

AD-A124 524

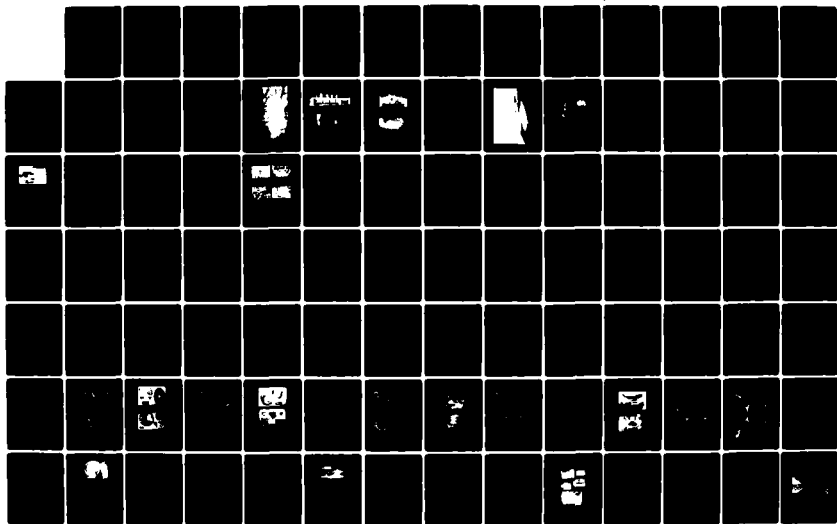
EXCAVATION OF THE FOOTE SITE DUMP (10-AA-96)(U) IDAHO
UNIV MOSCOW LAB OF ANTHROPOLOGY T W JONES 1982
DACW68-81-C-0015

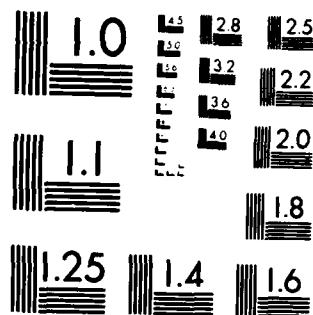
1/2

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 5/6

NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963 A

2

ADA 124524

EXCAVATION OF THE FOOTE SITE DUMP (10-AA-96)

by

Timothy W. Jones



DTIC FILE COPY

This document has been approved
for public release and sale; its
distribution is unlimited.

DTIC
ELECTE

FEB 16 1983

E

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH MANUSCRIPT SERIES, NO. 68

83 02 015 078

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)	
1. AUTHOR(s)	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. REPORT DATE	4. REPORT TYPE AND PERIOD COVERED
	AD-A124524		
5. TITLE (and Subtitle)	6. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED		
Excavation of the Foote Site Dump (10-11-96)	Final Report		
7. AUTHOR(s)	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)		
Timothy W. Jones	DACT-10-01-0-0015		
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS		
Laboratory of Anthropology University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho 83243			
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS	12. REPORT DATE		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District Bldg. 602, City-County Airport Walla Walla, WA 99362	1981		
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)	13. NUMBER OF PAGES		
	156		
	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)		
	Unclassified		
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)			
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited			
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)			
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)			
Mary Mallock Foote Lucky Peak Dam Arthur De Wint Foote Boise River drainage historic dump site			
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)			
A report on the recovery of the archaeological remains of a trash dump associated with the historic Foote house site located near Boise, Idaho. The recovered artifact collection is large and varied, and represents a site type and period rarely excavated. Because all of the trash dump was removed, no further management recommendations were considered necessary for this feature. However, the possibility of additional trash dumps in the vicinity of the Foote House site warrants the need for observation on any form of below surface excavation.			

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473

EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

EXCAVATION OF THE FOOTE SITE DUMP (10-AA-96)

by

Timothy W. Jones



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH MANUSCRIPT SERIES, NO. 68

Laboratory of Anthropology

University of Idaho

Moscow

1982

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	☒
DTIC TAB	☐
Unannounced	☐
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A	

ABSTRACT

In the winter of 1980-81 the University of Idaho recovered the archaeological remains of a trash dump which was part of the historic Foote House site near Boise, Idaho. This site is located on U.S. Corps of Engineers land associated with the Lucky Peak Dam. The feature was exposed during road construction and subsequently discovered by vandals who began to disturb the feature. It was determined that the feature could not be reasonably protected so the decision was made to completely remove it.

The excavation was conducted in 1 m square units and 10 cm levels. A total of 50-60 m² of fill was removed. It was found that the trash had been deposited in a ravine over which a road used by the site inhabitants had been constructed. Thousands of glass, ceramic, metal, and other artifacts deposited from 1885-1889, remnants of the Foote family occupation, were recovered.

Though this trash dump has been fully excavated the possibility of similar trash dumps and other cultural features around the Foote House site does exist. The U.S. Corps of Engineers is aware of this possibility and maintain a policy of avoiding impact on this and other types of cultural resources in the area. They have fully met their obligations to the protection of this trash dump feature since all cultural resources associated with it were recovered and further adverse impact on it is impossible.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are numerous individuals who helped in the completion of this project but the most important are those crew members who excavated under very difficult winter conditions. These individuals include Jesse Britton, Everett Clark, James Huntley, Nancy Johnston, Robbin Johnston, Dale Martin, Ellen O'Brien, Lois Palmgren, Barry Stevens, and Karen Swanson. Special thanks to LeRoy V. Allen, Corps of Engineers, the personnel at Lucky Peak Dam, and Roderick Sprague, Principal Investigator; for their support and effort.

Technical information on the ceramics was written by Keith Landreth. Michael Pfeiffer provided the information on clay pipes. I would like to thank Claire Worth for her secretarial work and Pam Ligget and Heidi Meade for the drafting of the artifacts. Melissa Heitland Lee and Priscilla Wegars proved invaluable in finalizing the illustrations. Catherine Lubben, Publications Assistant, did the typing and putting together of the final manuscript.

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACTS.	Page iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
The Problem.	1
The Physical Environment	4
Geology.	4
Climate.	4
Ecology.	4
History.	5
Local History.	5
Euroamerican Occupation of the Foote House Site.	6
Mary Hallock and Arthur De Wint Foote.	10
Previous Work.	13
2. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES	15
The Excavation	15
Laboratory Analysis and Curation	15
3. THE TRASH DUMP	19
The Feature Formation.	19
The Artifacts.	23
Glass.	23
Ceramics	59
Metal.	77
The Cans	77
Other Artifacts.	85

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

The Site as a Remnant of an Historic Occupation.	85
Feature Use.	85
Temporal Periods of Feature Use.	85
Site Use and Occupant Attitudes.	90
4. RECOMMENDATIONS.	97
REFERENCES CITED	99
APPENDICES	
A. REPORT OF TEST EXCAVATIONS AT MARY H. FOOTE HOUSE by T. J. Green	103
B. ARTIFACT INVENTORY.	109
C. CLAY TABACCO PIPES FROM THE FOOTE HOUSE DUMP, 10-AA-96 by Michael A. Pfeiffer	153

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig.	Page
1. Physiographic map of southern Idaho	2
2. Map of the Foote House site area.	3
3. The Foote House and outbuildings/Foote family occupation. . . .	7
4. Views of the Foote House, 10-AA-96.	8
5. The Foote House, 10-AA-96	9
6. Foote House, 1945, in ruins	11
7. Mary Hallock Foote and Arthur De Wint Foote	12
8. Units excavated at the Foote House Dump	16
9. The trash dump during excavation.	17
10. General stratigraphic profile of the ravine, looking south. . .	20
11. Stratigraphic profiles of the ravine, looking east.	21
12. Ravine fills.	22
13. Bottle types.	25
14. Bottle types.	28
15. Bottle types.	29
16. Bottle types.	31
17. Bottle types.	33
18. Bottle and jar types.	35
19. Bottle and jar types.	37
20. Bottle types.	38
21. Other glass vessel types.	40
22. Food Types.	42
23. Condiment types	43

Fig.	Page
24. Condiment type.	45
25. Canning types	47
26. Alcohol types	48
27. Wine bottles.	50
28. Miscellaneous bottles	51
29. Miscellaneous bottles	53
30. Drinking vessels.	55
31. Stemmedware and mugs.	57
32. Containment vessels	58
33. Assorted earthenware.	61
34. Earthenware vessels	62
35. Ceramic vessel potter's marks	63
36. Ceramic vessels	64
37. Assorted earthenware.	66
38. Handpainted polychrome Oriental ceramics.	67
39. Plates.	68
40. Ceramics.	70
41. Ceramic bowls	71
42. Tureens	72
43. Porcelain	73
44. Stoneware vessels	75
45. Miscellaneous artifacts	79
46. Can varieties	83
47. Number of can cap sizes	84
48. Foote house and New York canals	87
49. Time line of Bottles.	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Minimum number of ceramic vessels found in the Foote Dump excavation.	76
2. Headstamps on cartridges and shotgun shell bases.	78
3. Minimum number of cans and their sizes.	80
4. Production of wire and cut nails in North America from 1886 until 1913	90
5. Number and percentage of cut and wire nails in each level of the Foote Dump excavation	91
6. Comparison of earthen ware, porcelain, and stoneware vessels from Idaho City, Silcott, and Foote Dump.	94
7. Comparison of transferprint ware vessels to plain whiteware vessels from Idaho City, Silcott, and Foote Dump.	94

1. INTRODUCTION

The Problem

Archaeological work entailed in this project consisted of excavation of a trash dump at the Foote House site which is located approximately 10 mi. east-northeast of Boise, Idaho (Fig. 1). According to historic documentation the site was occupied by the Foote family from 1885-1889 with an earlier occupation by a miner named Lytell. Previous archaeological work has shown that two additional site occupations occurred in the 1890s and 1910s (Knudson, Jones, and Sappington 1981).

In 1978 the University of Idaho conducted test excavations at the Foote Site for the Corps of Engineers. These tests were to determine what intact cultural resources remained. Historic features were the stone foundation of the original Foote House and a thin trash deposit along a slope north of the Foote House (Fig. 2). This thin trash deposit was at that time presumed to be the only trash dump location at the site.

A number of dirt roads exist near the Foote House allowing visitor access to the site and the Boise River near the site. In mid-1980 the Corps of Engineers closed one of these roads by digging trenches across it. One trench exposed part of a previously undiscovered trash dump. Bottle hunters found the dump and began digging into it. The Corps discovered one of these bottle hunters and confiscated the material found. These artifacts were presented to the State Historic Preservation Officer and determined to date from the 1880s, the time period of the Foote family occupation.

The Corps determined that they could not protect the feature and contracted with the Idaho State Historical Society to clean up the bottle hunter disturbance and determine the depth and extent of the trash dump. Excavation of a 2 m² test unit and a series of auger tests showed that the feature was a ravine dump with an areal extent of at least 50 to 60 m² and a trash deposit about 50 cm thick. With the size, depth, and nature of the feature determined the Corps decided on complete excavation.

The Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, was contracted to completely excavate the trash dump under contract No. DACW68-81-C-0015 with Roderick Sprague as Principal Investigator and the author as field director. Excavation was conducted from 20 October through 16 December 1980. The following is a description of the excavations and the artifacts found.

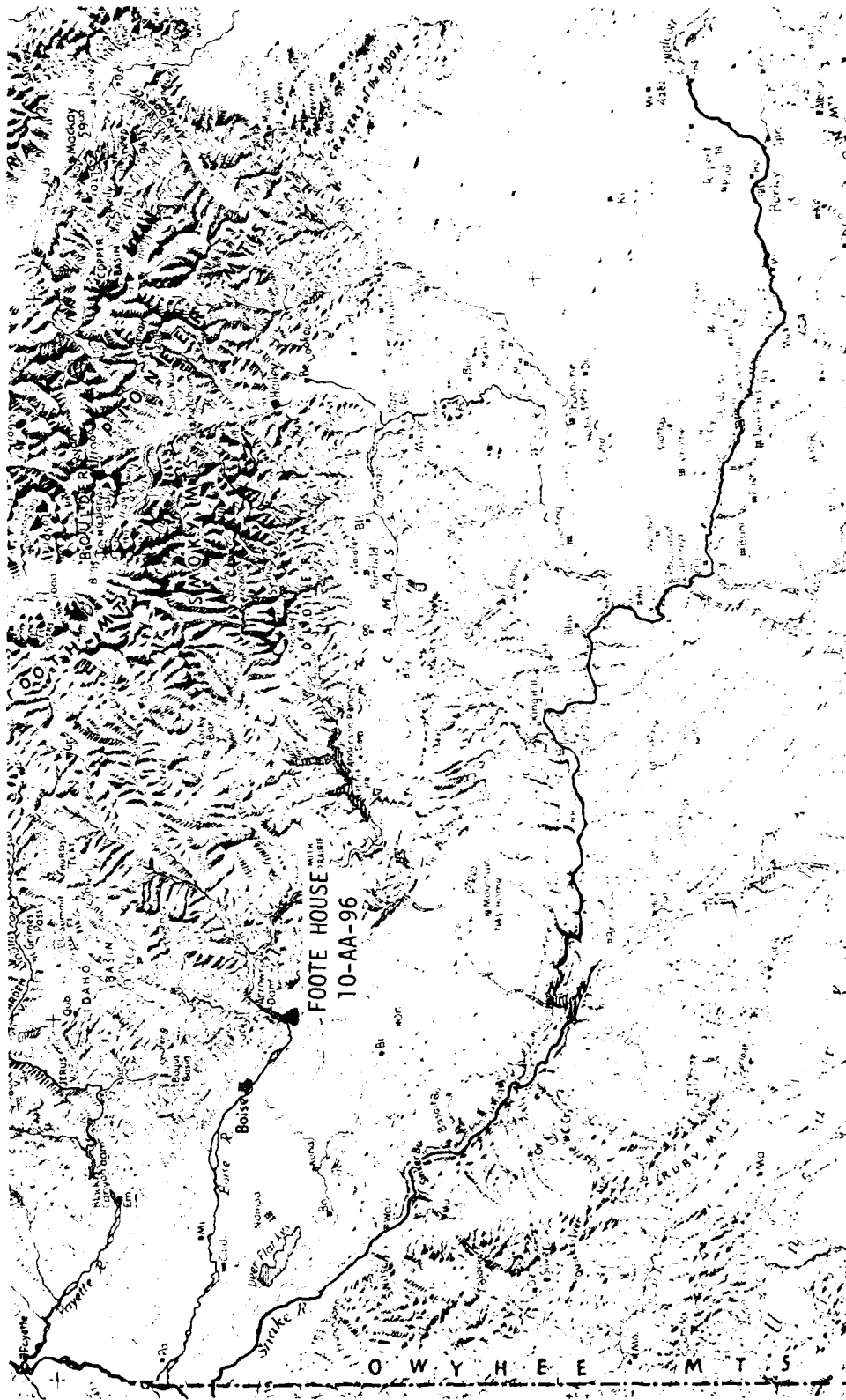


Fig. 1. Physiographic map of southern Idaho, noting the location of the Foote House site (10-AA-96).

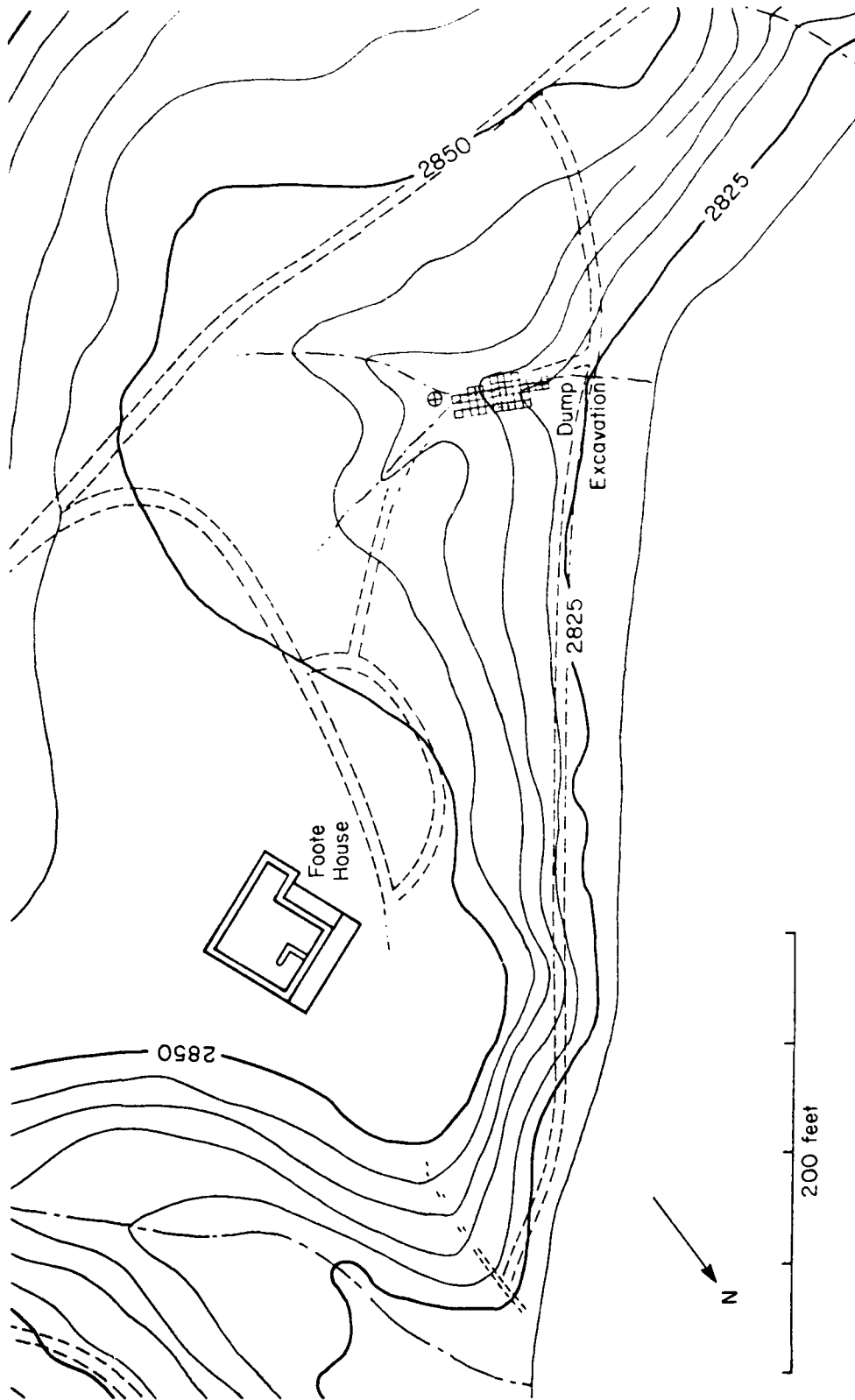


Fig. 2. Map of the Foote House site area with the location of the Foote House and Dump Excavation.

The Physical Environment

Geology

The oldest rocks in the Foote House site area are those of the cretaceous Idaho Batholith (Bennett 1974:7). This batholith forms the mountains of the Boise fronts and its erosion has produced many of the landforms and gravels found in the area (Savage 1958:23). A later and important formation in the area is the sedimentary Idaho Formation. This formation consists of fluviatile deposits of clay, sand, silt, volcanic ash, and gravel (Savage 1958:41).

The quaternary geological history begins with basalt flows during the late Pleistocene. These flows, the Snake River Eruptures, form the bedrock of the Foote site (Sappington 1981). Later during the Pleistocene valley glaciers in central Idaho began to melt producing sedimentary deposits. These deposits in the vicinity of the Foote House site are known as the Ten Mile Gravels. Erosions of the Ten Mile Gravels along with erosion caused by the Boise River backing up from pluvial lakes have formed the major landforms in the area (Savage 1958:41).

Climate

The Boise area exhibits a typical upland continental climate in the summer. During most winters there are alternating periods of cloudy or stormy weather and mild weather. Air masses from the Pacific are a major influence for this variable winter weather (Ada Council of Governments 1974:17).

The summer usually maintains warm but not excessively hot temperatures. A few days in August or July will reach 100°F (38°C) or higher but most nights are cool with the temperature rapidly dropping after sunset. Winters are generally mild though cold periods do occur maintaining temperatures below 0°F (-18°C) for a number of days (Ada Council of Governments 1974:17).

Most precipitation occurs in the winter with the amount of summer precipitation well below that of the winter months. The greatest amount of precipitation generally occurs in December and the least in July and August. Snowfall occurs throughout the year with August being the only month recorded since 1884 without even a trace. The greatest amount of snowfall occurs in January (United States Department of Commerce Weather Bureau 1941; United States Department of Commerce 1978).

Ecology

The Foote House site is located at the convergence of three habitat types. These habitats are associated with the three topographic areas near the Foote house site. These are; the Desert from the site south, the

Foothills from the site north, and the Boise River Flood Plain a few yards west of the site (Ada Council of Governments 1974). Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site is predominantly big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and low sagebrush (*A. arbuscula*) interspersed with grasses including blue bunch wheat grass (*Agropyron spicatum*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*), and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*). Vegetation in the river bottom includes rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nausesus*), hopsage (*Striplax spinosa*), and willows (*Salix amygdaloises*) (Caldwell 1974:12-13). Mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbits, a variety of rodents, and sage and sharp-tailed grouse inhabit the area (Caldwell 1974:18-19).

History

Local History

The first documented Euroamericans arrived in the Boise area in 1811 as part of the Astorian party. This group, representing the Pacific Fur Company, and lead by Wilson Hunt, had come to trap beaver (Rollins 1935). In 1813 the Pacific Fur Company established a trapping post at the mouth of the Boise River but was wiped out by natives the following year (Rollins 1935).

Further trapping expeditions were not attempted until 1818 when Alexander Mackenzie, representing the British Northwest Company, made his first excursion into the area. Mackenzie led seasonal expeditions until 1821 when the Northwest Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company (Cline 1963:97-98). After this the Hudson's Bay Company financed a series of yearly trapping expeditions continuing into the 1850s.

In 1834 Captain Benjamin Bonneville led an expedition into the Northwest with Washington Irving as biographer. Publishing the accounts of this venture in *Adventures of Captain Bonneville* Irving stimulated American interest in the Oregon country (Johansen 1967:141). Starting in the late 1830s and continuing into the 1850s numerous Americans pushed through the Boise area on the Oregon Trail.

In 1862 gold was discovered in the Boise Basin. Thousands of miners poured into the area marking the beginning of permanent Euroamerican settlement (Neil 1954:4). This influx of miners was met with resistance by the natives and in June 1863 Fort Boise was established to protect the growing Euroamerican population (Hart 1963:48). Boise City was established near the fort a few days later. In its early years it grew as a commercial center for the Boise Basin mining area. In the mid-1860s the population peaked at about 2000 (Jones 1980:4). By 1870 the population had dropped to 995 (U.S. Census 1870).

Though the railroad did not arrive until 1887 (Bird 1934:252-3) Boise City prospered as a trade center for area farmers and ranchers, travelers on the Oregon Trail, the Boise Basin and Owyhee mines, and Fort Boise. The city grew steadily and by 1920 had a population of 21,393 (U.S. Census 1920)

with an additional economic base of lumber. Today, Boise City is an urban center with a population of over 100,000.

Euroamerican Occupation at the Foote House Site

Euroamerican history in the immediate vicinity of the Foote House site begins in 1864 with the construction of a tollroad from Boise to Idaho City in the Boise Basin. Between 1863 and the 1870s placer mining was conducted in the area (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1974:IV-3).

The first documented Euroamerican occupation at the site was by a miner named Lytell (Paul 1972:295). He built a small frame cabin which would be used by later site occupants (Fig. 3). When he built the cabin and how long he occupied it is unknown.

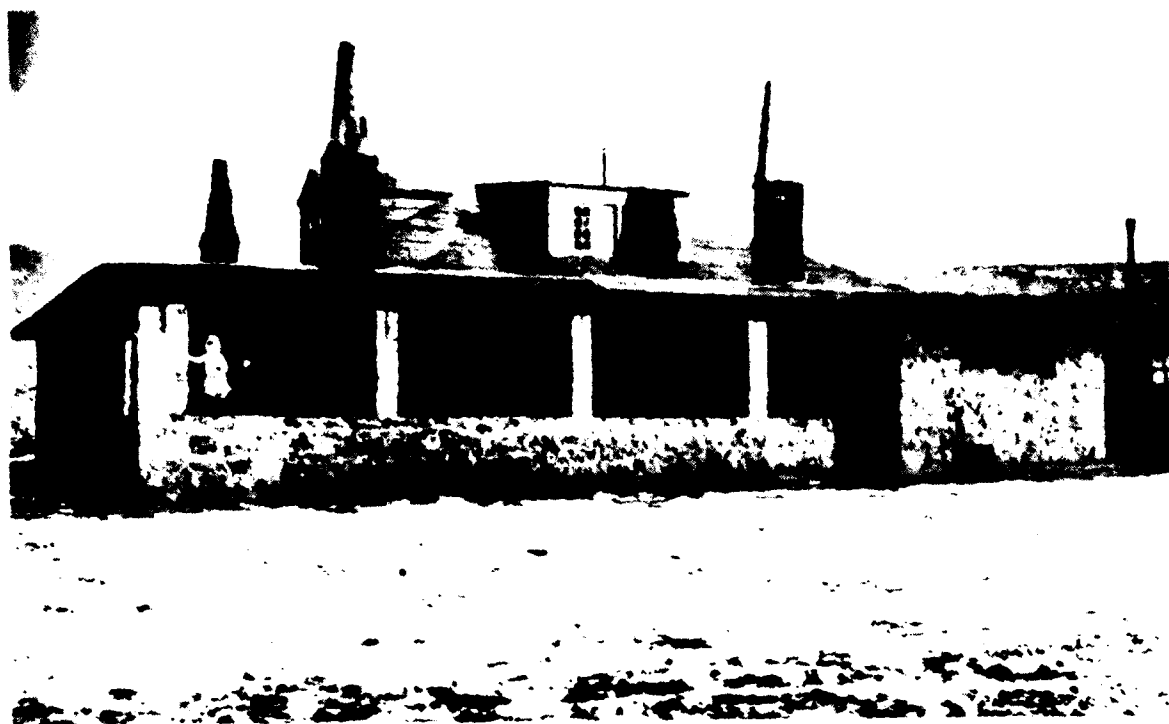
In December 1882 Arthur De Wint Foote acquired the parcel of land on which the Lytell house was located (Ada County Deed Record 9 1883:444). Arthur Foote had come to Idaho as Chief Engineer of the Idaho Land and Irrigation Company to construct an irrigation system. In the summer of 1885 the Foote family and two workers moved to the site area to save money and to get out of Boise. They built a stone house on the site that winter, 1885-1886 (Fig. 4a). The house served mainly as a private dwelling though one room served as an office for the irrigation company. The Foote family, Arthur, Mary, their two children, and a third child born at the house, lived in the house with an English governess-tutor, a Chinese cook, and a local girl who worked as a nurse after the third child was born. During the early years of the Foote family occupation there were two additional site occupants, Harry Tompkins and Andrew Wiley, both engineers working for Arthur (Paul 1972:282). The Foote family remained at the site until 1889 when the family moved to Boise City. In August 1892 the Footes sold the house and land to Mary E. Johnston (Ada County Deed Book 2 1892:340).

Evidence of a second and third occupation of the stone house is provided by historical and archaeological data. The second occupation of the house occurred in the 1890s. Photographic evidence of this occupation shows structural changes which would have been made by occupants after the Foote family moved out (Knudson, Jones, and Sappington 1981). Figs. 3 and 4a show the house just after construction and during the Foote family occupation. A 1900 photograph (Fig. 5a) shows that by that date the iron stacks on the chimneys are gone, the southwest chimney has collapsed, and the southeast chimney has been painted white. An undated photograph (Fig. 4b) shows the house during an undocumented occupation. The undated photograph shows the iron stacks missing from the southeast and northeast chimneys, the southeast chimney painted white, and the southwest chimney still intact. This shows that the photograph predates 1900. These facts suggest that this photograph is of a second house occupation dating in the 1890s.

The validity of a second stone house occupation is substantiated by an analysis of artifacts recovered from test excavations in 1977. A time line of artifact manufacturing dates showed an early occupation from 1881-1900. There was some evidence of this archaeologically determined occupation,



Fig. 3. The Foote House and outbuildings during the Foote family occupation looking south. The Lytell cabin is on the far left (Idaho State Historical Society).



a



b

Fig. 4. Views of the Foote House, 110-AA-96. a, the storehouse just after construction in the winter of 1885-86, looking northeast (Idaho State Historical Society, photograph No. 2505-A); b, 10-AA-96 in the 1890s during the second stonehouse occupation, looking northwest (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 68-57.68).

*a**b*

Fig. 5. The Foote House, 10-AA-96. *a*, the Foote House in 1900, looking northeast (Idaho State Historical Society, photograph No. 2505-B); *b*, the Foote House dating 1910-1920 showing the reconstructed southwest chimney, looking north (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 70-10.267).

1881-1900, could be split into two periods, an 1880s and a late 1890s occupation.

Photographic evidence of a third stone house occupation is provided by comparison of the 1900 photograph (Fig. 4b) and one dating 1910-1920 (Fig. 5b). The 1910 to 1920 photograph shows that the southwest chimney has been rebuilt and the iron stack put back on after it had totally deteriorated by 1900. A time line of artifact manufacturing dates from the 1977 test excavations showed a distinct occupation dating 1902-1915. This correlates well with the photographic evidence. Who stayed in the house during the second and third occupation is not known. The 1890s occupation may have been by Mary E. Johnston who bought the house in 1892. The third occupation may have been workers on the Boise Reclamation Project which began in 1905. This project culminated in the construction of Arrowrock Dam in 1915 (Beal and Wells 1959 (2):184).

There is no evidence of further occupation after 1920. The house was probably abandoned and by 1945 it was in ruins with only a few walls standing (Fig. 6).

Mary Hallock and Arthur De Wint Foote

Both Mary and Arthur Foote (Fig. 7) were born and raised in the eastern United States. They also received their education in well recognized eastern institutions. This background so engrained them in eastern ways and concepts that they attempted to maintain these ways and concepts for the remainder of their lives.

Mary Hallock Foote was a noted illustrator and author in the late 1800s and early 1900s. She was known for her realistic portrayals, in both pictures and words, of the expanding west (Quinn 1971:645; Paul 1972:1).

Mary was raised and educated in the East, Pennsylvania and New York, and received training and developed her writing and illustration skills at the Cooper Institute in New York City. During her education in New York City she participated in the intellectual and cultural circles of the day. By the early 1870s she was working as a professional illustrator for famous literary figures such as Longfellow and Whittier (Paul 1976:6).

Mary's first professional writing began in 1878 shortly after she moved west to New Almaden, California. Her eastern connection for publishing her writings and illustrations was Richard Watson Gilder, himself a literary figure of the times. Her early works and some of her later works appeared in important period literary periodicals such as *Scribner's Monthly*, *St. Nicholas Magazine*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and *Century Magazine*. Her first novel, *The Led-Horse Claim: A Romance of a Mining Camp*, was published in 1883 and was a success (Davidson 1939:47).

She wrote four novels and nine short stories based on her stay in the Boise area. One novel, *The Chosen Valley* (1892), is based on life at the Foote House Site. Another novel, *The Desert and the Sown* (1902), uses Fort Boise as the background setting.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration was adjusted to 10⁸ cells/ml. The cells were then mixed with the plant tissue and incubated for 24 h at 28 °C. The plant tissue was then cultured on the selective medium. The transformation efficiency was determined as the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data are the mean $\pm$ SD of three independent experiments.



Fig. 7. Mary Hallock Foote and Arthur De Wint Foote. From "A Victorian Gentlewoman in the Far West," edited by Rodman W. Paul, facing page 1.

Arthur De Wint Foote was born into a prominent Quaker family in Connecticut (Paul 1972:10). He received his engineering training at Yale's Sheffield Scientific School (Foote 1934:1449). Arthur was an engineer noted for his imagination and pioneering efforts. He developed a number of innovative mining and irrigation techniques and accompanying machinery. His most noted work occurred while he was supervisor at the North Star Mines in Grass Valley, California.

With their background the Footes could have easily fit into the "finest eastern social circles." Still Arthur's best job prospects were in the western United States and Mary felt compelled to remain with her husband. The Footes attempted to maintain an eastern lifestyle and even tried to keep abreast of the changes in such a lifestyle by keeping in communication with friends back east (Paul 1972:9). Mary found most western women to be dowdy and dull. Arthur saw many western men as dishonest and crude. They saw that the best way to maintain their desired lifestyle was to keep themselves isolated from the "western element." This is partly why they moved 10 mi. out of Boise in 1885.

Previous Work

There were two previous archaeological excavations at the Foote house site. The first was a series of nine test units in 1977. The second was a test unit excavated in the trash dump a few months before full excavation of the trash dump was begun.

In 1977 test excavations were conducted around the Foote House remains and on a slope north of the house remains where a trash dump was believed to have existed (Knudson, Jones and Sappington 1981). These tests were conducted to evaluate the condition of archaeological resources which would be impacted by the construction of a second water outlet for the Lucky Peak Dam. Seven test pits excavated around the house foundation showed that some of the area had been disturbed though generally much of the archaeological resources were still intact. Two test pits excavated on a slope north of the house remains revealed a light deposition of trash only 10 cm thick (Knudson, Jones and Sappington 1981). The amount of artifacts on this slope was not sufficient to represent the volume of trash which should have been produced by the site occupants.

In the summer of 1980 the Corps of Engineers closed a dirt road near the Foote House remains by digging a ditch across it. One of these ditches exposed part of a trash dump. Bottle hunters found this exposed area and dug into the dump. The Corps of Engineers confiscated the material and found that it dated from the period of occupation by the Foote family. The Corps determined that they could not protect the site and contracted with the Idaho State Historical Society to determine the size, depth, and nature of the archaeological resource (Appendix A).

In September 1980 a 2 m² unit was placed over the bottle hunter's hole and excavated. The unit was excavated in level 10 cm units using the northeast corner as a point for vertical control. Augering was used to determine the extent of the deposit. The artifact deposit was found to be 50-60 cm thick with 40 cm of sands, small gravels, and aeolian deposits on top. Numerous river worn cobbles were also found in the deposit. The deposit appeared to be considerably wider east-west than north-south and covered at least 50-60 m². An inventory of artifacts recovered during test excavations is presented in Appendix A.

2. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The Excavation

Since the Corps could not protect the feature, complete excavation was deemed necessary. The exact extent of the trash dump was not known therefore the plan for excavation had to be flexible.

Test excavation and augering by the Idaho State Historical Society had shown that the gully, filled with trash and rocks, measured east-west 8-11 m and north-south approximately 4-6 m (Thomas Green:personal communication). A grid datum was established 2 m east of the suspected end of the feature. A block of 1 m² units were then established 4 m west of the grid datum. This formed a grid 8 m east-west by 6 m north-south. Additional units could be added if the feature extended outside of this block of units.

