

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
201 FOLSOM STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

A University Thesis Presented to the Faculty
of
California State University, East Bay

In Partial Fulfillment
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Master of Arts in Anthropology

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines features and artifact assemblages from an archaeological site known as 201 Folsom Street, CA-SFR-000193/H. The thesis presents analysis of this site through a study of archival research, recovered artifacts, buried features and interprets aspects of the daily lives of the people living in the project vicinity during the mid- and late-nineteenth century. Focusing on boarding house and family home privies from 201 Folsom Street, I evaluate relevant artifact assemblages for differences in consumer behavior between the different households. This is accomplished by analysis of the relative durability and decorations of plates and cups between features and by comparative frequency analysis of children's items uncovered between them as well. The first chapter provides an introduction, project description, presents research hypotheses, and briefly discusses conclusions. The second chapter offers an historical background and a review of relevant scholarly and gray literature. The third chapter describes what was unearthed at the project site in some detail, feature by feature, focusing on those features most relevant to the hypotheses around which this thesis revolves. The fourth chapter offers a more detailed exploration of those features of greatest interest here. The last chapter concludes by presenting analyses of the findings of the archaeological investigations of the two privy types at the 201 Folsom Street site. The thesis ultimately finds that there are more durable plates and cups within the boarding house assemblage. However, there were not more toys found within the family assemblage as previously hypothesized. This thesis raises other archaeological research questions that can be answered through further investigations.

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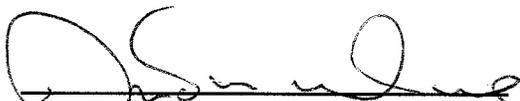
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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This thesis discusses the differences and similarities of lives in historical California boarding houses and family residencies. Privies, toilets located in small sheds some distance from associated primary structures, are the primary archaeological unit of analysis here. I approach artifact assemblages associated with several privies from CA-SFR-000193/H in San Francisco, California. This thesis tests the following two hypotheses, comparing family and boarding house privies at CA-SFR-000193/H: (1) One would expect to find a higher frequency of children's items in a privy associated with a family home than in a boarding house privy, where presumably few or no children would reside, (2) That the boarding house assemblage will show higher frequencies of highly durable and plain tableware ceramics than the family privy assemblage which would presumably have more decorative tableware. This analysis will be carried out by measuring the thickness of plates and cups from both assemblages, and by analyzing the frequency of toys and decorative items in both assemblages. This thesis is based on historical research and archaeological excavation conducted by the cultural resource management (CRM) firm, William Self Associates, otherwise known as WSA, Inc., for the city of San Francisco, California. WSA has recently been acquired by Paleowest Archaeology and now goes by WSA, A Paleowest Archaeology Company.

In this thesis I will be providing background for the area of San Francisco and more specifically, background on the project site, 201 Folsom Street. San Francisco was once occupied by the Ohlone who utilized the many resources of the bay area. When the

Spanish arrived they also utilized the resources available and established Mission Dolores which disrupted the lives of the Native Americans. During Mexican rule trade was established, and with it, brought many opportunities for San Francisco. When gold was discovered in the Sierras, people arrived in San Francisco from all over to stake their fortune. With the influx of people, San Francisco was running out of space to house them. San Francisco's shoreline drastically started changing when fill was used to expand the shoreline. Water lots were established and made into land with whatever fill was available. This meant more space, more opportunities, and more growth for the city. A literature review from many sources provides insight into what has been studied in the past and gives a clear understanding of the era that is being discussed. I found that consumer choice and social status have a large role when assessing artifact assemblages. It tells us a story and helps us make inferences about ones past and the area that is being studied. From the literature review I have discovered that boarding houses were very common during the nineteenth century for many people. People took in boarders as a way to supplement their income.

The following thesis analyzes all of the features that were uncovered on the project site along with artifact types that were found with each feature. Some of the features found include, privies, barrels, structural remains, a shipwright's workshop and breaking yard, a lighter boat, and shell middens. All the features found are discussed in the upcoming paragraphs. I will specifically be focusing on two privies, Feature 4 and Feature 12. Feature 4 is a privy that is associated with a boarding house that was above a liquor store that resided on 322 Main Street. At one time, there were up to 14 male

boarders residing there with a married couple who ran the liquor store (William Self Associates 2015:19). Many artifacts were recovered from this privy including tableware, adornment items, toys, structural remains, clothing, shoes, lamp chimneys, medicinal and grooming bottles, tobacco pipes, beverage bottles, and food storage bottles. Feature 12 is a privy that is associated with four Irish families totaling 24 people, that resided at 318 Main Street. Children were listed as residing at this residence but not at 322 Main Street where Feature 4 was located. There are three privies that were found associated with this residence. One privy, Feature 14, was found associated with the back house of the residence and the other two privies, Features 12 and 13, were associated with the front house (William Self Associates 2015:22). Artifacts found from Feature 12 include, tableware, toys, shoes, buttons, medicinal and groom bottles, beverage bottles, clay pipes, bullet casings, and food storage bottles. I will analyze both features assemblages and assess if they answer the hypotheses that I have presented.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century the South of Market district of San Francisco has transformed drastically. Since the discovery of gold, San Francisco has grown rapidly from a city of sandy hills into a booming city of industrialization. As the shoreline expanded into the Bay, San Francisco's landscape grew larger to accommodate the increasing population. With a wide variety of artifacts and features found at the site 201 Folsom, it has shed some light to understanding the growth and history of the South of Market. Part of the project site was located underwater until around 1857 when fill was moved to Yerba Buena Cove to create more space. This can be seen in the 1853 US Coast Survey Map (Figure 1). Boarding houses, family residences, and businesses occupied the

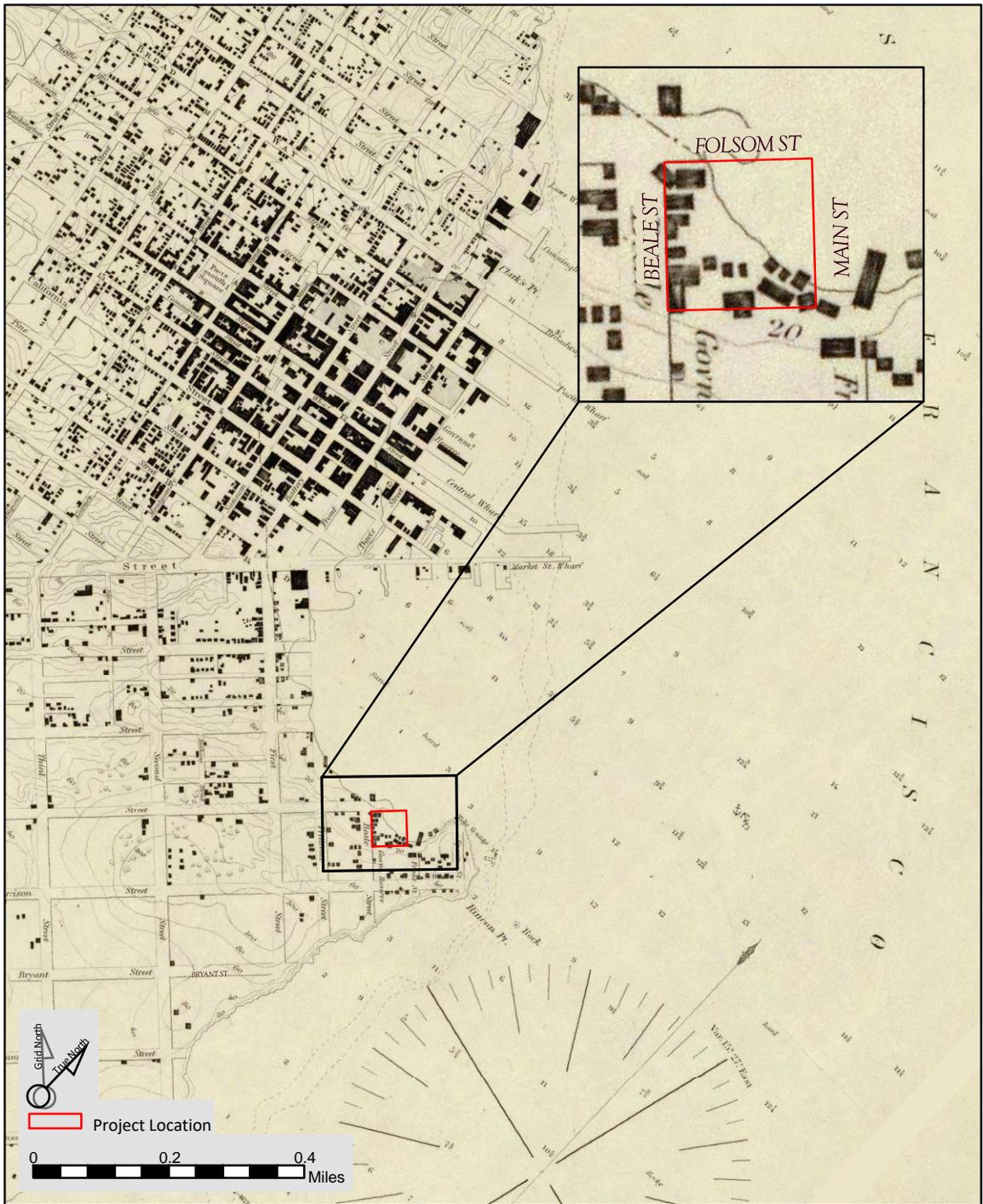


Figure 1. 1853 US Coast Survey Map

project area. The shores of Yerba Buena cove became the center of industry, housing many industrial sites. Blacksmith shops, ship building yards, iron and brass factories were some of them. During the mid-1850s, tar was dumped into the cove by the San Francisco Gas Company giving the area the name, Tar Flat. Homes, boarding houses, hotels, and saloons were located on the Tar Flat to accommodate the workers in the area (Ziesing 2000:6).

Archaeologists draw conclusions about the past through the interpretation of artifacts and archaeological features left behind by the people of the past. These material remains tell a story about how people lived, what their daily lives were like, how they interacted with each other, and what they valued. Artifacts are classified and compared to sites with similar artifact assemblages to have a better understanding of what was found and what it could say about the site. What the residents of San Francisco would buy, consume, and throw away would say much about their prestige and their income. Privies or trash pits are ideal for finding a variety of artifacts that could tell us much about the people associated with them. Many urban archaeology projects are done by CRM firms. One of the largest urban archaeology projects was the Cypress Archaeology Project. It became a standard for CRM firms carrying out work in West Coast cities. The Cypress Archaeology Project offers a systematic way to assemble data that can promote further comparisons with similar samples (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:7).

Project Site Description

This thesis is on the site CA-SFR-000193/H located at 201 Folsom Street, San Francisco, California. The site is bounded by Harrison Street, Main Street, Folsom Street,

and Beale Street which can be seen on the 1872 Panorama (Figure 3). This area is in the South of Market district of the city of San Francisco. In June 2013, WSA had eight test cores drilled from 7.62 m (25 ft) to 14.02 m (46 ft) below ground surface within the project area that provided negative results for prehistoric material. Test trenching also took place and almost right away, features were found (Arrigoni et al 2013:1). This site was excavated in June 2013 for two residential towers and two low-rise podium buildings that sit on the project area today. Seventy-six features were found at the site 201 Folsom and only 37 of those features were eligible, analyzed and considered “historically significant” for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Features that were found at the site included: privies, wood posts and planks, artifact scatters, foundations, wood floors, shoe clusters, wall remains, yard enclosures, wood boxes, a walk way, a stable floor, ship parts, wood fences, wood drains, barrels, a barrel well, a boardwalk, lumber pile, brick concentration, beam cluster, lighter boat, and a wooden dock. Feature locations are shown below on a project map of the area (Figure 2). Artifacts that were uncovered at this site date back to the mid-1800s. A total of 6,298 artifacts were cataloged from these features that were eligible for CRHR.

Summary

To conclude, I will be focusing on site CA-SFR-000193/H and analyzing two features uncovered on this site in 2013. My focus is on the differences between boarding houses and family residences. Narrowed down more, I will be analyzing the durability of plates and cups, along with noting any items that are decorative instead of plain in the assemblages. I hypothesize that the boarding house assemblage will have more durable

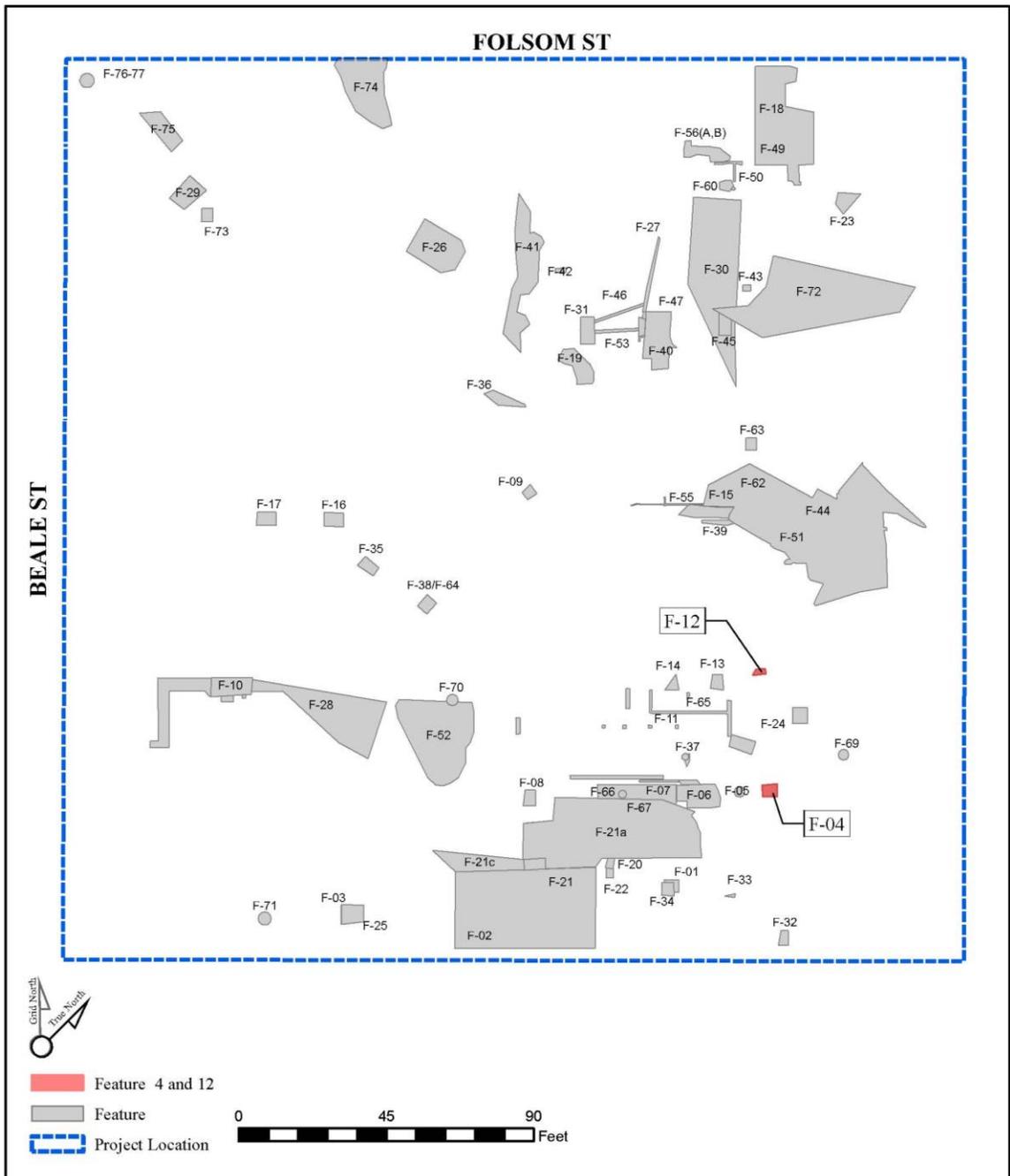


Figure 2. Feature locations. Map courtesy of Nazih Fino.

plates and cups than the family assemblage. Also, I hypothesize that the family assemblages will have more decorative tableware items. Toys are another area that I will be focusing on. I hypothesize that there will be more children's items found associated with the family residence than there will be associated with the boarding house residence. The evidence that I will be evaluating is measuring the thickness of the plates and cups from both assemblages to assess the durability of the item. Items that are more durable tend to be thicker than ones that are not as durable. By singling out items that have decorations, I can evaluate which assemblage has more ornate items. This will help determine if the family residence had more decorative items than the boarding house residence. This determination could help determine social status between the two assemblages and bring up other hypotheses that could be analyzed further.

