	514	1	100 E	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				0	1
60	268	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	-	-	White Impr				0	2
60	269	514	1	100	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Flowerpot	Redware				0	2
60	270	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	-	Pipe	White Impr				1	0
60	271	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Mug	White Impr				0	2
60	272	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	-	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	273	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	-	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	274	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh	"GENUIN_"			0	1
60	275	514	1	100	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				2	0
60	276	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	277	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh				0	1
60	278	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh	"...O FRUIT JAR COM..]"			0	1
60	279	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	280	514	1	100	Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	Porcelain				0	1
60	281	514	1	100	Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	Redware				0	1
60	282	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Jar	Chinese Bro				0	1
60	283	514	1	113	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative I	Flowerpot	Redware				0	2

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	284	514	1	113	Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	White Impr				0	2
60	285	514	1	113	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				0	1
60	286	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	Porcelain				0	1
60	287	514	1	113	Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	Ceramic				0	1
60	288	514	1	113	Indefinite U	-	-	Indefinite	Opaque Wh				0	1
60	289	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	8
60	290	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Mug	White Impr				0	1
60	291	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	Porcelain				0	3
60	292	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	293	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	294	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	295	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr				0	1
60	296	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	297	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	298	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Indefinite	White Impr				0	1
60	299	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	Porcelain				0	1
60	300	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	Porcelain				0	1
60	301	514	1	100 E	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	104
60	302	514	1	100 E	Personal	Grooming/H	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone				0	1
60	303	514	1	108	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	25
60	304	514	1	100	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	305	514	1	113	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	21
60	306	514	1	113	Faunal	Bone	Bird	-	Bone				0	5
60	307	514	1	113	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	7
60	308	514	1	100	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	3

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	309	514	1		Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	3
60	310	514	1	100	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	2
60	311	514	1	100	Faunal	Bone	Bird	-	Bone				0	1
60	312	514	1	113	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	12
60	313	514	1	100 E	Personal	Grooming/H	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone				0	1
60	314	514	1	100 E	Personal	Grooming/H	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone				0	1
60	315	514	1	113	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Shell				1	0
60	316	514	1	100 E	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Shell				0	1
60	317	514	1	113	Faunal	Shell	Shellfish	-	Shell				0	2
60	318	514	1	113	Faunal	Shell	Shellfish	-	Shell				1	0
60	319	514	1	100 E	Faunal	Shell	Shellfish	-	Shell				0	2
60	320	514	1	100	Faunal	Shell	Shellfish	-	Shell				0	8
60	321	514	1	113	Faunal	Shell	Shellfish	-	Shell				18	2
60	322	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Burner	Copper-allo				1	0
60	323	514	1	100	Industrial	-	Automotive	Battery Rod	Metal				1	0
60	324	514	1	100	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Wire	Copper-allo				0	3
60	325	514	1	100	Industrial	Hardware	Fastener	Bracket	Copper-allo				0	2
60	326	514	1	100	Industrial	Hardware	-	Chain	Copper-allo				1	0
60	327	514	1	100 E	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Rod	Copper-allo				0	1
60	328	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Closur	Closure	Cap	Ferrous				0	2
60	329	514	1	100 E	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Garter Buckl	Copper-allo				1	0
60	330	514	1	100	Domestic	Accoutreme	Decorative I	Wheel	Ferrous				0	1
60	331	514	1	108	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Iron				1	0
60	332	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	-	Cut Nail	Iron				13	3
60	333	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	335	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	2
60	336	514	1	113	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Garter Buckl	Copper-allo				1	0
60	337	514	1	108	Structural	Hardware	-	Nail	Iron				0	2
60	338	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Sheet Metal	Iron				0	10
60	339	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Ring	Ferrous				0	1
60	341	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Non-Ferrou				0	2
60	342	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Strap	Iron				0	2
60	343	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Iron				46	33
60	344	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Burner	Copper-allo				1	0
60	345	514	1	100	Industrial	-	-	Strap	Ferrous				0	9
60	346	514	1	100	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Bracket	Ferrous				0	2
60	347	514	1	100	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Bracket	Ferrous				0	1
60	349	514	1	108	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Wire	Ferrous				0	2
60	350	514	1	100	Activities	Ammunition	-	Casing	Copper-allo				1	0
60	351	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Closur	Closure	Cap	Ferrous				1	0
60	352	514	1	100	Domestic	Misc. Metal	-	Knob	Copper-allo				1	0
60	353	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Sheet Metal	Copper-allo				0	2
60	354	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Copper-allo				1	0
60	355	514	1	100	Domestic	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Non-Ferrou				0	1
60	356	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Copper-allo				0	1
60	357	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous		1840		0	1
60	358	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	14
60	359	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	13
60	360	514	1	113	Personal	Toys	-	Model Train	Ferrous				1	0
60	361	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Ferrous				0	122