Units were consequentially numbered as they were assigned for excavation. Some units were given numbers but never excavated therefore leaving gaps in the numbering system (Fig. 8).

All units were excavated in 10 cm levels following the surface slope. Excavation was continued until sterile soil was reached. Trowels and ice picks were usually used in digging though handpicks were necessary when the soil was compact or frozen. All soil was screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ in. mesh to insure consistent artifact recovery.

Since the excavation was conducted in October, November, and December frozen soil was a problem which became more acute through the dig. Catalytic heaters and butane torches were sometimes employed to thaw the soil. Eventually the excavation had to be covered with clear plastic, heated, A-frames in order to keep working (Fig. 9).

During the field work there were a total of 35 full working days with a daily average of 7 excavators. A total of 40 units were excavated. Most of the artifacts were cleaned in the field. This work employed a full time individual over the course of the excavation.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All artifacts were cleaned in the field and then taken to the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, where they were inventoried (Appendix B). When analysis of the artifacts is completed, they, along with pertinent fieldnotes, will be stored at the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise, Idaho, with duplicate records kept in Moscow, Idaho.

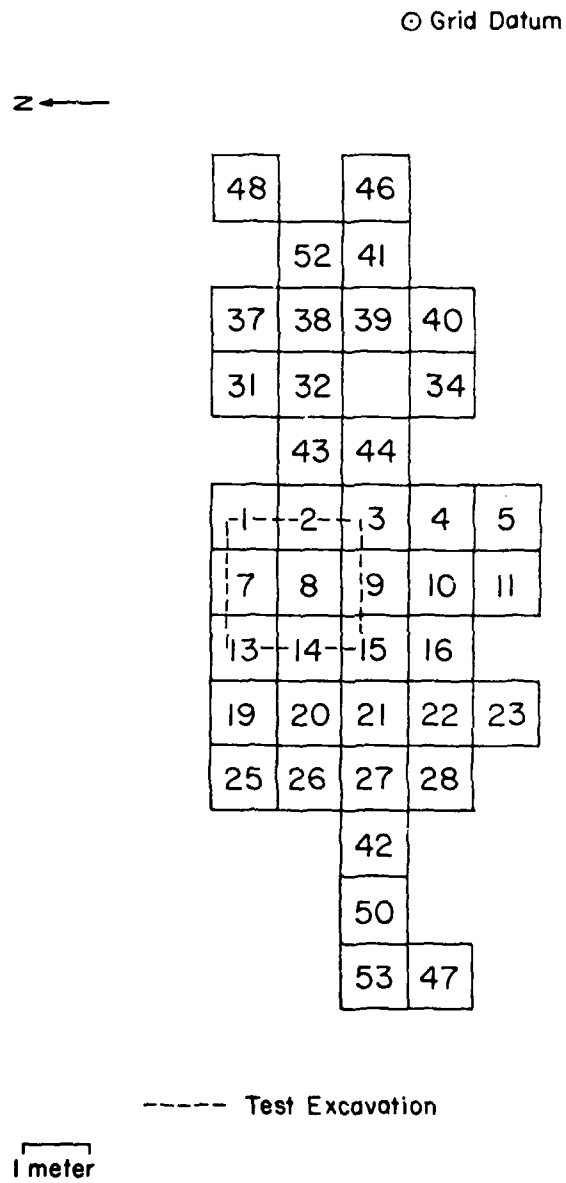


Fig. 8. Units excavated at the Foote House Dump.



Fig. 9. The trash dump during excavation showing the A-frame over the excavation.

3. THE TRASH DUMP

The Feature Formation

Foundations of the Foote House dump feature was a combination of natural and multiple human processes. The gully which was to partly serve as a receptacle for the Foote House occupants' trash formed on the slope of the primary terrace of the Boise River. An east-west profile of the ravine is shown in Fig. 10. In relation to the surrounding surface the gully has a sharp drop at the top of the slope where it reaches a depth of 120 cm. The gully bottom then levels and nearly meets the sloping ground surface approximately 13 m from where the gully begins. When viewed from the top the gully has a shape similar to a battleship, bulging in the center and narrowing at the ends. On the up-slope end of the excavation, about 60 cm from where the gully begins, the gully is 2.3 m wide at the surface (Fig. 11a). Towards the gully center the width increases to 3.45 m (Fig. 11c). On the down slope end the gully narrows to 1.5 m (Fig. 11f).

The first human alteration of the gully appears to have been a partial filling of river cobbles and dirt. This fill, labeled Stratum 7, begins on the up-slope end nearly joining the gully bottom. The fill top remains level for approximately 3 m to the west where it drops off sharply and then trails about 2 m more, eventually thinning out. Artifacts are sparse in this fill though a few pockets of high concentration were found at the bottom of the fill (Fig. 12a).

Up and down slope from this fill are thick deposits of trash consisting mainly of cans and bottles (Fig. 12b, c). The upper trash deposit, Stratum 5, begins even with the Stratum 7 fill and thins out going up slope. Soil in this deposit consists of a gray brown clayish sand. The top of the down slope trash deposit, Stratum 6, is approximately 40 cm lower than the top of the river cobble and soil fill it abuts. At the up slope end, the fill consists mostly of artifacts with a low concentration of gray brown sandy silt soil with pea gravel. The predominately artifact fill continues west for approximately 3.5 m. Over the next 4 m the artifact density greatly decreases with the soil becoming darker, more clayish, and less compact down slope.

On top of these deposits are two fills consisting of river cobbles and soil. The earlier of these two fills, Stratum 4, was difficult to distinguish from Stratum 7. The soil in Stratum 4 is minutely darker and more clayish than the soil in Stratum 7. The later fill, Stratum 3, is easy to distinguish from that of Stratum 1. The soil in this river cobble fill, a brown clayish sand, is quite compact (Fig. 12d). Artifact concentrations in strata 3 and 4 are quite low though some pockets of trash deposit were found.

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

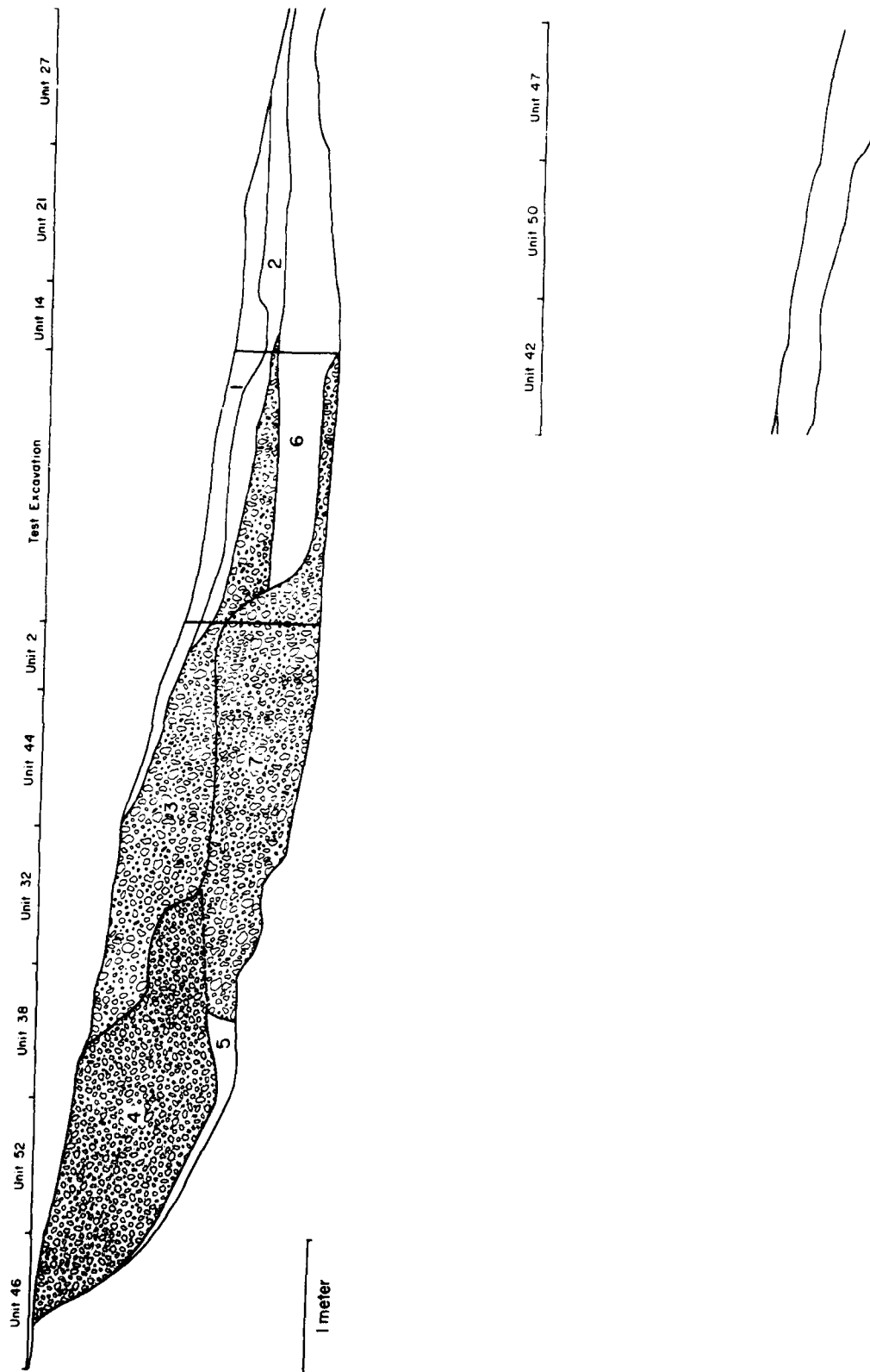


Fig. 10. General stratigraphic profile of the ravine, looking south.

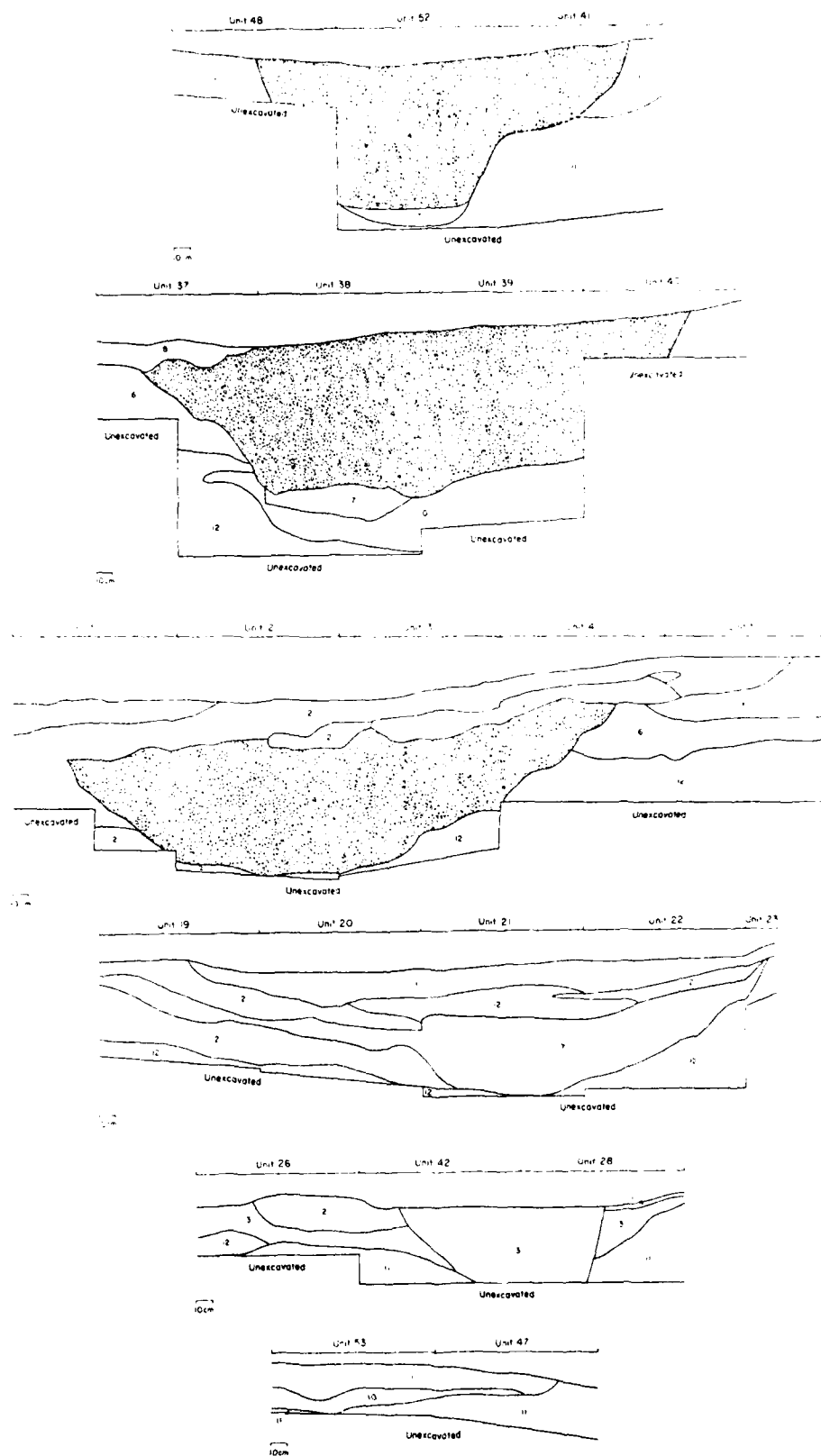


Fig. 11. Stratigraphic profiles of the ravine, looking east. The top profile begins on the east end of the ravine with each consecutive profile taken approximately every 2 m going west.

*a**b**c**d*

Fig. 12. Ravine fills. *a*, Unit 4, Level 4, showing river cobble fill, Stratum 7, with pocket of trash deposit; *b*, Unit 21, east wall profile, showing Stratum 6 trash deposit; *c*, units 5 and 6, showing Stratum 6 trash deposit; *d*, Unit 22, east wall profile showing part of Stratum 3 fill and ravine edge.

In the central third of the gully fill is a deposit of fine tan sand, Stratum 2. This sand, sterile of cultural material, is almost identical to the fine light tan sand found at the gully bottom. Overlaying the fine tan sand deposit, Stratum 2, and part of Stratum 3 is a deposit of gray brown sand silt, Stratum 1. This deposit is compact since it served as a recent road surface (Fig. 2). Artifacts in Stratum 1 consist mainly of iron nails, wire, and can fragments. Today evidence of the ravine's existence, which was at one time up to 1.4 m (4.5 ft.) deep, is not visible on the surface.

The Artifacts

A full description, other than inventory, of the 24,585 artifacts found is beyond the scope of this report. But the artifact collection was so large and varied, and represented a site type and period rarely excavated, that I felt extra pains should be taken to describe some of the more notable artifact types. These are the glass vessels, ceramic vessels, and cans. Though the artifact descriptions are not as complete, especially in the determination of the minimum number of vessels represented, as the collection deserves, they are as complete as could be accomplished within the limits of the project. Artifacts not described in this section can be found in the artifact inventory (Appendix B). Artifacts found in the dump during test excavation by the Idaho State Historical Society are not incorporated into the present artifact descriptions. An inventory of these artifacts was completed and can be found in Appendix A.

Glass

A total of 14,001 whole or fragmentary glass artifacts were recovered from the excavation. Of this total 12,011 (86%) were bottles or bottle fragments, 73 (.5%) were other vessel fragments, 512 (4%) were window glass fragments, 35 (.3%) were mirror fragments and 333 (2%) were milk glass fragments. The bottle and other vessel artifacts were the only ones given descriptive treatment.

A minimum number of bottles and/or glass vessels was not determined since the project did not provide enough time or money to do so. The development of the minimum number could be easily done due to the manner in which the artifacts were deposited in the dump. Most bottles were tossed into the dump while still intact since they were generally not saved for reuse. Therefore numerous bottles were found intact or the pieces were together. The other glass vessels, such as tumblers, bowls, and shakers, were on the other hand generally broken before they were deposited in the dump. All of the vessel fragments were often not deposited in the dump and when those fragments were deposited they often had a wide distribution across the dump surface. Without laying out these other vessel glass fragments a determination of the minimum number of vessels is impossible.

An attempt was made to determine the bottle and other vessel glass types found. Whether the types determined are all of those actually in the collection is unsure. This is due to the same problems which hampered a

determination of the minimum number of vessels. A total of 49 distinct bottle types were delineated. The bottles were separated into three basic groups depending on their content; medicinal, food, and alcohol.

Medicinal bottles are listed in two groups; proprietary and other. Proprietary medicines are those generally not patented but with a registered name (American Medical Association 1912:9). Patent medicines, "whose composition or method of making, or both, has been patented" (American Medical Association 1912:9), are included with proprietary medicines for this study. As a general observation though most of the bottles listed as proprietary were probably proprietary medicines. The other medicinal bottles are those which could not be identified as to bottler and those which appeared to be prescription. Definitely recognizable prescription bottles are those with embossing which identify them as from Boise or other druggists. Those medicinal bottles without embossing could be proprietary, patent or prescription but without the paper label attached this cannot be discerned. Hence these bottles are placed in the other category.

Bottles which contained food products or were produced for the home packing of food were separated into four categories; preserves, condiments, canning, and other. Preserve bottles are those which contained food, such as olives and pickles, packaged by a bottler. Condiment bottles are defined as those which contained spices or oil for use in food preparation, or garnishing placed on food after cooking. Canning jars are those produced for the home packing of food. The other bottle category is for bottles which definitely fit into the food types but could not be specifically assigned to preserves, condiments, or canning.

Alcohol bottles were divided into three categories; liquor, wine, and other. Liquor bottles are those which contained distilled alcohol such as whisky or rum. Wine bottle contents are self explanatory. The other category is for bottles containing ale, beer, or an unknown alcoholic drink.

Bottles that contained unknown substances or substances that did not fit the prescribed bottle types were placed in the other type bottles.

Other vessel glass includes those vessels that are not bottles. This group was divided into drinking and other. Drinking vessels were separated into three groups; tumblers, stemmedware, and mugs. Glass vessels not fitting the drinking vessel category were placed in the other category. These include items such as shakers and bowls.

The following are descriptions and illustrations of the bottles and other vessels found at the Foote House dump. The bottle characteristics presented are color, body shape, body diameter, and height. Approximate and unknown measurements are due to incomplete examples. Possible reconstructions are provided in the illustrations.

Though the exact numbers of each bottle type were not determined some general observations were made. The most numerous bottle type is the "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE, ROCHESTER, N.Y." (Types 1A2, 1A2a) (Fig. 13b, c). Almost as numerous are the wine and other alcohol bottles. A

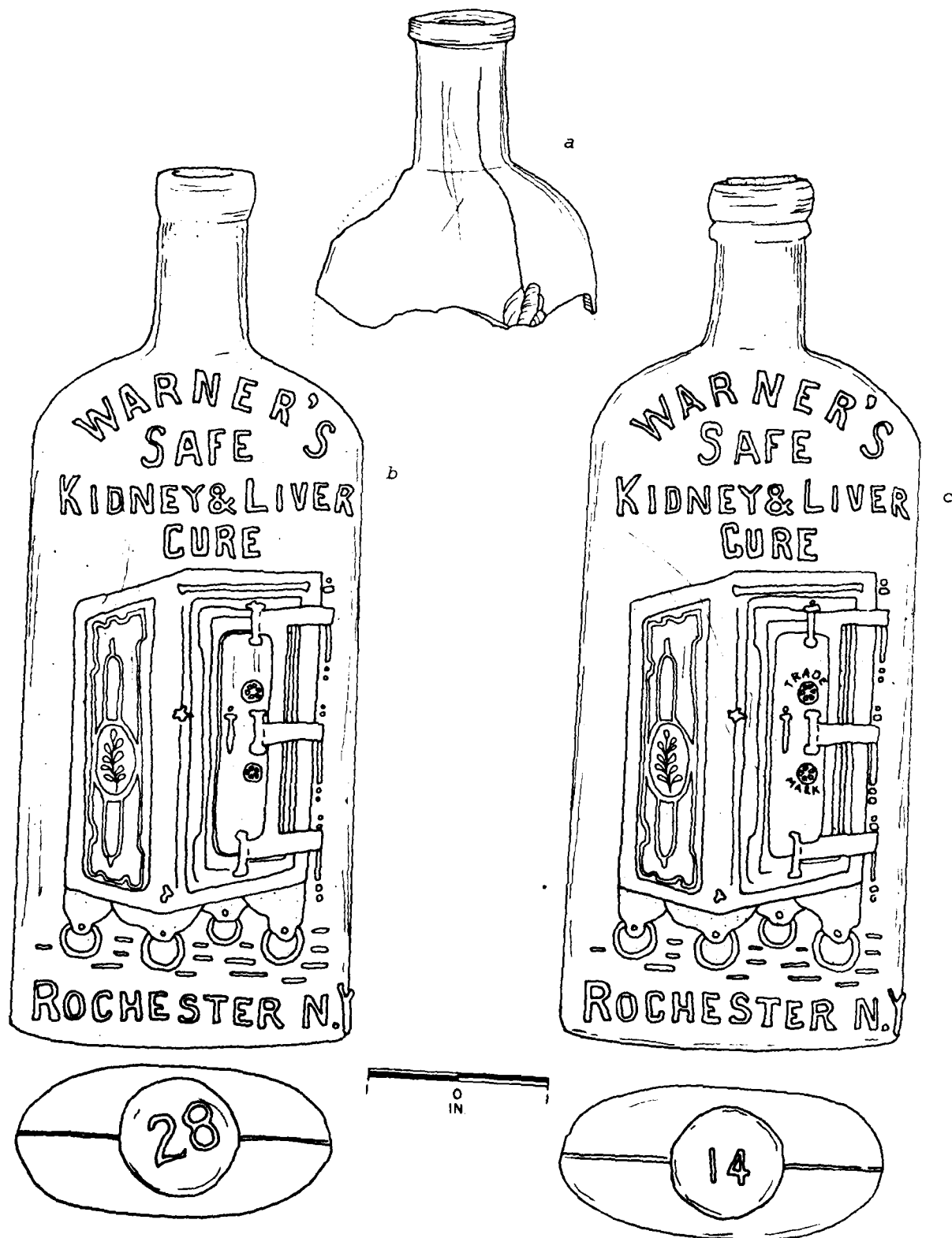


Fig. 13. Bottle types. a, 1A1; b, 1A2; c, 1A2a.

number of bottle types, Type 1A3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, Type 1B1, 2, Type 2B3-5, and Type 4A1, were represented by only one example. An interesting note about the other alcohol bottles for ale (Type 3C1-3) is that all or portions of the same Tennents Pale Ale label were found on all three bottle types. This suggests that the bottler was not particularly concerned about keeping the bottle style consistent.

Of the other glass vessels the drinking vessels are quite varied. Five types of tumblers were found. Four stemmedware vessel types were found. One, Type 1B2, is quite fancy with an etched leaf design.

Bottle Types

Type 1 - Medicinal

A. Proprietary

1. Color - aquamarine
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 3 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing - none
 Comments - Since this bottle is incomplete the mold type is not discernable. The finish is a laid-on-ring using high heat (Toulouse 1969a:535). The finish is a "Patent Lip" type (James 1967:2) generally used on proprietary medicinal bottles. Only one example of this bottle type was found in the Foote dump (Fig. 13a).
2. Color - amber
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 3 1/2 in.
 Body thickness - 1 5/8 in.
 Height - 9 1/2 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE, ROCHESTER, N.Y."
 W/safe
 Base - various two digit numerals
 Comments - This bottle was made in a hinged bottom mold and has a "roll collared" laid-on-ring finish (Fig. 13b). The "roll collared" finish was introduced on Warner's bottles about 1887. Distributed as a proprietary medicinal it supposedly contained fluid extracts of bucher, mandrake and leptandrin, spirits nitric dulc., oil of juniper, potassium bicarbonate, and syrup of orange peel (Wilson 1971:95).
- 2a. This bottle type is identical to type 2 except for the finish which is a "double collared" type (Fig. 13c). Double collared finishes on Warner's bottles generally pre-date 1887 (Wilson 1971:95).

3. Color - green
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 1 1/4 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing - none
 Comments - Inclusion of this bottle as a medicinal is unsure. Only its color and small size are clues. The bottle was produced in a three part mold (Toulouse 1969b:578). The finish is not present and it is the only example of this type (Fig. 14a).

4. Color - aqua
 Body shape - square
 Body width - 2 1/2 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing - none
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a post bottom two piece mold. (Toulouse 1969b:582). This is the only example of this type in the collection and is represented by a base and partial body (Fig. 14b).

5. Color - aquamarine
 Body shape - eight sided
 Body width - 2 7/8 in.
 Height - 7 1/2 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS" vertical "W" horizontal
 Base - PATENTED MARCH 10 1868" around base with a single numeral in center of base
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a two piece cup bottom mold (Toulouse 1969b:587). The laid-on-ring finish is a "prescription lip" shape (James 1967:4) which used a cork stopper (Fig. 14c). The Rumford Chemical Works Company bottled cream of tartar, phosphatic baking powder, yeast powder, acid phosphate, sulphite, and anti-chlorine in these bottles and differentiated the contents using only a paper label (Wilson 1971:78).

- 5a. Color - aquamarine
 Body shape - eight sided
 Body width - 2 1/4 in.
 Height - 5 3/4 in.
 Comments - This bottle is the same as type 5 except smaller (Fig. 15a).

6. Color - Clear, light blue
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 2 1/8 in.
 Height - 6 in.
 Embossing
 Shoulder - "KEASBEY & MATTISON PHILADELPHIA"
 Comment - This bottle was made in a two piece, post bottom mold. It has an applied collared finish (Fig. 15b). Keasby and Mattison Company started in Philadelphia in 1873 as bottlers of

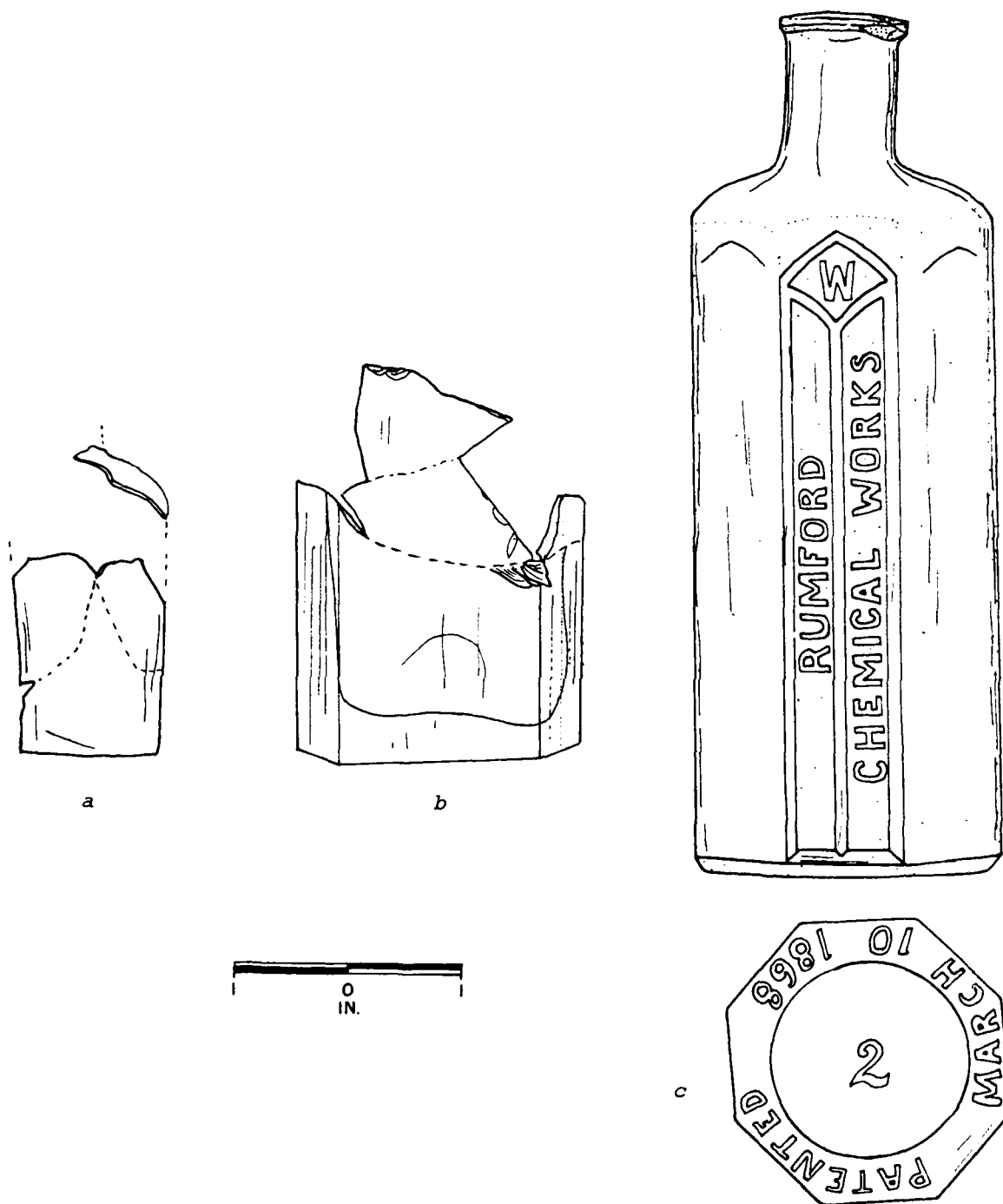


Fig. 14. Bottle types. a, 1A3; b, 1A4; c, 1A5.



Fig. 15. Bottle types a, 1A5a; b, 1A6; c, 1A7.

magnesium carbonate. About 1882 the company moved to Ambler, Pennsylvania, therefore dating production of this bottle between 1873 and 1882 (Wilson 1971:123).

7. Color - amber
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 3 1/2 in.
 Height - 9 1/4 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "U.S.A. HOSP. DEPT."
 Comments - This bottle was produced using a two piece cup bottom mold. The finish consists of a double collared laid-on-ring. Bottles such as this were used by the U.S. military to hold medicinals (Fig. 15c).

8. Color - clear
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 2 in.
 Height - 2 3/4 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "CHESEBROUGH, MFG CO VASELINE"
 Base - various numerals
 Comments - Made in a two piece post bottom mold with a collared laid-on-ring finish. The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company first started selling vaseline for retail trade in bottles in 1887 (Fig. 16a). Plants were located in New York City and Brooklyn, New York. Production continued past the turn of the century (Wilson 1971:28, 110).

9. Color - clear
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 1 3/4 in.
 Body thickness - 1 1/8 in.
 Height - 4 1/8 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "EDWD.L.STAHL, DRUGGIST, COR. VANBUREN ST & 5TH AVE, CHICAGO" on front panel
 Base - "W.T. & CO"
 Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The laid-on-ring finish is a "prescription lip" type (James 1967:4) (Fig. 16b). The maker's mark on the base is for Whitall Tatum and Company who used this mark from 1857 until 1935 (Toulouse 1971:544).

10. Color - clear
 Body shape - square
 Body width - 1 in.
 Height - 2 3/4 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The laid-on-ring finish is a "prescription lip" shape (James 1967:4) (Fig. 16c).

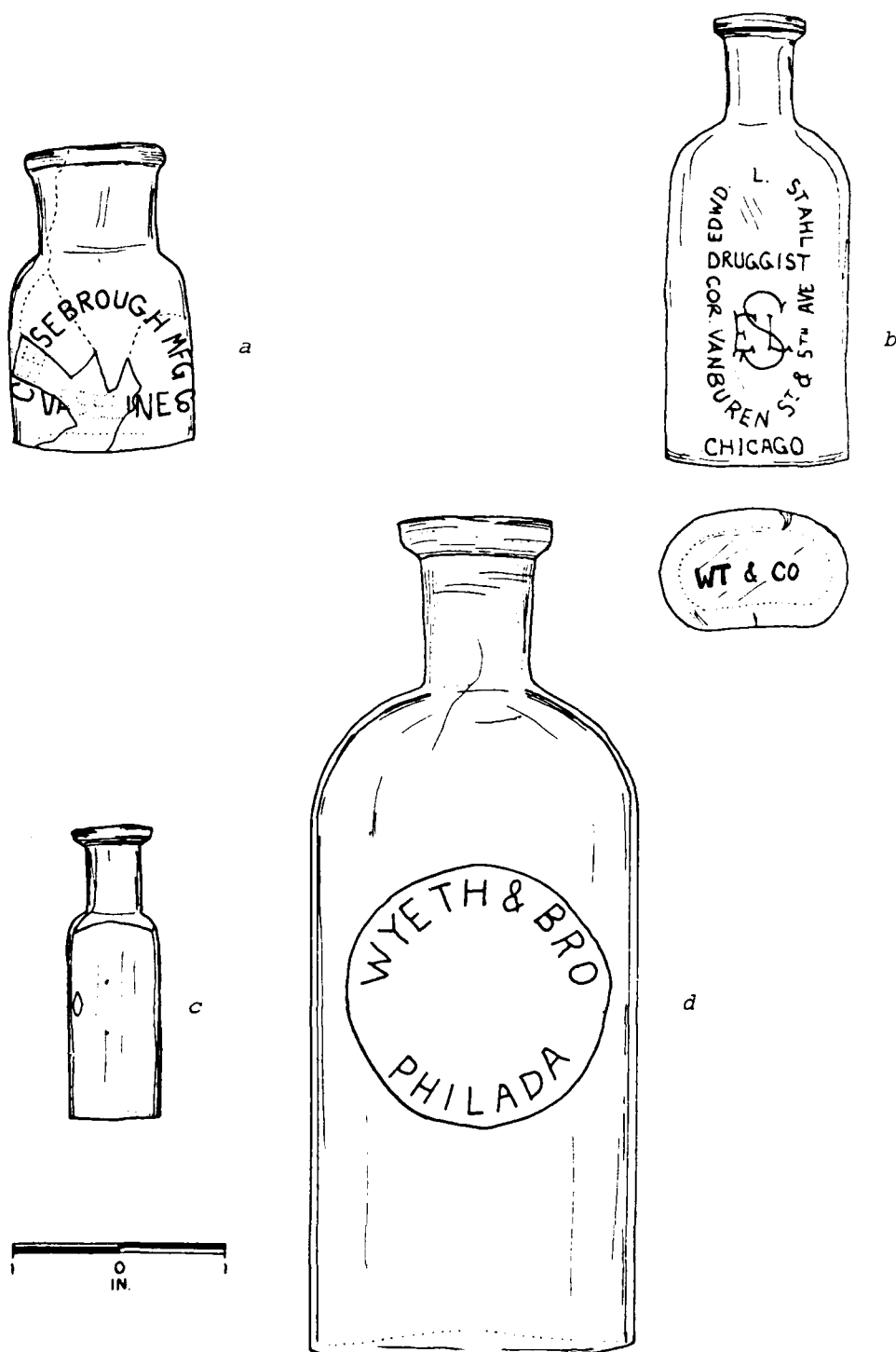


Fig. 16. Bottle types. a, 1A8; b, 1A9; c, 1A10; d, 1A11.