These hypotheses are integral to the greater understanding of boarding houses and family dwellings because by determining if boarding houses use more durable and plainer tableware than family residence we could conclude that possibly there was less money to spend on tableware for boarding houses. This raises more questions about the differences there are between boarding house and family assemblages. In the future, analysis should be done comparing more boarding house assemblages with family assemblages to have a larger sample size and to gain further insight into my hypotheses.



Figure 3. 1872 Panorama of the project area, view from Sailor's Home on Rincon Hill. Courtesy of Bancroft Library.

CHAPTER 2

Background and Literature Review

This chapter provides the geoenvironmental, prehistoric, historic, and site-specific contexts for 201 Folsom Street. This chapter also provides a literature review from sources pertaining to my hypotheses such as, articles on families, boarding houses, consumer behavior, and socioeconomic status.

Geoenvironmental History

Around 22,000 years ago the sea levels were much lower than they are today, roughly a minimum of 328 feet lower. This was because of large ice sheets situated around the world. Where the San Francisco coastline is today there was once an inland valley known as the “Franciscan Valley.” It was located between 15.5 and 31 miles west of where we know it today. This area had grasslands, animals, and plants that thrived along rivers. Between 11,000 and 8,000 years before present, the large ice sheets started melting resulting in a corresponding sea-level rise that caused the coastline to recede eastward. Freshwater marshes formed from the rising of the sea levels during the Middle-Holocene. The rising of the sea level started to slow down between 7,000 and 6,000 years before present. Alluvium, 6 to 10 feet thick, covered late Pleistocene and early Holocene surfaces within the last 6,000 years (Byrd et al. 2010:21). Before the filling of the San Francisco Peninsula, the area was covered in sand dunes that formed from strong ocean winds blowing west to east. These sand dunes were fully formed by about 2,000 years ago. According to radiocarbon dates from two archaeological sites, CA-SFR-112 and CA-SFR-113, the dune sand continued to form during the late Holocene. It has been

hypothesized that people set fires within the last 2,000 years that lead to devegetation of the dunes and movement of the dunes. During the time of initial European contact, around 1769, the Peninsula was covered in grasslands and vegetation surrounding lakes and streams (Byrd et al. 2010:28-33).

Geotechnical testing was performed at 201 Folsom Street and it specified that the area has 21 ft (6.40 m) of sandy fill with historic debris. Dune sand is under the fill and ranges from 15 ft (4.57 m) to 25 ft (7.62 m). The dunes represent evidence of the late Holocene all the way up to the historic period. These sand dunes provided a surface where prehistoric people may have resided. The dunes continue down 20 ft (6.10 m) below ground surface in the northwest corner. On the northeast corner of the project area a marsh deposit was found that stretches 29 ft (8.84 m). Under the sand dunes, Colma Formation exists which consists of sandy well-developed soil ranging from the Pleistocene to Middle-Holocene era.

Prehistoric History

Some of the earliest sites located in the South of Market area that date between 500 B.C to 430 A.D. include, CA-SFR-112, CA-SFR-113, CA-SFR-114, CA-SFR-147, and CA-SFR-155, all them being shell middens. The shell middens, which are composed of an abundance of shell, artifacts, ash, and sometimes contain human remains, are evidence of the site area's prehistoric depth in terms of human occupation (Milliken et al. 2007:115). The site CA-SFR-112 is located 4.57 m (15 ft) below ground surface and is believed to have been a site where people resided for years and not just months. According to Pastron's (1999:20) analysis, the site was occupied between 100 B.C. and

100 A.D. Faunal remains and artifacts, including ground stone tools and obsidian, were found there. CA-SFR-113 was a shell midden also located 4.57 m (15 ft) below ground surface. Ground stone tools, flaked stone tools, shellfish remains, small and large mammal bones, and bird bones were some of the contents found at the site including multiple features. CA-SFR-114 was a shell midden with artifacts and faunal that was associated with a large village site that was inhabited for a prolonged period of time. It was located almost 3.05 m (10 ft) to 6.40 m (21 ft) below ground surface. Human burials were found with some containing Olivella shell beads and abalone pendants. CA-SFR-147 and CA-SFR-155 are both small shell middens that had shellfish remains, bird, fish, and mammal bones. Obsidian and chert flakes were also uncovered with an obsidian biface (Farnsworth and Arrigoni 2013:25-26).

Many village sites in San Francisco have been found by the shoreline of the bay represented by shell middens. By the middle of the 19th century, numerous sites were destroyed by European settlers. The project area was occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan Native Americans during European contact. Today, descendants of the Costanoan people refer to themselves as Ohlone. The Costanoan's were a group of Native Americans that resided in certain territories that were designated by physical features. Based on linguistic evidence, ancestors of the Ohlone came to San Francisco around 500 A.D. (Levy 1978:486). Based on archaeological evidence, the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco area around 2550 B.C. (Milliken et al. 2001:99). There is a 3,000-year difference that's still unresolved. The population of Native Americans decline after the arrival of the Spanish in 1775 (Levy 1978:490).

Spanish Colonial Period, 1775-1820

A Spanish expedition led by Juan Bautista de Anza arrived in the Bay Area in 1776. He brought people, supplies, cattle, and horses along with him. He had everything he needed to establish a presidio and what is today known as, Mission Dolores. The presidio was a fort site and the northernmost military outpost for the Spanish empire in western North America. It guarded California's harbor from other European countries that wanted to occupy the land. Anza, however, did not establish the presidio, it was Lieutenant Jose Moraga who oversaw this task. September 17th was when the presidio was established formally (Rawls and Bean 1997:39). The presidio was a place where native people encountered colonists of mixed races and Europeans. It was responsible for the control of native people.

The Spanish wanted to convert the native peoples into colonists by teaching them Spanish and converting them to Christianity. Essentially, they wanted to make them culturally Spanish, loyal subjects of the Crown. Mission San Francisco de Asis was more than just a church, it was an agricultural town where hundreds of natives were condensed (Rawls and Bean 1997:26-27). Mission San Francisco de Asis was named after St. Francis of Assisi but was also more commonly known as Mission Dolores, which got its name from a creek that was nearby. The creek was named, *Laguna de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores*, which translates to Laguna of Our Lady of Sorrows. The creek was located on land that was used by the Yelamu tribe seasonally. The first encounters of people from the mission and the Yelamu tribe were peaceful, but there were some incidents that made it difficult for both parties to get along (Milliken 1995:61). When the Spanish arrived, the

Yelamu villages were attacked by a neighboring tribe (Milliken 1995:63). In 1777, the first baptisms for the Yelamu people took place at Mission San Francisco de Asis.

Between 1782 and 1784 most of the Yelamu were all baptized along with Urebure and Pruristac village groups from San Francisco (Milliken 1995:79). By late 1794, 628 people were at Mission San Francisco de Asis and by the beginning of 1795, the population reached 1,095 (Milliken 1995:135). California native peoples' way of living was disrupted and was never the same after the Spanish arrived. Mission San Francisco de Asis is the oldest structure still standing in San Francisco today.

Mexican Period, 1821-1848

Mexico declared its independence from Spain in 1821. Many changes came as a result of Mexican rule. Trade was never allowed before under Spanish rule but was after independence allowed. This opened opportunities for profits and settlement in the area. Moving away from the life of the missions was beginning to take place which offset much of the power of the clergy. This meant that more land would be available to develop. The Mexican government wanted to convert settlers to Catholicism. They encouraged them by granting ranchos to Mexicans and to foreigners who agreed to convert (Rawls and Bean 1997:54). During the period of Spanish rule, around 20 land grants were made while during Mexican rule around 500 of them were made (Rawls and Bean 1997:61).

Native Americans who were apart of the mission system had several options, none of them entirely appealing. They could stay on former mission land and farm their area if they were aware that they were entitled to land. They could also go back to the way of life they had before they were a part of the mission system. This would be difficult because

many tribes had vacated for safer areas, away from Mexican settlements. Lastly, they could work on a rancho employing the skills they learned from the mission. Ranchero families who owned generous portions of land rose to power and mostly all the heads of those powerful families served the Mexican and Spanish governments in high positions (Rawls and Bean 1997:55). During 1831 and 1836, American merchants were drawn by the natural resources and started arriving in California. They were looking for tallow, hides, sea otter, and beaver pelts. During this time, it was a common activity to take trips and picnic along the shore of Yerba Buena Cove, especially during the 1830s with the expansion of trade (Ziesing 2000:56).

The Gold Rush Period, 1849-1859

Many came from all over the world to seek fortune in the Sierra Nevada when gold was found in 1948. The population drastically increased in Northern California as immigrants arrived by land and sea. Many treasure seekers arrived by ship at Yerba Buena Cove. What was once a small city of 800 individuals, became a growing city of thousands. Canvas tents popped up and littered the sandy hills and cove. This area became known as Happy Valley, a space with free land where gold seekers could put up a tent for no fee (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 2009:44). To make room for the influx of individuals, the city started expanding outwards in all directions, even to the waters of Yerba Buena Cove. When there wasn't enough space on land to handle the vast number of individuals, new land was created to accommodate them. The waters defined the eastern boundary of the site. Street alignments extended into the waters of the cove and then piles were driven into the alignments to define "water lots" (Figure 4). These lots

were later filled and built on (Dean 1996:9). Later I will mention how the lots were filled and what was used to fill them. The project area was partially covered by the cove as seen on the 1853 US Coast Survey Map (Figure 1).

By the mid-1850s, there were hundreds of ships that were left in the San Francisco Bay by gold seekers coming to California to strike it big. All the ships that were in the cove became referred to as the “forest of masts.” With limited construction materials, ships were salvaged for parts and converted into structures. Many of these ships were sunk into the water lots to help fill them in. The South of Market became the primary location of industrialization in San Francisco.



Figure 4. Water Lots in San Francisco in 1853 looking North from Rincon Point. Photo by William Shew. Courtesy of San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park.

Late Nineteenth Century, 1860-1905

The waterfront changed considerably between 1850 and 1880, due to the filling of the cove and the construction of the seawall. The fill was taken from hills and sand dunes in the nearby area, this included Rincon Hill. Leveling out the landscape was done at the same time the cove was being filled and was made possible by many people, but David Hews was the man responsible for leveling the sandhills. The steam paddy was created by Hews, which was a steam shovel and movable railway track combined. It was able to bring fill to a spot in need and take from a spot that could spare fill which made the work much faster and efficient. The new landscape gave way to the growth of the city which exploded during the latter part of the nineteenth century (McIlroy and Praetzellis 1997:70). In 1865 many of the residents in the project area worked in the maritime industry or had maritime related jobs. By the 1870s, many single men were living in boarding houses and working jobs that required a limited amount of skills. Families also lived in the area but were usually tenants with the heads of the household in unskilled or semiskilled occupations, typically (Issel and Cherny 1986:58). Two and three-story houses were tightly packed in the area by 1900.

On April 18, 1906, San Francisco would never be the same again. The ground shook for 45 seconds from an earthquake that measured 8.3 on the Richter scale. No area of San Francisco was spared from the devastating earthquake, especially the South of Market where there were areas of fill or “made land” because it was so unstable (Lawson 1908:222). These areas particularly had damage to gas, water and sewer lines which caused liquefaction damage. About a mile away from the site area, a small fire grew that

turned into what became known as the Great Fire. The fire burned for three days and consumed the South of Market in flames. Between 1900 and 1910, the population dropped from 62,000 to 24,000. Very few homes were built in the surrounding area of the project from 1913 to 1950 (Hansen and Condon 1989:23).

Twentieth Century, 1906-Present

The 1906 fire caused by the earthquake devoured the project area. Rebuilding took place in 1913 according to the Sanborn Map (Sanborn Map 1913). After the rebuild, there was an absence of residences and commercial development. The homes fronting Beale Street were not rebuilt and the southwest quarter of the site was mostly abandoned besides two small buildings that were most likely associated with businesses on Folsom or Main Streets. The Keystone Boiler Works building that was located on the corner of Folsom and Main Street was rebuilt. The Murray Bros. Machine Shop on Folsom and Beale was also rebuilt. At 229 Folsom Street a small machine shop was built and at 223-225 Folsom another machine shop was constructed. 227 Folsom Street was vacant. The only building that was back in operation after the earthquake and fire was the fire department that was located on the front of Main Street. The Modern Vehicle Company that manufactured and did repairs was located at 314-316 Main Street. The rest of the buildings located on Main Street were more machine shops, a pattern marker, and a blacksmith (Farnsworth and Arrigoni 2013:92).

By 1950, there was a drastic shift in the area from industry to warehouses and automotive services. Only one of the buildings that was on the 1913 Sanborn Map was still standing (Sanborn Map 1913). It was on the corner of Beale and Folsom Street and

was used as a warehouse. A big warehouse was built at 333 Beale Street and was owned by the U.S. government until after the 1990s when it was demolished. A gas station also was built in the northeast corner of the site and the rest of the project area was used for U.S. government parking (Farnsworth and Arrigoni 2013:92). A parking lot occupied the entire site before construction began on the project area in 2013. After the construction was complete, two residential towers and two low-rise podium buildings now reside on project area. The project area measures 275 ft. x 275 ft. and is bounded by Harrison Street, Main Street, Folsom Street, and Beale Street (Farnsworth and Arrigoni 2013:1).

Site Specific History

Rincon Point, 1850-1859

From 1850 to 1859, the project area was known as Rincon Point. Rincon Point had the densest concentration of industrial manufacturing plants on the Pacific Coast (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1992:4-94). In the early 1850s the buildings did not have addresses associated with them so it is difficult to distinguish from the city directory if the businesses or residents listed were located within or near the project area. In 1852, when the addresses were listed, they did not distinguish whether they were a person's residence or their business. It seems that most entries in the city directory for 1852 were places where people were employed, and not where they lived necessarily. Most of the occupations during this time were maritime related including, ship joiner, ship carpenter, and lighterman (Parker 1852).

Sutter Iron Works, 1850-1859

Sutter Iron Works was a two-story wood building located on the corner of Folsom Street and Beale Street and began operating in January 1850 even though the building wasn't complete until September of that year. When the building was finished, they had thirty men employed and a high volume of business (Langley 1860:38). Sutter Iron Works was one of the earliest factories that produced metal castings in San Francisco. It was advertised in the 1852 city directory as a foundry that casted iron and brass (Parker 1852).