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	362	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Ferrous				0	115
60	363	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Wire	Copper-allo				0	2
60	364	514	1	100	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Bracket	Iron				0	1
60	365	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Nail	Iron				0	20
60	366	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Rod	Lead				0	2
60	367	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Wire	Copper-allo				0	1
60	368	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Metal				0	2
60	369	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Ferrous				0	30
60	370	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Can	Ferrous				0	7
60	371	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	28
60	372	514	1	108	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Tack	Non-Ferrou				1	0
60	373	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	-	Copper-allo				0	1
60	374	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	3
60	375	514	1	100	Indefinite U	-	Fastener	Indefinite	Composite				0	1
60	376	514	1	100 E	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Iron				0	4
60	377	514	1	108	Activities	Ammunition	-	Bullet	Lead				1	0
60	378	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	5
60	379	514	1	100	Industrial	Misc. Metal	-	Bracket	Ferrous				0	2
60	380	514	1	100	Domestic	Accoutreme	Decorative I	-	Copper-allo				1	0
60	381	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Iron				0	1
60	382	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Iron				0	1
60	383	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Iron				0	16
60	384	514	1	100 E	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Iron				25	36
60	385	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Iron				57	44
60	386	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Indefinite	Iron				0	36

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	387	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	Wheel	Ferrous				1	0
60	388	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	-	Ferrous				0	50
60	389	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	4
60	390	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	-	Ferrous				0	1
60	391	514	1	100	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	1
60	392	514	1	100 E	Industrial	Hardware	Fastener	Strap	Ferrous				0	2
60	393	514	1	100	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous				4	0
60	394	514	1	100	Structural	Misc. Metal	-	Screen	Ferrous				0	2
60	395	514	1	108	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous				14	0
60	396	514	1	100 E	Industrial	-	-	Pipe	Ferrous				0	1
60	397	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	-	Ferrous				0	1
60	398	612	Mullig	43"-57"	Personal	Misc. Closur	-	Purse	Copper-allo				0	1
60	399	514	1	100	Personal	Accoutreme	Fastener	Button	Brass				1	0
60	400	514	1	113	Industrial	-	Fastener	Indefinite	Copper-allo				1	0
60	401	514	1	113	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous				1	6
60	402	514	1	113	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous				12	23
60	403	514	1	113	Domestic	Furnishings	-	Window	Ferrous				0	2
60	404	514	1	113	Domestic	Misc. Contai	Container	Handle	Ferrous				1	0
60	405	514	1	113	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Nail	Ferrous				0	2
60	406	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	3
60	407	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Can	Ferrous				0	5
60	408	514	1	113	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Staple	Ferrous				1	0
60	409	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Closur	Closure	Cap	Ferrous				0	1
60	410	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Closur	Closure	Cap	Ferrous				0	1
60	411	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Closur	Closure	Cap	Copper-allo				0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	412	514	1	113	Indefinite U	Misc. Metal	-	-	Copper-allo				0	2
60	413	514	1	113	Structural	Misc. Metal	-	Strap	Ferrous				0	7
60	414	514	1	113	Domestic	Cleaning	Toiletry	Basin	Composite				0	3
60	415	514	1	113	Industrial	Hardware	-	Chain	Iron				0	1
60	416	514	1	113	Domestic	Food Prep/	-	Spoon	Ferrous				0	1
60	433	-	1	100 W	Personal	Grooming	Container	Shoe-polish	Aqua Glass	"FRANK/ MILLERS/ CRO	1838		1	0
60	435	514	1	100 W	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				1	0
60	437	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	438	514	1	100 W	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	Ornate W & S (or S & W)	1870s	1903	1	0
60	440	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Soda-pop B	Aqua Glass	B, block embossed letter	1880	1910s	1	0
60	441	514	1	100 W	Personal	Social Drugs	Container	Alcoholic-be	Olive Glass		1820		1	0
60	448	514	1	100 W	Personal	Health	Container	Medicine B	Colorless Gl	"...TRAL DRUG STORE/ ...			0	1
60	449	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Food Stora	Container	Canning Jar	Aqua Glass	embossed on base: "PAT	1867		0	1
60	450	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Grooming/H	Container	Vaseline Bot	Colorless Gl	'CHESEBROUGH MFG. C	1880		1	0
60	451	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Grooming/H	Container	Vaseline Bot	Colorless Gl	'CHESEBROUGH MFG. C	1880		1	0
60	455	514	1	100 W	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl				1	0
60	457	514	1	100 W	Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				1	0
60	458	514	1	100 W	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	459	-	1	Top Feat	Domestic	Misc. Contai	Container	Jar	Porcelain				1	0
60	461	514	1	100 W	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain				0	2
60	462	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Saucer	White Impr	Green printed mark: cro	1907		0	1
60	463	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Food Stora	Closure	Lid Liner	Opaque Wh	Boyds Porcelain Lining/			0	13
60	465	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Plate	White Impr	Crown and scepter: "roy	1906		0	1
60	467	514	1	100 W	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Spoon	Copper-allo				1	0
60	470	514	1	100 W	Personal	Toys	-	Train	Ferrous				1	0