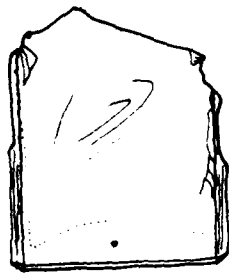
11. Color - clear
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 3 1/4 in.
 Body thickness - 2 1/2 in.
 Height - 7 3/4 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "WYETH & BRO. PHILADA"
 Comment - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The finish is a laid-on-ring "prescription lip" type (James 1967:4) (Fig. 16d). The Wyeth and Brothers Company began production in the 1870s (Wilson 1971:146) and bottled a product containing beef iron and wine (Blumenstein 1973:80-81).

12. Color - clear
 Body shape - rectangular
 Body width - 1 7/8 in.
 Body thickness - 1 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing - unknown (incomplete example)
 Comments - Only the base and part of the body are present to represent this type. The body was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The first type is unknown (Fig. 17a).

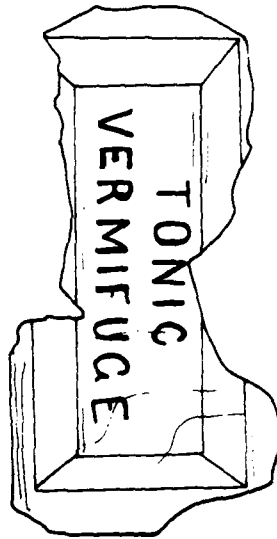
13. Color - aqua
 Body shape - rectangular
 Body Measurements - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Body - "TONIC VERMIFUGE"
 Comments - Measurements and production type could not be determined since the sample is incomplete (Fig. 17b). Was probably Dr. D. Jayne's tonic vermifuge Philadelphia which was bottled in a 6 3/4 in. high rectangular bottle (Wilson 1971:48).

14. Color - clear
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 1 1/2 in.
 Body thickness - 1 in.
 Height - 3 1/2 in.
 Embossing
 Base - "I.G.CO."
 Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The laid-on-ring finish is a "prescription lip" shape (James 1967:4) (Fig. 17c). I.G.CO. could be either the Ihmsen Glass Company, using this mark from 1870 to 1895 (Toulouse 1971:261), or the Illinois Glass Company, which used this mark from 1880 to 1900 (Toulouse 1971:264).

15. Color - aqua
 Body shape - rectangular
 Body measurements - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Body - "DR. KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY"



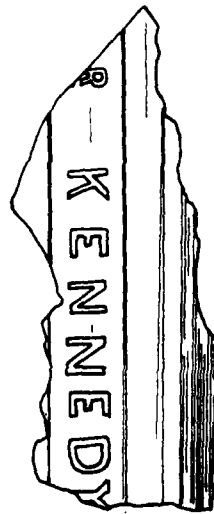
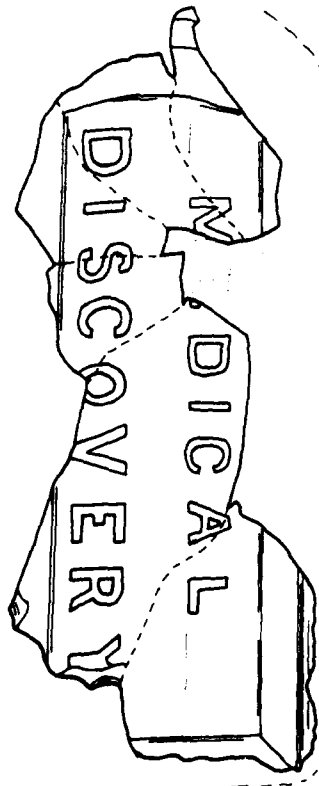
a



b



c



d



Fig. 17. Bottle types. a, 1A12; b, 1A13; c, 1A14; d, 1A15.

Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece mold. The base, neck and finish are not present therefore other aspects of production are unknown (Fig. 17d). Production of Dr Kennedy's medical discovery began in 1848 and by the mid-1850s had a wide distribution (Wilson 1971:123). The ingredients were said to be: sneezewort, bitter-root, licorice root, sugar, tincture gaultheria, proof spirits, and water (Wilson 1971:50).

16. Color- clear
 Body measurements - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Body - "TARRANT & CO, DRUGGIST, NEW YORK"
 Comments - Produced in a two piece post bottom mold this bottle has a "patent lip" type (James 1967:2) laid-on-ring finish (Fig. 18a). Tarrant and Company began manufacturing drugs about 1839. The company produced numerous brands including, Seltzer Aperient, Malt Extract, Cordial Elixir of Turkey Rhubarb, Tutti Fruitti Juice, and Grape Phosphate (Wilson 1971:140-141).

17. Color - aqua
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 2 7/8 in.
 Height - 7 3/4 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a two piece post bottom mold. The laid-on-ring finish is a "patent lip" type (James 1967:2) (Fig. 18b).

18. Color - aqua
 Body shape - rectangular
 Body width - 3 1/4 in.
 Body thickness - 2 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Body - "T.A. SLOCUM CO, MANFG CHEMISTS, NEW YORK-LONDON"
 Comments - The base, front panel, and back panel are the parts which represent this bottle type. Since the sample is incomplete the method of manufacture can not be determined (Fig. 18c). Thomas A. Slocum was proprietor of this company which produced Ozomulusion (Wilson 1971:130), ozonized cod liver oil, and Psychine (Wilson 1971:132), contents unknown. The company began making and vending medicinals in the early 1880s (Wilson 1971:130).

19. Color - aqua
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 3 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Base - "DR.S.B.H. & CO.PR."
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a two piece post bottom mold. Since only the base and parts of the body are present

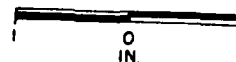
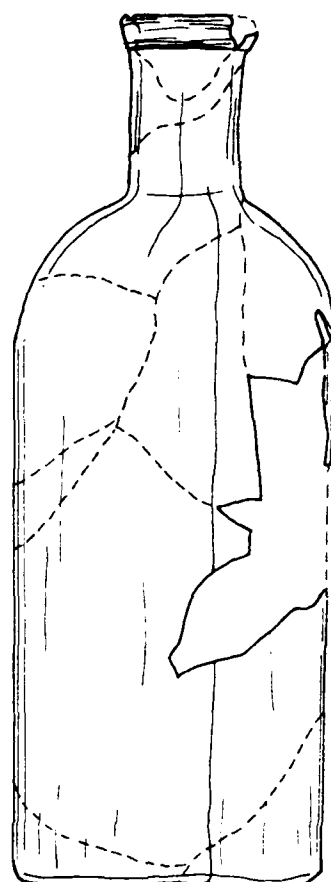


Fig. 18. Bottle types a, 1A16; b, 1A17; c, 1A18.

other techniques of manufacture could not be determined (Fig. 19a). Dr. S.B.H. is probably Dr. Samuel B. Hartman who produced bitters from 1867 to 1889 and a medicinal, Peruna, from 1870 until the turn of the century (Wilson 1971:128).

20. Color - aqua
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 1 1/2 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Body - "E'S, ATIVE, LSAM"
 Base - "3"
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a two piece post bottom mold. Only the base and part of the body remain so that other techniques of manufacture could not be determined. The bottler could not be determined. Lettering on the body identifies the contents as a laxative balsam (Fig. 19b).

21. Color - clear
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 2 3/4 in.
 Body thickness - 1 1/2 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing - none
 Comments - Made in a two piece post bottom mold this bottle is rounded on three sides with one paneled side. The neck and finish are not present (Fig. 19c).

22. Color - clear
 Body shape - rectangular
 Body width - 1 3/4 in.
 Body thickness - 1 1/8 in.
 Height - approximately 5 1/2 in.
 Embossing
 Base - "T"
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a two piece post bottom mold. It has a laid-on-ring finish of the "patent lip" type (James 1967:2) (Fig. 19d).

23. Color - blue
 Body shape - square
 Body width - 2 1/2 in.
 Height - 8 in.
 Embossing
 Base - "W.T. & CO., KV"
 Comments - This bottle was produced in a two piece post bottom mold and has a "patent lip" type (James 1967:2) laid-on-ring-finish (Fig. 20a). The makers mark on the base is for Whitall Tatum and Company who used this mark from 1857 until 1935 (Toulouse 1971:544). The 1880 Whitall Tatum and Company catalogue (American Historical Catalogue Collection 1880:8) calls this bottle shape a "Tall French Square."

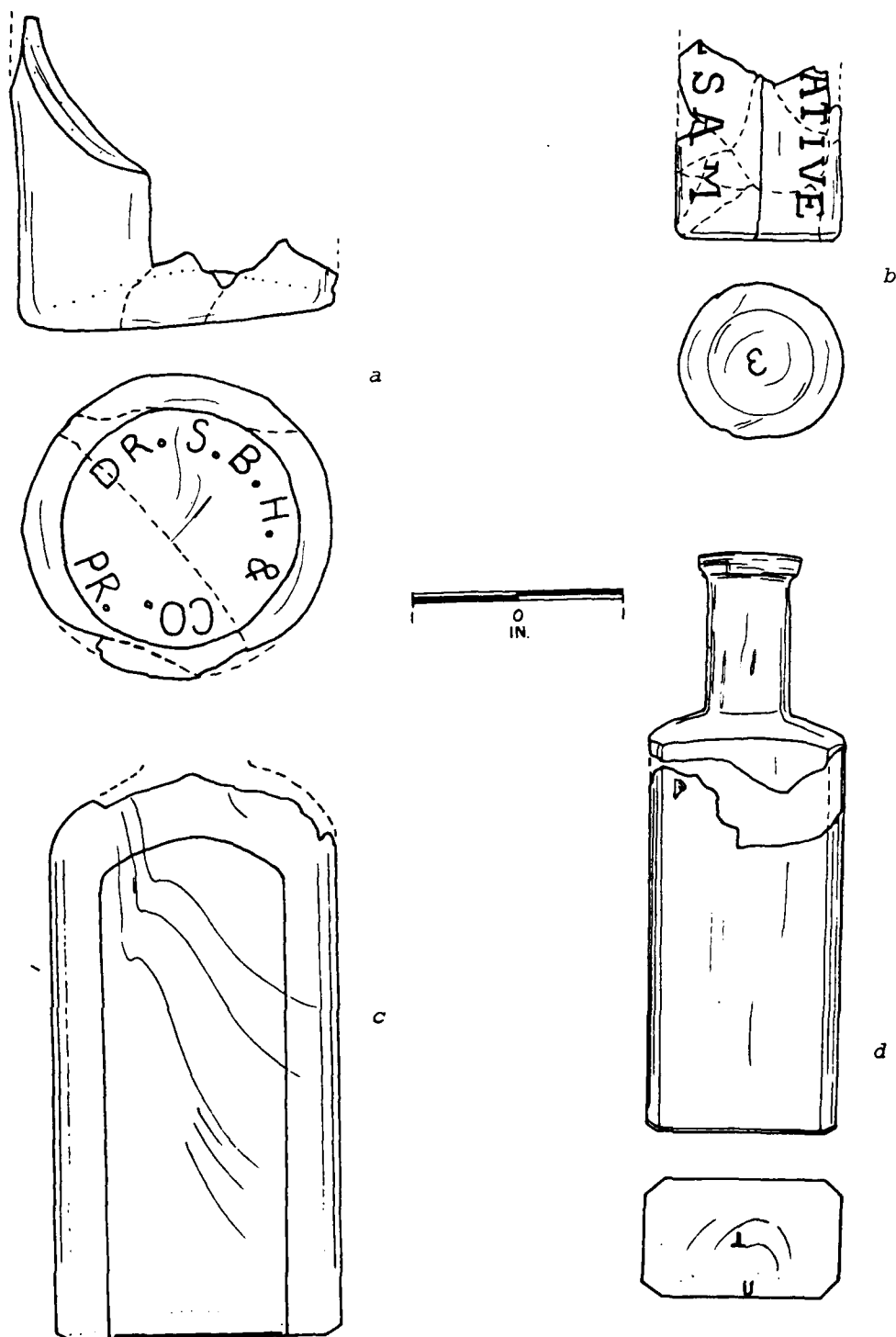


Fig. 19. Bottle types. a, 1A19; b, 1A20; c, 1A21; d, 1A22.

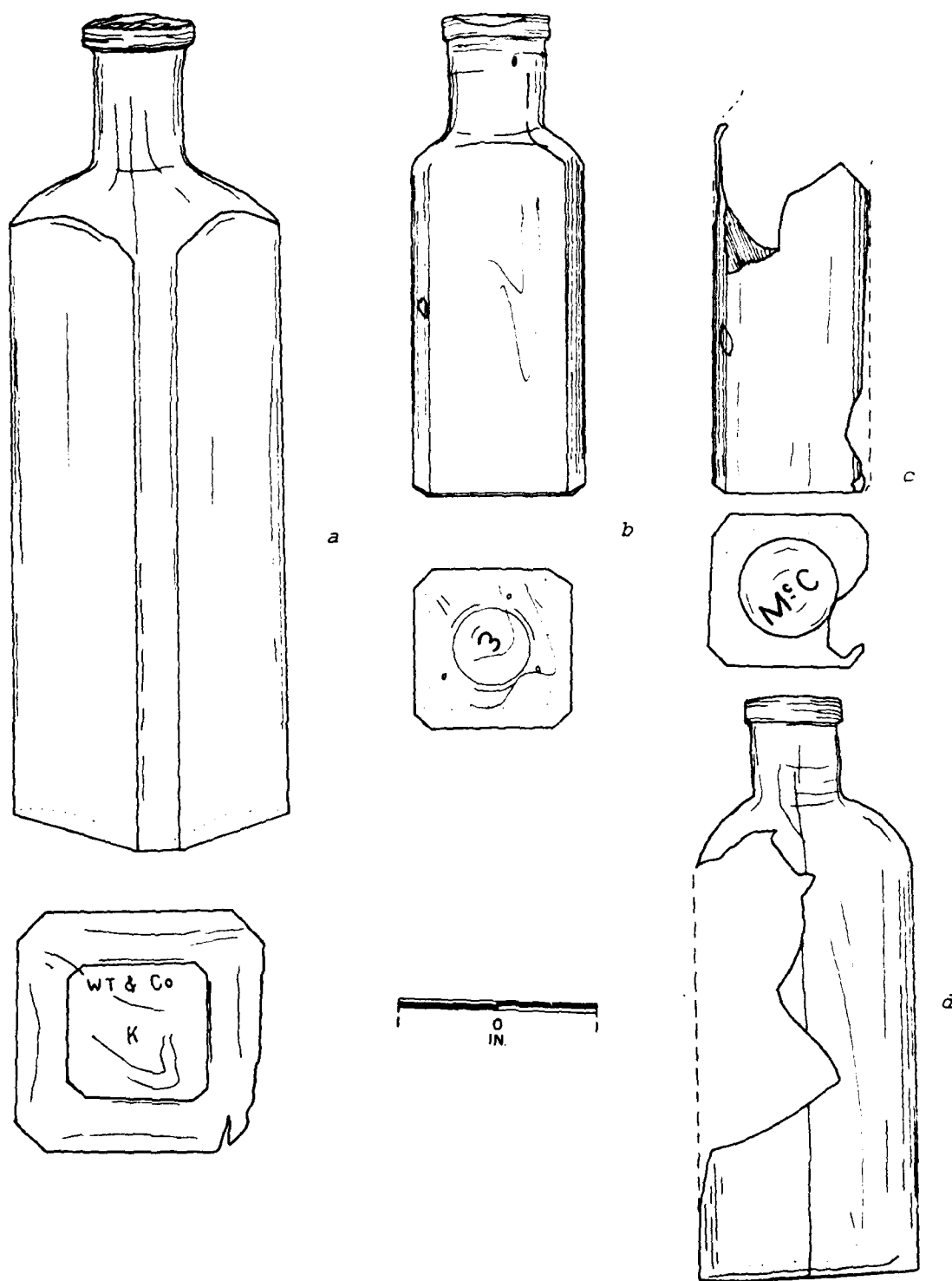


Fig. 20. Bottle types. a, 1A23; b, 1A24; c, 1A25; d, 1A26.

24. Color - aqua
 Body shape - square
 Body width - 1 5/8 in.
 Height - 4 3/4 in.
 Embossing
 Base - "3"
 Comments - Produced in a two piece post bottom mold this bottle has a laid-on-ring "patent lip" type (James 1967:2) finish (Fig. 20b).
25. Color - clear
 Body shape - square
 Body width - 1 1/2 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Base - "M^C"
 Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The shoulder, neck, and finish are missing (Fig. 20c). The bottle maker possibly represents William McCully and Company which operated from 1841 until about 1886 (Toulouse 1971:351-353).
26. Color - amber
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 2 1/4 in.
 Height - 5 3/4 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comments - The bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. It has a laid-on-ring "patent lip" type (James 1957:2) finish (Fig. 20d).

B. Other

1. Color - clear
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 2 1/4 in.
 Body thickness - 1 1/4 in.
 Height - 5 1/4 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "W.H.NYE, DRUGGIST, BOISE CITY, IDAHO" with mortar and pestle design
 Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The finish is a "prescription lip" (James 1967:2) and is a laid-on-ring (Fig. 21a).
2. Color - aqua
 Body shape - square
 Body width - 1/2 in.
 Height - 2 5/8 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comments - This is a Chinese medicinal bottle produced by placing a glass tube into a one piece tapered mold and then pouring glass

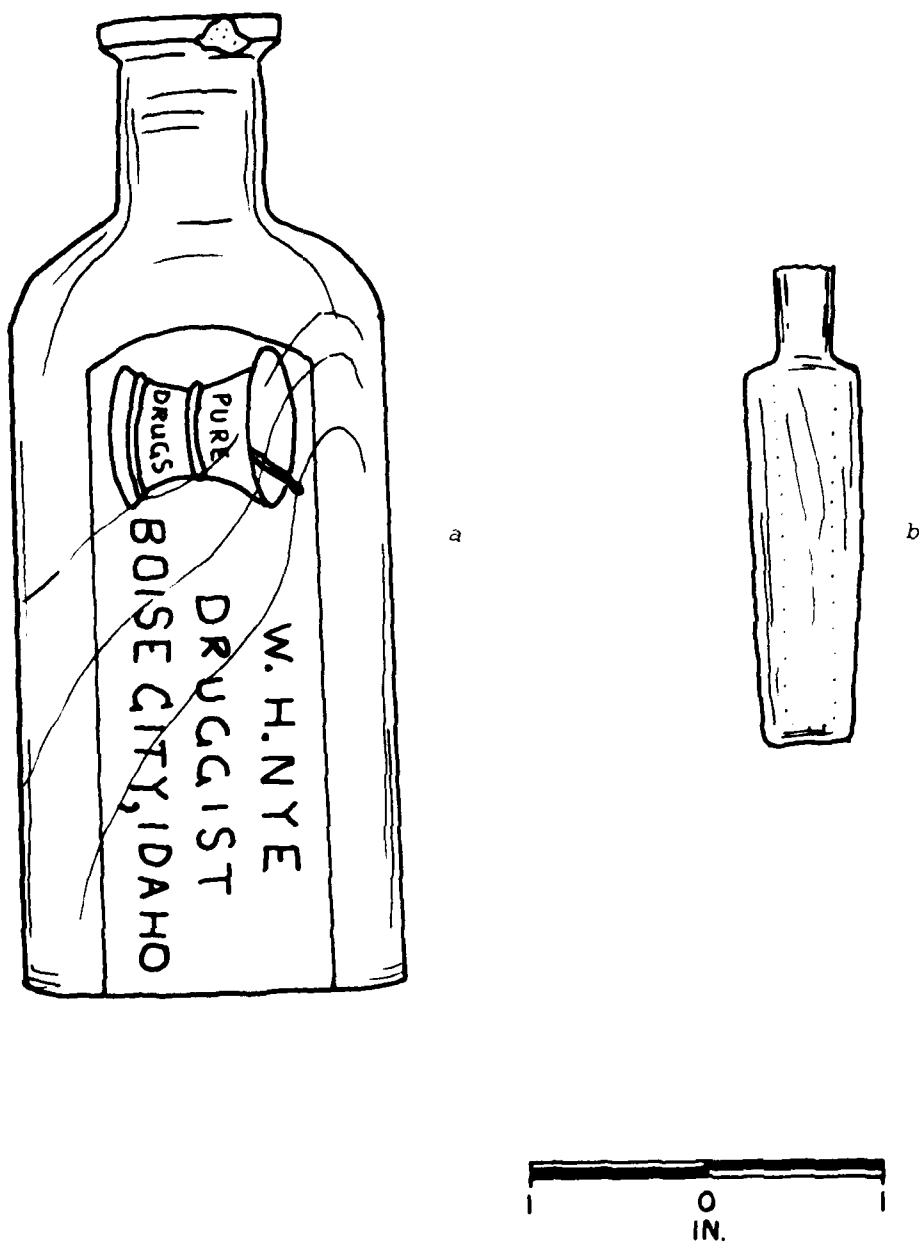


Fig. 21. Other glass vessel types. a, 1B1; b, 1B2.

around the tube (Fig. 21b). Bottles of this type contained Chinese medicines usually consisting of water or alcohol based tinctures.

Type 2 - Food

A. Preserves

1. Color - green
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 2 3/4 in.
Height - 11 1/2 in.
Embossing - none
Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece cup bottom mold and has a laid-on-ring finish (Fig. 22a). A label is still attached which reads "QUEEN SPANISH OLIVES" with an oval print of a queen in the center. The cork and part of the foil finish cover are still present.
2. Color - green
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 3 in.
Height - 10 1/2 in.
Embossing - none
Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold and has a laid-on-ring finish. The finish diameter, 3/4 in., suggests that this is a pickle bottle (Fig. 22b).
3. Color - aqua
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 2 7/8 in.
Height - 8 in.
Embossing
Base - "B"
Comments - Made in a two piece post bottom mold this bottle has a laid-on-ring finish. The interior finish diameter of 1 1/2 in. suggests that this was used as a pickled olive or cherry jar (Fig. 22c).

B. Condiments

1. Color - aqua
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 2 in.
Height - 7 in.
Embossing
Body - "LEA & PERRINS, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE"
Base - "JDS8"
Comments - This bottle was found with a cork wrapped glass stopper with "LEA & PERRINS" on the top. The bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold (Fig. 23a). The makers mark on the base is for John Duncan & Sons, N.Y. [ca. 1880-1900] (Toulouse 1971:277). Lea and Perrins used this type of bottle from 1877 until 1921 (Toulouse 1971:331-332).



Fig. 22. Food types. a, 2A1; b, 2A2; c, 2A3.

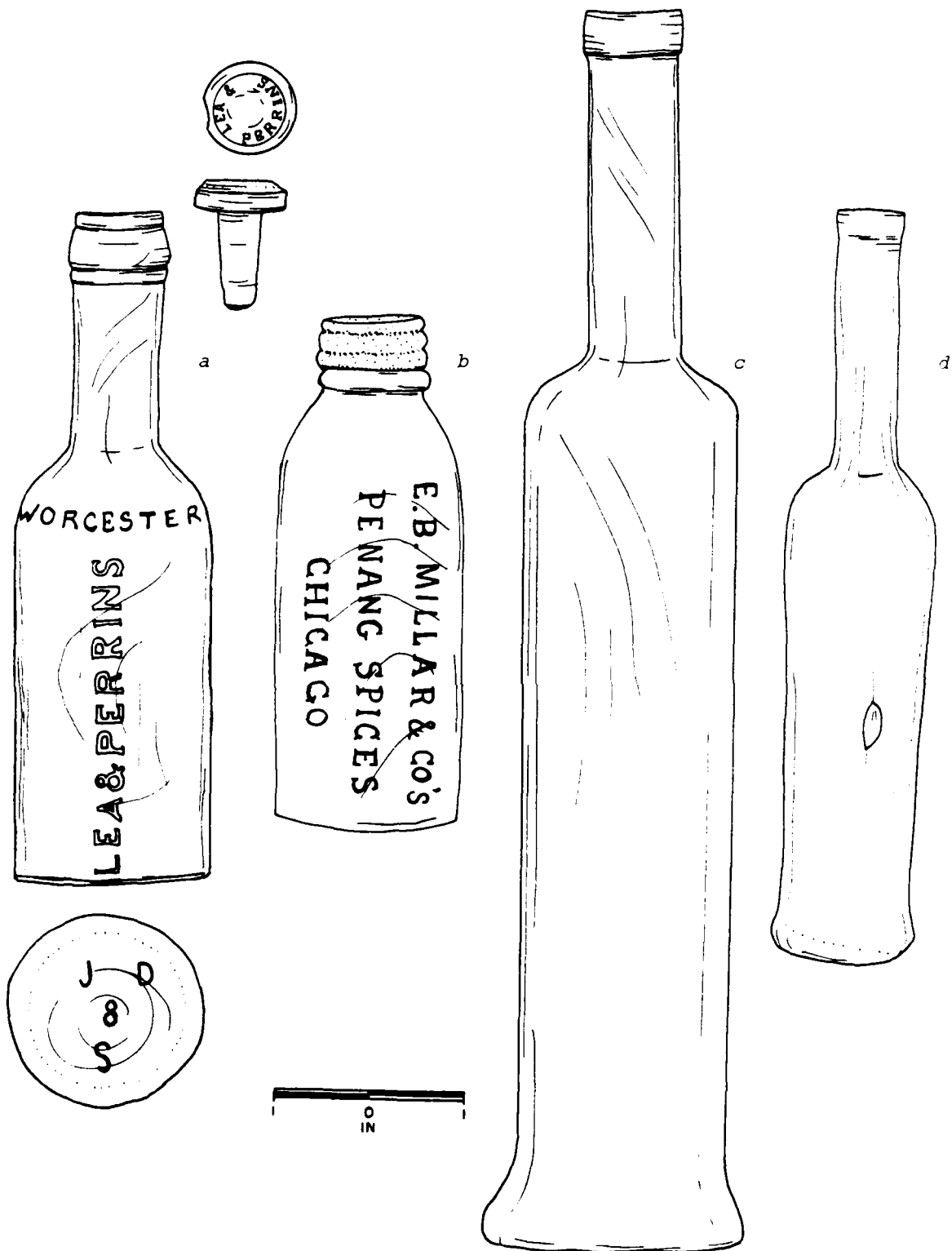


Fig. 23. Condiment types. a, 2B1; b, 2B2; c, 2B3; d, 2B4.

2. Color - Clear
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 2 in.
 Height - 5 1/2 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "E.B. MILLAR & CO'S, PENANG SPICES, CHICAGO"
 Comments - The bottle was made in a two piece, post bottom, blow-over mold. The finish is threaded and ground to take a screw type zinc shaker cap (Fig. 23b). E. B. Millar and George D. Rowan began importing teas and spices in 1874 and the business continued until at least 1910 (Zumwalt 1980:304).

3. Color - clear
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 2 1/4 in.
 Height - 13 1/4 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comments - This bottle was made in a post bottom mold and turned. It has a laid-on-ring finish. The overall shape, with a flaring base, suggests that the bottle contained olive oil (Fig. 23c).

4. Color - aqua
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 1 5/8 in.
 Height - 7 3/4 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comment - This bottle was free blown and has a flared and fired lip (Toulouse 1969a:535). The flared base was probably produced by rolling the body over a form making the base somewhat symmetrical. The shape suggests that the bottle contained olive oil (Fig. 23d).

5. Color - aqua
 Body shape - rectangular
 Body width - 2 3/8 in.
 Body thickness - 1 3/4 in.
 Height - 8 1/2 in.
 Embossing
 Body - "CHICAGO TROPHY CATSUP, CHICAGO PRESERVING WORKS, REGISTERED TRADEMARK" w/embossed cat sitting on a barrel.
 Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. It has a laid-on-ring finish and has two rings laid on the neck 1 in. below the finish and 2 3/4 in. below the finish (Fig. 24). This bottle was manufactured for the Chicago Preserving Works with William H. Railton as proprietor. The trademark was patented in 1883 and the company was out of business by 1887 dating the manufacturing date from 1883-1887. Bottles this fancy would cost 30¢-60¢ depending on the quantity made (Zumwalt 1980:81). The company could probably not survive since their product would have been expensive.

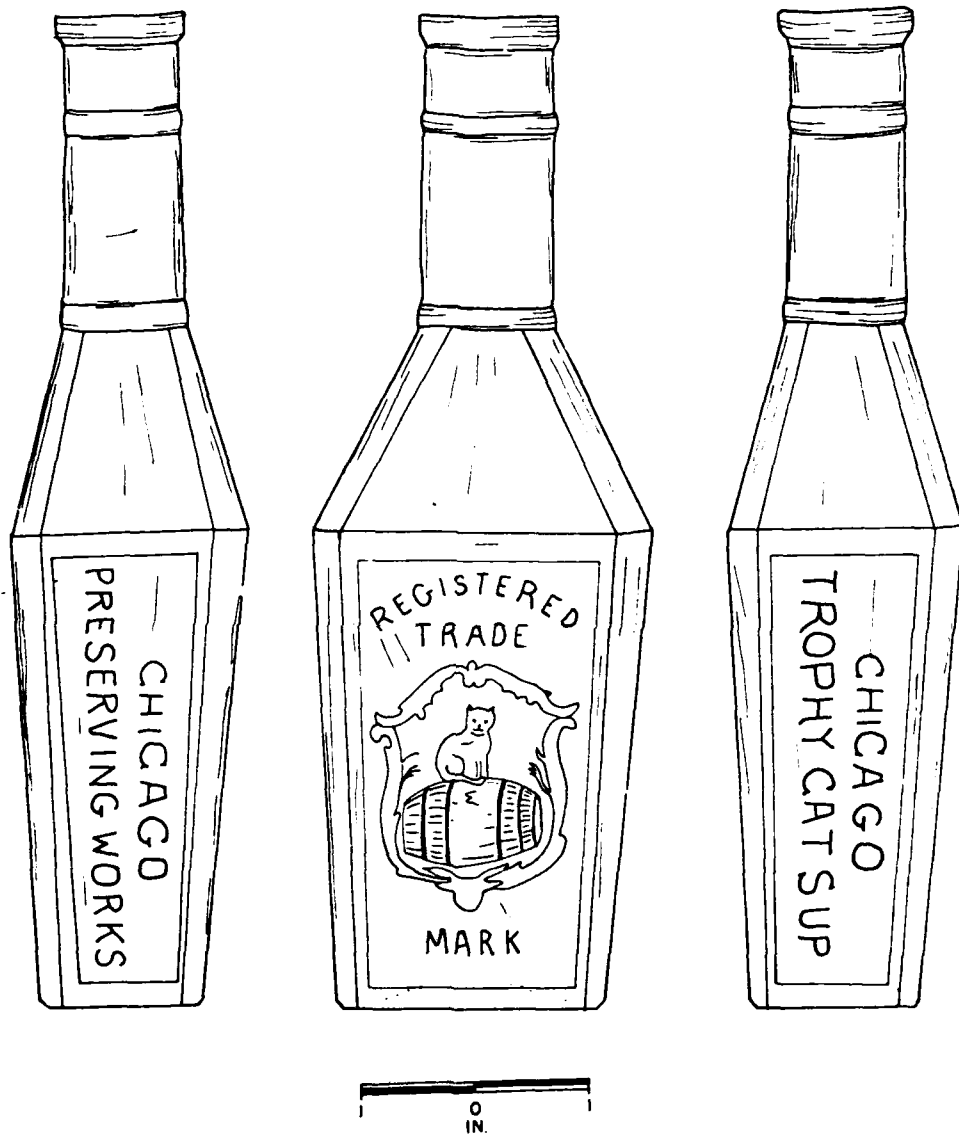


Fig. 24. Condiment type 2B5.

C. Canning

1. Color - aqua
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 4 1/4 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Base - different numerals depending on bottle.
 Comments - This canning jar type was produced in a two piece cup bottom mold (Fig. 25a).
2. Color - light blue
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 3 3/4 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Base - "PAT NOV 26" with a numeral (67)
 Comments - This canning jar was produced in a two piece, post bottom, blown over mold. The finish is a threaded screw type with ground edge (Fig. 25b).

D. Other

1. Color - clear
 Body shape - round
 Body diameter - 3 1/2 in.
 Height - unknown (incomplete example)
 Embossing
 Base - "I.G.CO."
 Comments - This type is represented by a base and body but without a shoulder or finish. It was produced in a two piece post bottom mold (Fig. 25c). What this bottle contained is unknown though it could be a canning jar considering the diameter.