Thomas Blackmore's Boarding House, 1852-1867

Thomas Blackmore's boarding house was located on Beale street in the 1852 city directory (Parker 1852). In 1854 it was listed as being located at Rincon Point which is what the project area was called during that time. When street numbers were listed in the city directory in 1861, Thomas Blackmore's boarding house was given the address 327 Beale Street (Langley 1859, 1860, 1861). Before there were street numbers, it wasn't clear if boarders were residing at Thomas Blackmore's boarding house, E.G. Doyle's boarding house, or William Robinson's boarding house. Consequently, in 1852, 1854, or 1856 we are not sure who Thomas Blackmore's boarders were. Although, in 1858, there were two men listed as living on the North side of Beale Street. One border was a Captain and the other was a mariner.

There were other boarders listed on Beale Street between Folsom Street and Harrison Street that might have been boarders of Thomas Blackmore, but they also might have resided in the Sutter House across the street outside of the project area (Langley

1858). In 1861, there were seven boarders listed as residing in the boarding house, five of which were captains (Langley 1861). By 1865, there were only two borders, a captain and ship carpenter, listed in the city directory as living at Thomas Blackmore's boarding house. (Langley 1865). In the 1868 and 1869 city directories, Thomas Blackmore was no longer listed as residing at 327 Beale Street even though, there were residents listed as residing at this address. It is apparent that this residence was no longer a boarding house after 1867 (Langley 1867, Langley 1868, Langley 1869).

Charles Hare's Shipbreaking Yard

Charles Hare had a shipbreaking yard that was discovered east of the project site during the excavation of the Hills Plaza and 300 Spear Street projects (William Self Associates 2015:43). WSA conducted the archaeological investigations during the 300 Spear Street project. It is possible that Charles Hare's shipbreaking yard extends into the 201 Folsom Street project area. As previously stated, many ships were sunk into water lots to get rid of the dilapidated ships and to use them as fill to provide land. Some of the ships were taken to shipbreaking yards so that they could be dismantled and reused. Some ship parts were imported and expensive, like the ship fittings, so it made sense to reuse them. "Anchors, chain, rigging, sails, capstans, winches, and pumps were salvaged intact and sold for installation on newly-built ships. Fastenings, including nails, spikes, and drifts, were sold as scrap to the foundries and there recast into brass machinery parts or new ship fittings" (Pastron and Delgado 1991:64). There were others besides Charles Hare that saw an opportunity with a cove full of ships, but none were as lucrative with ship breaking as Charles was. It was reported that Charles dismantled 78 ships while

other ship breakers did not even reach 20 (Pastron and Delgado 1991:66). Charles continued ship breaking along with other pursuits until the early 1880s (Pastron and Delgado 1991:67).

A Review of Relevant Literature

In this section I summarize past and recent literature as it pertains to my thesis topic. I focus on boarding houses, boarders, and families. I also discussing consumer behavior, social status, and ethnicity as it is linked to my overall research. Moreover, the literature that I've gathered on boarding house privies and family privies discusses consumer behavior, social status, and ethnicity because it is necessary when analyzing historic privies. Privies were used as trash dumps because there was not a sewer system in place during the time these privies were used. I have come across some scholarly articles that I believe fit into my thesis research. First, I offer some background information on families and boarding houses in the nineteenth-century along with a review of articles related to the topic I am focusing on.

Family

Working class families living in the nineteenth century had a difficult time making ends meet and would resort to different measures to supplement their income. The options that were available to them included, sending children outside of the home to work, having the mother obtain a job, or taking in boarders as a way to generate more income (Robinson 1993:49). The pattern of taking in boarders varied depending on the household life cycle (Robinson 1993:59). Many families in the United States would

employ strategies that helped generate income. Boarding and child labor increased when there was a decrease in the head of the household's income (Robinson 1993:52).

Not only did lower class families adopt various income generating strategies but middle-class families did this as well, however not for the same reasons. Middle-class families would do this to establish a better financial position, while lower class families would do this just to make ends meet (Robinson 1993:70). A family's financial status was much dependent upon if its children will work or attend school. Children who were older generally would cost more money to take care of than younger children, creating a financial burden that need to be resolved. Women likely would prefer to take in boarders as a source of income instead of working outside of the home because this allowed them to raise their children at the same time (Robinson 1993:51). Women working outside out the home was a last resort to gaining supplemental income, this would most likely only happen if the children were too young to work and the family couldn't take in boarders.

From the information I have gathered it seems that family residences were much different than boarding houses. There were likely children living in family homes while in boarding houses you often wouldn't find children residing there unless it was a family run boarding house. Families would own items that boarders didn't, and they often had more of a variety of items including, furniture and adornment items. Boarders would often not own very much because they would move from place to place. They owned basic items that were necessary to their daily lives.

Boarding Houses

Boarding houses were common and could be found in urban areas all over the United States by the mid-1800s. They were a place where a person paid money to live and eat with other individuals. A boarding house was not considered a home, it was a place where one could eat and rest their head when they were not out working. Many single male and female occupants resided at boarding houses instead of owning or renting a home for themselves. This was for several reasons, some could not afford a home, it was less expensive to board, there weren't places available to occupy, or they wanted to live where meals and cleaning were provided to them. When city populations started growing, so did the number of places that offered room and board. Social historians have claimed that between a third and a half of people in the nineteenth-century have been a boarder or have had residents as boarders in the United States (Gamber 2007:3).

In A Boarder, a Widow, and a Tenant Sit Down for Dinner: Foodway Comparisons in the Goose Hill Neighborhood, East St. Louis, Illinois, Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn (2017:4) examines the eating habits and practices of three different households. The article mentions similarities and differences among various households in an urban setting. One is a boarding house and the other two are residences, one is occupied by a widow and the other is a home with many occupants (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:4). This article draws on excavations that were done for the New Mississippi River Bridge Project that covers four city blocks (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:6). It mentions that material culture is important, and it is reliant on context. It discusses beliefs, lifestyles, and attitudes that vary over a period of time as manifest in

material culture. An item by itself holds little meaning, but when it is investigated in relation to its context and to related items, then it can shed light on the meaning.

Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn study the eating habits by examining tableware and faunal debris. The neighborhood that was studied was mostly working-class residents that had many unskilled laborers working at packing plants and stockyards. Irish immigrants were predominant and the first to settle in the neighborhood (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:9). This is similar to the site 201 Folsom in that there were many Irish immigrants located in the project area. Like the South of Market, Goose Hill neighborhood consisted of wooden frame structures, one story and two. Many residents didn't own their own homes, they either lived in boarding houses or they rented homes (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:10). According to Modell and Hareven (1977:468), between the 1860s and 1920s one in five families had boarders living with them. Times were difficult in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and many people were reliant on the income they received from boarders. This is one of the reasons why boarding houses were so predominant during this time. Boarding houses gave way to a wage-labor system and Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn (2017:11) argue that the industrial suburb would not be possible without boarding houses.

People who ran the boarding houses sometimes didn't want to associate their lives with the lives of their boarders, they say it more as a business arrangement than people sharing living spaces with them. Although, this was not always the case, some boarding house keepers saw their boarders as members of their household. Boarding houses were seen as associated with lower-class immigrants. Much like today, keeping house was seen

as a women's job. Many wives and their daughters would perform the work that needed to be done in order to keep the boarding house running. Some boarding houses also employed servants that would help with everyday chores (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:11). Keepers of the boarding house had many responsibilities including, providing meals, cleaning the house daily, enforcing order and discipline, and maintaining ethics in the household (Gamber 2007:7).

Some boarding houses did not only house single occupants, like most, they would also house families as boarders. Many boarders were transient workers, immigrants and non-immigrants, that changed their residence every few years (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:13). Some boarding houses were in the same buildings as businesses. For example, Buffalo, New York had many boarding houses that were inside of saloons. The first feature that was uncovered at 201 Folsom Street, was a privy associated with a boarding house saloon which catered to maritime workers. Boarding houses that were inside of brothels were also common among urban cities. No brothels associated with boarding houses or any brothels at all were identified at 201 Folsom Street. Just like homes, there were some boarding houses that were better than others. For instance, some provided little furnishing and food that was unappetizing, while others provided ornate rooms with delicious food (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:11).

In Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn's study, they investigated five privies and one cistern related to the Mead house that later became known as the Davis boarding house, five privies related to the Benner household, and four privies and one pit feature related to a worker's cottage housing multiple residents (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:14-

23). The Mead house was occupied from 1889 to 1905 and the Davis Boarding house was occupied from 1905 to 1920s (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:15). The Benner house was occupied from 1892 to at least 1920 (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:20). The workers cottage was a structure that was located in the back of the Benner house that was once owned by Lizzie Benner who sold it in 1896. Many different residents lived in this cottage which made it almost impossible to link artifacts to certain residents. The oldest date recovered from the privies was 1909 (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:22-23).

Compared to the other assemblages, the Davis boarding house had a high number of beef ribs and pork ribs (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:15). The Mead house had much more serving ware items likely because it was a boarding house and boarders would all eat together when dinning. Ceramics in boarding houses were not usually chosen by the boarders, but by the people who ran the boarding houses. Thicker and more durable plain tableware was chosen in most boarding houses because it would last longer than thin, fragile tableware (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:18). This is important to note and would be useful in distinguished between family and boarding house privies. In the Benner house there were more decorative wares than plain tableware which might indicate that the household spent money on higher priced items according to Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn (2017:21). White wares are the predominate type in the worker's cottage which indicates that their status was most likely a low-income household (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:24). As stated previously, what is found in these privies can't be linked to specific families or individuals because of the number of people that occupied this structure.

Overall, the Mead house served high-value cuts of meat and owned durable tableware, the Benner house served mid- to high-value cuts of meat determined by the faunal remains found and owned decorative tableware which indicates disposable income (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:30). The worker's cottage shows cuts of meat that are used for soups or stews, but more platters were identified than bowls were contradicts what was found in the faunal assemblage (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:24). It seems that the widow, Lizzie Benner was the most well off out of all the people studied according to the artifacts that were identified. The Mead house/Davis boarding house had many occupants which is indicative of the durable serving ware items that were present. Finally, the workers cottage shows signs of low-income throughout the assemblages that were found even though, there were many different residents. The faunal assemblage shows less expensive roasts and few expensive stakes. They ate more soups and stews they the other households (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:29).

The Social Organization of a Boardinghouse: Archaeological evidence from the Buffalo Waterfront was a great resource relating to my thesis topic. The article sheds light on boarders and families in a boarding house in nineteenth-century Buffalo, New York. Three privies were analyzed for their artifact content and their structure. These privies were associated with a saloon/boarding house and a single-family home (Peña and Denmon 2000:79). According to Peña and Denmon, boarding house keepers controlled what went on in the boarding houses. This article tries to determine how families were able to maintain their family structure within a boarding house context (Peña and Denmon 2000:79).

What was found in the privies was not just isolated to the artifacts but also studied in context. There are two different residences studied in this article that are related to the three privies that were analyzed. The boarding house and saloon were associated with two privies. One privy had a date of 1868, while the other had a date of 1888 (Peña and Denmon 2000:86). The Newman family who were Irish, ran the boarding house/saloon and rented to nine boarders, five of them being Irish. The other three were from different states and the last one was from Scotland. The other privy was associated with the Coleman family who were also Irish. This privy had a date of 1875. The artifacts that were analyzed and compared from all privies were tobacco pipes and whitewares (Peña and Denmon 2000:88).

Peña and Denmon (2000:92) concluded that there were differences that were spotted between the privies. The structure of the privies associated with the boarding house/saloon were not as well constructed as the privy associated with the single-family home. Also, the residents of the boarding house/saloon seemed to have a more disposable income for ceramics compared to the single-family home. Peña and Denmon suggest that maybe the decorative teawares were a way to distinguish themselves from the boarders that resided there. The ceramics uncovered from the Coleman family privy suggest that they didn't spend as much money on these items, possible because they didn't have the income to support a big budget on these items (Peña and Denmon 2000:92).

One of the sources that has been very useful is the journal *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology*, it has a variety of articles that pertain to consumer practices and socioeconomic status within boarding houses and family households. According to

Garrow (1987:217), in his article, *The Use of Converging Lines of Evidence for Determining Socioeconomic Status*, items that were used in the household and discarded have the possibility to tell us information about the household. Ceramic economic scaling has assumptions that households will purchase ceramics according to their socioeconomic status. This seems to not always be the case. An example from Garrow (1987:217) is that a worker might have a big family, so he chooses to not spend as much on ceramics, but maybe a worker of the same social status has a smaller family, so he has more income that could be used on ceramics.

Garrow (1987:219) discusses the variety factors that must be taken into consideration when trying to determine socioeconomic status through an artifact assemblage. “Those factors include selective discard of trash within the study site, differential preservation of faunal remains, methods of faunal recovery, and the size or method of selection of the excavation sample” (Garrow 1987:219). He believes that these factors need to be identified in order to have a smaller margin for error. He was able to determine that it was very likely that the household being studied received their meat from a butcher because of the saw marks present on the bones and the lack of evidence of teeth and skull fragments (Garrow 1987:222). He concludes that using multiple lines of evidence can give us the ability to make statements about the household or individual that is being studied. In other words, as much evidence that is available should be used to produce the most accurate assessment of the individuals and assemblages that are being studied (Garrow 1987:231).

When analyzing social status, class comes to mind in determined where individuals and families are in a ranking system. LeeDecker et al. (1987:233) suggests that upper, middle, and lower-class categories give us a limited understanding when it comes to consumer choice. According to the article, it was assumed that artifacts found associated with a household were items that were reflective of choices made by the household. In fact, the evidence suggest that the head of the household was the one who likely made the consumer decisions (LeeDecker et al. 1987:233-235). This is logical because the head of the household, which was usually a male, was the first source of income for urban households. Moreover, the head of the household provided income, so they were the ones who decided what was purchased and used in the home. In boarding houses, boarders often bought their own personal items, while other items, including tablewares, serving wares, and furniture were provided by the boarding house keepers.

Americans were more prone to taking in boarders as a means to supplement their income, while Germans and Irish would tend to have more or a family household that didn't include boarders. German and Irish families would tend to have more children than American families who regulated childbearing (LeeDecker et al. 1987 :237). Children could work and bring home money for the household which might account for why Germans and Irish didn't tend to take in boarders. Children were seen as a source of income that was relied on along with the income from the head of the household (LeeDecker et al. 1987:238). Modell suggests that since immigrants occupied the lowest paying jobs, they were forced to find ways to make more money (Modell and Hareven 1977:468). LeeDecker et al. (1987:257) sums up the article by stating that with

archaeological deposits and research tools, we can detect different stages of the life cycle of the household. The findings suggest that consumer behavior changes depended on the household life cycle. Households that have a second source of income tend to have more money to spend on food and items for the household. The ranking system of class seems to not have much bearing on consumer behavior. (LeeDecker et al. 1987:257).

Modell and Hareven (1977:471), reinforce the statement made by LeeDecker et al. stating that Americans were more likely to take in boarders than immigrants were. This statement was based on data that was taken from Boston that supports the Modell and Hareven's (1977:471) hypothesis that "boarding was a migrant rather than a foreign immigrant practice". Individuals who were most likely to be boarders were new to the area. Immigrants would board but mostly only for a short people of time until they established themselves enough to have their own home. (Modell and Hareven 1977:471).