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	474	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	475	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				1	0
60	476	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				1	0
60	477	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	478	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	479	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	480	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	481	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	482	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	483	514	1	100 W	Faunal	Bone	Animal	-	Bone				0	1
60	486	514	1	100	Personal	Grooming/H	-	Toothbrush	Ivory				1	0
60	487	514	1	100 West	Personal	Grooming/H	-	false teeth	Composite				1	0
60	488	514	1	113	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Blue Glass	ornate WJB; "Wm J BRY			1	0
60	490	514	1	108	Personal	-	Decorative I	Riding Crop	Copper-allo				1	0
60	491	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Cup	Porcelain				0	1
60	492	514	1	100 E	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	"DR MILES RESTORATIVE	1881	1979	0	0
60	493	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Bowl	White Impr	base mark, printed: "...E	1880	1900	0	3
60	494	514	1	108	Domestic	Food Prep/	Teaset	Teapot	Porcelain	impressed "H&Co"	1887	1932	1	0
60	496	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	497	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass				0	1
60	498	514	1	100	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	499	514	1	100	Structural	-	-	Window	Colorless Gl				0	28
60	500	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Indefinite	Pink Glass				0	1
60	501	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	502	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Dish	Colorless Gl				0	9

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	503	514	1	100	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	504	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Serving	Bowl	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	505	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	506	514	1	100	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	11
60	507	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Storag	Container	Jar	Aqua Glass	embossed lettering: "MA			0	3
60	508	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Green Glass				0	5
60	509	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass	"..URE"			0	1
60	510	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	embossed "H"			0	1
60	511	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Storag	Container	Canning Jar	Aqua Glass				0	3
60	512	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	embossed: ".. MAKES/ ..			0	1
60	513	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl	" ...VE/ ...FR"			0	1
60	514	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	6
60	515	514	1	100	Structural	-	-	Window	Colorless Gl				0	151
60	516	514	1	108	Structural	-	-	Window	Colorless Gl				0	7
60	517	514	1	100 E	Structural	-	-	Window	Colorless Gl				0	12
60	518	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	519	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	520	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Indefinite	-	-	Colorless Gl				0	17
60	521	514	1	100	Domestic	Indefinite	-	-	Colorless Gl				0	2
60	522	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless Gl				0	18
60	523	514	1	100 E	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Aqua Glass	"...YNE'S/ ...MIFUGE../ ..	1830	1930	0	1
60	524	514	1	100	Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Vaseline Bot	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	525	514	1	100	Domestic	Misc. Contai	Container	Vase	Colorless Gl				0	1
60	526	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	-	Colorless Gl				0	6
60	527	514	1	108	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Gl				0	7

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
60	528	514	1	100	Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless GI	...RES IMPROV../ ..ROOT			0	1
60	529	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI				0	1
60	530	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Storang	Container	Canning Jar	Aqua Glass	embossed "17" on base			0	1
60	531	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI				0	33
60	532	514	1	108	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle/Jar	Aqua Glass				0	10
60	533	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	-	-	-	Colorless GI				0	1
60	534	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Green Glass				0	3
60	535	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI				0	11
60	536	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless GI				0	41
60	537	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Aqua Glass				0	12
60	538	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Amber Glass				0	5
60	539	514	1	113	Structural	-	-	Window	Colorless GI				0	31
60	540	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI				0	25
60	541	514	1	100	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless GI				0	17
60	542	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle/Jar	Colorless GI				0	1
60	543	514	1	100	Domestic	Food Prep/	Drinking Ves	Tumbler	Colorless GI				0	1
60	544	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI				0	1
60	545	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI	Fl [G]?			0	1
60	546	514	1	100	Domestic	Heating/Lig	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless GI				0	4
60	547	514	1	100 E	Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Saucer	Colorless GI				0	1
60	548	514	1	100 E	Indefinite U	-	-	-	Colorless GI				0	1
60	549	514	1	100	Indefinite U	Misc. Contai	Container	Bottle	Colorless GI				0	1
60	550	514	1	100 E	Structural	-	-	Window	Colorless GI				0	14
N/A	334	-	-		Structural	-	-	Pipe	Copper-allo				1	0
N/A	485	-	-		Personal	Grooming/H	Container	Toothpaste	White Impr	"CHERRY TOOTH PASTE		1898	0	1

Accession No.	Catal	Lot	Feature	Layer	Description	Description	Description	Description	Material	Mark	Begin	End D	Whole Ct.	Frag Ct.
N/A	489	-	-		Personal	Health	Container	Pharmaceut	Colorless Gl	"The Holden Drug Co." "			1	0
N/A	495	-	-		Domestic	Food Prep/	Tableware	Teapot	Stoneware				1	0