Type 3 - Alcohol

A. Liquor

1. Color - clear
 Body shape - oval
 Body width - 2 7/8 in.
 Body thickness - 1 1/2 in.
 Height - 7 1/4 in.
 Embossing - none
 Comments - Made in a two piece, post bottom mold this bottle has a double collared, laid-on-ring finish. From a front view this bottle is widest at the shoulder tapering toward the base (Fig. 26a). The bottle was used as a whiskey flask.
2. Color - amber
 Body shape - round

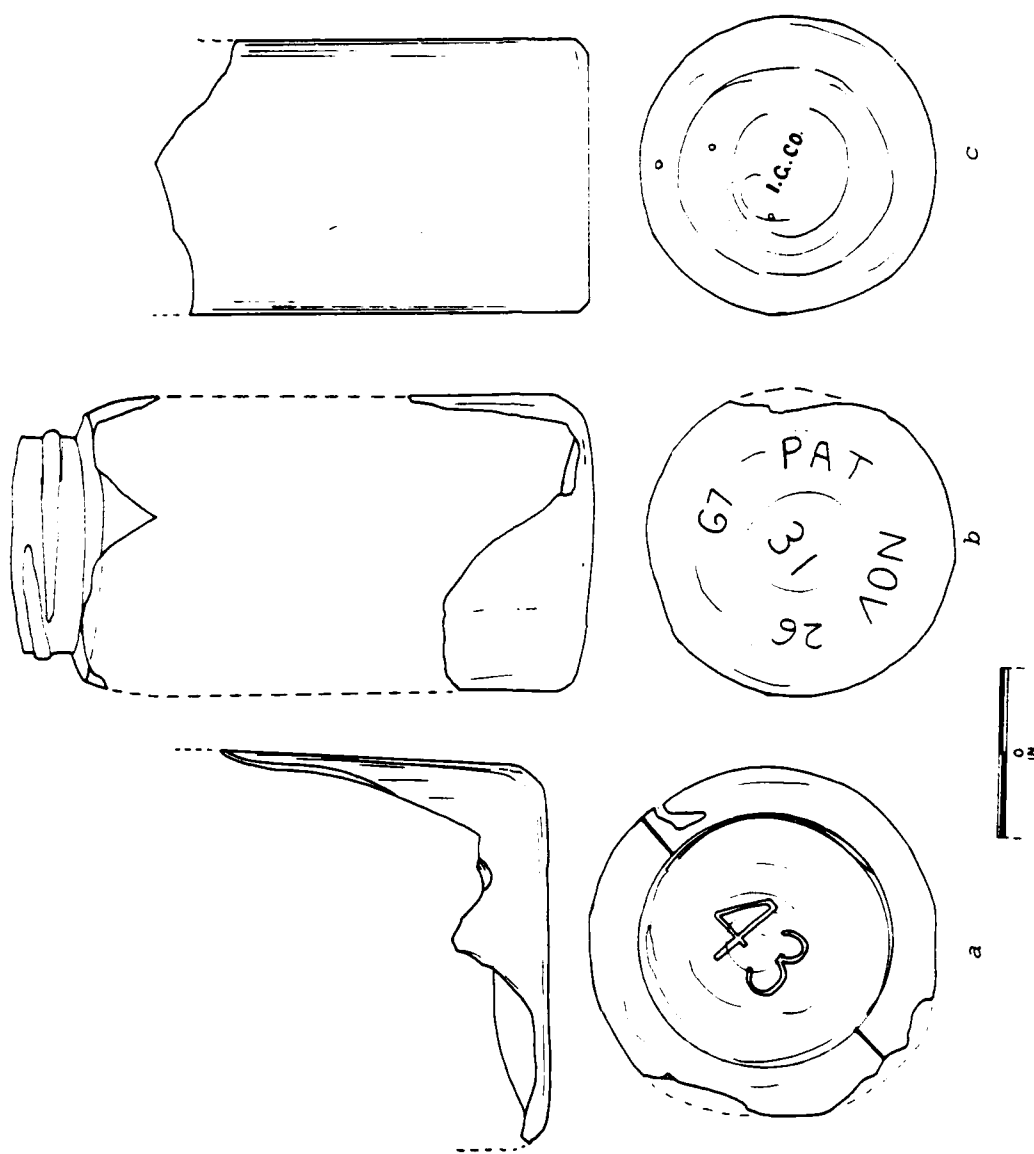


Fig. 25. Canning types. a, 2C1; b, 2C2; c, 2D1.

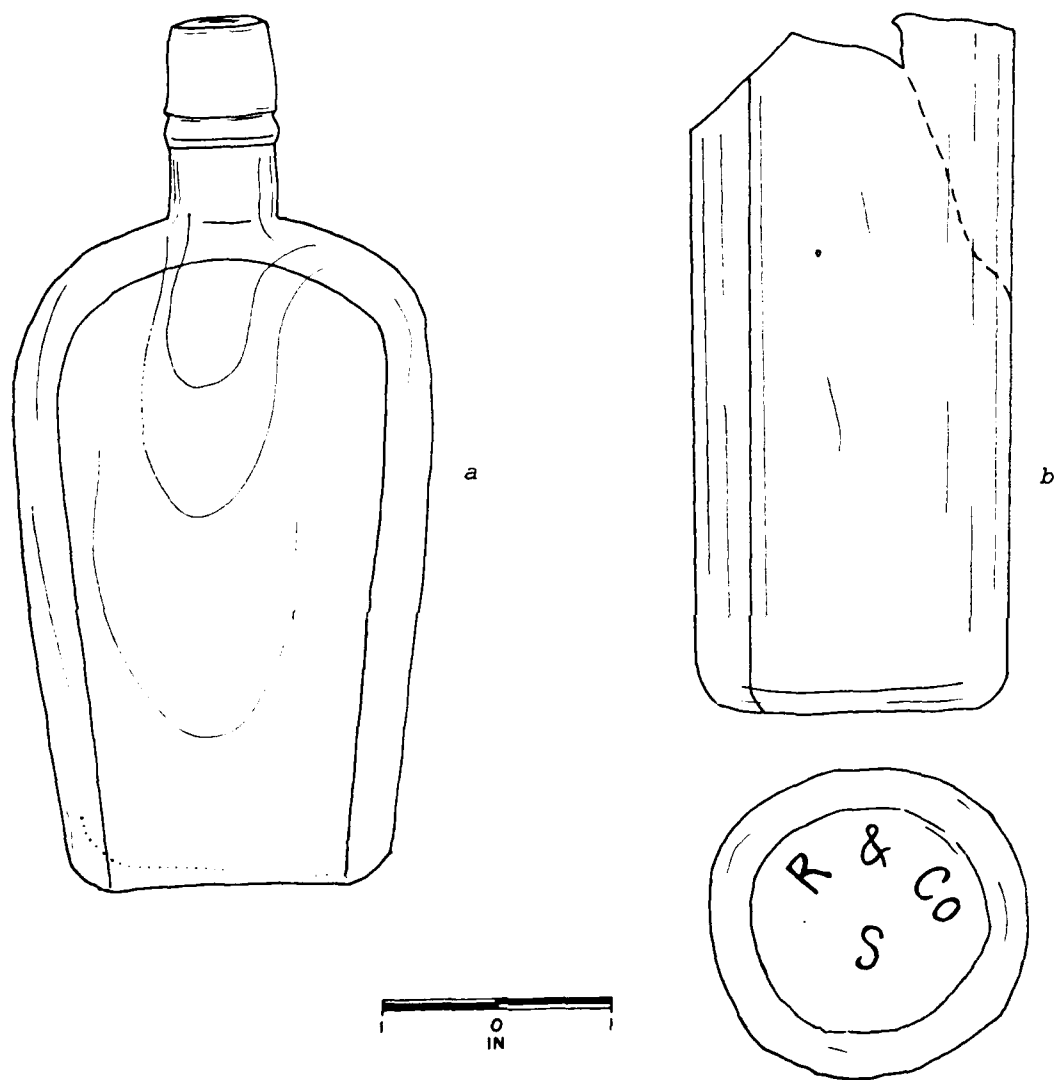


Fig. 26. Alcohol types. a, 3A1; b, 3A2.

Body diameter - 3 in.

Height - unknown (incomplete example)

Embossing

Base - "R&CO,S"

Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece cup bottom mold. The finish is unknown since the shoulder, neck and finish are not present (Fig. 26b). Whether this bottle contained whiskey or imported beer is not exactly known. Two companies used R&Co on their bottle bases. One, Roth and Company of San Francisco, California, used this mark from 1879 until 1888 on their bottled whiskey. The mark is also found on export beer bottles (Toulouse 1971:438-439).

B. Wine

1. Color - olive green

Body shape - round

Body diameter - 2 3/4 in.

Height - 9 3/4 in.

Embossing - none

Comments - This wine bottle was made in a turn mold. The finish is cut and fired and a ring laid on below the lip (Fig. 27a).

2. Color - olive green

Body shape - round

Body diameter - 3 1/2 in.

Height - 12 in.

Embossing - none

Comments - This champagne bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold. The finish is cut and fired with a ring laid on below the lip. Part of the label remains but the only discernable lettering is "imported" and the bottle number "5689" (Fig. 27b).

C. Other

1. Color - olive green

Body shape - round

Body diameter - 2 1/2 in.

Height 9 1/2 in.

Embossing - none

Comments - This bottle was made in a post bottom turned mold and has a laid-on-ring finish (Fig. 28a). Part of the label is still present and has red lettering "TENNENT'S PALE ALE" on a yellow background.

2. Color - olive green

Body shape - round

Body diameter - 2 1/2 in.

Height - 9 1/2 in.

Embossing - none

Comment - The body of this bottle was blown in a dip mold and the shoulder and neck were free blown. The improved empoiniting on

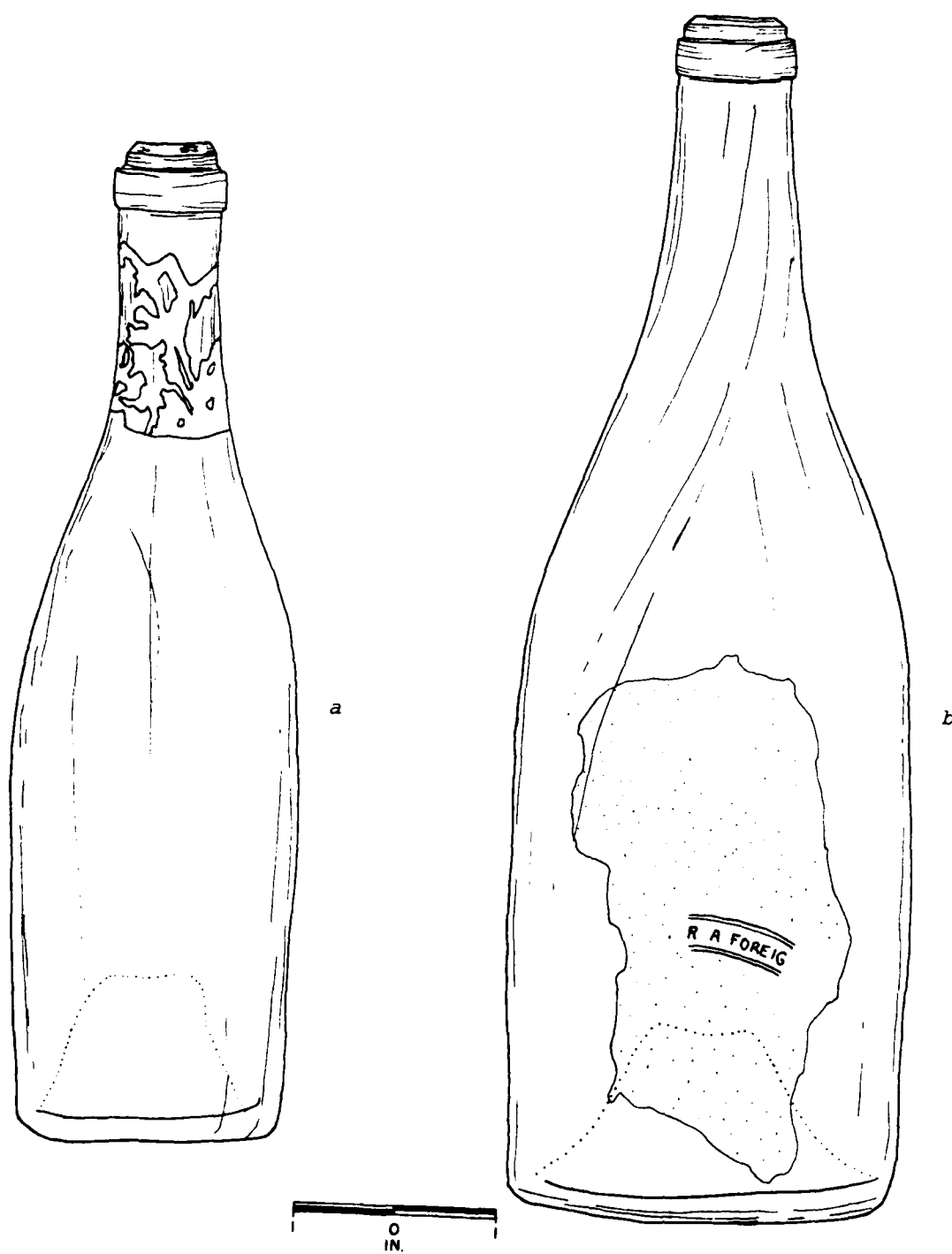


Fig. 27. Wine types. a, 3B1; b, 3B2.



Fig. 28. Miscellaneous bottles. a, 3C1; b, 3C2; c, 3C3.

the base has a sandy appearance. The finish is a laid-on-ring (Fig. 28b).

3. Color - greenish brown
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 2 1/2 in.
Height - 10 in.
Embossing - none
Comments - Blown in a dip body mold the shoulder and neck of this bottle were free blown. The finish was a laid-on-ring. This bottle type differs from 3C2 in body shape and empontiling. The overall shape of this bottle is blockier and has a sharper curved shoulder than 3C2. The empontiling is the improved type but differs from 3C2 in that a slight push up has been formed (Fig. 28c). Part of the original label is still present and is similar to that on 3C1, "TENNENT'S PALE ALE."
4. Color - olive green
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 3 in.
Height - unknown (incomplete example)
Embossing
Base - "HUNYADI JANOS" in the center with SAXLEHNERS BITTER QUELLE" along the base edge.
Comments - This bottle was blown in a two piece body, post bottom mold. The sample is not complete so other aspects of manufacture are not distinguishable (Fig. 29a). Bottles of this type were produced by Andreas Saxlehner, Budla-Pesth, Austria-Hungary, from 1863 to ca. 1900. It probably contained water with magnesium sulphate (Toulouse 1971:257-258).
5. Color - aqua
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 2 3/8 in.
Height - unknown
Embossing - none
Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece body, post bottom mold. The neck and finish are missing. The overall shape suggests that it served as a beer or ale bottle (Fig. 29b)

Type 4A - Other Bottle Types

1. Color - aqua
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 3 in.
Height - 5 1/4 in.
Comments - This bottle was made in a two piece post bottom mold and has a laid-on-ring finish. The shape suggests it served as an ink bottle (Fig. 29c).

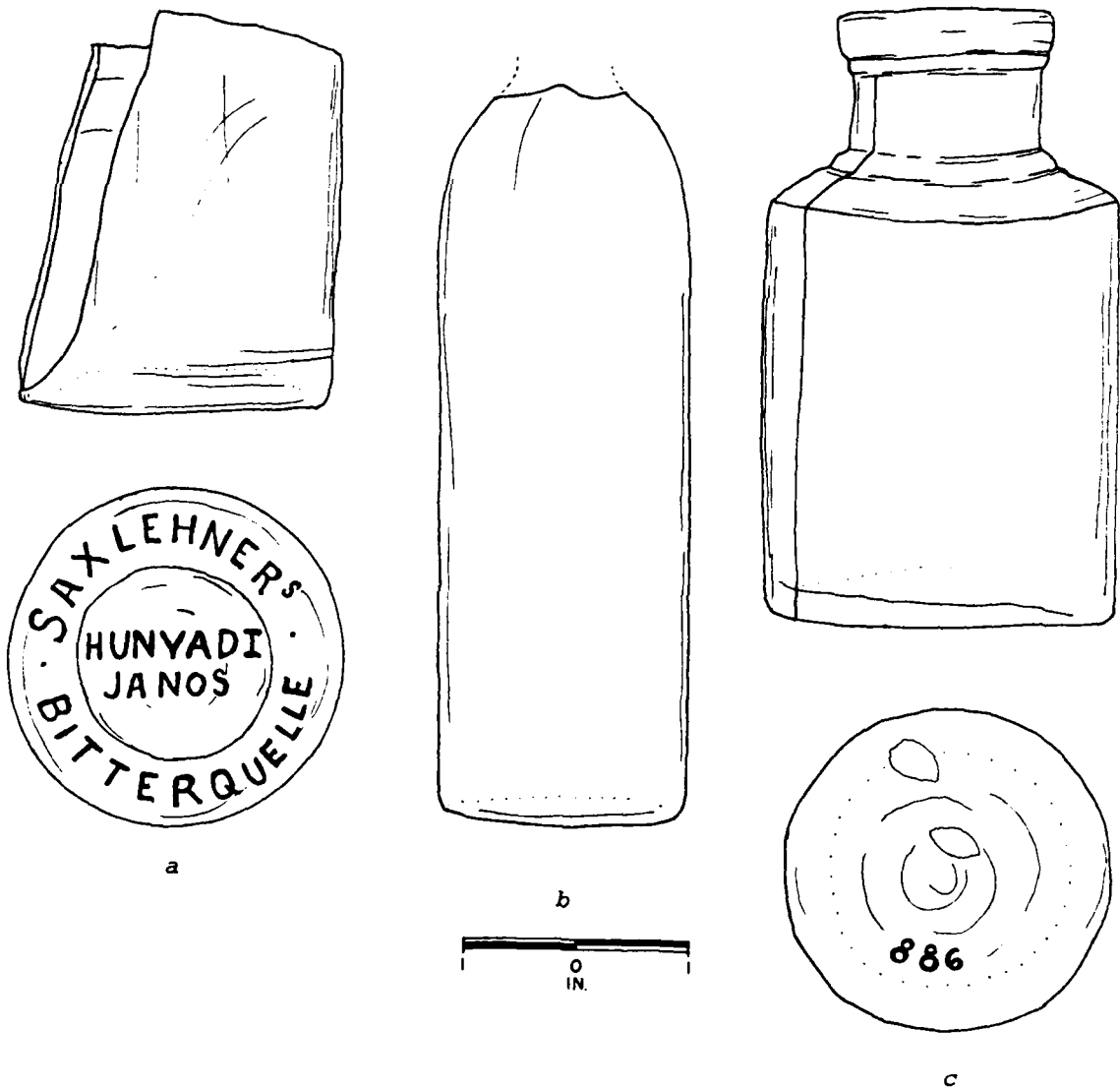


Fig. 29. Miscellaneous bottles. a, 3C4; b, 3C5; c, 4A1.

Other Glass Types

Type 1 - Drinking Vessels

A. Tumblers

1. Color - clear
Body shape - round
Body diameter - approximately 3 in. (incomplete example)
Height - unknown (incomplete example)
Comments - This tumbler was blown in a tapered mold and has three embossed cross hatch bands around the body (Fig. 30a).
2. Color - clear
Body shape - round
Body diameter - Base 2 3/8 in., Finish 2 7/8 in.
Height - 3 5/8 in.
Comments - This tumbler was blown in a tapered mold. The foot has been ground for evenness. It is decorated with three etched bands, the central band being wider than the others, around the body (Fig. 30b).
3. Color - clear
Body shape - round
Body diameter - Base 2 3/4 in., Finish 3 3/8 in.
Height - 4 in.
Comments - This tumbler was blown in a tapered mold with an indented base. The body is without decoration (Fig. 30c).
4. Color - clear
Body shape - round
Body diameter - approximately 3 in. (incomplete example)
Height - unknown (incomplete example)
Comments - As an incomplete example the exact type of manufacture of this tumbler cannot be determined. It does have a fluted design around the base (Fig. 30d).
5. Color - clear
Body shape - round
Body diameter - Base 2 in.
Height - unknown (incomplete example)
Comments - as an incomplete example the exact type of manufacturing cannot be determined though it does appear to have been produced in a post bottom mold. It is decorated with vertical ribs around the body with vertical hand cut flutes along the ribs (Fig. 30e).

B. Stemmedware

1. Color - clear
Comments - Only a single base represents this stemmedware type. It has a diameter of 3 in. and is distinguished from the other

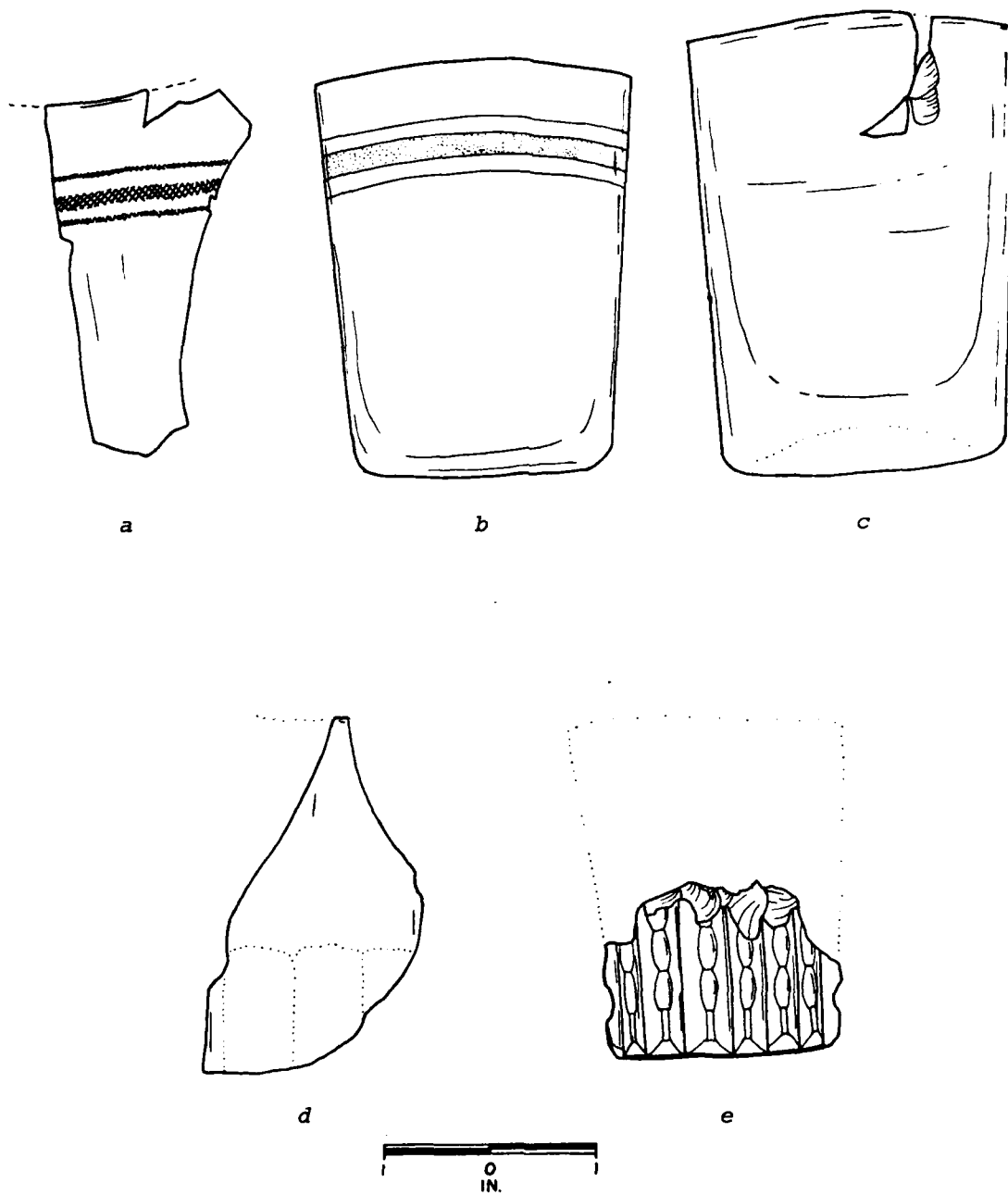


Fig. 30. Drinking vessels, tumblers. a, 1A1; b, 1A2; c, 1A3; d, 1A4; e, 1A5.

stemmedware since the stem begins as a bulb at the base which begins to narrow as it goes up (Fig. 31a).

2. Color - clear
Comments - This type is represented by part of the bowl and stem and may well match with the base and stem described as stemmedware type 3. The stem and bowl base were made in a two piece mold and the bowl hand blown on. Part of an etched design is on the remaining bowl (Fig. 31b).
3. Color - clear
Comments - The base and stem are the remains of this type. The base and stem were produced in a two piece mold. The base diameter is 3 1/8 in. The stem, starting at the base, widens quickly to a bulb and then tapers to a narrower stem (Fig. 31c).
4. Color - clear
Comments - This is the most complete stemmedware example. The exact method of production is difficult to distinguish since the sample is excessively fractured but it appears that the foot and stem were produced in a two piece mold. Whether the bowl was made in a two piece mold or blown onto the stem is not discernable. The foot diameter is 3 in. and the height of the vessel is approximately 6 in. The stem decoration consists of a band and bulb on top of this (Fig. 31d).

C. Mug

1. Color - clear
Body shape - round
Body diameter - 2 3/4 in.
Height - unknown (incomplete example)
Comments - This mug, along with the handle, was made in a two piece mold. There is a fluted design around the base exterior (Fig. 31e).

Type 2 - Other

A. Containment vessels

1. Color - other
Comments - The remains of this vessel indicate that it was square or rectangular. The finish is ground and a raised decorative band is 1/4 in. below the finish (Fig. 32a). This vessel probably had a lid.
2. Color - blue
Comments - This vessel is a small decorative dish. It was blown in a tapered mold. The body exterior is covered in a slightly raised triangular design. The base is round, 3 3/8 in. in diameter, and the body flares out at the top with four projecting flutes (Fig. 32b).

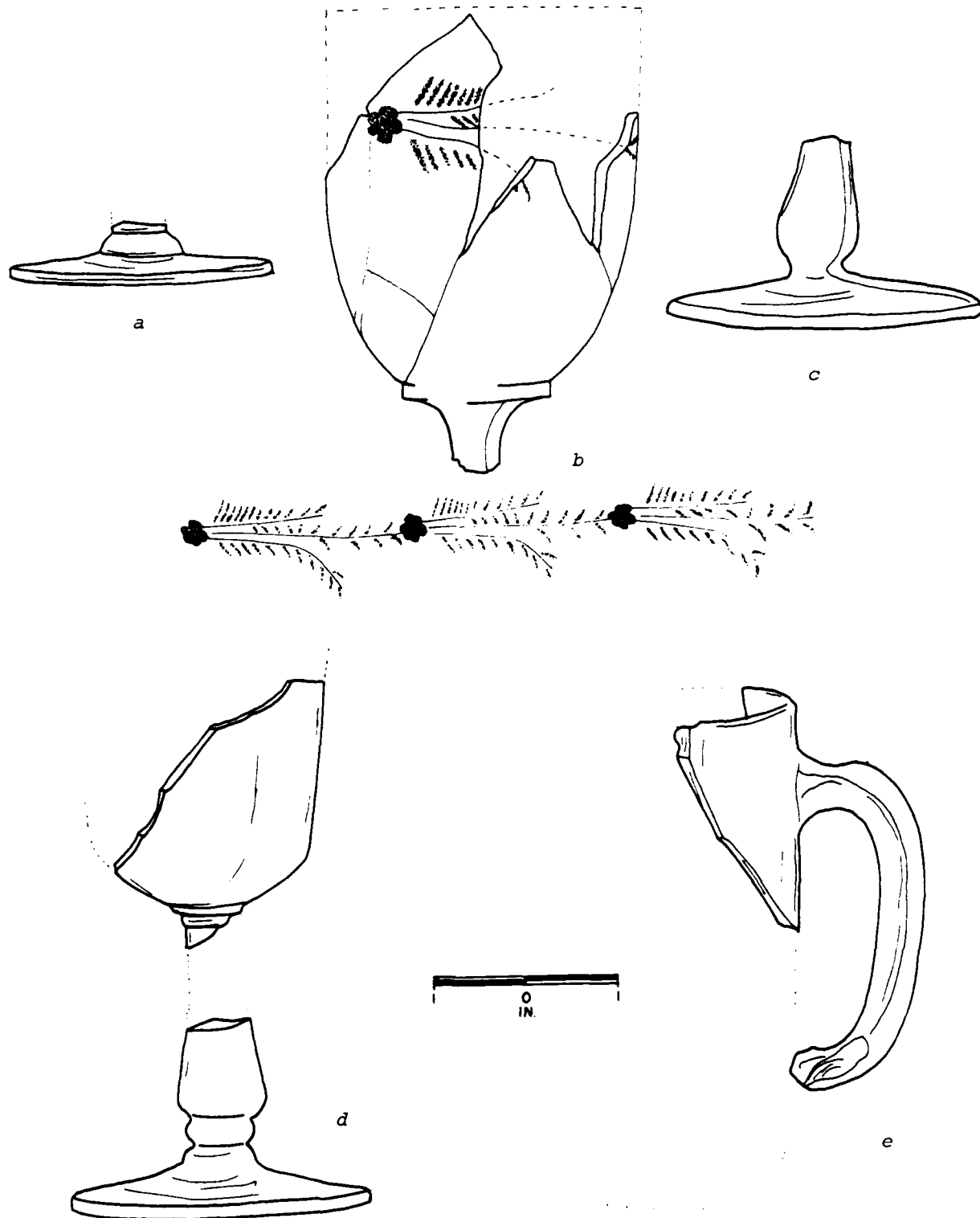


Fig. 31. Stemmedware and mug. a, 1B1; b, 1B2; c, 1B3; d, 1B4; e, 1C1.

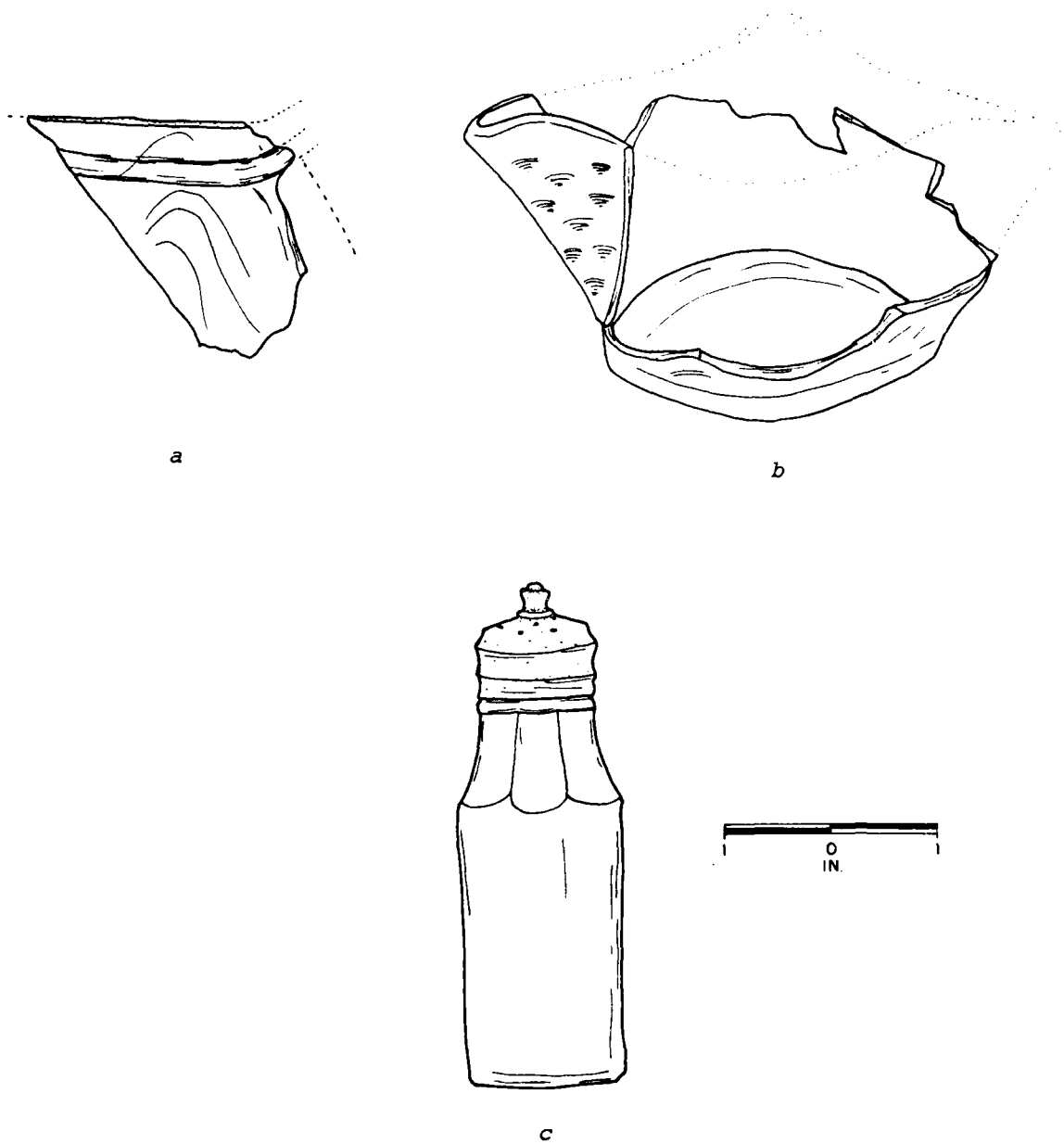


Fig. 32. Containment vessels. *a*, 2A1; *b*, 2A2; *c*, 2A3.

3. Color - clear

Comments - This salt or pepper shaker was produced in a two piece body, blown over, post bottom mold. It is 1 1/2 in. in diameter and has a fluted design starting at the shoulder and ending at the threaded screen finish, which has been ground. A solid zinc screen lid was found with the vessel (Fig. 32c).

Ceramics

A total of 1512 ceramic artifacts were recovered from the excavation. Most of these artifacts, 1296 (86%), are earthenware. The remaining ceramics include porcelain, 127 (8%), stoneware, 15 (1%), brick, 65 (4%), and clay smoking pipe fragments, 9 (6%).

These ceramic artifacts generally had a different deposition in the dump than glass artifacts. Whereas glass artifacts, especially bottles, were often just thrown away intact after their original use, ceramics are generally kept until broken. Because of this, ceramic vessels were not deposited into the dump until they were broken, and therefore fragments of individual vessels had a wide distribution in the dump deposit.

To determine the ceramic vessel types represented in the dump deposit it would be necessary to lay out all the ceramics since individual vessels had a wide distribution in the deposit. Since the number of ceramic artifact fragments were so small combined with the fact that the total ceramic assemblage would have to be laid out, it was decided that with just a little more effort the minimum number of ceramic vessel types could be determined.

The ceramic descriptions will be based on the taxonomy devised by Miller and Stone (1970). Major classes of earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware are defined by paste differences and physical properties resulting from firing (Miller and Stone 1970:14).

Secondary groups are based on stylistic and physical properties. Ceramics in each major class are separated first by the type of decoration and then by vessel or artifact form according to the minimum number represented.

The earthenwares are separated into two groups; soft paste and hard paste. The body of soft paste earthenwares generally consist of a combination of weathered clay and kaolin, with the addition of various metallic oxides as coloring agents. It is biscuit fired at a relatively low temperature (ca. 1100°C/2012°F). The body components do not fuse and as such the ware must be covered with a glaze to become impermeable to liquid. Glaze firing is also at low temperature and forms a layer of silica/glass lying on top of the body. The presence of lead, used as a low temperature glaze melter, is commonly found in this type ware (Green:1973).

Hard paste earthenwares generally consist of a combination of weathered clay, kaolin, and ground flint. These materials were combined and calcined in kilns, then ground to a fine powder. The powder was then mixed with

water, boiled in a "trough kiln," reconstituted into a clay-like mass and mixed with cobalt oxide to "whiten" the mixture. The "potting clay" was then ready for storage or immediate use (Weatherbee 1980:9).

Firing techniques differed from soft paste wares, in that the greenware, due to the addition of calcined flint could be fired at a much higher temperature (ca. 1140°C/2040°F). Higher firing produced a semi-fused body much more durable than earlier types.