As mentioned previously, life cycles can provide information that can help us understand archaeological deposits. Boarding was a part of the life cycle for the boarder and the family that provided the boarding, whether it was temporary or not (Modell and Hareven 1977:474). According to Boston data, unmarried women and men were often boarders and around 37 percent of boarders were between the ages of 20 and 29. About 27 and a half percent of boarders were between the ages of 30 and 39. It was also stated that Irish immigrants tend to board with other Irish families (Modell and Hareven 1977:471).

According to the article Factors Influencing Consumer Behavior in Turn-of-the-Century Phoenix, Arizona, the author states that availability also plays a role in

determined what an individual will purchase. (Henry 1987:362). If there are only certain items available when going to the market, then individual's choices are limited. Price is also a crucial factor when it comes to determined consumer choice. (Henry 1987:362). If the item is out of their price range, then they won't purchase the item. Like most of the articles mentioned, Henry discusses Miller's economic scaling technique to determine the connection between socioeconomic status and material culture. Based on the cost of the ceramics, Miller's scaling technique can provide insight into the economic level of the household (Henry 1987:367). Henry concludes that future research should focus on identifying the type of household, interpreting the life cycle of the household, and discerning how patterns vary over time (Henry 1987:378).

Summary

San Francisco's landscape has changed drastically over time due to many different factors. What was once an area filled with hills and sand dunes, is now a leveled-out metropolis. The area was occupied by the Native Americans, the Spanish, and the Mexicans before it was filled with a mix of immigrants and Americans. The project site specifically has seen many changes as well. Much of the site was once under water and now sits on fill from the sand dunes and hills that once occupied San Francisco. An assortment of businesses and homes were located at the project site, 201 Folsom Street since about 1846 according to the artifacts that were dated.

According to the literature review, boarding houses were very common during the nineteenth century and many people occupied or ran boarding houses during that time. It was common for people to take in boarders as way to supplement their income and many

resided at boarding houses because it was less expensive than renting or owning a home. Consumer behavior and social status help us tell a story of the residents that occupied the project area. Depending on the consumer choices that were made we can make assumptions about their social status and way of life.

CHAPTER 3

Feature Descriptions

Introduction

For this thesis several data sources were used including, historical maps, city directories, census records, archaeological reports, field notes/paperwork, scholarly sources and the artifacts themselves. In this chapter I present data that has been gathered and compiled by William Self Associates (WSA) from their sampling strategy, Feature key, data recovery reports, and field feature forms. WSA is a cultural resource management firm that provides archaeological consulting, they conducted all of the archaeological processes for the 201 Folsom Street project. I will briefly describe all of the features that were encountered in the field on the project site along with some of the artifacts associated with them. Some feature descriptions are very brief due to the lack of evidence and the large number of features that were uncovered. Some features are elaborated more than others because they align most closely with my research topic. The features are organized by feature types and the dates found from these features range over a fifty-year period.

As previously stated in the introduction, there are 76 features that were uncovered by archaeologists at 201 Folsom. I should note here, however, that Features 38 and 64 are listed separately in related reporting, but the two together represent the same privy, found at different levels. Not all the features and artifacts associated with those features were analyzed thoroughly due to sampling strategy that was implemented by WSA. The features that were analyzed most thoroughly include Features, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 21,

23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 38/64, 60, 62, and 72. The WSA sampling strategy selected features that were most likely to yield information that pertains to the research questions prepared in the archaeological data recovery plan. The research questions determined by WSA are grouped in order by themes which include: industry, consumer behavior, social status, gender and ethnicity, and maritime industry. Some of the research questions related to the themes I am focusing on include, “Do historic-period deposits contain information on the consumer practices of a specific social, ethnic, occupational, or economic group or individuals of a specific gender? What kinds of goods were available to the residents of the area?” (William Self Associates 2013a:15) and “Was socioeconomic status a major factor in determining consumer behavior from 1850 to 1906?” (William Self Associates 2013a:14).

WSA (2015:9) determined that 72% of the entire artifact collection from the eligible features would be analyzed. Only six features had 100% of the artifacts associated with them analyzed. Most of the features were uncovered during the excavation of test trenches and the rest were encountered during construction monitoring. The test trenches were executed in 15.24 cm (6 in) levels to avoid damage to any features that might be encountered (Figure 7). Numerous features were found by WSA archaeologists in relation to one another, are here described together as they relate most closely to my research. Most of the features were excavated in arbitrary levels as opposed to stratigraphic levels.



Figure 5. Feature 4 Privy. Courtesy of William Self Associates.



Figure 6. Feature 12 Privy. Courtesy of William Self Associates.



Figure 7. Test trench locations. Map courtesy of Nazih Fino.

Privies and Associated Features

Feature 1 (Late Nineteenth Century Saloon and 5 Rincon Place Privy)

Feature 1 was uncovered during a mechanical excavation of test trench 5. It is a redwood-lined privy measuring 1.22 m (4 ft) on all sides and was found 1.52 m (5 ft) below ground surface. There was a wide range of historic artifacts found inside the privy including, embossed grooming and medicine bottles, a pressed glass tableware fragment from a decanter or castor, a button face, rubber hair comb, flat glass, nails, and faunal remains. This privy was sealed sometime after 1896. According to WSA's Archaeological Data Recovery Plan, this privy is associated with the saloon and boarding house during the late nineteenth century because its specific location on the block and the dates of the artifacts associated. The saloon and boarding house mostly accommodated maritime workers in the area. This area was mostly occupied with foreign-born and first-generation Americans.

This privy is also most likely associated with 5 Rincon Place/Court and its residence, the Sanborn map for 1889 labeled the street address as "5." In 1887 there was a single-story residence located in front of where this feature was found. During the 1850s-1880s most of the residents were families and no single males. By the 1890s there was a change from family residents towards single male residents. According to the 1900 census the saloon and hotel in the area during this time, listed 114 single male residents all in a maritime profession. The boarding house was run by the Henderson family, who were from Norway (William Self Associates 2013a:2-3). The feature was bisected during

excavation and only 68% of this feature was analyzed. What remains of the assemblage was set aside to be analyzed in the future (William Self Associates 2015:15).

Features 3 and 25 (Late Nineteenth Century Boarding House Privy)

Excavating test trench 7, Feature 3 and Feature 25 was encountered. Feature 3 is a privy capped with lime that is 2.13 m (7 ft) on each side and is 0.61 m (2 ft) below ground surface. Some of the artifacts found associated with this feature include: ceramics, bottle glass, buttons, and ceramic sewer pipe fragments dating to the late nineteenth century. The location of this feature is 327-329 Beale Street. Feature 25 was found (5 ft) below ground surface with a date of 1891. Feature 25 is an earlier iteration of Feature 3, that was used during different time periods for the same residence. Feature 25 represents the earlier time period in which the multi family residence used the privy and dates sometime immediately after 1877.

As early as 1852 there may have been a boardinghouse at the 327-329 Beale Street address. In 1870 the residence was home to six families. Irish predominantly occupied the residence with four out of the six families being headed by Irish-born men. Their occupations included, a sailor, a waiter, a longshoreman, and a shoe maker (William Self Associates 2015:16). Margaret Burke was women who lived with her one-month old daughter, Kate, at 327 Beale Street and no occupation was provided for her by the census. John Black was a longshoreman and James Haley was a sailor who were the last two heads of the household occupying 327 Beale Street. During the 1880s and 1890s there were also six families that occupied the one-story building. By 1900, the Black family had taken over the residence and rented rooms out to three female laundresses and

one other family, the Andersons (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). Surface finds were not analyzed, therefore only 75% of Feature 3 was analyzed. Only 64% of Feature 25 was analyzed because of prior disturbance. The rest of the assemblage was put aside for future analysis (William Self Associates 2015:18).

Feature 4 (1890s Boarding House and Liquor Store at 322 Main Street)

Feature 4 was discovered while test trenching and has a date of 1891. It is a wooden privy measuring 111.76 cm (44 in) by 139.7 cm (55 in) and was found only 38.1 cm (15 in) below ground surface behind 322 Main Street (Figure 5). Feature 4 went from housing multiple families and a business on the lower level, to a boarding house with a liquor store (William Self Associates 2015:18). In 1891, the liquor store was ran by Theresa Doyle and her husband who also housed 14 male boarders. By 1895, James J. Doyle was running the store while housing at least eight men. The feature was bisected in the field and only the western half of the assemblage was analyzed which is 66% of the overall assemblage. Artifact types associated with this feature include ceramics, bottle glass, leather, metal, brick, and faunal bones (William Self Associates 2015:19). The artifacts from this feature will be discussed in further detail in the upcoming chapter (Appendix B).

Feature 6 (1860s - 1870s Ship Carpenter's Privy)

Feature 6 has a date of 1870 and is a redwood-lined privy almost 1.52 m (5 ft) below ground surface and measuring 1.52 m (5 ft) by 1.07 m (3.5 ft). This privy, as well as Feature 5, are associated with the Bragg family feature. It may also be associated with residence behind 322 Main Street. In 1864 and 1871 a ship carpenter, Ansil Snow, was

listed as living behind Robert Bragg's residence in the City Directory. This feature was not entirely recovered in the field. The privy was bisected because the northern half was mostly disturbed with few artifacts while the southern half was filled with a more abundant deposit of artifacts. Only 57% of the feature was analyzed (William Self Associates 2015:21-22).

Features 12, 13, and 14 (Pit Features Associated with Irish Families)

Features 12, 13, and 14 include a pit feature and two privies. All three produced a wide variety of household artifacts that are connected to Irish-American families located at 318 Main Street during the 1870s and 1880s. The 1880 U.S. census listed 24 people living at 318 Main Street which included two buildings seen on the 1887 Sanborn Map, one in the front and one in the back (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1887). There was a total of four families living at the two residences. The Powers, Quinn, and McKee families were all recent immigrants and the Dougherty family, who were first generation Americans of Irish heritage. Feature 12 was uncovered 1.22 m 5.08 cm (4 ft 2 in) below ground surface and is 106.68 cm (42 in) deep with a date of 1876 (Figure 6). This refuse pit is not wood-lined or square shaped and is 93.98 cm (37 in) by 137.16 cm (54 in). Buttons, clothing, fabric and pieces of an iron laundry tub were found along with a variety of domestic related artifacts (Appendix B). In a later chapter I will talk more about the specific artifacts found in this feature. Only 87% of the collection was analyzed because 13% of the assemblage were surface finds of uncertain provenience. Feature 13 was uncovered 1.21 m (4 ft) below ground surface and is redwood-lined with a date of deposition shortly after 1875. A large quantity of household items was uncovered in the

lower levels of excavation. Just 39% of the entire feature was analyzed because the upper levels of the feature contained non-diagnostic industrial debris. Feature 14 is a redwood-lined privy that was found 1.52 m (5 ft) below ground surface. This privy is most likely related to the residence that was located in the rear of 318 Main Street. Industrial debris was found along with a variety of household items. All of the artifacts from this privy were analyzed because of the features stratigraphic integrity and variety of artifacts found. For example, these artifacts include shoes, cuff links, a rosary, umbrella, plates, utensils, cups, tobacco pipes, and dolls (William Self Associates 2015:22-23).

Features 16 and 17 (Privies)

Both Features 16 and 17 are wood-lined privies that are likely related to the residence of 313 or 315 Beale Street during the late nineteenth century. Both features were found during excavation of test trench 10 and were uncovered between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. Both residences shared a backyard which makes it difficult to associate the privies to one residence over the other. According to the Sanborn Map, city directories, and censuses, there were working class families living at these two residences in the 1870s and 1880s. In 1870, William Allen and his family resided at 313 Beale Street. William and his wife had six children and took in multiple boarders. The Murray family lived at 315 Beale Street next door and were supported by the maritime industry. Thomas Murray and his wife Mary had four children and took in two boarders who also worked for the maritime industry. Both privies had ceramics, glass, bottles, faunal bones, leather, and metal artifacts (William Self Associates 2013b:5-6).

Feature 22 (Wood Box or Privy)

Feature 22 was uncovered during monitoring and is a wood-lined box, most likely a privy that was disturbed during construction. It measures 0.61 m (2 ft) 15.24 cm (6 in) by 0.61 m (2 ft) 20.32 cm (8 in) and was found 1.52 m (5 ft) below ground surface. One of the walls of the box was intact but two of the walls were disturbed and one of the walls was completely damaged from the excavator. This feature is likely related to the residence of 5 Rincon Place/Court. This feature was not analyzed because of damage from construction which destroyed most of the provenience from which the artifacts were recovered. This feature was put aside to be analyzed in the future (William Self Associates 2013b:12).

Feature 23 (Irish Immigrant Family and Boarders Privy)

Feature 23 was excavated by hand and is in excellent stratigraphic condition with a date of sometime shortly after 1878. It was encountered during excavation of test trench 14. It was found between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. This wood-lined privy was related to the residence at 203 Folsom Street who were an Irish immigrant family who kept boarders. The 1880 census recorded Richard Fitzgerald, his wife, Hannah Fitzgerald, and their four children, living at this residence. Richard was a laborer and Hannah was kept house. From the late 1870s through 1881, Richard was recorded in the city directories as a Blacksmith. In 1878 he was recorded as being in the lodging business which is supported by the listing of single men residing at the same address in the 1881 City Directory (Langley 1881). The Fitzgeralds moved by 1882 and was listed as residing at 317 Beale Street where Thomas Blackmore had a boarding house.

In 1885, MacDonough and Co. Coal Yard inhabited this address and most of the project area. Some artifacts found in association with the Fitzgeralds include bottles, window glass, shoes, ceramics, faunal bones, and buttons. Only 63% of this feature was analyzed during this time and the rest of the collection has been put aside for future analysis (William Self Associates 2015:28-29).

Feature 24 (1850s Maritime Industrial Worker's Privy)

Feature 24 is a wood-lined privy dated to shortly after 1852 measuring 2.14 m (7 ft) 7.62 cm (3 in) by 0.91 (3 ft) 25.4 cm (10 in). It was located during the excavation of test trench 3 and was found between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. This privy is the oldest historic period deposit found on the project site and was located near the shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove. Because of its location, this privy is likely associated with a structure that was near the shoreline. The upper levels of the privy were likely destroyed due to construction that was done for the San Francisco No.9 Firehouse in 1868. In the 1852 City Directory, six people were listed as living near the shoreline (Parker 1852). With this limited amount of information, it is hard to say who this privy is associated with. The class of items found include, beverage bottles, tableware, medicinal/grooming, activities, food storage vessels, home goods, personal items, and kitchenware. All of the related assemblage was analyzed because of the early date associated with the privy (William Self Associates 2015:30).

Feature 28 (Privy, Walkway, and Wood Fence)

Feature 28 was encountered during excavation of test trench 8 and includes a small privy with a wood seat, a wood walkway, and parts of a wood fence. The privy

measures 48.26 cm (19 in) by 81.28 cm (32 in) and no date was determined. Very few artifacts were recovered, mostly faunal bone was found with some ceramic and glass fragments. There were no artifacts found associated with the walkway or wood fence, just the privy. This entire feature was set aside, and no further analysis was carried out (Arrigoni et al. 2013:7).

Feature 29 (Wood Boxes or Privies)

Feature 29 was encountered during excavation of test trench 11 and was found 1.52 m (5 ft) to 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. The feature consists of two wood-lined boxes that could possibly have been privies. No dates were found from the few artifacts that were recovered in the boxes, mostly bottles were found. This feature was set aside to be analyzed in the future (Arrigoni et al. 2013:7).