Glaze components consisted basically of ground felspar and borax, a clearing agent. Glaze firing occurred at lower temperature. The finished glaze did not bond with the body, forming instead, a layer of glass on top of the body (Green 1973).

The only soft paste earthenwares are undecorated creamware and an assay crucible. Creamware was first produced during the mid-eighteenth century and is identified by a white permeable body and a clear yellowish glaze. The body can be scratched with a stainless steel tool (Holslag and Rodeffer 1978:138). There are a total of two creamware vessels represented (Fig. 33a, b). One, with straight sides, probably served as a cosmetic jar though it could have contained dried food products. The other vessel might have contained ink though other uses were possible.

The soft paste assay crucible is mica tempered, unglazed, and appears subjected to external heat and flame (Figs. 33c, 34a). Part of an impressed mark is visible on the base but is too incomplete to read.

Most of the ceramics found in the Foote House dump were hard paste earthenwares. Decorated hard paste earthenwares were mostly brown transferwares with the bulk of the remaining hard paste earthenwares being plain whitewares. Transferprints are produced by the transference of an etched design from a master die to the dried greenware by means of a soap or gelatin coated paper film. Transferprints were differentiated from other print types by a series of dots which compose the design. Pinhole dots forming the overall design were used in order to prevent the design and colors from running together during firing (Holslag and Rodeffer 1978:155).

Five different transferprint patterns and one pattern partially incorporating transferprinting were represented in the hard paste earthenware artifacts. Only one pattern could be identified. This "Osborne" pattern (Fig. 34f, g) was identified since the pattern name was included with the "Davenport" mark (Fig. 35). The transfer color is generally known as "mulberry" but was identified as brown in the Artifact Inventory (Appendix B). The Osborn pattern is found in four vessel forms; 9 1/2 in. diameter plates (Fig. 33d), 6 in. diameter plates (Fig. 33e), 3 1/4 in. diameter butter plates (Fig. 33f), and handled coffee cups (Fig. 33g). Based on the minimum number of individual vessels there were two 9 1/2 in. diameter plates, three 6 in. diameter plates, four 3 1/4 in. butter plates, and five handled coffee cups represented in the collection.

A second brown transferprint pattern, referred to as UTP-1 (unknown transfer pattern 1), is similar to the Osborne pattern except that it incorporates more geometric aspects (Fig. 36b). No maker's marks were found

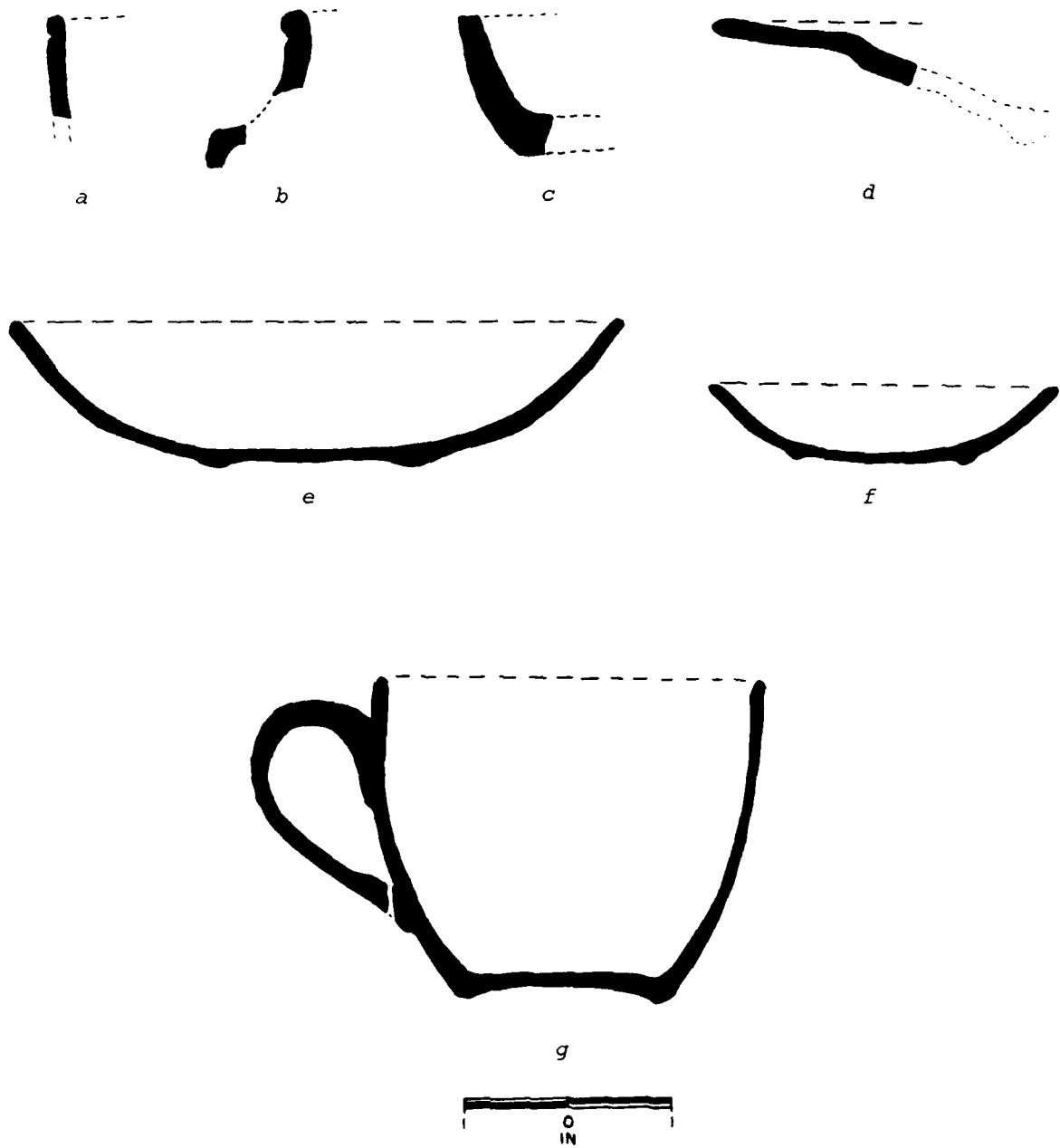


Fig. 33. a, b, creamware vessels; c, soft paste assay crucible; d-f, plates; g, handled coffee cup.

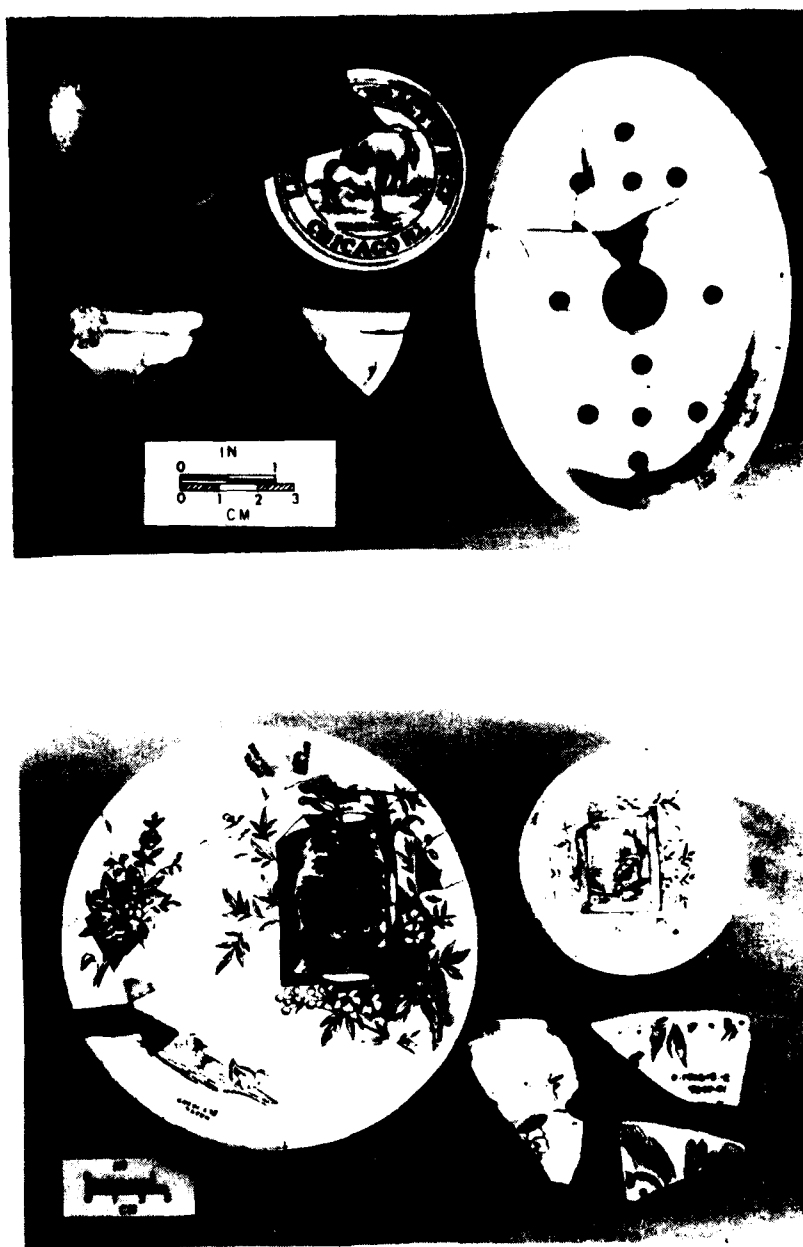


Fig. 34. Earthenware vessels recovered from the Foote Dump. *a*, soft paste assay crucible; *b*, soft paste jar lid; *c*, *d*, soft paste creamware jar; *e*, hard paste soap dish; *f*, hard paste plate with Osborne pattern; *g*, hard paste butter plate with Osborne pattern; *h*, hard paste plate with unknown transfer pattern 1; *i*, *j*, hard paste plate with unknown transfer pattern 2.



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h

Fig. 35. Ceramic vessel potter's marks. a, Johnson Bros. 1882-1913; b, John Maddock & Sons; c, Henry Alcock 1861-1910; d, E & C Challinor 1862-1891; e, Davenport and Company mid-1880s-1887; f, Bridgwood & Son 1885-1891; g, Thomas Hughes 1860-1894; h, Crescent Pottery Company 1881-1907.

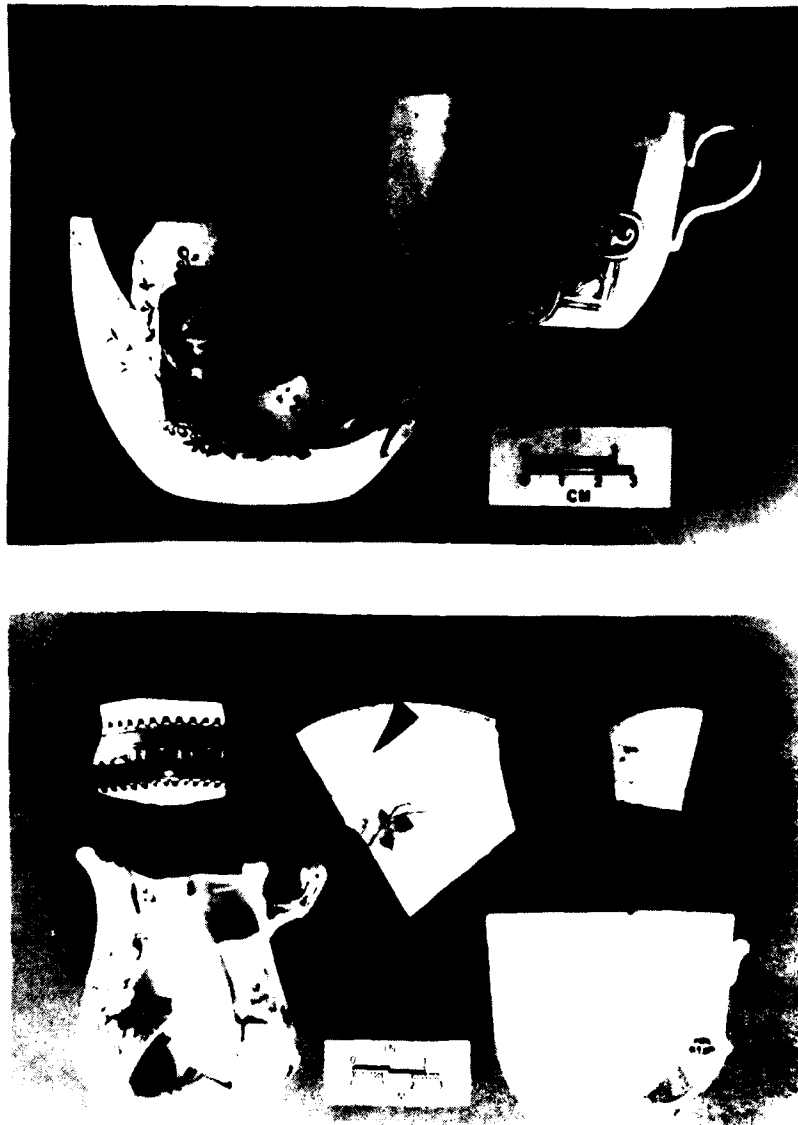


Fig. 36. Ceramic vessels recovered from the Foote Dump. *a*, hard paste earthenware handled cup with brown transfer Osborne pattern; *b*, hard paste earthenware handled cup with brown transfer unknown pattern (UTP-1); *c*, hard paste earthenware oval bowl with polychrome transfer and handpainted design; *d*, porcelain plate with polychrome decal and relief molded decoration; *e*, hard paste earthenware bowl with polychrome decal and relief molded decoration; *f*, porcelain pitcher decorated with polychrome transfer print and handpainted gold; *g*, plain white porcelain handled cup.

on vessels with this pattern. A minimum of five handled coffee cups (Fig. 37a, 36b) and one 9½ in. diameter plate (Fig. 37b) were represented.

Another unidentified brown transferprint pattern, UTP-2, is represented by only two fragments (Fig. 34i, j). These fragments represent a minimum of one large plate though a profile cannot be completed due to the incompleteness of the example.

One blue transferprint pattern, UTP-3, was too incomplete to photograph or identify. The fragments of this pattern represent a minimum of one 9½ in. diameter plate (Fig. 37c).

A hard paste earthenware jar lid has a dark green transfer scene of cattle identifying the contents as "Listor's extract of beef" (Fig. 34b). Only one lid of this type was recovered in the excavation.

One fragment of an oval bowl, partially incorporating a transferprint in the design on the bowl exterior, was recovered from the excavation (Fig. 37d). The design has a black transferprint band of half circle designs in a box which has been over handpainted in a dark yellow. Handpainted purple bands are above and below the transferprint design. The complete design is bordered with a black handpainted dot and line design (Fig. 36c).

One hard paste earthenware vessel was decorated with a decal overglaze polychrome print (Fig. 37e). This small 3 in. diameter bowl also exhibited a relief molded design along the rim (Fig. 36e).

Two hard paste earthenware vessels, a handled tea cup (Figs. 37r, 38d), and saucer (Figs. 37g, 38d) were identified as handpainted Japanese export wares. They were decorated with handpainted stylistic, slip trailed designs incorporating extensive coralene beading (Fig. 38b, d).

The remaining hard paste earthenwares are clear glazed plain white wares. Vessels represented included plates, saucers, bowls, tureens, and a soap drain.

There are a minimum of five plates represented in the hard paste earthenware plain white ceramics. Two plates are 5 in. in diameter and have upturned rims (Fig. 39a). One of the more complete examples has the makers mark of "E & C CHALLINOR" (Fig. 35d). Two plates are 8 in. in diameter (Fig. 39c) and both have the maker's mark of "JOHN MADDOCK & SONS" (Fig. 35b). One 9 in. diameter plate has a scalloped rim (Fig. 39b). The plate has the maker's mark of "HENRY ALCOCK" (Fig. 35c).

A minimum of three saucers are represented in the hard paste earthenware plain white ceramics. All are 6 in. in diameter. One example does not have a protruding foot (Fig. 39d) and has the maker's mark of "JOHN MADDOCK & SONS" (Fig. 35b). The remaining two saucers are almost identical to the first except that they have a protruding foot (Fig. 39e). These two saucers were too incomplete to have maker's marks but the style is so similar to that of the first mentioned saucer so as to suggest the same maker.

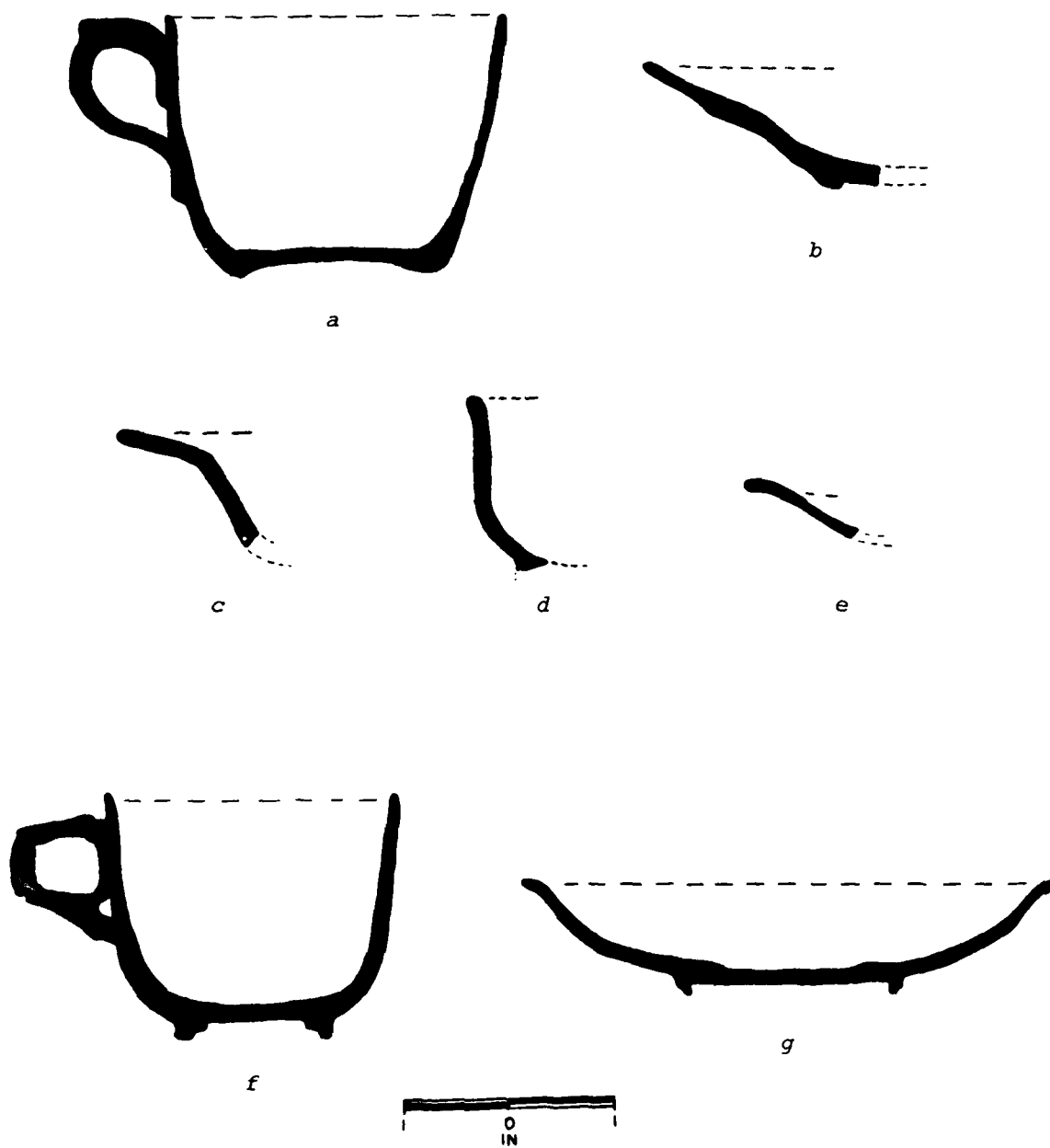


Fig. 37. a, handled coffee cup; b, c, plates; d, oval bowl; e, hard paste earthenware vessel decorated with decal overglaze polychrome print; f, g, hard paste earthenware handled tea cup and saucer.



Fig. 38. Handpainted polychrome Oriental ceramics. a, Japanese porcelain saki cup; b, Japanese export hard paste earthenware saucer; c, Chinese porcelain individual rice bowl decorated with Four Seasons pattern; d, Japanese export hard paste earthenware tea cup; e, Chinese porcelain rice serving bowl decorated with Four Seasons pattern.

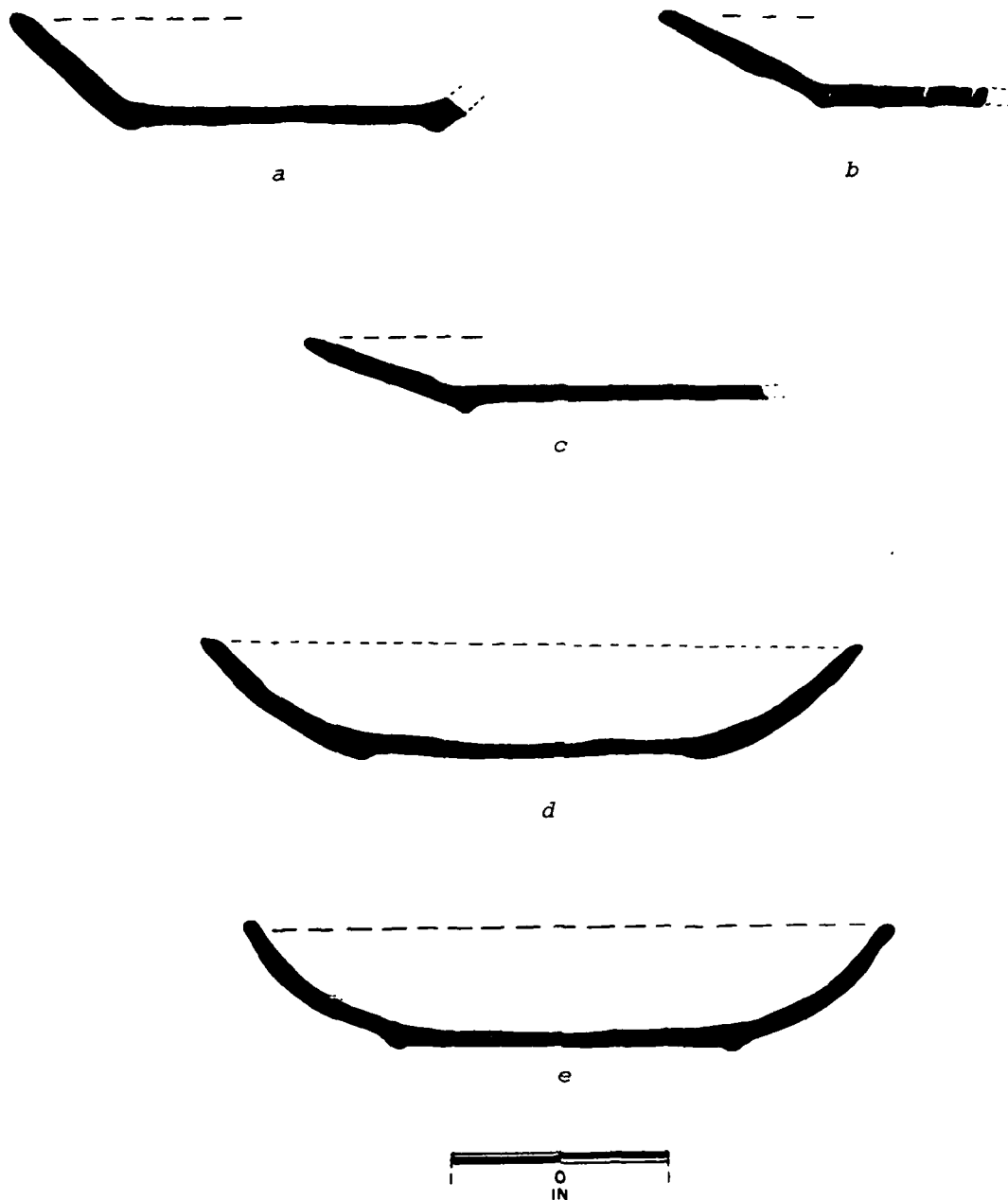


Fig. 39. Plates. *a*, 5 in. diameter with upturned rim; *b*, 9 in. diameter with scalloped rim; *c*, 8 in. diameter with makers's mark of "JOHN MADDOCK & SONS"; *d*, 6 in. diameter with makers's mark, "JOHN MADDOCK & SONS" and no protruding foot; *e*, saucer with protruding foot.

Among the hard paste earthenware plain white ceramics are a minimum of four bowls. Two are 5 in. in diameter and 3 in. in height (Figs. 40c, 41a). They have the maker's mark of "JOHNSON BROS^s LATE PANKHURST & C^o" (Fig. 35a). Only part of the rim remains of a 4 in. diameter bowl. The example is too incomplete to illustrate. One of the four bowls is a large 14 in. diameter, 4 in. high bowl which would have had a lid (Fig. 41b). The base has the maker's mark of "THOMAS HUGHES" (Fig. 35g).

One large tureen (Fig. 42a) and a possible small tureen (Fig. 42b) are represented among the hard paste earthenware plain white ceramics. The large tureen is 9 1/4 in. long by 6 1/2 in. wide and has handles on each end (Fig. 40a). It has the maker's mark of "BRIDGWOOD & SON" (Fig. 35f). The small tureen is 5 1/2 in. long and 4 1/4 in. wide (Fig. 40b). It has the maker's mark of the "CRESCENT POTTERY C^o" (Fig. 35h).

An oval soap dish was also represented among the hard paste plain white earthenwares (Fig. 34e).

The porcelain ceramics include a wide variety of vessels and a number of dolls. Porcelain is a high fired, vitrified, generally translucent ceramic. It is basically composed of two materials, kaolin and petuntse, that when fired will vary in color from pure white to gray white, blue white, and green white (Miller and Stone 1970:81). Decoration of the porcelain artifacts recovered from the Foote dump include transferprints, decal, and hand painted varieties.

Among the transferprint porcelains are a minimum of four vessels. One vessel, a small handled cream pitcher, is decorated with a polychrome flower and leaf design with gold overglaze on the rim and handle (Figs. 36f, 43a). The remaining transferprint porcelain vessels are part of a child's tea set decorated in flow blue. Flow blue is produced by introducing lime or chloride of ammonia during firing which causes a cobalt transferprint to run (Sprague 1980:20). The glaze is also frequently marred by small imperfections and tiny dots of underglaze blue detached from decorated areas (Miller and Stone 1970:90). The three flow blue vessels (Fig. 40d, g, h), a saucer, cream pitcher, and sugar bowl, appear to be of English manufacture though none have maker's marks.

One porcelain vessel, a 6 in. diameter plate (Fig. 43b), is decorated with a decal print. This plate has a polychrome flower print on the inside center, a handpainted overglaze gold band, and relief molded design on the rim (Fig. 36d).

A minimum of five porcelain vessels and three porcelain dolls with handpainted decoration are found among the porcelain ceramics. Two handpainted porcelain vessels are Chinese rice bowls decorated in a handpainted polychrome Four Seasons pattern (Fig. 38c, e). The large bowl, 7 1/2 in. in diameter (Fig. 43c) served as a rice serving bowl. The small bowl, 4 3/4 in. in diameter (Fig. 43d), served as an individual eating bowl. Both bowls have a quadrafoil loop design on the base. One handpainted porcelain vessel is a small 2 1/4 in. diameter Japanese Saki bowl (Fig. 43e). Decoration consisted of handpainted polychrome slip trained designs

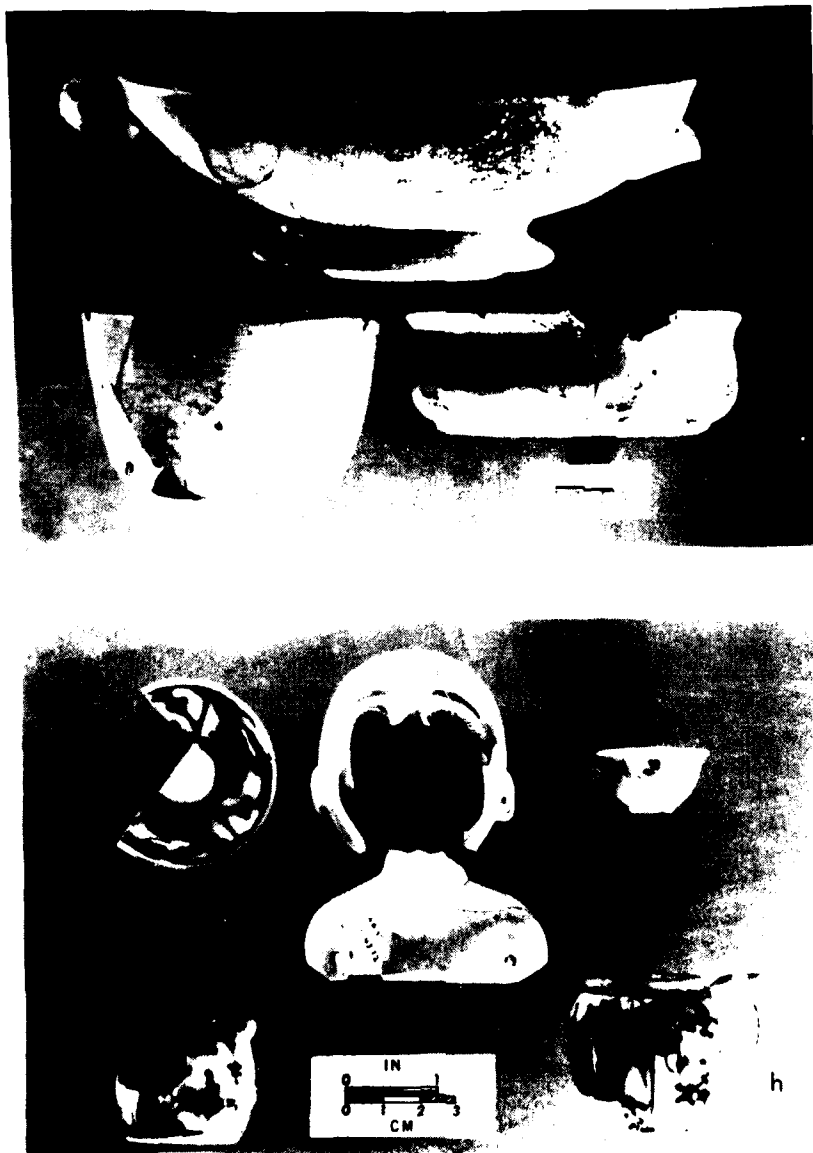


Fig. 40. Ceramics from the Foote Dump. a-b, plain white hard paste earthenware tureens; c, plain white hard paste earthenware bowl; d, porcelain toy plate with flow blue decoration; e, bisque porcelain doll's head with handpainted facial features; f, porcelain toy cup with handpainted polychrome design; g-h, porcelain toy cream and sugar bowls with flow blue decoration.

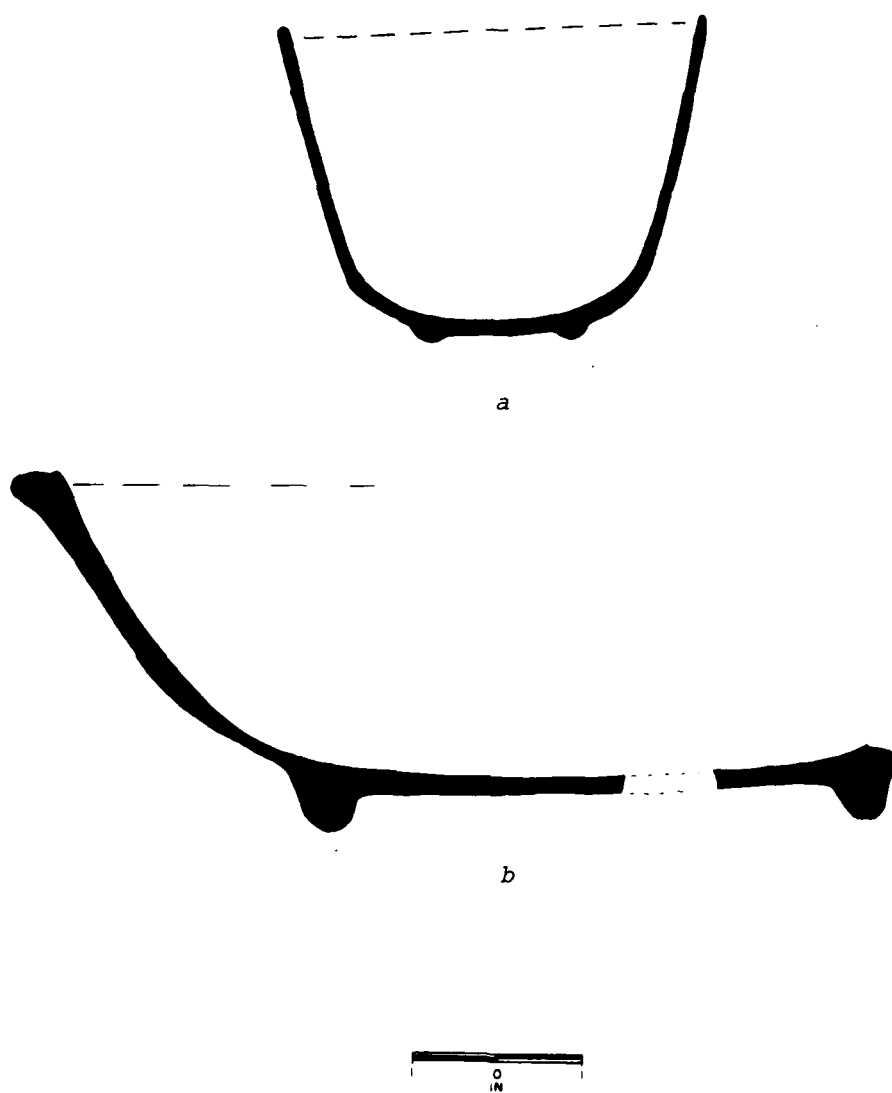


Fig. 41. a-b, hard paste earthenware plain white ceramic bowls.

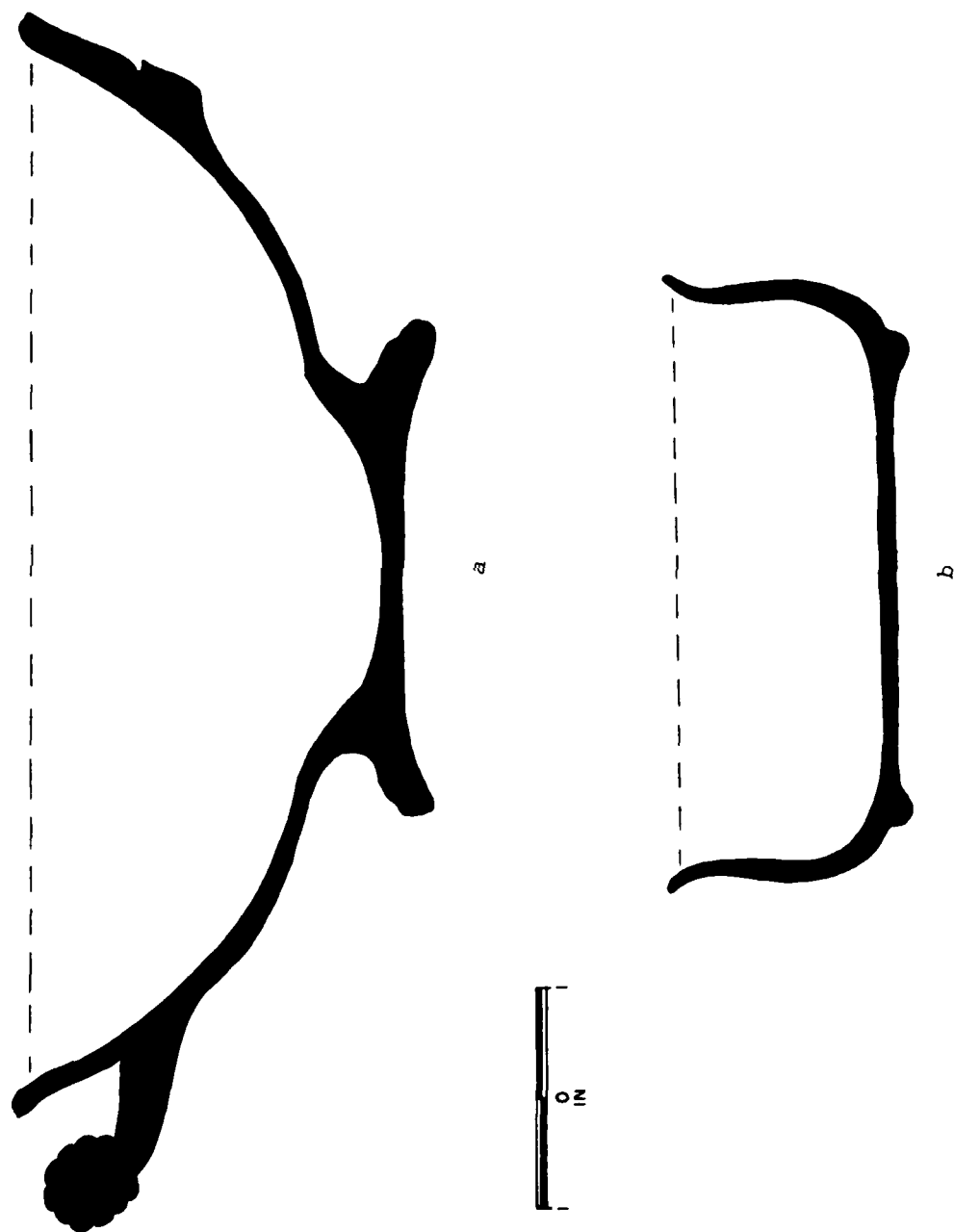


Fig. 42. a, large tureen; b, possible small tureen.

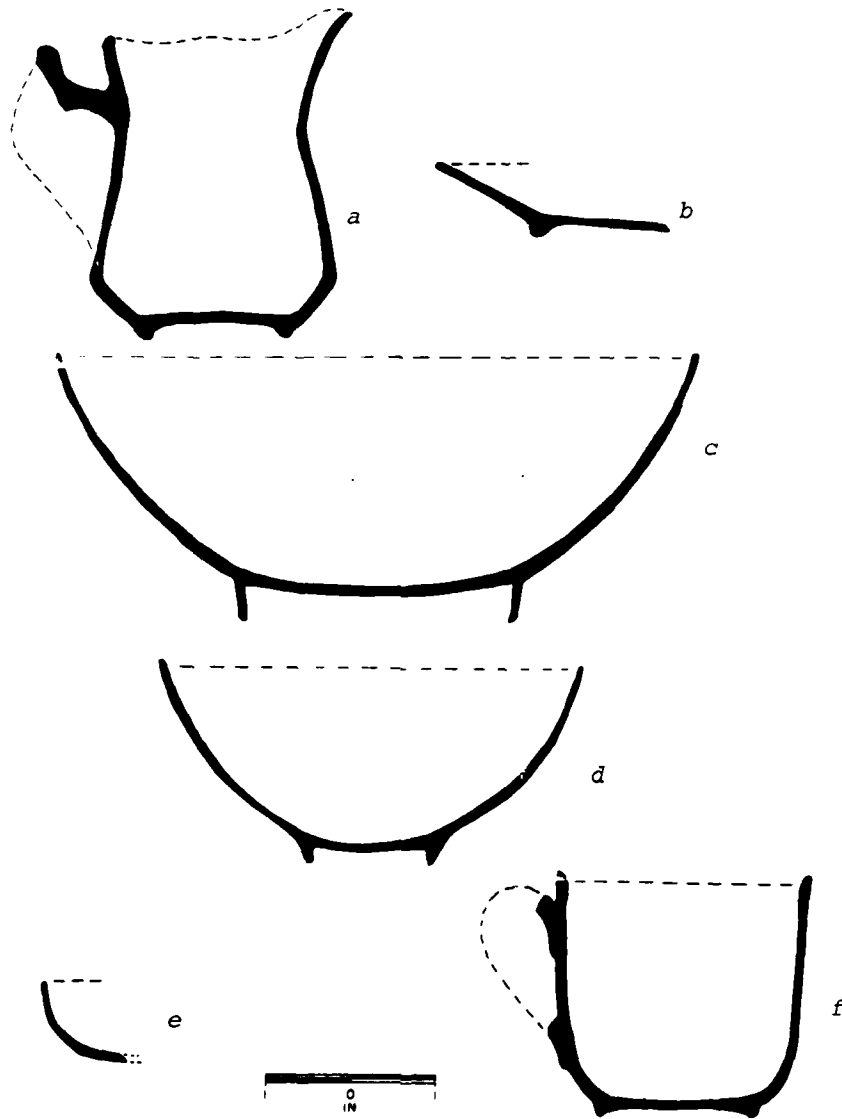


Fig. 43. Porcelain. *a*, transferprint; *b*, 6 in. diameter plate; *c*, large bowl; *d*, small bowl; *e*, handpainted Japanese Saki bowl; *f*, white porcelain handled cup.

overglaze (Fig. 38a). Another handpainted porcelain vessel is a child's teacup without a handle (Fig. 40f). That tea cup, decorated in an overglaze floral design, is possibly a Japanese export. A small pitcher, of which only a fragment of the handpainted gold band rim was found, is also represented. The example is too incomplete to illustrate. A minimum of three handpainted doll heads, two bisque and one glazed, are represented among the porcelain artifacts. Only one was complete enough to illustrate (Fig. 40e).

A handled cup is the only plain white porcelain vessel represented in the porcelain vessels (Fig. 43f). The cup, 3 1/8 in. in diameter, has no maker's mark.

Stoneware is defined as a hard, high-fired ceramic that during the process of manufacture has attained some degree of vitrification rendering it generally impermeable to liquids (Miller and Stone 1970:68). To cause vitrification of a clay body, temperatures in the range of 1200°C to 1300°C are required. At this temperature a change occurs which fuses the separate components of silica, alumina, and oxide fluxes into a single unit. Stoneware then, is a variety of pottery in which body and glaze are unified by heat to form a single integral ceramic (Landreth 1981:2).

Various techniques have been used in the production and manufacture of stoneware. Each process is identifiable by certain attributes of body and glaze caused by differences in components and firing technique.

There are a minimum of two crock lids, a bottle and a vessel of unknown form represented by the stoneware ceramics. Both crock lids are 9 3/4 in. in diameter. One lid has a salt glaze on the exterior and a dark brown alban slip on the interior (Fig. 44b). Salt glazing is produced by introducing free sodium (rock salt) into the kiln atmosphere during firing. The gas acts as a high temperature melter causing the outer surface of the vessel to fuse. The finished ware exhibits a pitted "orange peel" glaze. Clay slips consists of finely ground clay mixed with water to a creamy consistency. The biscuit-fired ware is then coated with the slip and glaze fired. Finished wares exhibit a smooth texture and even color. The second crock lid has a dark brown alban slip on the interior and exterior with an unglazed band around the exterior (Fig. 44a). The stone bottle, 11 in. tall, has an orange salt glaze with an underglaze slip (Fig. 44c). It is wheel thrown with an applied handle. On one side is the impressed mark of "J. FRIEDRICH" and the other side is impressed "M. in 76" [bottled in 1876?]. One stoneware fragment with a brown exterior slip was also found in the dump. The example is too incomplete to determine the vessel form.

In addition to these ceramics there were nine fragments of white ball clay pipes representing a minimum of four individual pipes. These are discussed further in Appendix C. In all there are a minimum of 57 vessels and 8 other objects represented by the ceramics recovered at the Foote dump. A condensed listing of the vessels represented is provided in Table 1.

A total of 10 different maker's marks were found on the ceramic vessels. Information on the J. Friedrich mark on the stoneware vessel could not be found. The production date of 1876 was found on the vessel. The

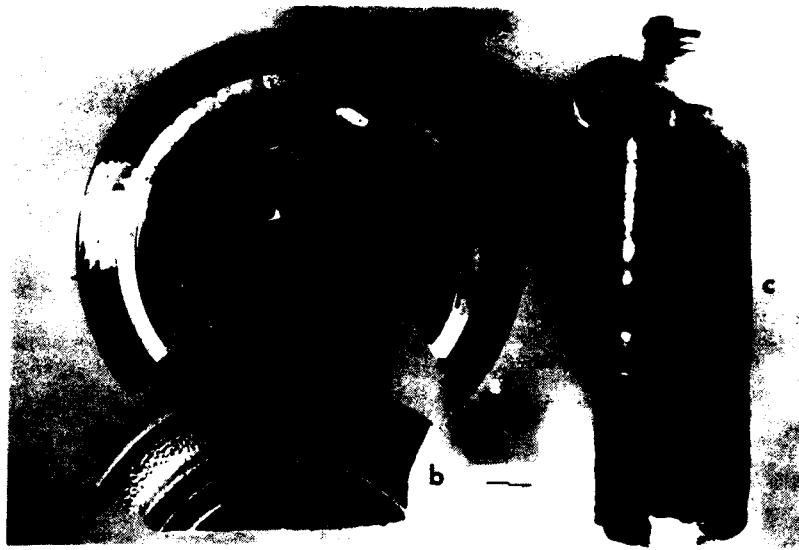


Fig. 44. Stoneware vessels from the Foote Dump. a, crock lid with dark brown Albany slip; b, crock lid with salt glaze; c, mineral water bottle with salt glaze.

mark of Johnson Bros. Late Pankhurst and Co. (Fig. 35a) was first used when Johnson Bros. bought out Pankhurst and Company in 1882 (Weatherbee 1980:29). Use of this mark was discontinued in 1913 (Godden 1964:355) dating the production of ceramics with their mark between 1882 and 1913. The most common mark Maddock and Sons (Fig. 40b), was found on four vessels. The Sons was added in 1855 and continued in use until recently (Weatherbee 1980:28). Godden (1964:406) states that the use of a similar mark incorporating the crown began in 1906. The context and associated artifact dates definitely date the use of this mark in the 1880s. The mark of Henry Alcock was found on a plain white hard paste earthenware vessel (Fig. 35c). This mark was used by Henry Alcock from 1861 until 1910 (Weatherbee 1980:27). The mark of E. and C. Challinor Company (Fig. 35d) was used from 1862 until 1891 (Godden 1964:138). Two maker's mark variations, one printed and one impressed, of Davenport and Company are found on the ceramic vessels. The impressed mark occurs on butter dishes and the printed mark (Fig. 35e) on small plates. All of these vessels have the same "Osborne" pattern. The Davenport Company used these marks from the mid-1800s until 1887 (Godden 1964:190-191). The Bridgwood and Son mark (Fig. 35f) began to be used in 1885. In 1891 "England" was added to the mark (Godden 1964:102). Since "England" is absent on this mark a production date of 1885-1891 is indicated. The work of Thomas Hughes (Fig. 35g) was found on one plain white hard paste earthenware vessel. This mark was used from 1860 until 1894 (Weatherbee 1980:28). Only one American potter's mark was found in the ceramic collection. This was the mark of the Crescent Pottery Company (Fig. 35h) found on a small tureen. The mark was used from 1881 until 1907 (Lehner 1980:151).

TABLE 1
Minimum number of ceramic vessels found in the Foote dump excavation

Type	Decoration ^a	Vessel Form	Quantity
Soft paste earthenware	Creamware	Cosmetic jar	1
		Ink	1
Hard paste earthenware	Unglazed	Assay crucible	1
		3 in. diameter butter plate	4
	Brown Transfer (Osborne)	6 in. diameter plate	3
		9 1/4 in. diameter plate	2
	Brown transfer (UTP-1)	Handled coffee cup	5
		9 1/4 in. diameter plate	1
	Brown transfer (UTP-2)	Handled coffee cup	5
		Large plate	1
	Black transfer (UTP-3)	9 1/4 in. diameter plate	1
		Beef extract jar	1
	Dark green transfer	3 in. diameter plate	1
		Tea cup	1
	Polychrome decal	Saucer	1
		5 in. diameter plate	2
	H.P. polychrome (Japanese)	8 in. diameter plate	2
		9 in. diameter plate	1
	Plain white	6 in. diameter saucer	3
		4 in. diameter bowl	1
		5 in. diameter bowl	2
		14 in. diameter bowl	1
		Large tureen	1
		Small tureen	1
Porcelain	Polychrome transfer	Cream pitcher	2
		Child's toy saucer	1
	Flow blue transfer	Child's toy cream pitcher	1
		Child's toy sugar bowl	1
	Polychrome decal	6 in. diameter plate	1
		4 3/4 in. diameter bowl	1
	H.P. polychrome (Chinese)	7 1/4 diameter bowl	1
		2 1/4 in. diameter bowl	1
	H.P. polychrome (Japanese)	Child's toy tea cup	1
		Cream pitcher	1
	H.P. polychrome	Handled cup	1
		Crock	1
Stoneware	Saltglaze	Bottle	1
		Crock	1
	Albany brown slip	Crock	1

^aH.P. = handpainted, UTP = unknown transfer pattern

Metal

For means of inventory and description the metal artifacts were divided into three groups; iron, brass, and white. The iron and brass group are self explanatory. White metal is that which is not iron or brass. This group is placed together since it is generally difficult to differentiate between zinc, tin, aluminum, and other metals in this group using only sensory techniques.

The iron artifacts totaled 6572 which consisted mostly of nails, 1083 (16%), and cans, 3714 (57%). Of the nails with heads, a means of determining the minimum number of nails in the collection, there were 609 cut nails and 236 wire nails. The can artifacts represented a minimum of 616 cans. These cans are discussed in detail later in this section. A number of interesting iron artifacts were also recovered. Among these are a variety of small corkscrews. These were attached to some of the proprietary medicinal bottles when they were purchased and the user had to insert them. Two varieties were noted. One was made totally of wire and was most commonly associated with "Rumford Chemical Works" bottles (Type 1A5 and 1A5a). The other had the finger pull made of sheet iron. Most of these corkscrews were found associated with "Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure" bottles (Type 1A2 and 1A2a). A number of these had printing on the pull. On the outside was "WARNER'S SAFE" and on the inside was "TIPPICANOE."

A total of 112 of the metal artifacts were made of brass. The largest group of brass artifacts were cartridges, 24 (21%) and shotgun shell bases, 19 (17%). The variety of headstamps are presented in Table 2. Among the cartridges there are two types which did not have headstamps and are therefore not represented in Table 2. One is a .45 handgun cartridge. The other is a .44 centerfire cartridge which is probably a Webley (Barnes 1972:170). All of the shotgun shell bases had headstamps. In addition to the ammunition there is a brass suspender buckle with "Harris Patents" and a complete kerosene lamp burner with "VULCAN WALLACE & SONS" (Fig. 45b).

Among the 128 white metal artifacts there are four different types of foil bottle covers. These are (1) "TENNENT'S PALE ALE" in red letters around a large red T all over a yellow background (Fig. 45c), (2) "CROSSE & CO PURVEYORS TO HER MAJESTY LONDON", (3) a four sided star with "SRAE" in the projections and, (4) "R. PORTER & CO LONDON." In addition there is a zinc continuous thread lid with an impressed *maltese* cross with "F H H C^O."

The Cans

A total of 616 cans were recovered from the dump. These cans and their size are presented in Table 3. All sizes were rounded to the nearest 1/8th in. Any measurements which could not be determined or were not present are listed as unknown. The cans are presented by their body shape, round, rectangular, square, and oval, when viewed from the top. Almost all of the cans, 607, were round bodied. Seven were rectangular and only one oval and one square were represented.

TABLE 2

Headstamps on cartridges and shotgun shell bases

Type	Size	Mark
Cartridges	.22	H
	.32	W.R.A. 32
	.38	U.M.C. C.F.W. 38
		U.M.C. Co.
	.40-60	W.R.A. Co. .40-60
		W.R.A. Co. W.C.F. .40-60
	.45-75	W.R.A. Co. W.C.F. .45-75
	.45-90	W.R.A. Co. W.C.F. .45-90
Shotgun shells	12 ga.	XX Co.
		U.M.C. Co.
		W.R.A. Co. RIVAL
		W.R.A. Co.
	10 ga.	U.M.C.Co. No. 10 XX
		U.M.C.Co. No. 10 SMOKELESS
		WINCHESTER No. 10



Fig. 45. Miscellaneous artifacts recovered from the Foote Dump. a, bone brush with brass bristles; b, brass kerosene lamp burner; c, white metal foil bottle cover with "TENNETT'S PALE ALE;" d, hard rubber toothbrush with "DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC, LONDON."

A lack of time and money did not allow recording of the different seam types but some general observations were made. Among the round cans three types of can body production were observed. One method was to simply lap the two ends of the can body over each other and then hand solder the seam. The method was developed for can production in the original 1810 patent for the tin can and continued in use until 1900 (Clark 1977:14). Another method of can body production was the same as that mentioned above except the seam was soldered using a machine that dipped the seam in flux and then molten solder. The machine for this process was invented by Norton Brothers Company in 1883 (Clark 1977:18). A third type of can body production observed is the crimped side seam. To produce this seam both ends of the can body were bent in and pressed together. The two ends were folded once and then bend against the can body. A press assured the seam flat and no solder was necessary. This means of production left the can seam flat on the outside.

The ends of all the round cans were of the lay on end type and then soldered with the Merriam "Little Joker" which was introduced in 1880. The stamped can ends with short lips were laid on the can and rotated at an angle in molten solder (Kuechel 1970:73).

TABLE 3

Minimum number of cans and their sizes

Height ^a	Diameter ^a	Cap Diameter ^a	Number	Height ^a	Diameter ^a	Cap Diameter ^a	Number	Height ^a	Diameter ^a	Cap Diameter ^a	Number
Round Cans											
2 1/8	2 3/4	U	1	3 3/8	3	U	2	4 1/4	2 1/2	1 3/8	1
2 1/8	3	1 1/8	2	3 3/8	3 1/4	U	1	4 1/4	3	1 1/8	1
2 1/4	3 1/2	U	1	3 3/8	U	1 1/8	2	4 1/4	3	2	1
2 1/4	U	1	1	3 3/8	U	1 1/4	1	4 1/4	3 1/2	U	1
2 1/2	3	1 1/4	1	3 3/8	U	1 1/2	1	4 1/4	4	1 1/8	1
2 1/2	4 1/2	U	1	3 3/8	U	U	2	4 1/4	4	U	1
2 5/8	3 1/4	1 5/8	2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/8	1	4 1/4	U	1	1
2 5/8	U	U	1	3 1/2	2 3/4	1 1/8	1	4 3/8	2 1/2	1 1/8	1
2 3/4	2 1/2	1 1/8	1	3 1/2	2 7/8	1 3/8	2	4 3/8	3	U	1
2 3/4	2 1/2	U	1	3 1/2	2 7/8	1 5/8	1	4 3/8	3 1/8	U	1
2 3/4	4 7/8	U	1	3 1/2	3	1 1/8	5	4 3/8	3 3/8	U	1
2 3/4	5 1/2	U	1	3 1/2	3	1 3/8	2	4 1/2	2	U	1
2 7/8	2 3/4	1 1/8	2	3 1/2	3	1 1/2	2	4 1/2	2 5/8	U	1
3	2 1/8	1 1/8	1	3 1/2	3	1 5/8	1	4 1/2	2 3/4	1 1/8	1
3	2 3/4	U	1	3 1/2	3	2 1/4	1	4 1/2	2 3/4	U	1
3	2 7/8	1 3/8	1	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	1	4 1/2	3	1	1
3	3 7/8	U	2	3 1/2	3	U	2	4 1/2	3	1 1/8	2
3	3	1 1/8	3	3 1/2	3 1/8	1 5/8	1	4 1/2	3	1 5/8	2
3	3	1 1/4	1	3 1/2	3 1/4	1 3/8	1	4 1/2	3	2 1/2	1
3	3	U	6	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/8	1	4 1/2	3	U	8
3	3 1/2	1 1/8	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 7/8	1	4 1/2	3 1/4	1 1/8	1
3	4	2	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	U	1	4 1/2	3 1/4	1 1/2	3
3	4	U	1	3 1/2	4	1 7/8	1	4 1/2	3 1/4	2	1
3	4 3/4	U	1	3 1/2	4 1/2	U	1	4 1/2	3 1/4	U	2
3	U	1 1/8	1	3 1/2	5	U	1	4 1/2	3 3/8	1 1/2	1
3	U	U	4	3 1/2	U	1 1/2	1	4 1/2	3 3/8	1 5/8	1
3 1/8	2 3/8	1 1/8	3	3 1/2	U	U	1	4 1/2	3 3/8	U	2
3 1/8	2 7/8	1 1/8	1	3 5/8	2 5/8	1 3/8	1	4 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/4	1
3 1/8	3	1 1/8	1	3 5/8	2	U	2	4 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	4
3 1/8	3 1/8	1 1/8	1	3 3/4	3	1 1/8	1	4 1/2	3 1/2	1 5/8	1
3 1/8	4	2	3	3 3/4	3	1 1/4	1	4 1/2	3 1/2	1 2/3	1
3 1/4	2 3/4	1 3/8	1	3 3/4	3	U	1	4 1/2	3 1/2	U	5
3 1/4	2 3/4	U	2	3 3/4	3 1/2	1 3/8	1	4 1/2	4	1 5/8	1
3 1/4	2 7/8	1 1/8	1	3 3/4	4	2 1/4	1	4 1/2	4	1 3/4	1
3 1/4	2 7/8	1 1/4	1	3 7/8	2 7/8	U	1	4 1/2	4	2 1/4	1
3 1/4	2 7/8	1 3/8	1	3 7/8	3 1/4	1 1/2	1	4 1/2	4	2 3/8	1
3 1/4	2 7/8	U	1	4	2	U	1	4 1/2	4	2 1/2	1
3 1/5	3	1 1/8	3	4	2 3/4	2 1/8	1	4 1/2	4	2 3/4	1
3 1/4	3	1 1/4	3	4	2 7/8	1 3/8	1	4 1/2	4	U	8
3 1/4	3	1 3/8	4	4	3	7/8	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	U	1
3 1/4	3	1 1/2	3	4	3	1 1/8	2	4 1/2	4 5/8	4	1
3 1/4	3	1 5/8	2	4	3	1 1/4	1	4 1/2	5	U	1
3 1/4	3	U	3	4	3	1 1/2	1	4 1/2	U	1 3/8	1
3 1/4	4	2	1	4	3	1 5/8	1	4 1/2	U	1 1/2	3
3 1/4	4	2 1/2	1	4	3	1 3/4	1	4 1/2	U	U	9
3 1/4	U	1 3/8	1	4 3	2 5/8	1		4 3/4	3	1 1/8	1
3 1/4	U	U	2	4	3	U	3	4 3/4	3	2 1/4	2
3 1/4	4	1 1/2	1	4	3 3/8	1 5/8	2	4 3/4	3	U	3
3 1/4	4	2	2	4	3 1/2	1 5/8	1	4 3/4	3 1/4	1 3/8	1
3 1/4	4	U	1	4	3 1/2	U	1	4 3/4	3 1/4	U	2
3 1/4	6 1/2	U	1	4	4	2 1/2	1	4 3/4	3 1/2	1 5/8	1
3 1/4	U	1 1/8	1	4	4	3	1	4 3/4	3 1/2	U	2
3 3/8	2 1/8	1 1/8	1	4	4	U	1	4 3/4	3 3/4	1 1/8	1
3 3/8	2 5/8	1 1/8	3	4	4 3/4	U	1	4 3/4	3 3/4	1 5/8	1
3 3/8	2 7/8	1 1/8	1	4	5	1 3/8	1	4 3/4	3 3/4	2 1/4	2
3 3/8	2 7/8	1 5/8	2	4	5	2 1/8	1	4 3/4	3 3/4	U	2
3 3/8	3	1 1/8	16	4	5	U	1	4 3/4	4	2 1/8	1
3 3/8	3	1 1/4	1	4	U	1 1/8	1	4 3/4	4	2 1/4	5
3 3/8	3	1 1/2	3	4	U	U	2	4 3/4	4	2 1/2	2
				4 1/8	3	1 3/8	1	4 3/4	4	2 5/8	7

TABLE 3 continued

Height ^a	Diameter ^a	Cap Diameter ^a	Number	Height ^a	Diameter ^a	Cap Diameter ^a	Number	Height ^a	Diameter ^a	Cap Diameter ^a	Number
4 3/4	4	2 7/8	1	5 1/2	3	2 3/4	1	U	U	1 3/8	2
4 3/4	4	U	3	5 1/2	3	U	2	U	U	1 1/2	4
4 3/4	4 1/8	2 1/4	1	5 1/2	4	U	2	U	U	1 5/8	3
4 3/4	4 1/8	U	1	5 1/2	6 1/8	2 1/4	1	U	U	2 1/4	2
4 3/4	4 1/2	U	1	5 1/2	U	U	1	U	U	2 1/2	1
4 3/4	5	2	1	5 3/4	2 1/2	U	1	U	U	3	1
4 3/4	5	2 1/8	1	5 3/4	3 1/2	U	1	U	U	U	81
4 3/4	5	2 1/2	1	6	2 1/2	U	1				
4 3/4	5	2 3/4	1	6	3	U	1				
4 3/4	U	1 1/8	1	6	6 1/2	U	1	Rectangular Cans ^b			
4 3/4	U	U	1	6	U	U	1				
4 5/8	2 3/4	U	1	6 1/2	4 1/4	U	1	Width Thickness			
4 5/8	2 7/8	1 5/8	1	6 1/2	8	U	1	3 3/4	2 1/8	1 3/4	1
4 5/8	3	1 1/8	1	6 3/4	3	U	1	3 3/4	2 1/4	1 5/8	1
4 5/8	3	1 1/2	1	6 3/4	U	U	1	3 7/8	2 7/8	2 1/4	1
4 5/8	3	U	5	6 7/8	U	U	2	4	2 1/4	1 3/4	1
4 5/8	3 1/8	1 1/2	3	7	3	U	1	4 7/8	2 3/4	2 1/8	1
4 5/8	3 1/8	U	2	7	4	2 3/8	1	U	3 1/2	2 5/8	1
4 5/8	3 1/4	U	1	7	4	U	1				
4 5/8	3 3/8	1 1/2	2	7	U	U	1				
4 5/8	3 3/8	2 5/8	1	7 1/4	U	U	1				
4 5/8	3 3/8	U	3	8	6	U	1	Oval cans			
4 5/8	3 1/2	1 5/8	1	8 1/4	U	U	1	1 1/4	U	U	1
4 5/8	3 1/2	2	1	U	2 1/2	U	4				
4 5/8	3 1/2	U	6	U	2 5/8	U	1				
4 5/8	4	1 1/2	1	U	2 3/4	U	2				
4 5/8	4	2 3/4	1	U	2 7/8	1 1/8	1	Square Cans			
4 5/8	4	U	1	U	2 7/8	1 1/4	1	U	9		1
4 5/8	U	1 5/8	1	U	2 7/8	1 1/2	1				
4 5/8	U	U	2	U	2 7/8	U	3				
4 7/8	2 3/4	U	1	U	3	1	1				
4 7/8	2 7/8	1 1/2	1	U	3	1 1/8	11				
4 7/8	4	2 3/8	1	U	3	1 1/4	6				
4 7/8	4	2 5/8	5	U	3	1 3/8	2				
4 7/8	4 1/8	2 1/2	1	U	3	1 1/2	2				
4 7/8	4 7/8	2 1/4	1	U	3	1 5/8	1				
4 7/8	U	U	3	U	3	2	1				
5	3	1 1/8	1	U	3	U	9				
5	3	2 1/4	1	U	3 3/4	1 1/2	3				
5	3	2 1/2	1	U	3 1/4	2 1/8	1				
5	3	U	3	U	3 1/4	U	1				
5	3 1/4	U	2	U	3 3/8	U	1				
4	2 1/2	2 1/8	1	U	3 1/2	1	1				
5	2 1/3	U	3	U	3 1/2	1 1/8	1				
5	3 3/4	1 1/8	1	U	3 1/2	1 5/8	1				
5	4	2	1	U	3 1/2	U	2				
5	4	2 1/4	2	U	3 5/8	U	2				
5	4	2 1/2	1	U	3 3/4	1 1/8	1				
5	4	2 5/8	2	U	3 3/4	2 1/4	1				
5	4	U	3	U	3 3/4	U	1				
5	4 1/2	2 3/8	1	U	3 3/4	2 5/8	1				
5	5 1/2	1 3/8	1	U	4	1 5/8	1				
5	6	2 3/4	1	U	4	2 1/4	5				
5	U	1 1/2	1	U	4	U	11				
5	U	2	1	U	4 1/2	U	1				
5	U	2 1/4	1	U	5	U	3				
5	U	2 3/8	1	U	6	U	1				
5	U	U	2	U	U	1	1				
5 1/4	3	1 1/4	1	U	U	1 1/8	4				
5 1/4	U	U	1	U	U	1 1/4	1				

^aU = unknown: all measurements were rounded to the nearest 1/8 inch.

^bNone of the rectangular cans had caps.

Two types of closure for the round cans were observed. Most cans have the hold and cap type closure. The hold and cap method was originally patented in 1810 (Clark 1977:14) but did not come into general use in the United States until the 1830s (Prescott 1923:6). This type of closure was discontinued in most can production in the 1920s though some milk cans are still produced in this manner. All of the caps on the cans were hand soldered. The other closure type observed is the slip on lid. Cans of this type contained goods not prone to spoilage.

All of the rectangular cans and the single square can have crimped side seams, lay on end type bottoms, and slip on lids. The one oval can, for sardines, is completely hand made and soldered.

A number of cans had remaining portions of paper labels and lithographed decoration applied directly to the can. Unfortunately only two cans had enough decoration remaining in order to identify the maker and/or contents. One rectangular can, 2 1/4 in. x 1 5/8 in. high, with a slip on lid had a polychrome lithographed paper label (Fig. 46e). This label had brown, yellow, and green decoration with red lettering. On each side is the picture of a bull with "Coleman's Mustard" over each picture (Fig. 46e). One large can, 8 in. high and 6 in. in diameter, has black lithographed letters over a red background. The only discernable lettering is "Cut Green Beans" (Fig. 46a). This type of decoration directly on tin in one color lithography printed on a single colored base, began in the 1870s (Clark 1977:11). Polychrome lithography directly on tin did not begin until the 1890s (Clark 1977:27) and should therefore not appear in the Foote family dump material.

The can sizes presented in Table 3 were provided to give as in-depth a description of the cans as could be done within the limits of this project. It was hoped that the can sizes would cluster in order to make some statements about can contents. Unfortunately a scan of the can sizes makes it readily apparent that the can sizes do not cluster. In fact for the 607 round bodied cans there are 116 individual sizes present. Obviously there were no standardized sizes for cans in the time period. Can volumes might produce adequate clustering but this is beyond the scope of this report.

Cap sizes may better provide some idea of the cans contents. This is based on the assumption that larger size foods, necessitate large cap diameters than smaller foods, such as corn, so the food could be easily inserted into the can. If this is true then there might be some generalized cap diameters for certain foods since the can makers and canners would have a physical restraint on the size caps they could use.

There are 19 cap sizes present in the round bodied can collection. These sizes and the number of caps present are shown in Fig. 47. Four general clusters of cap diameters are evident. These are 1 1/8 in., 1 1/4-1 5/8 in., 2 - 2 1/4 in., and 2 3/8 - 2 3/4 in. The 1 1/8 and smaller cap diameters probably contained milk since only a small cap is necessary for the introduction of a liquid into a can. The 1 1/4 in. - 1 5/8 in. cap

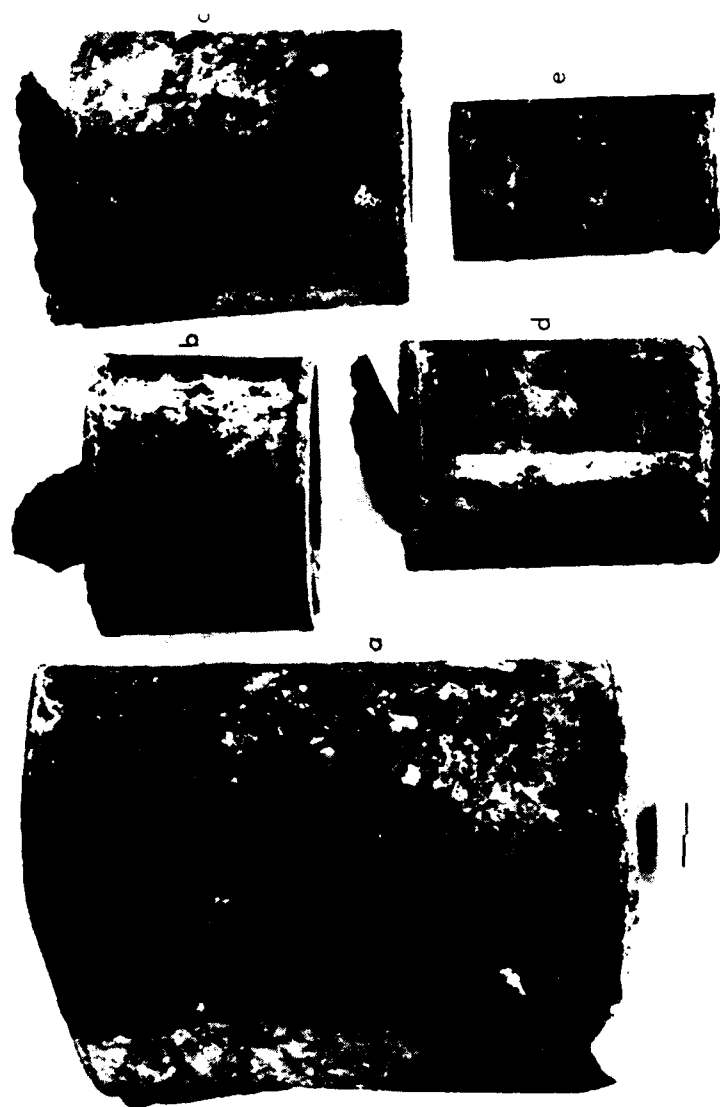


Fig. 46. Some can varieties found in the Foote Dump, a, round bodied can with "CUT GREEN BEANS;" b-d, various round bodied cans; e, square can with "COLEMAN'S MUSTARD."