Feature 30 (Work Shed) and Feature 43 (Wood Box or Privy)

Feature 30 consists of a work structure and feature 43 is possibly a wood-lined privy. Both of these features were encountered during the excavation of test trench 15 and was located between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. The date for Feature 43 is 1863 and no date could be identified from Feature 30. Feature 43 is a wooden box that measures 71.12 cm (28 in) by 73.66 cm (29 in). The height of the box is unknown because the tops of the planks were broken. Bottles, ceramic fragments, and rusty nails were found inside the box. Both of these features were found in the backyard of 306/308 Main Street. George and Richard Evans had a business at this address where they ran a blacksmith and veterinary shop in 1869. They both stayed at this location up until the early 1880s. The MacDonough and Co. Coal Yard used this space after the

Evans brothers no longer occupied the area and they tore down the structure that was present. Feature 43 seems to be related to the Evans brothers from the date but Feature 30 may be related to the Shipsmith that was located at 308 Main Street during the early 1870s. There was not a high quantity or variety of artifacts found from both features, so it was set aside to be analyzed at a later date (William Self Associates 2015:33-34).

Feature 32 (1870s-1880s Working Class Immigrant Privy)

Feature 32 is a wood-lined privy associated with 324-330 Main Street encountered during excavation of the southeast corner of the project area. It is located between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. The first 63.5 cm (25 in) of the privy was disturbed because of construction and was not able to be recovered. American and Irish families resided at this location in 1870. By 1880, The Williams family and five boarders lived in the north portion of the building while Andrew Peterson and his family lived with three boarders residing on the south portion (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). A liquor store was being ran by Fidel De Caspar at 330 Main Street by 1887 and by 1888, Franz Dassler was running a saloon and boarding house, although there were no boarders listed as residing there. The building at 330 Main Street was a saloon and boarding house by 1900 which housed 100 male seamen (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). This privy was deposited sometime around 1879 and is associated with the Williams and Peterson Families. 100% of the artifacts retrieved were analyzed. Some of the artifacts found include ceramics, faunal bone, bottles, and leather (William Self Associates 2015:36-37).

Feature 33 (Privy)

Feature 33 is a wood-lined privy that yielded artifacts from the 1850s or 1860s. It was uncovered during the excavation of test trench 5 and was found between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. It may be related to the residence or business associated with Yerba Buena Cove when it covered part of the project area. Very few artifacts were found including bottle fragments, ceramics, and nails. This assemblage was put aside for future analysis (William Self Associates 2013b:8).

Feature 34 (Wooden Box)

Feature 34 is a wood box that contained industrial debris in its upper levels. It was uncovered during the excavation of test trench 5 and was found between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. Few artifacts were found under the debris that included flat and bottle glass, and whiteware fragments. This feature may be associated with a structure along the historic shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove in the early 1850s, but was set aside for future analysis because of the limited amount and variety of artifacts (William Self Associates 2013b:8).

Feature 35 (Privy)

Feature 35 was uncovered 3.66 m (12 ft) below ground surface and is a wood-lined privy. It was found during monitoring of the mass excavation of the site. This feature is likely associated with Yerba Buena Cove in the 1850s and 1860s because of the location and depth it was found. Artifact counts were sparse and only the western half of the feature was excavated because part of the feature collapsed during excavation.

Artifacts found include faunal bone, leather shoes, whiteware fragments, and bottle glass (Arrigoni et al. 2013:8).

Feature 37 (Privy)

Feature 37 is a wood-lined privy that has experienced past disturbance. It was located during the excavation of test trench 2 between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. Inside of the privy a barrel was found. This privy is most likely related to residences and businesses that were once located on Yerba Buena Cove during the mid-nineteenth century. Associated artifacts found include bottles, ceramics, glass, metal, and faunal bone (William Self Associates 2013b:8).

Feature 38/64 (Privy)

As noted above, Features 38 and 64 have two feature numbers because the water table prevented Feature 38 from being fully excavated. When the water table was controlled by pumping out the water, the rest of the privy was excavated and given the designation Feature 64. They represent, however, one and the same historical deposit. This privy was uncovered facing the shoreline of Yerba Buena Cove 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. According to the 1859 US Coast survey map there was a small building and a larger building associated with each other in the area where the privy was uncovered (Figure 8). In the 1850s and 1860s there were no address numbers, only location descriptions, that signified address locations in the City Directory. During 1852 there were skilled and semi-skilled workers occupying the area. By 1859, the City Directory listed people working at Sutter Iron Works. Many people during this time who resided on the project area lived at boarding houses ran by Thomas Blackmore and E.G.

Doyle (Langley 1859). Artifacts including a doll head and a rubber ball found in the privy suggest that children were in the area. Wood chips layered the privy which also suggests that this may have been related to a workshop. The class of items found include, tableware, medicinal/grooming, personal items, home goods, toys and pets, beverage, activities, food storage, and non-faunal food items. Because of the early date of the privy, 100% of the artifacts were analyzed (William Self Associates 2015:37-38).

Feature 63 (Privy)

Feature 63 is a wood-lined privy that was disturbed during construction activities and because of the water table, it was not excavated in a controlled manner. It was uncovered 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface and was only 0.60 m (2 ft) deep. The contents of the privy were removed with an excavator and placed on a tarp to be screened. The artifacts found were collected but have no historical context because the privy was not excavated in levels. Ceramic, glass and faunal bone were some of the artifacts found (William Self Associates 2013c).

Feature 73 (Privy)

Feature 73 is a rectangular wood-lined privy that measures 121.92 cm (48 in) by 111.76 cm (44 in) and is 60.96 cm (24 in) deep. The top 25.4 cm (10 in) of the privy was destroyed by an excavator during construction. Mostly industrial waste was recovered, but there were also domestic-type artifacts found. Artifacts include, leather scraps, boots, shoes, rope, fabric, glass bottles, ceramic fragments, glass buttons, metal, faunal remains, a pitcher, and a ceramic pipe This feature was set aside to be analyzed in the future.

There is no historical connection with this Feature and the project site (William Self Associates 2013c).

Barrel Features

Feature 5 (Barrel)

Feature 5 was encountered during test trenching 1.22 m (4 ft) below ground surface. The date for this feature is 1863. It is a 15.24 m (50 ft) deep barrel roughly 101.6 cm (40 in) in diameter. This feature was found 1.52 m (5 ft) west of feature 4. It may be that the barrel was connected to the operation of Robert Bragg and his family. They had a ship steering wheel business in the 1850s and by 1860 they had come to own a shop along Main Street. The census states that by 1866 Robert Bragg, his wife, and eight children resided at 322 Main Street (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). Inside the barrel were children's figurines, ceramics, and glass from vessels to just name a few. There was also pre-natal human remains that were found in the barrel (William Self Associates 2015:20). According to the analysis done on the remains, the age is estimated to be around 30 to 33 weeks in utero, approximately 7 to 8 months. The majority of the remains were not present, only less than 30% were found (Alonso 2014). No further information was discovered from the remains. 100% of the assemblage was analyzed (William Self Associates 2015:21).

Feature 65 (Barrel)

Feature 65 is a barrel that was uncovered with a wooden handle. It had no top or bottom lid, but the metal hoop was still attached to the bottom of the barrel. It is 38.1 cm (15 in) tall and is approximately 50.8 cm (20 in) in diameter. The barrel filled with sand

and the only artifacts found were a nail and a blue transfer print fragment. No diagnostic artifacts were found so no further analysis was carried out. (William Self Associates 2013c).

Feature 66 (Barrel)

Feature 66 is a barrel found while excavating that had sand and artifacts inside. The metal hoop for the barrel had rusted away and was missing the top and bottom lid. The barrel is approximately 50.8 cm (20 in) in diameter. Artifacts found included, faunal bone, shoes, vessels, and ceramics. This feature was put aside to be analyzed in the future because it lacks any historical connection to the site (William Self Associates 2013c).

Feature 67 (Barrel)

Feature 67 is a barrel that was not fully intact and measures 58.42 cm (23 in) in diameter. Roughly half of the barrel planks were crushed from disturbance. The bottom of the barrel was filled with sand and rusty colored mud, the metal hoop was still attached to the barrel. No artifacts were found in or around the area of the barrel. This barrel was put aside for future analysis. No historical connection could be made from this feature (William Self Associates 2013c).

Feature 69 (Barrel)

Feature 69 is a barrel that measured 55.88 cm (22 in) in diameter. It was disturbed by an excavator during construction, so the height of the barrel is unknown. The feature was uncovered 3.05 m (10 ft) to 4.72 m (15 ft) below ground surface. No artifacts were recovered from the barrel or near it. No further analysis was done for this feature because of the disturbance and lack of artifacts (William Self Associates 2013c).

Feature 70 (Barrel Well)

Feature 70 is a water well made from three barrels placed vertically on top of each other with metal piping and a mesh screen. It was uncovered during mass excavation of the site. It seems that the mesh screen was likely used to filter the sand and anything else that came in contact with the water. The diameter of the barrels was 88.9 cm (35 in) and was found 1.52 m (5 ft) below ground surface. The top of the well was broken by a backhoe during construction. Artifacts found include, faunal, ceramics, shell, and metal. This feature was set aside to be analyzed in the future (William Self Associates 2013c).

Feature 71 (Barrel Well)

Feature 71 is three barrels that are nested inside of one another similar to feature 70. Each barrel's planks are taller and thicker than the barrel enclosing it. There are wooden hoops on the barrels as opposed to metal hoops. The feature is 167.64 cm (66 in) tall and has a 1.22 m (4 ft) diameter. Artifacts found inside the feature include, ceramic fragments, a clay pipe, faunal remains, a nail, and a leather shoe. This feature was put aside to be analyzed in the future because of the limited number of artifacts retrieved from the feature (William Self Associates 2013c).

Features 76 and 77 (Barrels)

Features 76 and 77 are two barrels with metal hoops that were uncovered during mass excavation of the project site. Besides two faunal fragments, no artifacts were found in either barrel. Feature 76 measures 0.91 m (3 ft) in diameter. For Feature 77 the diameter was not determined because the barrel was damaged during construction. This

feature was put side because of the lack of artifacts found associated with this feature (William Self Associates 2013c).

Structural Features

Feature 2 (Artifacts and Wood Post)

Feature 2 was found during an excavation of test trench 5 and is located 1.52 m (5 ft) below ground surface. A wood post and a small group of artifacts were found. The wood post that was found is likely associated with a stable that was located on Rincon Court according to the 1887 Sanborn Map (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1887). This feature was set aside for future analysis because it did not yield much information besides the makeup of the structure and the only artifacts that were found were isolated ceramics (William Self Associates 2013a:8).

Feature 7 (Wood Posts, Planks, and Beams)

Feature 7 was found while excavating test trench 4 and might be associated with some type of industry. Possibly, the flask yard in the 1887 Sanborn Map or ship carpenter's operation around the 1870s (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1887). This feature is located behind 322 Main Street. It is composed of wood planks, beams, and 6 posts. The posts were found from 1.07 m (3.5 ft) to 1.26 m (4.15 ft) below ground surface. This feature was set aside for future analysis because of the lack of information that was obtained from the feature (William Self Associates 2013a:8).

Feature 8 (Paved Patio)

Feature 8 was located during excavation of test trench 4 and was found 1.14 m (3.75 ft) below ground surface. It consists of terracotta ceramic tiles that make up a paved

patio. This feature is likely apart of a residence behind 322 Main Street in the late 1800s or early 1900s because of its location and depth. A small concentration of artifacts was uncovered including ceramic fragments, faunal bone, and glass fragments. These artifacts were put aside for future analysis because of the lack of association. (William Self Associates 2013a:9).

Feature 9 (Concrete Platform)

Feature 9 is a concrete platform that is curved and was encountered during excavation of test trench 23. It measures 1.52 m (5 ft) by 1.52 m (5 ft) and is located roughly 0.91 m (3 ft) below ground surface. A track was likely on top of this platform and was used to move coal or heavy machinery. Coal was found on the east side of the feature and is likely related to the Keystone Boiler Works. No other artifacts were uncovered that were associated with this feature. More research needs to be done to gain more information for this feature (William Self Associates 2013a:9).

Feature 15 (Structural Remains of Engine Room For 1899 Keystone Boiler Works)

Feature 15 was uncovered while excavating test trench 22 and was found between 1.52 m (5 ft) and 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface. The feature includes 10.67 m (35 ft) long section of redwood boards that are 2.54 cm (1 in) thick positioned upright. There are also redwood posts placed strategically along the alignment of the boards. These posts and boards are remnants of a fence. A concrete footing was also present that may have been used to support pillars that were part of the Keystone Boiler Works building that was present there. Structural debris and a small number of artifacts were also found including faunal bone, ceramics, metal and glass (William Self Associates 2013a:3-4).

Feature 18 (Wood Plank Floor)

Feature 18 is a wood floor and possible privy uncovered during the excavation of test trench 14. The depth was not provided for this feature. Behind the wood floor is a rectangular wood box that might have been a privy, it measures 198.12 cm (78 in) by 115.57 cm (45.5 in). There are only three sides to this wooden box. Faunal remains, household material, and burned material were uncovered. From what was found, the wooded box is most likely associated with a business that was on Folsom Street around the 1860s or 1870s. The wood floor might have been associated with the coal yard that was present in the 1880s or the Iron Works building in the 1890s. Further research should be carried out to determine more information (William Self Associates 2013a:6).

Feature 19 (Wood Planks and Cluster of Shoes)

During excavation of test trench 20, wood planks running north to south and two support beams were found associated with a cluster of shoes. There were nine planks ranging in size from 12.7 cm (5 in) to 30.48 cm (12 in) that took up a 2.13 m (7 ft) by 2.13 m (7 ft) area. Artifacts were found scattered all over the feature and had no diagnostic information except for the materials related to shoe making. Artifacts included faunal bone, glass bottles, leather scraps, and ceramics. There was a cobbler that was recorded on the census as being located at Beale Street (William Self Associates 2013b:7).

Feature 20 (Stable or Outbuilding Floor)

Feature 20 represents a surface of a floor that was composed of woodchips and sawdust. It was uncovered while trying to locate the extent of Feature 1, north of test

trench 5, and was found at the same depth. This is likely a livery stable floor related to a yard behind 322 Main Street. Very few artifacts were uncovered from this feature and was set aside for future analysis. Some of the artifacts include ceramic fragments, leather, metal, glass and faunal bones (William Self Associates 2013a:8).

Feature 21 (1860s Structural Outline and Yard Enclosures)

Feature 21 is an alignment of yard enclosures, storage structures, and remains of a structure that may have been from an 1853 building. It was discovered approximately 1.68 m (5.5 ft) below ground surface and located between test trenches 4 and 5. Parts of this feature date back to the early 1850s while other parts date to the 1860s. This feature is also associated with features 5, 6, and 7. Artifacts were found associated with these features, but they could not be connected to the archaeological context. Artifacts found include, glass, faunal bone, metal fragments, ceramic fragments, leather, charcoal, and wood (William Self Associates 2015:25-28).

Feature 26 (Plank Floor and Window Frame)

Feature 26 is a plank floor found 2.44 m (8 ft) below ground surface with a window frame laying directly on the plank floor. The type of wood used for the floor was not determined. The depth of this feature is the same as Feature 30 which is associated with Yerba Buena Cove when it occupied that part of the site. This feature might be part of a building that was seen on the 1859 US Coastal Survey Map in the same general area where the feature was found (Figure 8). Very few artifacts were found that were related to this feature, so it was set aside for future analysis (William Self Associates 2013b:8).