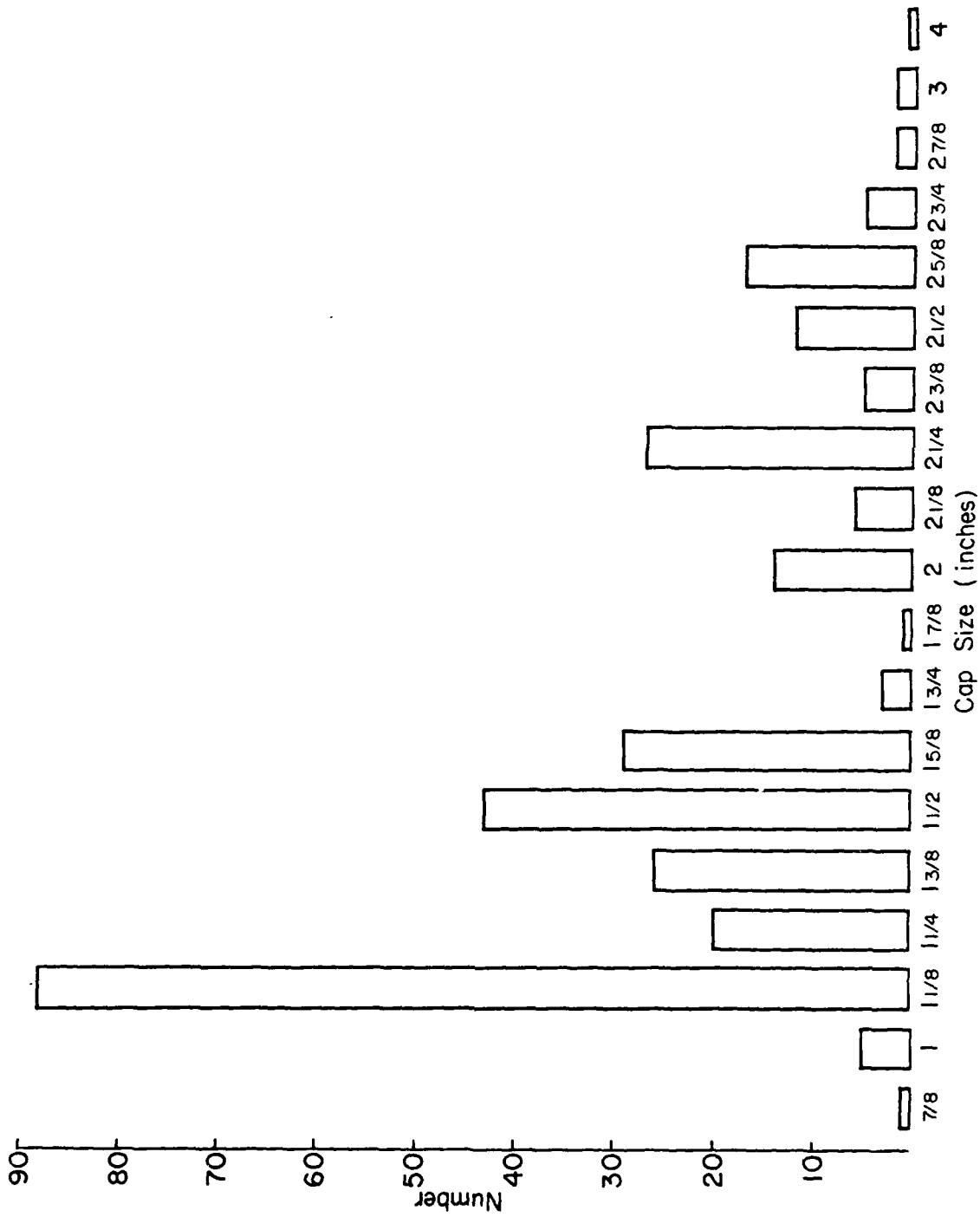


Fig. 47. Number of can cap sizes.

diameters could be used for foods in the range size of peas, cut carrots, cut green beans, corn, and other small vegetables though some fruits such as blueberries and cherries could also be placed in cans with such a cap diameter. The two additional cap diameter clusters 2 - 2 1/4 in. and 2 3/8 - 2 3/4 in. might have been used with larger fruits such as peaches, apricots, and sliced apples, or larger vegetables.

Though the connection between cap diameter and food contents is still speculative there does appear to be some promising indications to continue in this direction. The cap diameters are at least small enough in number to handle. Coupling cap diameters with can volumes may provide even better indications. Hopefully this can be accomplished at a future date.

Other Artifacts

Only the bone, leather, and vulcanized rubber artifacts will be discussed here. Artifacts such as shell, fruit pits, wood, cork, cloth, and lithics are for the most part self explanatory and information on these can be derived from the artifact inventory (Appendix B).

Most of the 1863 bone artifacts are faunal remains from butchering. These remains are separated into two groups diagnostic, 317; and non-diagnostic, 1546. Identification of the diagnostic faunal remains was not accomplished due to a lack of funds. Other bone artifacts include a brush with brass bristles (Fig. 45a) and a minimum of 2 toothbrushes.

Leather artifacts consisted of remnants of shoes, gloves, belts, straps, and miscellaneous unidentified fragments. A minimum of 14 individual shoes were represented ranging in all sizes from infant to adult. One glove was also found. A single belt with iron buckle was found. Most of the strap leather appeared to be remnants of tack.

Among the 23 vulcanized (hard) rubber artifacts a comb, toothbrush, and ball were the only determinable items. The toothbrush has "DR. SCOTTS ELECTRIC LONDON" molded on the handle (Fig. 45d).

The Site as a Remnant of an Historic Occupation

Feature Use

The ravine feature, which was at one time up to 1.4 m (4.5 ft.) in depth, is not visible on the surface today. It was filled by natural and human processes. The natural process of filling by soil washing or blowing into the ravine is represented by Stratum 1 and parts of strata 2 and 6 (Fig. 10). The remaining strata were produced by human processes. These processes represent the functions the ravine served at the hands of the site occupants.

Strata 3, 4, and 7 are the remains of two possible phases of road construction fill. Stratum 7, a river cobble and dirt fill, is generally flat across the top with a trail of the same fill going downslope (Fig. 10). The top part of this fill is quite compact. Also at this point the ravine is widest (Fig. 11b, c). These characteristics of the fill suggest that it was added to allow horse drawn vehicle to cross the ravine. The ravine is possibly widest at this point since vehicles would erode the ravine walls while crossing. In addition, the fact that few artifacts were found in the fill suggests that it was dumped into the ravine over a short period of time.

Strata 3 and 4 (Fig. 10), river cobble and dirt fills on top of Stratum 7, also possibly served as a road bed. With Stratum 7 as a road bed, built to cross the ravine, the road surface would be lower in elevation than the surrounding surface. Vehicles crossing the ravine over this road bed would have to go down and up the ravine side. To correct this problem, fill strata (3 and 4) was added to raise the road surface to that of the surrounding ground surface. This filling operation was done with two differing fills, strata 3 and 4. Originally the surface of Stratum 3 was probably level but over the years has slumped downslope (Fig. 10).

In addition to this evidence suggesting that a road crossed the ravine there is a 1900 photograph (Fig. 48) showing a road going southwest from the Foote House. Though the ravine is not shown in the photograph, the road would cross the ravine if it continued in the same direction as pictured in the photograph.

Included in the ravine fill are strata consisting mainly of trash showing that the ravine was in part used as a trash dump. Strata 5 and 6, thick trash deposits, trail up and down slope away from Stratum 7. These strata appear to have been formed while Stratum 7 was used as the main roadbed. It would have been easy to load the trash in the wagon and when crossing the ravine toss the trash off the sides of the road. The other stratum with substantial numbers of artifacts was Stratum 1. These artifacts were deposited at a later time than those in strata 5 and 6, after the second constructed roadbed, Stratum 3, had deteriorated (Fig. 10). The road was probably shifted farther up slope as the roadbed deteriorated and the artifacts tossed downslope.

Temporal Periods of Feature Use

As discussed earlier strata 5 and 6 contained mostly artifacts and Stratum 1 contained a high concentration of artifacts but not as high as that of strata 5 and 6. Strata 5 and 6 represent the same time period of trash dumping when Stratum 7 was a roadbed. Stratum 1 represents a later time period of trash dumping than strata 5 and 6. The time period of Stratum 1 trash dumping must be much later than that in strata 5 and 6 since the second roadbed, strata 3 and 4, had deteriorated before the development of Stratum 1.

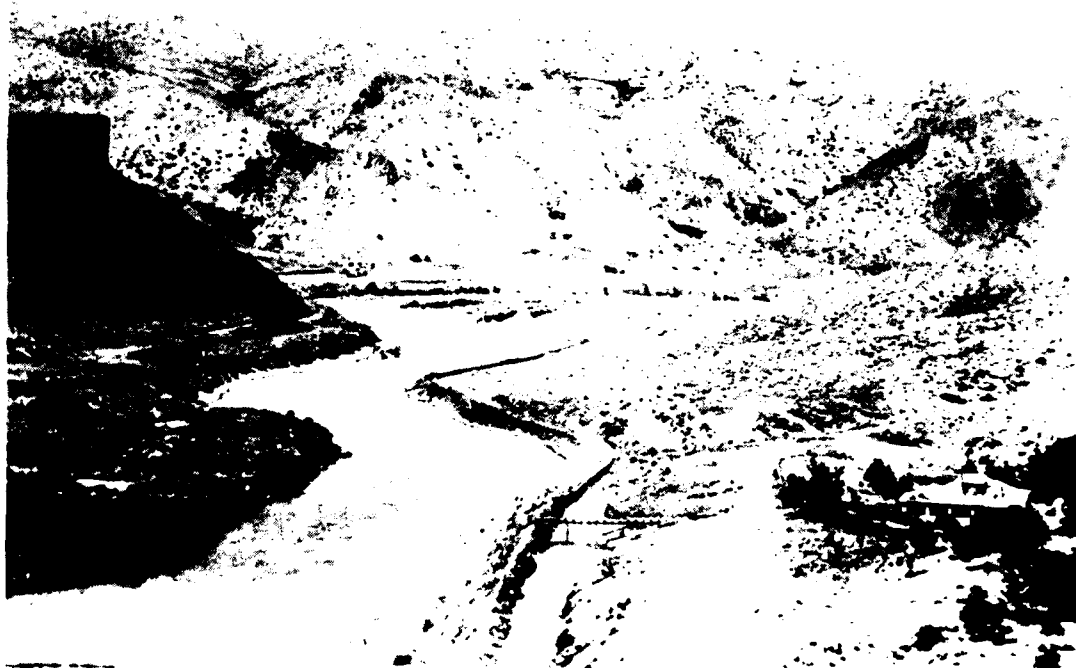


Fig. 48. The Foote House and New York Canal about 1900, looking north (Idaho State Historical Society photograph No. 2708).

AD-A124 524

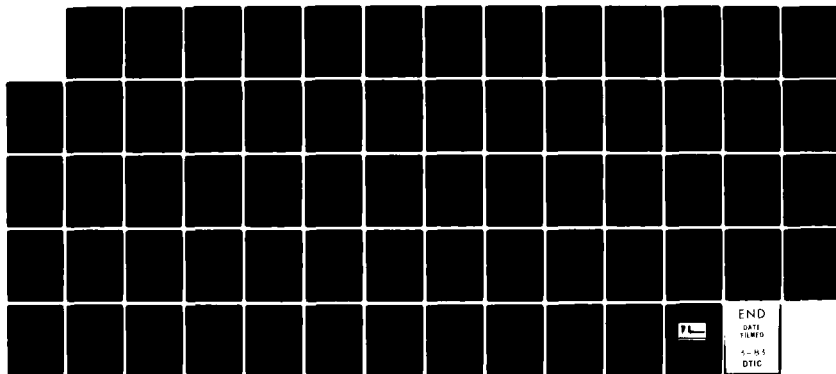
EXCAVATION OF THE FOOTE SITE DUMP (10-AA-96)(U) IDAHO
UNIV MOSCOW LAB OF ANTHROPOLOGY T W JONES 1982
DACW68-81-C-0015

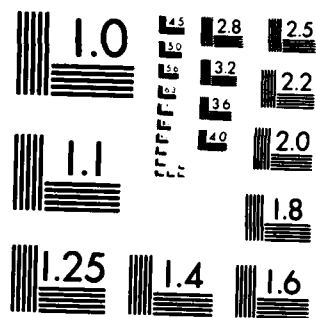
2/2

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 5/6

NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Previous work at the Foote House site had shown that four periods of occupation had taken place at the site; the Lytell occupation (pre 1885), the Foote family occupation (1885-1889), a third occupation in the 1890s, and a fourth occupation dating from 1902-1915 (Knudson, Jones, and Sappington 1981). Which of these inhabitants produced the two trash dumping episodes, strata 5 and 6 and Stratum 1, and the two roadbeds, Stratum 7 and strata 3 and 4, is the object of this section. This will be done by dating artifacts found in the strata.

The artifacts are dated using morphological aspects of the artifact manufacturing process and trade marks of companies who produced or used the artifacts. The artifacts used for dating are cut and wire iron nails and bottles. Bottles were chosen since the time span between when a bottle was produced and eventually thrown away is generally shorter than with other artifacts since bottles were not usually reused once the contents had been used. These artifacts can only be used to date strata 5 and 6 since bottles with datable trade marks were not found in the other strata. These strata will be dated using percentages of cut to wire nails.

To date strata 5 and 6 the time span of manufacture for each datable bottle, duplicate dates are not used, is plotted across a time line covering the known time span of site occupation. Where the lines overlap in clusters represent the probable time span when the bottles were deposited. The bottles and their probable time span of manufacture or bottling are presented in Fig. 49. The time line produced using these dates show that the probable time span when the trash in strata 5 and 6 was deposited is from 1886 through 1888 (Fig. 49). This falls well within the known period of time when the Foote family occupied the site, 1885-1889.

With a time period for the deposition of strata 5 and 6 established the deposition periods of the strata can be determined in relation to strata 5 and 6. Construction of the roadbed, Stratum 7, would date prior to the deposition of strata 5 and 6. This would date the roadbed construction in the early period of the Foote family occupation. The strata above strata 5, 6, and 7 would date late in the Foote family occupation or later. The cut and wire iron nails will be used to determine more accurately when strata 1, 2, 3, and 4 were deposited.

Both cut and wire nails have been produced since the late 1700s but nails produced for use in construction in North America were generally cut until the 1890s (Table 4). Wire nail manufacture did not predominate until 1900.

If the site occupants used cut and wire nails in conjunction with the popular demand for nails in North America and deposited some of these nails in the dump, then the strata should be datable by matching the percentage of cut and wire nails found in the strata with known percentages of usage. The number and percentage of cut and wire nails found in the levels excavated is present in Table 5. Level 1 includes most of Stratum 1. Levels 2, 3, and 4 include most of strata 2, 3, and 4, and levels 5-11 include most of strata 5, 6, and 7.

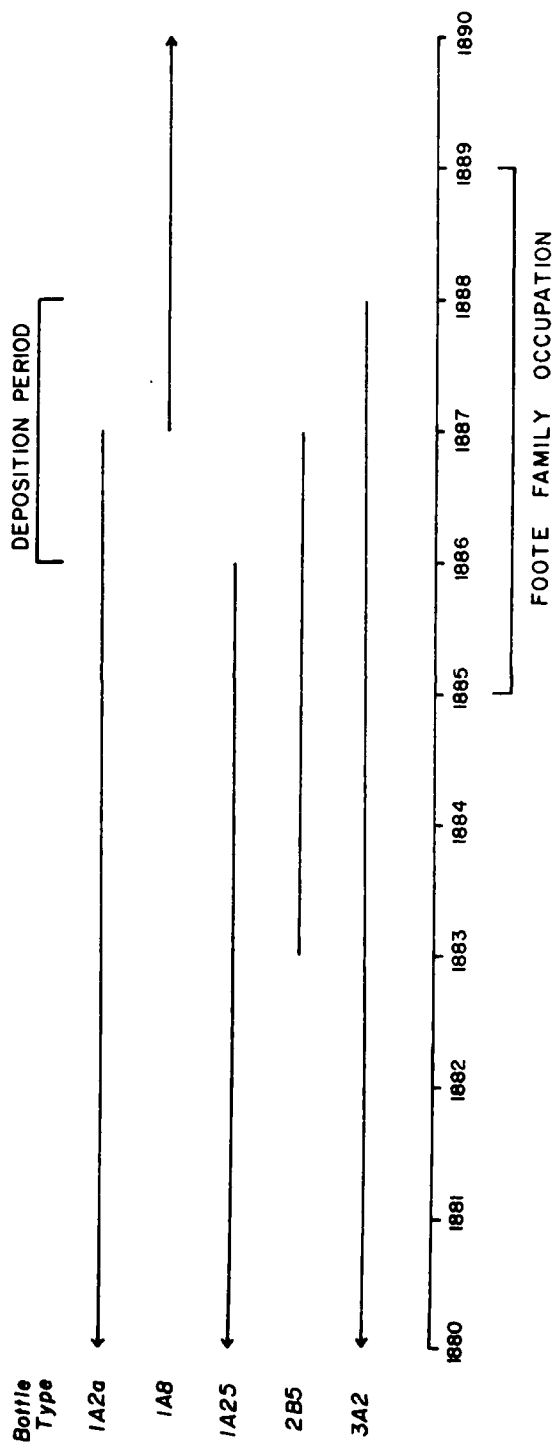


Fig. 49. Time line of bottles from strata 5 and 6 dated by manufacturer's and bottler's marks.

TABLE 4

Production of wire and cut nails in North America
from 1886 until 1913

Year	Cut (million kegs)	%	Wire (million kegs)	%
1886	8.0	94	0.5	6
1890	5.0	65	3.0	35
1900	1.5	1	7.25	83
1913	1.0	7	13.0	93

SOURCE: Priess 1974:25

Level 1 contains a greater percentage of wire nails, 62%, than cut nails, 38%. This would place the time of deposition of Stratum 1 in the late 1890s or later. Levels 2, 3, and 4 contain greater percentages of cut nails, 60%-65%, than wire nails, 35%-40%. This would place the deposition of strata 2, 3, and 4 at sometime in the early 1890s. Levels 5-11 contain predominately cut nails, 80%-100%, dating the deposition of strata 5, 6, and 7 to pre-1890.

The bottles and nails show that strata 5, 6, and 7 were deposited during the Foote family occupation of the site. Therefore the road was built during the Foote family occupation and the trash deposited by the occupants. The nails show that strata 3 and 4 were deposited during the 1890s occupation of the site therefore attributing construction of the second roadbed to these occupants. Which occupants deposited the trash associated with Stratum 1 is uncertain. With a date of deposition in the late 1890s or later the trash could have been deposited by the 1890s occupants or the 1902-1915 occupants.

Site Use and Occupant Attitudes

The different activities which take place at a site and the occupant's attitudes affect the kinds of goods that are acquired during a site occupation. What goods are acquired will be reflected by those artifacts deposited in the archaeological context. Therefore the different activities at a site and the occupant's attitudes should be reflected in the artifacts found at the site. This section will explicate some of the site activities and occupant's attitudes during the Foote occupation and attempt to show that some of these are reflected in the artifacts found in the Foote dump.

TABLE 5

Number and percentage of cut and wire nails in each level
of the Foote dump excavation

Level	Cut		Wire	
	No.	%	No.	%
1	25	38	40	62
2	79	65	43	35
3	97	61	62	39
4	131	60	88	40
5	122	80	30	20
6	125	95	6	5
7	103	98	2	2
8	87	95	4	5
9	10	100		
10	15	100		
11	5	100		

Two general activities were performed at the Foote site, domestic and engineering/construction. The Foote House, during the Foote occupation, served as a home for the Foote family, Mary, Arthur, and their three children; and individuals who worked for the family, the nanny, cook, and household helper. The basic needs of the household would be generally the same as any other household in the same time period and situation. Therefore the artifacts associated with the domestic activities at the Foote site should functionally be the same as other households. How these needs, clothing, food, etc., were met are reflected in the trash dump artifacts by the presence of shoes, clothing, fasteners, cans, floral, and faunal remains.

In addition to the Foote House serving as a home it was also used as an office for the Idaho Land and Irrigation Company. In fact one of the rooms on the ground floor was probably used only for this purpose (Knudson, Jones, and Sappington 1981). Supplies associated with actual construction on the canal might also have been stored at the Foote site. Only one artifact found in the Foote period trash obviously reflects this engineering/construction activity. This is an earthenware assay crucible.

The artifacts found in the Foote trash not only reflect the site activities but also reflect the cultural and social attitudes of the occupants. Most of the Foote household had been raised with eastern attitudes. Mary, Arthur, and the engineers who worked for Arthur were born and raised in the eastern United States. Mary and Arthur were brought up so they could fit into the "finest eastern social circles." The nanny had been raised in high English society (Paul 1972:26). The only individual in the household not raised in eastern society who would be purchasing goods which might eventually be deposited in the trash dump was the Chinese cook.

Despite their background Arthur and Mary did not have to maintain the attitudes with which they were raised. But it is well documented that they did attempt to maintain their eastern lifestyle (Paul 1972:22-9). This is partly why the Footes moved 10 mi. out of Boise.

With an attitude of maintaining an "eastern life style" and isolating themselves from the "western element," the Footes would probably purchase goods that were popular in eastern social circles; that is if these goods were available and they could afford them. These material attempts should be reflected in the goods that they used as represented in the archaeological sample. Since the ceramics were one of the only materials from the Foote occupation trash dump given thorough description and the minimum number of individual artifacts determined, these artifacts will be the focus in assessing the Foote's attempts to maintain an eastern life style.

The Footes were not a well-to-do family even though they hired a cook, nanny, and part-time girl. These people were necessary to provide Mary with the time to write and draw. Earnings from her work provided much of the family income (Paul 1972:32). Still they might easily be considered a middle or upper middle income family. They were therefore not much better off than other families in the Boise area in the late 1880s. Yet in their

attempt to maintain an eastern lifestyle it should be expected that the archaeological data would show them to be better off than their economically equal peers. This they could accomplish by buying fewer but more expensive goods and by making a conscious attempt to buy goods which were not more expensive than others but at least had the appearance of being so.

To show this the Foote dump ceramics will be compared with ceramics from other sites excavated in the Northwest dating from the same time period. These sites are Idaho City, Idaho (10-BO-100), and Silcott, Washington (34-AS-87, 88, and 89). The ceramics from two trash dumps, features 21 and 30, found during excavation at Idaho City, Idaho in 1977 will be used (Jones 1979). Probable years of use for features 21 and 30 are 1880-1889 and 1882-1900 consequently (Jones 1979:69). The ceramics from Bill Wilson's Store (45-AS-87A), Trapper Wilson's House (45-AS-87B), two Weiss Ranch Dumps (45-AS-88A, 45-AS-89), and the Ferry Tender's Site (45-WT-104A), excavated at Silcott, Washington in 1972 and 1973 will also be used (Adams 1975). Probable years of use for these sites is approximately 1900-1930 (Adams 1975:18-75).

Three ceramic aspects will be observed; (1) the percentage of earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware vessels, (2) the ratio of earthenware vessels to porcelain vessels, and (3) the percentage of transferprint vessels to plain white vessels. Aspects 1 and 2 will be used to show that the Foote family was not economically better off than those households in Idaho City and Silcott; this is based on the fact that porcelain vessels were generally more expensive than earthenware vessels. The percentage of transferprint vessels to plain white vessels will be one ceramic aspect used to show that the Footes attempted to maintain an eastern life style and not adopt western attitudes towards ceramics. This is assuming that transferprint pattern ceramics provide a more "Victorian appearance" of the eastern social circles, especially intellectual circles such as writers and artists, than plain white earthenware vessels.

Table 6 shows the percentage of earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware vessels found at the three sites. The Foote dump has the highest percentage of earthenware vessels and the lowest percentage of stoneware vessels. These figures would suggest that the Foote household was economically lower than the households represented at Idaho City and Silcott. The earthenware to porcelain ratio for the Foote dump is 5.4:1. This is smaller than the 3.5:1 ratio for Idaho City and higher than the 6.5:1 ratio for Silcott. Still the Foote household does not appear economically higher than the households of Idaho City and Silcott.

A comparison of the percentage of transferprint and plain white vessels (Table 7) show that the Foote dump had a much higher percentage of transferprint vessels than found at Idaho City and Silcott. The percentage at the Foote dump is still higher than Silcott when all decorated ceramics are included for Silcott. This shows that the Footes purchased and used transferprint vessels even though they were more expensive than plain white vessels. Combining the Footes greater use of transferprint vessels and decreased use of porcelain to earthenware vessels in comparison to Idaho City and Silcott suggests that they may have used money which Idaho City and

TABLE 6

Comparison of earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware vessels from
Idaho City, Silcott, and Foote Dump

	Idaho City		Silcott		Foote Dump	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Earthenware	28	75	183	74	43	80
Porcelain	8	22	28	11	8	15
Stoneware	1	3	35	14	3	5

SOURCE: Adams 1975; Jones 1979.

TABLE 7

Comparison of transferprint ware vessels to plain whiteware vessels from
Idaho City, Silcott, and Foote Dump

	Idaho City		Silcott		Foote Dump	
	No.	%	No. ¹	%	No.	%
Transferprint vessels	6	21	68	40	22	61
Plain white vessels	22	79	104	60	14	39

SOURCE: Adams 1975; Jones 1979

¹The transferprint ware category for Silcott includes all decorated ceramics such as decal and handpainted in addition to transferprint vessels.

Silcott inhabitants would have used to purchase porcelain vessels to upgrade their daily tablewares from plain white to transferprint. This would provide the Footes with the daily use of ceramic vessels which might have better suited their eastern tastes. This same attitude is expressed by the presence of two Japanese export earthenware vessels (Fig. 38b, d). These vessels were less expensive than their porcelain counterparts and still incorporate the same design and visual qualities of the porcelain vessels.

Another aspect about the transferprint vessels found in the Foote dump is that there are 20 vessels with the same or similar color and pattern (Table 1), indicating an attempt to maintain a matching set of dishes. The absence of vessels with matching decoration was noted at the Silcott site (Adams 1977:60). The Footes placed importance on a matching set of dishes while the people at Silcott place more importance on function.

This general overview of the Foote family's eastern social attitudes, using the ceramic vessels, does not provide a concise study on how these attitudes are reflected by the artifacts found. It does provide some interesting implications. It indicates that the Footes were not attempting to incorporate western attitudes. Further study using the other artifacts might give greater validity to the Footes' attempt to maintain an eastern lifestyle.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Since all of the fill in the ravine containing cultural resources was removed no further management recommendations are necessary for this feature. Still, the fact that one ravine was used as a trash dump would suggest that other ravines in the vicinity of the Foote House site may have also been used for the deposition of trash. The presence of other trash dumps cannot be ruled out. These possible trash dumps may be as well hidden as the already excavated trash dump and would therefore be discovered only during below surface ground disturbance. Any form of below surface excavation (post hold digging, road construction, soil tests) should be carefully observed. If artifacts are observed an archaeologist should be consulted immediately to determine if further steps need to be taken to preserve the cultural resource.

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

REFERENCES CITED

Ada Council of Governments

- 1974 Ada County Ecology: A Reconnaissance Survey with Management Implications. *Enviromental Report*, No. 9.

Ada County Deeds

- 1883 Record Book 9.

- 1892 Record Book 2.

Adams, William H.

- 1977 Silcott, Washington: Ethnoarchaeology of a Rural American Community. *Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Report of Investigations*, No. 54. Pullman.

Adams, William H., Linda P. Gaw, and Frank C. Leonhardy

- 1975 Archaeological Excavations at Silcott, Washington: The Data Inventory. *Laboratory of Anthropology, Washington State University, Report of Investigations*, No. 53. Pullman

American Historical Catalogue Collection

- 1880 Whitall Tatum and Co. Catalogue Reprint. Princeton: Pyne Press.

American Medical Association

- 1912 *Nostrums and Quackery*. Chicago: American Medical Association Press.

Barnes, Frank C.

- 1972 *Cartridges of the World*. Northfield: Digest Books.

Beal, Merrill D. and Merle W. Wells

- 1959 *History of Idaho Vol. 2*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company.

Bennett, Earl H.

- 1974 The general geology of that part of the northern Rocky Mountain Province containing the Idaho Batholith. Appendix to the "Source Book."

Bird, Annie L.

- 1934 *Boise, the Peace Valley*. Caldwell: Caxton Printers.

Blumenstein, Lynn

- 1973 *Bottle Rush U.S.A.* Salem: Old Time Bottle Publishing Co.

- Caldwell, H. H. and Merle Wells
 1974 *Economic and Ecological History Support Study. Idaho Water Resource Board in Cooperation with Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. OWRT Title II Project. Moscow.*
- Clark, Hyla M.
 1977 *The Tin Can Book. New York: The New American Library.*
- Cline, Gloria G.
 1963 *Exploring the Great Basin. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.*
- Davidson, Levette J. and Prudence Bostwick
 1939 *The Literature of the Rocky Mountain West, 1803-1903. Caldwell: Caxton Printers.*
- Foote, Arthur B.
 1934 *Memoir of Arthur DeWint [sic] Foote. Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 99:1449-52.*
- Godden, Geoffrey A.
 1964 *Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Procelain Marks. New York: Bonanza Books.*
- Green, David
 1973 *Pottery Glazes. New York: Watson-Guptill.*
- Hart, Herbert M.
 1963 *Old Forts of the Northwest. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co.*
- Holschlag, Stephanie L. and Michael J. Rodeffer
 1978 *Ninety Six - The Jail. Ninety Six: Star Fort Historical Commission.*
- James, D.
 1967 *Drug, Perfume and Chemical Bottles, 1902. Corning: Corning Museum of Glass, (reprint from the 1902 Whitall Tatum Company catalog).*
- Johansen, Dorothy O.
 1967 *Empire of the Columbia. New York: Harper and Row.*
- Jones, Timothy W.
 1980 *Archaeological Test Excavations in the Boise Redevelopment Project Area, Boise, Idaho. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series, No. 59. Moscow.*
- Jones, Timothy W., Mary Anne Davis, and George Ling
 1979 *Idaho City: An Overview and Report on Excavation. University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscripts Series, No. 50. Moscow.*

- Knudson, Ruthann, Timothy W. Jores, and Robert L. Sappington
 1981 The Foote House (10-AA-96), an Historic Archaeological Complex in the Boise River Canyon, Idaho. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series*, No.72. Moscow.
- Kuechel, Edward F.
 1970 The Development of the Canning Industry in New York State to 1960. Doctoral dissertation, Cornell University, Ithaca.
- Landreth, Keith
 1981 Stoneware - Methods of Analysis. Ms, in possession of the author.
- Lehner, Lois
 1980 *Complete Book of American Kitchen and Dinner Wares*. Des Moines: Wallace-Homestead.
- Miller, J. Jefferson and Lyle M. Stone
 1970 Eighteenth Century Ceramics from Fort Michilimackinac. *Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology*, No. 4. Washington.
- Neal, Carl
 1954 *Idaho City: A Study of the American Mining Frontier in the 1860s as it Developed at Boise Basin, Idaho*. Term thesis, Yale University, New Haven.
- Paul, Rodman
 1976 When Culture Came to Boise: Mary Hallock Foote in Idaho. *Idaho Yesterdays*, 20 (2):2-12.
- Paul, Rodman W., editor
 1972 *A Victorian Gentlewoman in the Far West*. San Marino: Huntington Library.
- Prescott, Samuel C.
 1923 The House of Underwood. *Canning Age*, 4:5-9.
- Priess, Peter J.
 1974 Wire Nails in North America. *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 7(1):22-28.
- Quinn, Arthur H.
 1971 *The Literature of the American People*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Rollins, Philip A., editor
 1935 *The Discovery of the Oregon Trail*. New York: Scribner and Sons.
- Sappington, Robert L.
 1981 The Archaeology of the Lydle Gulch Site (10-AA-72): Prehistoric Occupation in the Boise River Canyon, Southwestern Idaho. *University of Idaho Anthropological Research Manuscript Series*, No. 66. Moscow.

Savage, C. N.

- 1958 Geology and Mineral Resources of Ada and Canyon Counties. Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology, County Report, No. 3. Moscow.

Sprague, Linda Ferguson

- 1980 San Juan Ceramics. Master's thesis, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Toulouse, Julian H.

- 1969a A Primer on Mold Seams. *Western Collector*, 7(11):526-35.
- 1969b A Primer on Mold Seams. *Western Collector*, 7(12):578-87.
- 1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. New York: Thomas Nelson.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- 1974 Lucky Peak Lake Master Plan; draft. Walla Walla: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Walla Walla District, prepared by Barton, Stoddard, Milhollin, and Higgins; Boise.

United States Census

- 1870 Ninth Census of the United States.
- 1920 Fourteenth Census of the United States.

United States Department of Commerce

- 1978 Local Climatological Data: Annual Summary with Comparative Data, Boise, Idaho. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

United States Department of Commerce Weather Bureau

- 1941 Annual Meteorological Summary with Comparative Data, Boise, Idaho. Washington: United States Government Printing Office.

Walker, Iain C.

- 1977 Clay Tobacco Pipes, with Particular Reference to the Bristol Industry. *History and Archaeology*, 11a:334-343. Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Weatherbee, Jean

- 1980 *A Look at White Ironstone*. Des Moines: Wallace-Homestead.

Wilson, Bill and Betty Wilson

- 1971 *19th Century Medicine in Glass*. Salem: Old Time Bottle Publishing Co.

Zumwalt, Betty

- 1980 *Ketchup, Pickles, Sauces: 19th Century Food in Glass*. Fulton: Mark West Publishers.

APPENDIX A

REPORT ON TEST EXCAVATIONS AT MARY H. FOOTE HOUSE

by

Thomas J. Green
Idaho State Archaeologist

The remains of the Mary Hallock Foote House and associated outbuildings and trash dumps are important historic and archaeological resources in the State of Idaho. Mary Hallock Foote was a nationally important artist and literary figure and her husband, Arthur Foote, designed the New York canal system that allowed large scale agriculture development in the Boise River Valley. The area of their house was occupied from the 1880s until the early 1900s. The artifacts and associated features can be well dated and will provide an excellent comparative collection to analyze other historic sites in Idaho as well as contribute important information on the Footes themselves.

The University of Idaho conducted excavations at the Foote House and the Lydle Creek prehistoric site in 1978. Recently the Corps of Engineers closed a dirt road near the Foote House by digging ditches across it. One ditch exposed a portion of a heretofore undiscovered trash dump. Subsequently, bottle hunters dug into the dump searching for treasures. The Corps confiscated the materials they found. From these materials it seemed clear that the trash dump dated from the 1880s and was the dump used by the Footes. The trash feature is located approximately 25 m west of the Foote House down a slope towards the river. Because the Corps could not protect the site they contracted with the Idaho State Historical Society (Purchase Order No. DACW68-80-M-4449) to clean out the holes left by the bottle hunters and to discover the size, depth, and overall nature of the trash dump. An analysis of the artifacts recovered was not included in the Purchase Order. The following details the testing activities accomplished between 16 June 1980 and 26 September 1980.

The initial plan was to dig two 2 m² squares to a depth below the artifact layers. However the overwhelming number of artifacts found and the time allowed did not permit this. One 2 m² square was excavated to a depth of 110 cm (sterile zone) which allowed the general stratigraphy of the area to be determined. This coupled with augering allowed a fairly accurate estimate of size and depth of the trash feature.

The 2 m² square was placed on a north-south axis directly over the hole excavated by the bottle hunters. Shovels and trowels were used to excavate the materials. All soil was put through a ¼ in. screen. The northeast corner of the square was used as an arbitrary measuring point to control the

vertical placement of materials. After clearing off the overburden the feature was excavated in level 10 cm units as measured with a line level. The contours of the slope were not followed. Individual artifacts were not mapped because it was felt unnecessary in a trash dump.

The trash feature was covered with approximately 40 cm of interbedded sands, small gravels, and aeolian deposits, which explains why it was not discovered by the University of Idaho crew. The feature was between 50-60 cm thick. The matrix surrounding the artifacts was aeolian sands and interbedded sands and small gravels. These materials were discolored from the decomposition of the trash materials. Additionally, numerous large river worn cobbles between 10 and 30 cm in size were mixed throughout the trash deposit. These cobbles were found only in the dump and were purposefully thrown into the features. They apparently came from the area around the Foote House where they outcrop on the terrace. Below the trash feature the soil was very compact aeolian silt/sand deposit.

The hole excavated by the bottle hunters was approximately 1-1½ m wide at the top and was 75 cm deep. It was irregular in shape and had numerous smaller side holes where the people had taken out bottles and "tunneled" in somewhat.

Twenty-three cartons (16 x 10 x 8 in.) of artifactual material was recovered from the excavation and from cleaning up the material left by the bottle hunters. Numerous fragmentary and whole cans, glass bottles, ceramics and dishes were found. Additionally, nails, pieces of wire, ink bottles, bone toothbrushes, bone buttons, pieces of leather, and waste animal bones were recovered.

The purpose of the augering was to find the areal extent of the trash feature. The large rocks in the dump prevented augering directly into the feature. However, since the rocks were not a part of the surrounding soils they provided a means to measure the size of the feature. Results of the augering indicate the feature is at least 50-60 m², but it could be larger. It appears to be considerably wider in the east-west direction than the north-south. Apparently the trash and the rocks were put into a gully eroding on the edge of the terrace overlooking the Boise River.

Because the Corps had no means of providing protection for the feature it was recommended that additional excavation take place. The University of Idaho was contracted to excavate an additional 30-40 m² of the dump. The artifacts recovered were turned over to the University of Idaho for proper cleaning and cataloging. Also a complete and more detailed map was prepared showing the location of the test excavated by Idaho State Historical Society.

Daily Field Notes

16 September 1980 - The bottle hunters back dirt was screened to recover small items they missed. A north-south 2 m² grid was placed over the bottle hunters hole and a temporary datum established. The 40-50 cm sterile overburden was removed in one unit from the top of the trash feature. It was not screened as no artifacts at all were observed. The overburden was aeolian sands and mixed sands and gravels of alluvial origin.

17 September 1980 - We began excavation in the trash features with 10 cm levels beginning at 40 cm below the northeast corner of the square. A large number of cans were lying directly on the surface of the feature. We recovered numerous pieces of glass, ceramic fragments, metal wire, cans, also one toothbrush, and lots of waste animal bone. Large water worn boulders (10-30 cm in size) were interbedded with the trash deposits. The pothole covered most of the southeast corner of the square. Southwest corner below 50 cm because of dozer cut.

We began excavations in the 50-60 cm layer. A large number of cans were found in the northeast corner of the pit. A very hard compact sandy soil with gravels was located in the northwest corner of the pit with a few artifacts. The large rocks are concentrated on the east side of the pit. Artifacts were similar and of the same numbers as those in the 40-50 cm levels. The pothole still dominated the southeast corner of the pit. We began the 60-70 cm level.

18 September 1980 - We continued working in the 60-70 cm level. Large rocks were found in the east half of the square. The can concentration in northeast corner continued from 50-60 cm level. The pothole was approximately 1 m in diameter and still centered in the southeast corner of the square. There were very large numbers of cans, bottles, metal fragments, ceramics and miscellaneous material. It was raining off and on all morning; we finally gave up at 12:30 P.M.

19 September 1980 - We continued working in the 60-70 cm level. The large number of artifacts and rocks made excavation difficult. We finished the 60-70 cm unit in the morning.

We began the 70-80 cm floor in the afternoon. There were still large rocks in the east end, but they seemed to be spreading westward as we went deeper. There were extremely hardpack aeolian soils in north half of square. The trash was sloping to west and south. The north half of the square had fewer artifacts. The pothole was then only 15-20 cm in diameter. We finished the 70-80 cm level.

22 September 1980 - People had dug into the sides of our walls over the weekend. The east and west profiles were destroyed. They did not dig into the floor. We spent the morning cleaning and screening looters' backdirt.

In the afternoon we began excavating the north half of the test unit at 80-90 cm to find the bottom of the trash feature. The northeast corner was sterile at 90 cm. There was a very hard packed soil on the north side of the 1 x 2 (north half of test pit). There were still rocks at 190 cm on the east. A large concentration of bottles were found in the southwest corner of the 1 x 2 (north half of test pit). We found Warners Safe, beer, ale, and Worcestershshire bottles

We began the 90-100 cm level in the north half of the test pit. No cultural materials were found below 95 cm in the north half. Soils were very compact sands/silts that appeared to be wind blown deposits. The sands were no longer dark and discolored, but were yellow-tan.

23 September 1980 - We removed both the 80-90 cm and 90-100 cm levels of the south half of the test pit. The trash feature definitely sloped south and west. The southeast corner of the square had no cultural deposits at 100 cm. The southwest corner of the square still contained broken bottles, cans, etc., and large rocks. We excavated the remaining materials in the southwest corner of the square. The trash feature ended at 110 cm.

24 September 1980 - The test pit was backfilled.

25 September 1980 - The materials recovered from the site were sorted as to level and boxed up.

Unit	Potter's Disturbance	Idaho State Historical Society Test Excavation						
Level		40-50 cm	50-60 cm	60-70 cm	70-80 cm	80-90 cm	90-100 cm	100-110 cm
GLASS - TOTAL	2258	36	141	282	237	328	465	69
Bottle	2360	34	135	246	215	299	417	48
Window	114	1	3	19	1	18	1	
Chimney	39	1	3	16	17		37	12
Mirror	9				2	1		
Tumbler	16			1	2		2	
Stemmedware	8							3
Milk Glass	11					9	2	
Other	1					1	6	6
CERAMICS - TOTAL	332	22	40	52	108	51	29	5
Earthenware	317	12	26	43	100	51	29	5
White	198	8	9	24	49	25	23	5
Cream	16	2	2	4	5	3	5	
Transfer-Total	103	2	15	15	46	23	1	
Brown	81	2	15	12	11	20	1	
Blue	22			3	35	3		
Stoneware	3	1		1	3			
Porcelain	9	9	5	8	4			
White	3	4	4	1				
Transfer	3	4	1		3			
Doll	3	1	7	7	1			
Pipe	1	1						
Brick	1		9		1			
METAL - TOTAL	474	25	119	444	284	205	101	80
Iron - Total	467	21	108	425	279	202	97	80
Nails - Total	31	9	36	61	65	10	2	
Cut	31	4	23	39	60	6		
w/head	25	4	17	35	52	5		
w/o head	6		6	4	8	1		
Wire		5	13	22	5	4	2	
w/head		5	11	19	5	4	2	
w/o head			2	3				
Hinge				1	1			
Can - Total	407	12	58	329	212	184	91	80
Complete	24	2	2	9	4	2		1
Miscellaneous fragments	383	10	56	320	208	182	91	79
Strap	6			1				
Wire	17		3			4		
Plate							1	
Corkscrew	1			1		1	2	
Button						1		
Roofing grommet				4				
Screw			1	2				
Bolt				2	1			
Staple			1	1				
Suspender	1							
Cup							1	
Pot fragments				1				
Buckle				1		1		
Stock shoe				1				
Can spout	1							
Handle	2	8	8	17		1		
Pipe	1							
Spring		2						
Rod		1						
Miscellaneous			1	3				
Brass - Total	5	2	7	19	5	1	4	
Nails - Total			1					
Wire			1					
Strap	1			7	1			

Unit	Potter's Disturbance		Idaho State Historical Society Test Excavation					
	Level	40-50 cm	50-60 cm	60-70 cm	70-80 cm	80-90 cm	90-100 cm	100-110 cm
Brass (continued)								
Plate					1			
Suspender						1	1	
Cartridge			1	2	9	1	1	
Shotgun shell		2		3	3	1		2
Rivet		2						
Tube			1					
Screw				1				
Grommet					1			
White - Total		2	2	4		2		
Strap				3				
Screw type lid						1		
Spoon						1		
Foil		1						
Bullet			1					
Other		1	1	1				
LEATHER - TOTAL		47		21	34	11	5	2
Shoe		38		13	29	11	5	2
Strap					1			
Glove				8				
Belt					1			
Miscellaneous		9			3			
BONE - TOTAL		51	29	116	82	41	5	29
Diagnostic		51	28	44	40		4	27
Non-diagnostic				71	42			1
Toothbrush			1				1	2
Button				1				
SHELL - TOTAL				1				
Mollusk				1				
VEGETABLE - TOTAL					1		1	1
Peach pit					1			
Apricot pit							1	1
WOOD		1			1			
CORK		3		1	1			2
RUBBER - TOTAL		2			3			
Shoe		1						
Comb		1			1			
Miscellaneous					2			
LITHIC			1					
Graphite						1		
FABRIC		2			2			
TOTAL		3138	90	400	850	578	544	600
GRAND TOTAL	6350							150

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
GLASS - TOTAL	98	28	41	20	36	20	5	15	3	11	1
Bottle	88	24	35	12	30	18	5	15	3	10	1
Window	1	1	3	5	4	2				1	
Chimney	9	3	3	3	2						
Mirror											
Tumbler											
Stemmedware											
Milk glass											
CERAMICS - TOTAL	16	5	15	8	3	2				2	1
Earthenware	15	5	14	2	3	2				2	1
White	14	5	14		2	2				2	1
Cream											
Transfer	1			2	1						
Brown	1			2	1						
Blue											
Decal											
Handpainted											
Stoneware	1			1							
Porcelain			1	5							
White				5							
Decal			1								
Transfer											
Handpainted											
Pipe (smoking)											
Brick											
METAL - TOTAL	21	6	63	78	21	11		4	4	4	2
Iron - Total	20	6	61	76	20	11		4	4	4	1
Nails - Total		6	4	14	6	2					
Cut-Total		4	1	7	6	2					
W/head		2	1	6	6	1					
W/o head		2		1		1					
Wire - Total		2	3	7							
W/head		2	3	7							
W/o head											
Scrap											
Hook											
Hinge											
Cup											
Buckle											
Cans - Total	18		6	17	8	8		4	4	3	1
Complete	1			7							
Miscellaneous fragments	17		6	10	8	8		4	4	3	1
Strap											
Sheet											
Wire	2		51	44	4	1					
Plate											
Corkscrew										1	
Button											
Screw type lid											
Stove fragments				1							
File											
Roofing grommet					1						
Screw											
Bolt											
Staple					1						
Ring											
Washer											
Shoe eyelet											
Suspender											
Spoon											
Pot fragments											
Pitcher											
Sheet lid											
Rivet											
Miscellaneous											

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unit	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4
Level	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	
GLASS - TOTAL	306	194	391	107	226	77	57	57	61	132	126	
Bottle	282	171	303	96	210	62	57	48	55	101	110	
Window	24	4	39			9		2				
Chimney		15	41	11	10	5		3	6	19	7	
Mirror		3	1		1	1		1				
Tumbler			7		5			3		6	9	
Stemmedware												
Milk glass												
CERAMICS - TOTAL	36	39	30	6	12	2	1	7	78	110	23	
Earthenware	34	36	26	5	11	2	1	6	78	110	21	
White	31	28	18	5	7	2	1	2	61	87	15	
Cream			5		2			3				
Transfer	3	8	3		2			1	17	23	6	
Brown	3	8	2		2			1	16	11	4	
Blue			1						1	12	2	
Decal												
Handpainted												
Stoneware			2	1								
Porcelain	2	3	2		1			1			2	
White								1				
Decal	1											
Transfer												
Handpainted	1	3	1		1						2	
Pipe (smoking)												
Brick												
METAL - TOTAL	28	17	20	2	13	10		3	4	13	23	
Iron - Total	24	15	17	1	13			3	3	9	16	
Nails - Total	5	8	9		4				1	7	4	
Cut-Total	2	8	8		2				1	7	3	
W/head	2	7			2				1	6	3	
W/o head		1								1		
Wire - Total	3		1		2						1	
W/head	3											
W/o head			1		2							
Scrap												
Hook												
Hinge												
Cup												
Buckle												
Cans - Total	3	1	5		5	10		3		1	10	
Complete			4								7	
Miscellaneous fragments	3	1	1		5	10		3		1	3	
Strap				1								
Sheet												
Wire	16	2	3								1	
Plate												
Corkscrew		3								1	1	
Button		1			1							
Screw type lid												
Stove fragments												
File									2			
Roofing grommet						1						
Screw												
Bolt												
Staple												
Ring						2						
Washer												
Shoe eyelet												
Suspender												
Spoon												
Pot fragments												
Pitcher												
Sheet lid												
Rivet												
Miscellaneous												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unit	10							11			
Level	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
GLASS - TOTAL	117	128	131	267	210	75		27	56	20	11
Bottle	104	103	97	226	190	42		23	27	19	9
Window				2		1					
Chimney	13	12	26	26	17	21		4	29		
Mirror											
Tumbler				1							1
Stemmedware											
Milk glass		13	8	12	3	11				1	1
CERAMICS - TOTAL	7	5	41	43	30	1		4	3		
Earthenware	7		39	40	28	1		4	2		
White	4	2	24	29	24	1		3	2		
Cream											
Transfer	3	3	15	11	4			1			
Brown	3	3	11	5	4						
Blue			4	6				1			
Decal											
Handpainted											
Stoneware											
Porcelain			1	2	1				1		
White			1								
Decal											
Transfer											
Handpainted				2	1				1		
Pipe (smoking)			1	1	1						
Brick											
METAL - TOTAL	1	4	3	18	39	19	5	2	6	11	8
Iron - Total		4	3	18	38	19	5	2	5	11	6
Nails - Total			3	5	19	12	4			2	5
Cut-Total			3	5	17	12	4			2	5
W/head			3		14	12	2			1	3
W/o head				5	3		2			1	2
Wire - Total					2						
W/head					2						
W/o head											
Scrap											
Hook											
Hinge											
Cup											
Buckle											
Cans - Total		1		2	9	2		2	5	7	
Complete				2	9					2	
Miscellaneous fragments		1				2		2	5	5	
Strap		3				2					
Sheet					1						
Wire				1	4						
Plate											
Corkscrew				1	1					1	1
Button											
Screw type lid											
Stove fragments				1							
File											
Roofing grommet				8	4	2				1	
Screw											
Bolt											
Staple											
Ring											
Washer						1					
Shoe eyelet											
Suspender											
Spoon											
Pot fragments							1				
Pitcher											
Sheet lid											
Rivet											
Miscellaneous											

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unit	15								16		
Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3
METAL (continued)											
Brass - Total						1					
Nails - Total											
Cut											
Wire											
Sheet											
Strap						1					
Plate											
Suspender											
Kerosene											
Lamp Burner											
Cartridge											
Shotgun shell											
Safety pin											
Cord finial											
Chain											
Fitting											
Screw											
Shoe hook											
Paper clip											
Token											
Miscellaneous											
White Metal - Total				1				1			2
Strap											
Sheet											
Plate											
Screw type lid								1			
Foil											2
Wire											
Crown cap				1							
LEATHER - TOTAL				3	9		32		1		
Shoe				3	9		32		1		
Glove											
Strap											
Belt											
Miscellaneous											
BONE - TOTAL	1			19	48		21	39	2	2	1
Diagnostic							8	11			1
Non-diagnostic	1			19	48		13	28	2	2	
SHELL - TOTAL											1
Bird											1
Mollusk											
VEGETABLE - TOTAL											
Apricot Pit											
Peach Pit											
WOOD								1	1		
CORK				3							
RUBBER - TOTAL											
Comb											
Toothbrush											
Ball											
Miscellaneous											
LITHIC											
GRAPHITE											
COAL											
SLATE											
CLOTH				1	6						

Unit	16				19				20			
Level	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	
GLASS - TOTAL	296	284	138	29	1	36	35	23	18	26	25	
Bottle	228	188	120	29	1	34	29	13	18	26	25	
Window							2	6				
Chimney	6		4			2	4	4				
Mirror												
Tumbler												
Stemmedware												
Milk glass	62	96	14									
CERAMICS - TOTAL	21	14	14	5	1	6	2	1		5		
Earthenware	18	10	14	4	1	6	1	1		5		
White	13	7	5			6	1	1		4		
Cream												
Transfer	5	1	9	4	1					1		
Brown	5	1	9	4	1					1		
Blue												
Decal												
Handpainted		2										
Stoneware												
Porcelain	3	4		1								
White												
Decal	2											
Transfer	1			1								
Handpainted		4										
Pipe (smoking)												
Brick							1					
METAL - TOTAL	55	72	90	55	45	37	60	39	1	66	85	
Iron - Total	53	53	89	52	45	34	59	38	1	64	85	
Nails - Total	34	47	44	47	5	13	29	11	1	10	7	
Cut-Total	30	47	44	47	5	6	18	8	1	2	3	
W/head	25	37	37	34	4	5	12	7	1	2	3	
W/o head	5	10	7	13	1	1	6	1				
Wire - Total	4					7	11	3		8	4	
W/head	4					7	11	3		8	3	
W/o head											1	
Scrap												
Hook												
Hinge												
Cup												
Buckle												
Cans - Total	15	3	44	2	40	18	24	22		36	65	
Complete		1	1	2		2	4	2		1	3	
Miscellaneous fragments	15	2	43		40	16	20	20		35	62	
Strap				1						1		
Sheet												
Wire	3						4	3		17	12	
Plate												
Corkscrew	1											
Button												
Screw type lid								1				
Stove fragments						1						
File												
Roofing grommet				2							1	
Screw						1	1					
Bolt							1					
Staple		2				1						
Ring												
Washer												
Shoe eyelet												
Suspender												
Spoon												
Pot fragments												
Pitcher												
Sheet lid		1	1									
Rivet												
Miscellaneous								1				

[illegible]

Unit	20			21							
Level	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GLASS - TOTAL	15	169	9	18	10	24	56	345	329	62	6
Bottle	12	164	4	18	10	24	54	338	319	56	4
Window	3	3							10	6	2
Chimney		2					2	7			
Mirror											
Tumbler											
Stemmedware											
Milk glass			5								
CERAMICS - TOTAL	1	1	3	7		1	8	10	11	10	1
Earthenware	1	1		6		1	6	1		10	1
White	1	1		5		1	6				
Cream											
Transfer				1						10	1
Brown				1						10	1
Blue											
Decal								1			
Handpainted											
Stoneware							1				
Porcelain			3				1	9	11		
White			3				1	9	11		
Decal											
Transfer											
Handpainted											
Pipe (smoking)											
Brick				1							
METAL - TOTAL	122	246	1	10	5	46	149	194	49	1	10
Iron - Total	122	245	1	14	4	46	149	194	49	1	10
Nails - Total	22	25	1		1	2	2	1			10
Cut-Total	15	9	1		1			1			10
W/head	15	4	1					1			5
W/o head		5			1						5
Wire - Total	7	16				2	2				
W/head	7	14				2	2				
W/o head		2									
Scrap											
Hook											
Hinge											
Cup											
Buckle											
Cans - Total	80	164		10	1	36	109	185	31	1	
Complete	13	26				7	19	17	9		1
Miscellaneous fragments	67	137		10	1	29	90	168	22		
Strap									16		
Sheet											
Wire	20	50		3	1	7	35	5	2		
Plate											
Corkscrew		1									
Button											
Screw type lid							1				
Stove fragments											
File											
Roofing grommet		1									
Screw		1									
Bolt		1									
Staple					1						
Ring											
Washer											
Shoe eyelet											
Suspender											
Spoon		1									
Pot fragments											
Pitcher											
Sheet lid											
Rivet							2				
Miscellaneous		1		1		1		3			

Unit	20			21							
Level	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
METAL (continued)											
Brass - Total				2	1						
Nails - Total											
Cut											
Wire											
Sheet											
Strap				1							
Plate											
Suspender											
Kerosene											
Lamp Burner											
Cartridge				1							
Shotgun shell											
Safety pin											
Cord finial											
Chain											
Fitting											
Screw											
Shoe hook											
Paper clip											
Token											
Miscellaneous					1						
White Metal - Total		1									
Strap											
Sheet											
Plate											
Screw type lid		1									
Foil											
Wire											
Crown cap											
LEATHER - TOTAL	2	1					1	46	7		
Shoe	2	1						46			
Glove							1				
Strap											
Belt											
Miscellaneous									7		
BONE - TOTAL	13	10			10	4	8	23		34	7
Diagnostic								2		3	1
Non-diagnostic	13	10			10	4	8	21		31	6
SHELL - TOTAL											
Bird											
Mollusk											
VEGETABLE - TOTAL											
Apricot Pit											
Peach Pit											
WOOD											
CORK											
RUBBER - TOTAL											
Comb							1				
Toothbrush											
Ball											
Miscellaneous							1				
LITHIC											
GRAPHITE											
COAL											
SLATE	2										
CLOTH		1					1				

Unit	22								23			25
Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	1	
GLASS - TOTAL	13	78	75	133	226	178	16		18	4	1	
Bottle	13	78	75	129	205	177	15		18	4	1	
Window				4	20	1	1					
Chimney												
Mirror												
Tumbler												
Stemmedware												
Milk glass					1							
CERAMICS - TOTAL	2			6	4	7	2		2			
Earthenware	2			5	3	7	2		1			
White	2			5	1	5	1		1			
Cream												
Transfer					2	2	1					
Brown					2	2	1					
Blue												
Decal												
Handpainted												
Stoneware												
Porcelain				1	1				1			
White									1			
Decal												
Transfer												
Handpainted				1	1							
Pipe (smoking)												
Brick												
METAL - TOTAL	1		4	14	25	65	21	4	4			
Iron - Total	1		4	13	25	64	21		4			
Nails - Total				11	21	38	20					
Cut-Total				11	20	38	20					
W/head				9	13	22	15	4				
W/o head				2	7	16	5					
Wire - Total					1							
W/head					1							
W/o head												
Scrap												
Hook												
Hinge												
Cup												
Buckle												
Cans - Total			2		1	20			4			
Complete			2		1							
Miscellaneous fragments						20			4			
Strap			1									
Sheet												
Wire	1		1	2	2	3	1					
Plate												
Corkscrew												
Button												
Screw type lid												
Stove fragments												
File												
Roofing grommet												
Screw												
Bolt												
Staple												
Ring												
Washer												
Shoe eyelet												
Suspender												
Spoon												
Pot fragments												
Pitcher												
Sheet lid												
Rivet												
Miscellaneous					1	1						

Unit	22	23	25								
Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	1
METAL (continued)											
Brass - Total				1		1					
Nails - Total				1							
Cut											
Wire				1							
Sheet											
Strap											
Plate											
Suspender											
Kerosene											
Lamp Burner											
Cartridge											
Snotgun shell								1			
Safety pin											
Cord finial											
Chain											
Fitting											
Screw											
Shoe hook											
Paper clip											
Token											
Miscellaneous											
White Metal - Total											
Strap											
Sheet											
Plate											
Screw type lid											
Foil											
Wire											
Crown cap											
LEATHER - TOTAL											
Shoe						1					
Glove						1					
Strap											
Belt											
Miscellaneous											
BONE - TOTAL											
Diagnostic		2	26	45	17	18			1		
Non-diagnostic		2	5	14	7				1		
			21	31	10	18					
SHELL - TOTAL											
Bird	1									1	
Mollusk	1									1	
VEGETABLE - TOTAL											
Apricot Pit											
Peach Pit											
WOOD											
CORK											
RUBBER - TOTAL											
Comb											
Toothbrush											
Ball											
Miscellaneous											
LITHIC											
GRAPHITE											
COAL											
SLATE											
CLOTH											

Unit	26				27						
Level	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GLASS - TOTAL	31	18	85	38	18	14	101	113	55	69	
Bottle	31	18	83	38	16	14	96	108	55	69	
Window					2		3	3			
Chimney			2					1			
Mirror											
Tumbler							1	1			
Stemmedware											
Milk glass							1				
CERAMICS - TOTAL	2		8	4	1		2	11	20	11	
Earthenware	2		7	3	1		2	5	20	2	
White	1		7	3			2	3	19	2	
Cream											
Transfer	1				1			2	1		
Brown	1				1			1	1		
Blue								1			
Decal											
Handpainted											
Stoneware			1								
Porcelain								6		9	
White											
Decal											
Transfer											
Handpainted								6		9	
Pipe (smoking)				1							
Brick											
METAL - TOTAL	11	10	104	121	10		331	80	10		
Iron - Total	11	9	103	116	10		321	80	7		
Nails - Total		6		2			6	1	1		
Cut-Total		6		1			2				
W/head		6		1			2				
W/o head											
Wire - Total				1			4	1	1		
W/head				1			4	1	1		
W/o head											
Scrap											
Hook											
Hinge											
Cup						1					
Buckle											
Cans - Total	9	6	87	97	9	40	274	74	6		
Complete			16	40	1	6	32	11	2		
Miscellaneous fragments	9	6	71	57	8	34	242	63	4		
Strap											
Sheet											
Wire	2	3	14	16	1	24	39	5			
Plate											
Corkscrew											
Button											
Screw type lid											
Stove fragments											
File											
Roofing grommet			1								
Screw						1					
Bolt											
Staple											
Ring											
Washer											
Shoe eyelet											
Suspender							1				
Spoon				1							
Pot fragments							1				
Pitcher											
Sheet lid											
Rivet											
Miscellaneous			1								

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unit	32						34			37		
Level	7	8	9	10	11	12	2	3	4	1	2	
GLASS - TOTAL	5	7	1	1	9		25	55		17	24	
Bottle	4	6	1	1	9					13	16	
Window		1					25			3	8	
Chimney	1							55		1		
Mirror												
Tumbler												
Stemmedware												
Milk glass												
CERAMICS - TOTAL	1	1		1						2		
Earthenware	1	1		1						2		
White				1						2		
Cream												
Transfer	1	1										
Brown	1	1										
Blue												
Decal												
Handpainted												
Stoneware												
Porcelain												
White												
Decal												
Transfer												
Handpainted												
Pipe (smoking)												
Brick												
METAL - TOTAL	4	2	1	1	31	1	10			108	102	
Iron - Total	3	2	1	1	31	1	10			107	101	
Nails - Total	3	1	1		3		10			7	13	
Cut-Total	3	1			3		10				8	
W/head	1	1			2		9					
W/o head	2				1		1					
Wire - Total			1							7	5	
W/head										5	5	
W/o head			1							2		
Scrap												
Hook												
Hinge												
Cup												
Buckle											2	
Cans - Total		1		1	28	1				69	63	
Complete					1	1				8	2	
Miscellaneous fragments		1		1	27					61	61	
Strap										1		
Sheet												
Wire										30	22	
Plate												
Corkscrew												
Button												
Screw type lid												
Stove fragments												
File												
Roofing grommet												
Screw												
Bolt												
Staple											1	
Ring												
Washer												
Shoe eyelet												
Suspender												
Spoon												
Pot fragments												
Pitcher												
Sheet lid												
Rivet												
Miscellaneous												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unit	38	39
Level	5	6
METAL (continued)		
Brass - Total		
Nails - Total		
Cut		
Wire		
Sheet		
Strap		
Plate		
Suspender		
Kerosene		
Lamp Burner		
Cartridge		
Shotgun shell		
Safety pin		
Cord finial		
Chain		
Fitting		
Screw		
Shoe hook		
Paper clip		
Token		
Miscellaneous		
White Metal - Total		6
Strap		
Sheet		
Plate		
Screw type lid		6
Foil		
Wire		
Crown cap		
LEATHER - TOTAL		
Shoe		
Glove		
Strap		
Belt		
Miscellaneous		
BONE - TOTAL	3	1
Diagnostic		12
Non-diagnostic	3	5
		7
SHELL - TOTAL		
Bird		
Mollusk		
VEGETABLE - TOTAL		
Apricot Pit		
Peach Pit		
WOOD		
CORK		
RUBBER - TOTAL		
Comb		
Toothbrush		
Ball		
Miscellaneous		
LITHIC		
GRAPHITE		
COAL		
SLATE		
CLOTH		

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unit	43	44										
Level	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
GLASS - TOTAL	43	4	3	129	16	55	177	199	74	45	84	
Bottle	37	4	3	124	16	51	161	183	59	33	68	
Window	3			4		3	13	11	3	2	2	
Chimney	3					1		4	9	8	14	
Mirror								1	3	2		
Tumbler				1			1					
Stemmedware												
Milk glass												
CERAMICS - TOTAL	4		1	24		7	28	47	15	1	7	
Earthenware	4		1	24		6	22	46	11	1	4	
White	1			23		3	9	38	7		3	
Cream	1											
Transfer	2			1		3	13	8	4		1	
Brown	2			1		3	13	8	4		1	
Blue												
Decal										1		
Handpainted												
Stoneware							5					
Porcelain						1	1	1	4		3	
White						1	1	1	4			
Decal												
Transfer												
Handpainted												3
Pipe (smoking)												
Brick												
METAL - TOTAL	1	1	2	15	6	2	8	6	2	7	7	
Iron - Total	1		2	15	6	2	7	4	1	7	4	
Nails - Total	1			2			3	2	1	1	1	
Cut-Total	1			1			3	2	1	1	1	
W/head	1						3	2	1	1	1	
W/o head				1								
Wire - Total				1								
W/head				1								
W/o head												
Scrap												
Hook							1					
Hinge												
Cup												
Buckle												
Cans - Total			2	6	5	2	1			6	1	
Complete			2		3	2						
Miscellaneous fragments				6	2		1			6	1	
Strap												
Sheet												
Wire				7	1							
Plate												
Corkscrew							1	2			1	
Button												
Screw type lid												
Stove fragments												
File												
Roofing grommet												1
Screw												
Bolt												
Staple												
Ring												
Washer												
Shoe eyelet												
Suspender							1					
Spoon												
Pot fragments												
Pitcher												
Sheet lid												
Rivet												
Miscellaneous												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM THE FOOTE HOUSE DUMP, 10-AA-96

by

Michael A. Pfeiffer

The small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes from the Foote House Dump consists of nine fragments (2278-81, 2467, 3611, 4848, 5348, and 17646) which all belong to a single type of pipe manufactured by W. White of Glasgow. W. White made clay tobacco pipes from 1805 to 1955 (Fig. 50) (Walker 1977:343). The Foote House Dump levels from which these examples came has been tightly dated to 1885-1889 (Timothy Jones 1981:personal communication).

Bowl decoration consists of 4.5 mm tall, capital letters T D impressed into 7 mm diameter raised circles placed 6 mm apart on either side of the rear mold seam. Circles are placed 6-7 mm below the bowl rim. Stem decoration consists of the impressed words W. WHITE on the left and GLASGOW on the right side, in capital letters 2 mm tall. Stem markings begin 16-18 mm behind the spur. The unmarked peg style spur is 7 mm long. Total bowl diameter is 28 mm; interior bowl diameter is 21 mm. Total bowl height is 41 mm; bowl depth is 33 mm. All five measureable stem fragments have a 4/64 in. bore diameter. Minimum number of individual pipes to 4.

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK-NOT FILMED

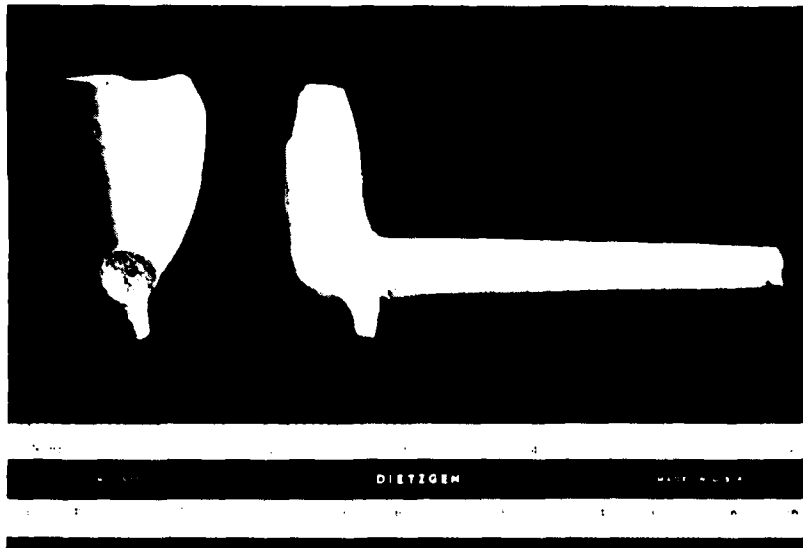


Fig. 50. W. White's tobacco pipes from the Foote House, 1885-1889.

ATE
ME