Figure 8. 1859 US Coast Survey Map.

Feature 36 (Zigzag Planks)

Feature 36 was uncovered during mass excavation at the center of the project site and measures 4.88 m (16 ft) by 2.44 m (8 ft). It consists of planks arranged in a zigzag pattern along with wooden posts. This feature represents a fence line. Very few artifacts were recovered, therefore, the feature was set aside to be analyzed in the future. Some of the artifacts included faunal bone, bottle fragments, leather shoes, ceramic fragments, seashells, clay pipe fragment, and chunks of brick (Arrigoni et al. 2013:8).

Feature 41 (Boilers, Fence) and Feature 42 (Wood Post and Board)

Feature 41 consists of the remains of metal boilers and a fence that was associated with the Sutter Iron Works during the 1850s and 1860s. These boilers were used for trains, ships, and other machines. Feature 42 consists of a wooden post and a wood board that were associated with the fence from Feature 41. Artifacts found were faunal bone, shoes, metal, and leather fragments. The features were located approximately 3.05 m (10 ft) to 4.57 m (15 ft) below ground surface. Both features were set aside for future analysis. (William Self Associates 2013b:9).

Feature 62 (Lighter and Shipwright's Workshop/Breaking Yard)

Feature 62 is comprised of a lighter boat (flat bottom barge) and a work area that was located 4.88 m (16 ft) below ground surface. A lighter boat is used for transporting goods from a ship to the shore. The feature consists of a workshop platform, a lighter, a privy, and 36 components related to the boat and workshop. This feature was found along where the 1853 shoreline would have been. The lighter and work area may have been part of Charles Hare's ship breaking yard which was located when working on another project

across the street at 300 Spear Street (Figure 9). It also may have been associated with James Houseman's ship breaking yard who had a small ship and boat repair business. Houseman was recorded as living on Main Street and Folsom Street in 1852. According to the USGS Coast Survey, this area once had access to Yerba Buena Cove which would have been an ideal location for any maritime endeavor. By 1859, there was no access to Yerba Buena Cove. Although, there were many ship carpenters residing in the project area, it seems more likely that James Houseman is connected to feature 62. His residence was right on the edge of the water near the ship breaking yard (William Self Associates 2015:43-44).



Figure 9. Lighter boat. Courtesy of William Self Associates.

Feature 72 (Ship Parts)

Feature 72 consists of wood and metal ship parts along with artifacts that were uncovered at 4.57 m (15 ft) below ground surface. Although these artifacts were all found at the same elevation, their association is uncertain. This feature could possibly represent the floor of Yerba Buena Cove and be associated with Charles Hare's ship breaking yard. The date that was identified for this feature is sometime shortly after 1850. No further analysis was carried out for this feature (William Self Associates 2015:45-46).

Feature 75 (Wood Planks and Coal)

Feature 75 consists of horizontal wood planks with a coal residue layer that was 2.54 cm (1 in) to 10.16 cm (4 in) thick. There is no record of how deep this feature was found below ground surface. Three pier pilings were uncovered as well below the wooden planks. Artifacts found include, iron pulley, sheet metal, metal pipes, iron tools, and an iron plate. This feature was put aside to be analyzed in the future. No historical connection was found (William Self Associates 2013c).

Shell Middens*Feature 52 (Shell Midden)*

Feature 52 is a prehistoric shell midden uncovered 3.05 m (10 ft) below ground surface along where the Yerba Buena Cove coastline was located before it was filled in. It was found in excellent condition. A 1 m (3.28 ft) by 1 m (3.28 ft) test unit was excavated by hand and 10 shovel test pits were dug around feature 52. No other shell middens were found from the shovel test pits near the feature. All the soil from the shell

midden was collected and put aside to be analyzed in the future (William Self Associates 2015:40).

Feature 68 (Pocket of Shell Midden)

Feature 68 is a small pocket of shell midden that was uncovered 3.05 m (10 ft) below the ground surface and was 5.08 cm (2 in) thick. Almost the entire midden was removed and collected in one bag. The shell midden had evidence of historic disturbance. (William Self Associates 2013c). The only artifact found associated with the midden was a Chinese coin, shown below, that was on top of the surface of the shell midden (Figure 10).

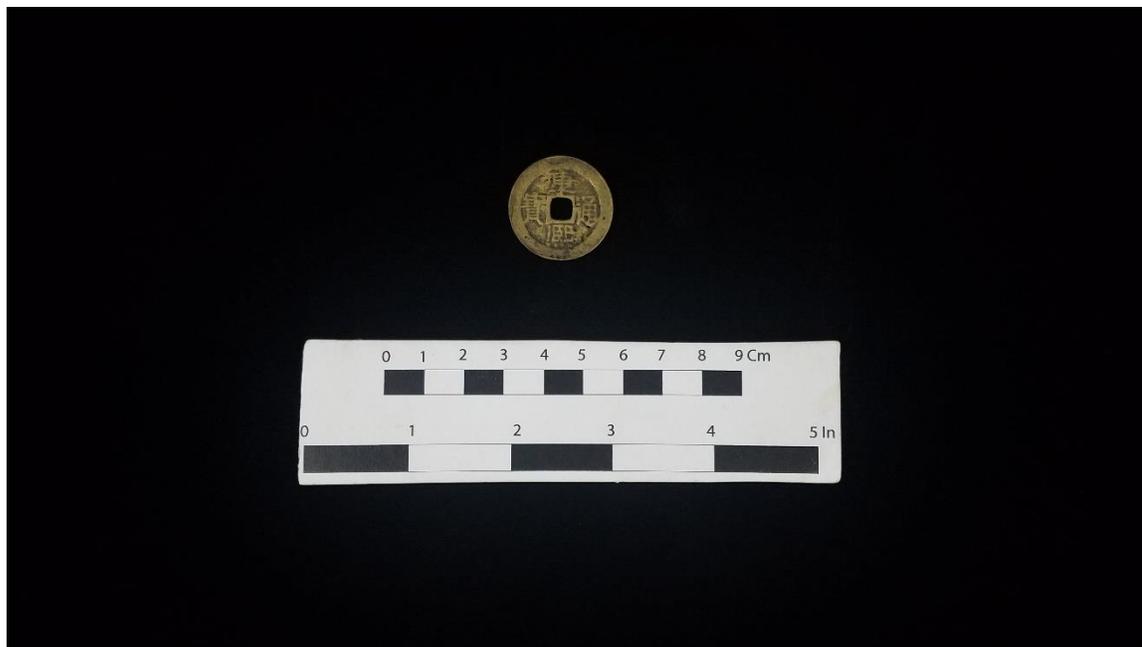


Figure 10. Chinese Coin. Photo taken by author.

Feature 74 (Shell Midden)

Feature 74 is a shell midden with clam, oyster, and scallop shells. There were no artifacts found in the midden. A backhoe disturbed the top layer of the midden, but the

rest remained intact. Three shovel test pits were dug around the area where the midden was uncovered to see how far it extended. In shovel test pit 2 the midden went down to 20.32 cm (8 in) below ground surface. In shovel test pits 1 and 3 the midden went down 17.78 cm (7 in) below ground surface. Some of the midden was collected but not all of it (William Self Associates 2013c).

Complex Features and Artifact Scatter

Feature 10 (Artifact Scatter)

Feature 10 was encountered during the excavation of test trench 8 and was found 1.07 m (3.5 ft) below ground surface. Above the Feature a layer of slag and coal were found 60.96 cm (24 in) to 71.12 cm (28 in) below ground surface. Metal fragments, glass, ceramics and faunal bone were found. A clay pipe and a polished bone handle were also found. This artifact scatter lacked stratigraphic integrity and was not analyzed further (William Self Associates 2013a:9).

Feature 31 Complex (F27-drain, F31-privy, F40-plank floor, F45-wood box, F46-feeder drain, F47-overflow structure, and F53-supporting wall)

Feature 31 is associated with Features 27, 40, 45, 46, 47, and 53. Only Feature 31 was analyzed, the rest of the features were put aside to be analyzed in the future. This is because of post-depositional disturbance that has likely occurred. Feature 31 is a wood-lined privy with a date of 1878 and measures 121.92 cm (48 in) by 121.92 cm (48 in). The artifacts found in Feature 31 are sparse throughout the privy and include flat glass, bottles fragments, metal, faunal bones, cloth fragments, and a ceramic pot to name a few. All these features are likely related to the yard behind 213/215 Folsom Street and appears

to be a drainage system. Feature 27 is a V-shaped drain, Feature 40 a plank floor, Feature 45 a wood box, Feature 46 a feeder drain, Feature 47 an overflow structure, and Feature 53 a supporting wall. The drainage system seemed to be meant to divert water from the backyard to the privy, Feature 31, and towards Folsom Street. (William Self Associates 2015:34-35). Six families equaling 22 people resided at 215 Folsom Street in 1880 according to the U.S. census record (U.S. Census Bureau 1880).

Features 39, 44, 48, 51, 54, and 55 (F-39 Drain, F-44 Planks, F48-Wood Board, F-51 Drain Box, F-54 Fence and Lumber Pile, and F-55 Wooden Box, Posts, and Boards)

These features are associated with each other which is why they are lumped together. Feature 39 is a drain, Feature 44 is two planks, Feature 48 is a wood board, Feature 51 is a drain box, Feature 54 is a fence and a lumber pile, and Feature 55 is a rectangular wooden box with wooden posts and wall boards. The two planks (F-44) were likely part of a wooden floor with a drain under it (F-39). A drain box (F-51) was also uncovered under the planks. The drain runs from under the planks along a fence where the pile of lumber was found (F-54). In the area where the features were found there were shoes, large nails, ceramics, mill stone, prehistoric mortar, and other historic debris. Feature 51 was the only feature in this group that was analyzed because of the variety of historic artifacts. The rest of the features were put aside to be analyzed in the future. This feature is likely related to the coal yard (William Self Associates 2013b:9).

Feature 60 Complex-Boot Wholesaler's Trash Deposit (F60-Privy, F49-Barrel, F50-Trashpit, F56A and F56B-Architectural Remains)

These features constitute a drainage system and architectural remains that are linked to 213/215 Folsom Street. Feature 49 is a barrel that is inside of Feature 60 which is a pit/privy. The diameter of the barrel is 40.64 cm (16 in). Feature 50 is a wood drain and Features 57, 58, and 59 are all part of Feature 50. Feature 57 is a wooden drain, Feature 58 is a beam with a pipe, and Feature 59 is a cluster of beams. Feature 56 is a brick concentration that has calcined bone mixed in with the bricks. Feature 60 measures 152.4 cm (60 in) by 81.28 cm (32 in) and has a date of 1878. Henry Ryder ran a shoe and boot business in 1869 at 213 Folsom Street on the corner of Main and Folsom. That same year Edward Maguire was listed as a shoe and boot dealer at the address 223 Folsom Street. By 1880, the business was ran by Michael Sullivan who the features were likely associated with based on the location. Features 49 and 60 are the only features that were 100% analyzed because there are artifacts associated with both of these features. Both features had nails, metal, glass, and wood fragments (William Self Associates 2015:41-42).

Artifact Procedures

All of the artifacts that were found in the field were gathered and taken to WSA's lab. The artifacts were washed and left to dry on drying racks. Once they were completely dry, the artifacts that could be refitted were pieced together with tape. Pictures were taken of the artifacts before they were cataloged and given a number. Then the features that were eligible, were analyzed by WSA staff archaeologists. All of the

artifacts associated with the features that were eligible under CRHR were curated and will be stored at Sonoma State University. Some are on display in the lobby of The Lumina Towers at 201 Folsom Street.

This artifact collection from 201 Folsom Street is one of the largest collections that WSA has ever analyzed. The assemblage consists of 905 artifact bags filling up 264 boxes. This does not include the oversized artifacts, mostly ship parts, that were found. A total of 6,298 artifacts were cataloged from the CRHR eligible features. My research questions forced me to narrow my interests to just two features. Since my focus is essentially comparing and contrasting boarding house assemblages with family assemblages, I chose Features 4 and 12 to analyze in detail. Feature 4 is a boarding house/liquor store privy that yielded many artifacts. Features 12 and 13 are associated with the same residence that included four Irish families. Feature 14 is also associated with Features 12 and 13 but it is most likely related to the rear dwelling at the same address. Once features were identified as being associated with residences and occupants they were selected for analysis to provide information about consumer behavior between a family residence and a boarding house.

Hypotheses

My main focus will be on tableware, particularly plates and cups, because it is a good indicator for consumer behavior and social status which will give a better understanding of the differences and similarities for each assemblage. Miller's (1980:1-3) economic scaling method's main principle is that high income households have more expensive tableware and kitchenware than lower income households. The cheapest type

of ware from the late 1780s all the way through the nineteenth century was creamware (CC ware) which is classified as whiteware by archaeologists. Whiteware is one of the most common wares that is found in historical American archaeological contexts.

“Because CC ware remained the cheapest type available for over a century, it makes an excellent bench mark to gauge the cost of other wares in terms of price” (Miller 1991:1).

Miller’s method has been used to examine and compare patterns that are present in the archaeological assemblage (Miller 1991:1).

This thesis examines how consumer choice and social status is represented in the artifact assemblage. By analyzing household patterns of consumer behavior and discard, we can provide insight into their social status. My first hypothesis is the tableware from the boarding house would most likely be more durable and plainer or less decorative than the family’s tableware. Durable in this context represents thickness of the tableware. Decorative artifacts in this context would represent ornate items with patterns or designs that are molded, painted, or have transfer prints. I hypothesize that boarding houses needed their tableware to last a long time and that families have more income to spend on tableware than boarding houses would. To determine this, I will be measuring thickness of cups and plates and frequency of the number of decorative artifacts from both assemblages. By analyzing this it will bring some insight into the purpose of why people would choose to purchase certain items over others.

My second hypothesis is that I would find more children’s items associated with the family house than with the boarding house. To determine this, I will be analyzing the frequency of children’s artifacts found in both assemblages. Children’s items would be

represented by marbles, dolls, tea sets, wooden blocks, toy vehicles, and game pieces to name a few. I hypothesize this because according to the census records there were no children living there during the time Feature 4 was converted into a boarding house. If I happen to discover that there are less toys in the family assemblage than the boarding house assemblage, then it might tell us that the children did not have many toys possibly because income was spent on other items. Children's improvised toys, especially those not preserved in the archaeological record, cannot be accounted for. If there are toys present in the boarding house assemblage it could indicate that there possibly were children there previously and the items were discarded at a later date.

CHAPTER 4

Analysis

Introduction

My analysis is based on the data from the artifact catalog, field forms, field notes, and feature reporting compiled by WSA staff. I address consumer behavior and status in my analysis of these features. My focus is mainly on tableware, specifically plates, cups, and children's toys, but I also discuss other decorative artifacts in the assemblages. I will mention changes between the assemblages and things that stand out defining their place of residence. Thickness was used as an indicator for durability of plates and cups. The tableware that was not measured for thickness was analyzed for decoration. I concluded that the boarding house plates and cups are slightly thicker than the family residence, especially the plates which supports my hypothesis. Decorative items and toys however, are more prevalent with the boarding house than with the family assemblage which does not support my hypothesis.

322 Main Street Boarding House

As discussed previously Feature 4 represents a two-story building with a boarding house on the upper floor and a liquor store on the lower floor. Before James and Theresa Doyle lived at 322 Main Street, Robert Bragg and his family, including his wife and eight children, resided there for a long period of time with other residents listed there as well. He was listed as residing there in 1856 up until at least 1880 (Farnsworth and Arrigoni 2013:75). His steering wheel business was also at the same address where he resided. Along with manufacturing steering wheels for ships, Robert was also a ship joiner for

Pacific Main Steamship Company. The date from the privy is associated with the Doyle's liquor store/boarding house, but it is possible that this feature is associated with the end of the Bragg family's residence there because the same privy could have been shared at one point. The volume and variety of artifacts that uncovered at Feature 4 was tremendous. A total of 111 paper sandwich and grocery size bags of artifacts from this feature were gathered from the field and taken to WSA's lab to be analyzed. Not all of the artifacts retrieved from the feature were analyzed. WSA compiled a sampling strategy for the entire collection based off what was discovered and if it had potential to answer the research questions put together by WSA that were mentioned in a previous chapter. WSA's sampling strategy stated that 72% of the entire artifact collection from features that were eligible for CRHR would be analyzed (William Self Associates 2015:9). Because there were so many artifacts, WSA decided to sample the feature and only curate 73 out of the 111 bags because the feature yielded the most artifacts from a boarding house privy that was recovered on the entire project site (William Self Associates 2015:19). The artifacts recovered were put into different categories by WSA staff according to their artifact type and organized by what percentage of items were recovered.

Feature 4 was encountered during excavation of test trench 4 on June 21, 2013 and was completely excavated and recovered by July 12, 2013. The first 25.4 cm (10 in) of the privy were removed by a backhoe during construction. The Munsell color for the soil in the privy is 10YR 3/2, very dark brown. The soil is a sandy loam mixed with gravel, charcoal, cobble and iron slag. The privy was excavated in arbitrary levels that

measured 15.24 cm (6 in) and consisted of 15 levels. Seven levels were bisected and only the western portion of those levels were analyzed and cataloged. The rest of the eight levels were analyzed and cataloged entirely. The abundance of artifacts made it difficult to analyze the privy in its entirety. The size of the privy varied for each level. All of the levels were dry screened with a one-fourth inch screen. The privy was located approximately 38.1 cm (15 in) below ground surface. It is rectangular in shape, measuring 111.76 cm (44 in) by 139.7 cm (55 in) horizontally (William Self Associates 2013c).

Boarding House Artifact Assemblage

As discussed previously, there are an abundance of artifacts recovered from this privy. Although almost half of the levels were bisected, the feature still produced many more artifacts than feature 12. The categories of what was recovered from the privy include, personal items, activities, home goods, toys, medicinal and grooming, kitchenware, beverage, food storage, faunal and tableware. Twenty-six percent of the assemblage is made up of tableware (Figure 11). A total of 1,706 artifacts were recovered with an MNI (minimum number of individual specimens) of 571 that excludes miscellaneous, structural, indeterminate, and food items (Appendix A). Tableware has an MNI of 146. Personal consumption items are a class of tableware and in Feature 4 the category is made up of plates (n=25), saucers (n=18), flatware (n=10), berry dishes (n=3), spoons (n=3), a knife (n=1), and a soup plate (n=1), ordered here from highest to lowest frequency. Personal consumption items had the largest MNI out of all the tableware classes which also includes drinking vessels and serving ware (Allen 2018:1).

All of the plates and the saucers are made of whiteware and are mostly fragments. Two out of the 25 plates have a decoration on them. One has a scalloped rim and the other has oak leaves on the rim. The rest of the plates are plain and round. Six out of the 18 saucers have a scalloped rim while the others are plain and round. There are a variety of makers marks among both the saucers and the plates. All of the flatware (MNI=10, rims and bases) is whiteware except one porcelain fragment. Two of the three berry dishes are whiteware and the other is glass. Makers marks are present on the whiteware but not the glass. The whiteware is plain while the glass has a decorative pattern composed of fleur-de-lis and stars. There are three spoons that are made of copper alloy. Two of the spoons are teaspoons and the other is a dining spoon. All of them have dog ears on the stems and are almost complete. Uncovered also was a polished bone knife handle. The tang is still present and riveted in the handle where the blade would have been attached (Allen 2018:1-2).

Drinking vessels recovered include, cups (n=17), stemware (n=15), tumblers (n=11), and children's mugs (n=5). Fifteen out of the 17 cups are whiteware and the other two are made of porcelain. The majority of the cups are plain with no decoration. Some of the plain cups appear to belong to a set. Four cups have a panel design all the way around. Only nine out of the fifteen stemware items are identified by type. Six are flute glasses and three are wine glasses. The glasses have floral patterns, sun and star patterns and the rest are plain. Eleven tumblers are present with most of them having some sort of decoration. Panel patterns are represented the most with six of the tumblers having full

and half body panels. There are honeycomb and prism designs, along with one plain tumbler. None of the five children's mugs are complete and all of them are porcelain. One is hand painted with pink flowers and gold leaves with the saying [RE]MEMBER/ME.. The other has yellow dots and sprigs and the last decorative one has gold bands and one pink band. The last two are plain with no decoration (Allen 2018:2-3).



Figure 11. Feature 4 tableware. Courtesy of William Self Associates.

The last tableware category is serving ware which includes, bowls (n=8), dishes and lid (n=5), pitchers (n=4), platters (n=3), creamers (n=2), salt cellars (n=2), decanters and stopper (n=2), compote (n=1), teapot (n=1), spoon (n=1), and flatware (n=1). There is one glass bowl and the rest of the seven are made of whiteware. One bowl has lilies around it while another had grapes with red and blue bands around it. The rest of the bowls are plain with the exception of the glass bowl which has panels all around it. All of the four dishes are whiteware and the lid is glass with star decorations. There are makers marks present on two of the dishes and all of them have no decoration. The makers marks read CHARLES G. BAKER/IRONSTONE CHINA and the other reads

THOMAS HUGHES/BURSLEM. One pitcher is made of glass and has a diamond pattern all the way around it. The other three are made of whiteware with one having a floral pattern, another with green on the interior, and the last one is plain with no decoration. All three of the platters have no decoration and are plain whiteware (Allen 2018:3-4).

There are two creamers that are both whiteware and are not complete. Around the spout there is a floral pattern on one and the other has a White Ironstone Pattern. One of the salt cellars has a weaving pattern and with oval panels around it. The other salt cellar has no decoration. One decanter was found with a stopper that might have gone together and they both are made of colorless glass. The stopper is hexagon shaped while the decanter is plain with no decoration. A compote made of colorless glass was recovered with a honeycomb pattern. One teapot with a Rockingham glaze was recovered and has a texture that is similar to tree bark. The large serving spoon is made of copper alloy. There is a flatware fragment from a base of a platter or dish that was also recovered. (Allen 2018:4-5).

Toys found associated with 322 Main Street include, toy tableware (n=13), marbles (n=13), dolls (n=8), toy crib (n=1), and a wooden top (n=1) shown below (Figure 12). The toy tableware includes six cups, two saucers, two pitchers, and a teapot lid. All of the pieces are porcelain. Four of the cups are plain while the other two are decorated with a panel design all around. Both saucers have a scalloped panel pattern. One of the pitchers has a decoration while the other has a panel design. The teapot lid has a design of leaves and flowers around it. Seven out of the 13 marbles recovered are made of

porcelain. All of them have no decoration or pattern except for one that has assorted color bands around it. Three are made of glass with a swirl pattern mixed with assorted colors. Two marbles are made of clay and the last marble is made of agateware with spots of black and brown. Two types of dolls are found, frozen charlotte style dolls and jointed dolls. Five are frozen charlotte and only one of them is complete. Their hair styles are different, but they have similar characteristics. Two jointed dolls were recovered and what remains of one of them is just leg and body fragments. The other one has enough to distinguish that it has blonde hair and blue eyes (Allen 2018:12). A toy crib made of porcelain that is oval shaped with red and gold dotted lines. A wooden spinning top was also recovered (Allen 2018:13).



Figure 12. Feature 4 toys. Photo taken by author.

318 Main Street Irish Family Residence

Previously mentioned, Features 12, 13, and 14 were privy features that were associated with four Irish families all living at 318 Main Street. There were two buildings

that were associated with 318 Main Street. Feature 14 was most likely associated with the building that was in the rear while Features 12, and 13 were associated with the families in the front building. I will be focusing on only Features 12. The Powers family lived at this address in the front building in the 1870s. Ed Powers was a longshoreman or a laborer, this was not clear, and his wife, Mary was a housewife with four children. By 1871, Michael Quinn resided at 318 Main Street but likely lived in the rear building. He was listed as being a teamster. The 1880 census listed the Doughertys and the Mckees also residing at this address along with the Quinn and Powers families. This included a total of 24 people listed as living at 318 Main Street (William Self Associates 2015:22).

Feature 12 was unique in that it didn't have a wood-lining like almost all the other privies found on the project site. It was also more rectangular shaped than square shaped. Excavation of the privy started on June 24, 2013 and ended on July 12, 2013. A date of 1876 was recovered from a plate fragment. A total of 23 artifact bags were recovered and analyzed except for three bags of surface artifacts that weren't related to the same strata as the rest of the privy feature. This feature was excavated in seven arbitrary levels and was not bisected (William Self Associates 2015:23). During construction, the top of the privy was scraped away by the backhoe during construction just like feature 4. All soil was dry screened through a one-fourth inch screen. The soil inside the pit feature is a mottled clay and outside is sand. The Munsell color from inside the privy is 2.5Y 3/2 and outside of the privy is 10YR 4/4. (William Self Associates 2013c). I chose to analyze this feature because it was one of the few features that was associated with just families and not boarders. This way I am able to compare a family privy with a boarding house privy.

Irish Family Artifact Assemblage

There were 499 artifacts found with an MNI of 198 which excludes structural, miscellaneous and indeterminate artifacts (Appendix A). The artifact categories that are present from this pit feature are tableware (n=146), personal items (n=106), home goods (n=92), medicinal and grooming (n=79), activities (n=56), toys (n=36), beverage (n=35), and food storage (n=21) in order from highest percentage to lowest. Kitchenware was represented by two hollowware fragments that most likely went to a mixing bowl or a pan. Tableware had the highest percentage out of all the artifact categories with 28% and an MNI of 55 (Figure 13). Since this artifact assemblage is much smaller than feature 4 it makes sense that the amount of tableware artifacts is significantly less (Allen 2018:1).

Personal consumption is an artifact class that consists of plates (n= 10), saucers (n= 7), flatware (n=3), a soup plate (n=1), and a teaspoon (n=1). The plates are not complete and only fragments are present. All ten plates are made of whiteware and have no decoration except for two plates. The decorative plates have a paneled or scalloped pattern both along the rim. All seven saucers are also fragmentary and made of whiteware. They are all plain except for two with a paneled or scalloped pattern just like the plates. Three flatware base fragments were recovered but are difficult to determine exactly what they were. Two of the fragments have makers marks and the other fragment has a landscape transfer print in blue. There was one soup plate recovered with a decorative grape and leaf pattern around the rim (Figure 14). Lastly, for personal consumption items is a teaspoon made of copper alloy. It has dog ears on the stem just like the spoon recovered in feature 4 (Allen 2018:1-2).



Figure 13. Feature 12 tableware. Courtesy of William Self Associates.



Figure 14. Feature 12 decorative plate with grape and leaf pattern. Photo taken by author.

Drinking vessels is an artifact class that consists of cups (n=11), stemware (n=4), and tumblers (n=3). All eleven cups were fragments and most likely tea cups. Eight cups are made of whiteware and had no decorative patterns. Two cups are porcelain and one is plain while the other has a gold rim. The last cup is not decorated and has a semi-vitreous porcelain paste. All of the stemware that was recovered are just fragments so it is difficult

to determine what type of stemware they are. There are decorative patterns on the fragments which include impressed scallops and thumbprints. The tumblers were also too difficult to determine what type they are because the fragments are too incomplete. The stout glasses have panels half way up the glass (Allen 2018:1-2).

Serving ware is an artifact class that consists of platters (n=6), tea pot and lids (n=2), sauce dishes (n=2), pitchers (n=2), cruet (n=1), creamer (n=1), hollowware (n=1), and serving dish (n=1). There are six platters total and three of them are oval shaped while the other three are round. The base fragments are what is left of the plain, undecorated platters. Tea pot fragments were recovered along with two tea pot lids. The lids are bell shaped with a Rockingham glaze. One of the lids has a man's head for the finial. The tea pot fragments have a seated lady on the body of the tea pot. One of the sauce dishes is complete and the other is just in fragments, both have a whiteware paste. Two pitchers were present, and both made of whiteware. One pitcher has a black transfer print around the body that is a floral design. The other pitcher is undecorated. A cruet was recovered with geometric panels and semi-circular patterns. The creamer has diamond shaped patterns along the bottom and the top has a panel design. The hollowware is undecorated and made from a semi-vitreous porcelain. Lastly, a serving dish base fragment with a whiteware paste was uncovered and has no decoration (Allen 2018:2-3).

Toys that were recovered from the family assemblage include, toy tableware (n=10), dolls (n=5), and marbles (n=3) shown above (Figure 15). There are four cups, two saucers, sugar bowl, dish, pitcher, and teapot lid. Two of the four tea cups have decorations of gold bands and painted sprigs around the cups. The saucers both have

scalloped panels and the sugar bowl has panels with floral patterns on each of them. The lid also has a floral theme with a flower finial. The pitcher is a grey color while the dish is yellowware unlike the rest of the toy tableware pieces. All of these are complete except for two of the tea cups. The dolls are not complete and are represented in pieces including, arms, legs, torsos, and heads. All of the doll pieces are made from porcelain that is unglazed. The doll heads are represented in fragments that make up less than twenty-five percent of the doll heads. Black hair was present on fragments from one of the dolls. There is one glass marble that has a red, white, and blue swirl design. The other two are porcelain and have colored bands, one having a floral pattern between the bands (Allen 2018:6).



Figure 15. Feature 12 toys. Photo taken by author.

Boarding House vs. Family House Findings

I hypothesize that I would find more durable tableware and less decorative items in the boarding house assemblage. I would expect this because boarding houses would have more of a regular use for tableware than a family residence, therefore they would need to be durable. Plain wares tend to be more durable than decorative tableware, so I would expect to find less decorative tableware in the boarding house assemblage.

Artifacts found that fit into the personal consumption class in both features are similar and not drastically different. Plates, saucers, flatware, a soup plate, and teaspoon were recovered from both features. Two berry dishes and a knife were found associated with the boarding house, but not with the family house. Both features had plates that were mostly plain and rounded, the boarding house had one plate with a paneled or scalloped rim while the family house had two plates with paneled or scalloped rims. The boarding house and the family house also had saucers with paneled or scalloped rims. These plates and saucers were likely part of a set because they have the same design and there is multiple of them. Paneled or scalloped plates and saucers were common among the artifact assemblages that were found throughout the project site. One decorative plate from the boarding house has raised oak leaf sprigs.

The stemware is easier to distinguish with the boarding house than it is with the family house because most of the stemware found are fragments. The boarding house seems to have more stemware present than the family home. This might be the case because the boarding house had more adult occupants than the family house did. The stemware that was present was mostly used for alcoholic beverages like champagne and

wine which the children would not consume. Most of the tumblers and the stemware from the boardinghouse are decorative while the tumblers from the family house are not. This contradicts my first hypothesis that tableware would be less decorative in the boarding house assemblage than the family assemblage. What is similar about the drinking vessels in both features is the honey comb pattern that is present on the fragments recovered. Mostly tea cups were recovered from the family assemblage and some were porcelain, one with a gold rim design. Cups recovered from the boarding house assemblage were mostly thick, plain, and with a panel design. This evidence from the cups backs up my hypothesis for boarding houses having more durable and less decorative tableware but not for the stemware and tumbler drinking glasses.

My first hypothesis was that I expected to find more durable and less decorative tableware in the boarding house assemblage. After analyzing the tableware artifact assemblage without measuring for thickness, it seems that the data overall did not support part of my hypothesis for decorative tableware. Both assemblages had roughly the same amount of decorative tableware and nothing particularly ornate stood out with this part of the assemblage. This could be for several reasons, one is that some of the artifacts found might be associated with the Bragg family and not just the boarding house that was run after the Bragg family left the residence. Another possibility is that I need to analyze more privies from the project site to have a larger sample size so that there would be less margin for error. It is important to note that there are more intact or complete cups found associated with the boarding house assemblage than with the family assemblage. It is possible that the cups were more intact because they were slightly more durable, but this

cannot be said for certain. Thickness of plates and cups is discussed in the upcoming paragraphs.

Boarding houses might have spent more on certain tableware items than other items. These consumer choices should be looked at in more detail. A question that comes to mind is, why would a boarding house want to spend more income on decorative drinking vessels than on whiteware tea cups or mugs? This might be because stemware and tumblers have more of a chance of breaking than thicker whiteware cups therefore you find more stemware and tumblers in the trash which means more money is spent on them. An important note to make is that children's mugs were found associated with the boarding house but not with the family house. Serving artifacts are similar in what was recovered from both assemblages. Both assemblages had teapots with a Rockingham glaze, but the family assemblage had a more decoratively designed teapot than the boarding house assemblage. Twice as many pitchers were recovered from the boarding house assemblage than from the family assemblage.

Spencer-Wood noted that in previous studies, teacups were shown to be a reliable source for determining social status. Tea cups were purchased based on their type of decoration. Teacups were not used as an everyday item and were most likely used during special occasions (Spencer-Wood 1987:325). The family residence and the boarding house both had tea cups uncovered in their assemblages. However, most of the boarding house tea cups seem to be plain with no pattern or decoration while half of the family cups have a geometric or ribbed motif decoration. This could indicate that the families at 318 Main Street had a higher social status than the residents living in the boarding house.

From analyzing both assemblages, I have noticed that there are more similarities within the assemblages than differences, though they represent very different household types and there is a fifteen-year difference in the dates between both features. This is not surprising and could be interpreted in many different ways. One possibility is that the residents owned and discarded similar items because they bought items from the same market place which would have made the choices of items limited. It could also mean that both households carried similar social statuses.

My second hypothesis was that I expected there would be more children's items recovered from the family house than from the boarding house, which wasn't the case for these artifact assemblages. After analyzing both assemblages, I found that the boarding house has double the amount of toys than the family assemblage. Previously stated, some of the artifacts found might be associated with the Bragg family and not just the boarding house that was ran after the Bragg family left the residence. Children could have used the yard to play even though they were not living at the residence or toys could have gotten thrown into the yard, maybe items like marbles. There are 13 marbles that were found associated with Feature 4, the boarding house assemblage. As mentioned previously, this privy assemblage could be partially related to the residents that resided at the same address previously. More research would have to be carried out in order to say that this might be the case.

Decorative items

Although my focus is on decorative tableware, the rest of the artifact assemblage could have insight into answering my hypothesis or disproving it. Besides plates and cups

there are other items in the assemblages that are decorative and could give information about the residences social status and consumer behavior. From Feature 4, seven beads were found in the boarding house assemblage that were once a part of a piece of jewelry, like a bracelet or necklace. There are also pins that were discovered that were most likely hair pins or brooches. One of the pins has an embossed buffalo with writing around it that is illegible. A fan blade with a diamond pattern was uncovered along with a pendant from a necklace with a woman painted on it (Allen 2018:6). Two decorative lamp shades are present both with clam shells and a twisting braid pattern. There are three figurines that are all made of porcelain. One of the figurines is too fragmentary to figure out what it is. One is a monkey and the other is a child dressing in a nightgown with a nightcap and is sitting on a chamber pot (Allen 2018:7). The last decorative item in the assemblage is a redware vessel that is complete with a painting (Figure 16). The painting represents a palm tree and leaves in the background and a person playing a Chinese style guitar with a woman in Chinese robes. This vessel is not an authentic Chinese vessel just a replica of one (Allen 2018:8).

For Feature 12, I was expecting to find decorative and more ornate items than I would with Feature 4. I expected this because I hypothesized that the boarding house would spend less money on ornate items because there were boarders who would be using items in the house as oppose to just the family using them. I would imagine if you were buying items that were being used by other individuals that you didn't have a relationship with, then the items wouldn't particularly be decorative or ornate. You would want the items to last and be able to be reused by many different people. With my



Figure 16. Redware vessel. Courtesy of William Self Associates.

analysis I found that there are more ornate items in the boarding house assemblage than there are in the family assemblage. This was surprising and might tell us that the family residence didn't spend more money on ornate items than the boarding house did as previously hypothesized. Possibly the couple who owned the boarding house had money to spend on more ornate items because they had income from the liquor store they owned on the bottom floor. For Feature 12, two of the 25 buttons that were uncovered had a wreath of shamrocks with IRA in the center of the button. They most likely came from an Irish Republican Army uniform that dates after 1858 (Allen 2018:4). A colorless glass

vase with a plant and leaf decoration is the only other item that is ornate in the assemblage (Allen 2018:5).

Thickness and Decoration

My method for analyzing durability of tableware and drinking vessels is to measure the thickness of the items. I used calipers to measure the thickness in millimeters and then converted to fractions. I chose to measure plates and cups, and not the entire personal consumption artifact category. This is because of the abundance of artifacts in the assemblages and also because there are more cups and plates than any other personal consumption artifacts in the assemblages. It makes the most sense to compare thickness of plates to plates and cups to cups instead of comparing thickness of two different items to each other.

Feature 4, the boarding house assemblage, has more plates and cups than Feature 12, the family assemblage, does. Also, the assemblage in Feature 4 is more complete than Feature 12. In other words, more fragments instead of complete artifacts were found in the Feature 12 assemblage. For Feature 4 there are 22 plates in the assemblage and nine for Feature 12. I hypothesize that the reason why Feature 4 has more than double the amount of artifacts than Feature 12, is because everyone in the boarding house was sharing the same privy while residents associated with Feature 12 had another privy, Feature 13, to use. For both features there are four plates that measure $3/16$ " (Tables 1 & 2). Feature 4 has 14 plates and Feature 12 has five plates measuring $1/4$ ". Feature 4 has four plates measuring $5/16$ " while Feature 12 has no plates thicker than $1/4$ ". According

to these measurements, there are thicker plates associated with Feature 4 than with Feature 12. The four thicker plates are all plain and rounded with no decoration.

Table 1. Feature 4 Plates

Artifact Description	Thickness	Thickness Millimeter	Decoration Description	% Complete	Part
Plate	3/16"	4.36	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base
Plate	3/16"	4.49	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base
Plate	3/16"	4.68	Plain and Rounded	25-50%	Base and rim
Plate	3/16"	4.7	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	5.51	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base and body
Plate	1/4"	5.53	Plain and Rounded	25-50%	Base
Plate	1/4"	5.55	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Rim
Plate	1/4"	5.57	Foliage Motif	100%	-
Plate	1/4"	5.66	Indeterminate	>75%	Base
Plate	1/4"	5.72	Plain and Rounded	>75%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	6.09	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base
Plate	1/4"	6.14	Plain and Rounded	>75%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	6.18	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	6.34	Plain and Rounded	>75%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	6.4	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base
Plate	1/4"	6.49	Foliage Motif	<25%	Rim
Plate	1/4"	7.06	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	Rim
Plate	5/16"	7.15	Plain and Rounded	>75%	Base and rim
Plate	5/16"	7.24	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base and rim
Plate	5/16"	7.76	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base and rim
Plate	5/16"	8.12	Plain and Rounded	100%	-
Plate	5/16"	8.18	Plain and Rounded	>75%	Base and rim

Table 2. Feature 12 Plates

Artifact Description	Thickness	Thickness Millimeters	Decoration Description	% Complete	Part
Plate	3/16"	4.58	-	25-50%	Base, body and rim
Plate	3/16"	4.59	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	Rim
Plate	3/16"	4.88	Plain and Rounded	25-50%	Base and rim
Plate	3/16"	5.04	Plain and Rounded	25-50%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	5.07	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Base and rim
Plate	1/4"	5.21	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	Rim
Plate	1/4"	5.27	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	Rim
Plate	1/4"	5.3	-	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Plate	1/4"	5.4	-	25-50%	Base, body and rim

Feature 4 assemblage has 14 cups and Feature 12 assemblage has eight cups (Tables 3 & 4). More cups were found complete in the Feature 4 assemblage than Feature 12. It might be possible that there are more complete cups uncovered from the boarding house than the family because they are more durable and therefore stayed more intact. Two out of the 14 cups for Feature 4 are porcelain while the rest are whiteware. For Feature 12, three out eight cups are porcelain while the rest are whiteware. The family assemblage does have more porcelain cups than whiteware, but it is not enough to say for certain that the family spent more money on decorative cups than the boarding house did.

Overall, the data supports my hypothesis that the boarding house would have more durable tableware. My data for decorative items and toys did not support my

hypothesis. There are more decorative items in the boarding house assemblage than the family assemblage. Also, there are more toys in the boarding house assemblage.

Table 3. Feature 4 Cups

Artifact Class	Thickness	Thickness Millimeters	Material	Decoration Description	% Complete	Part
Drinking Vessels	1/8	3.07	Porcelain	-	100%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	1/8	3.83	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.02	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.14	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	>75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.46	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.61	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.66	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	100%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.92	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	5.12	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	5.13	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	100%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	5.14	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	100%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	1/4	6.14	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	>75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	1/4	7.08	Whiteware-White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	5/16	7.56	Porcelain	-	<25%	Rim

Table 4. Feature 12 Cups

Artifact Class	Thickness	Thickness Millimeters	Material	Decoration Description	% Complete	Part
Drinking Vessels	1/8	2.5	Porcelain	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	Base
Drinking Vessels	3/16	3.95	Semivitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	4.11	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	Ribbed Motif	25-50%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	5.09	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	25-50%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	3/16	5.19	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	Plain and Rounded	<25%	Rim and body
Drinking Vessels	3/16	5.38	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	1/4	5.49	Porcelain	Plain and Rounded	50-75%	Base, body and rim
Drinking Vessels	1/4	6.69	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	Base, body and rim

CHAPTER 5

Summary and Conclusion

The first chapter of this thesis discusses the project site CA-SFR-000193/H at 201 Folsom street located in the South of Market district bound by Folsom, Main, Harrison, and Beale Street. Seventy-six features were uncovered by project archaeologists, mostly privies, with a very large number of artifacts associated with them. Features recovered date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early-twentieth century. One of the most important finds was a lighter boat found in excellent condition along with a shipwright's workshop and breaking yard where ships would be dismantled for reusable parts. Part of the project site was underwater before 1857 when fill was anthropogenically deposited at and around the project location. This thesis evaluates historical documentation and archaeological materials uncovered at the site. I focus here on two privy features found associated with residents at 318 and 322 Main Street with a 15-year time gap. Feature 4 (1891) is a boarding house privy located at 322 Main Street and Feature 12 (1876) is a family privy located at 318 Main Street that I focused my analysis on. I hypothesize that there would be a high relative frequency of durable tableware and lower relative frequency decorative items in the boarding house artifact assemblage than in the family artifact assemblage. I hypothesize this because boarding houses were part of the service industry and needed their tableware to last a long time. I further hypothesize that a greater frequency of toys would exist in the family assemblage than the boarding house assemblage. Measuring thickness of plates and cups from both assemblages I was able to measure the durability of the items. Determining the frequency of children's toys in both

assemblages I was able to say which feature has more toys associated with it. An introduction of what was discussed in the upcoming chapters was presented in the first introductory chapter.

The second chapter begins by describing the landscape of the San Francisco Bay Area and further diving into discussion of the Native Americans who were the first to occupy the area and utilize the bay's resources. The Spanish arrived in 1776 and established a mission and along with them a new way of life for the Native Americans. The start of the Mexican era heralded the age of international trade in California, opening the San Francisco Bay up to previously non-existent trade opportunities. American conquest and the Gold Rush that followed signaled drastic change for San Francisco and eventually turned the area into an industrial megalopolis. The Bay Area's changing landscape, including the infilling and settlement of the San Francisco Bay itself studied here, tells the story of how the city of San Francisco has grown to become what it is today. I provide a review of relevant literature, offering some insight into the nineteenth century social context of the site and archaeological features I study, particularly with regard to consumer behavior, and why the people whose archaeological materials I study made certain purchase choices over others, including the unique requirements of taking in boarders.

Boarding, paying for lodging and food, was a way of life during the late nineteenth century and families often took in boarders as a way to supplement their income. They also did this because it allowed proprietier-mothers to stay home and raise her children instead of having to go to work to generate more income. What people

purchased and discarded says a lot about their pattern of residence. Their habits, as evidenced by archaeological data, reveals the story of how they lived and what their preferences with regard to various items. Consumer choice studies like this one speak as to income, resident consumption patterns, and the social aspirations of those whose material we unearth. As one would expect for the period, men would often be the ones who did all of the decision making, a fact that provides additional insight into what was being purchased, revealing that consumer choice and gender were never far apart.

The third chapter of this thesis discusses all of the 76 features that were uncovered during the 201 Folsom Street Project. The features include privies, barrels, structural remains, a lighter boat and shell middens among others. An abundance of artifacts were found associated with these features that help gain a better understanding of what was being used and discarded by the people associated with them. Also, what it was like in that area and how the site has changed over time. The fourth chapter discusses and analyzes Feature 4, the boarding house assemblage and Feature 12, the family assemblage in greater detail. Thickness was used as an indicator for durability of only plates and cups, but not all of the tableware was measured. The tableware that was not measured was analyzed for decoration. All of the tableware that was associated with these two features was analyzed and concluded that the boarding house plates and cups are slightly thicker than the family residence, especially the plates. For both plates and cups, the family assemblage does not have any measuring over 1/4 in thick. The boarding house assemblage has four plates and one cup measuring 5/16 in thick. The average plate thickness for the boarding house is 6.1327 mm (1/4 in) and 5.0377 mm (3/16 in) for the

family residence. The average cup thickness for the boarding house is 4.9914 mm (3/16 in) and 4.8 mm (3/16 in) for the family residence. This data supports my hypothesis for more durable tableware in the boarding house assemblage.

When it came to items with decoration, the data do not support the expectation that family residence ceramics would include a higher frequency of decorated items. According to my literature review, boarding house proprietors should prefer plain wares because of their durable construction and the presumption that their use would be more regular than among family residences (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017:18). As far as tableware collections are concerned, both assemblages had roughly the same amount of decorative items which also does not very well support my hypothesis. Why might this be? It is possible that boarding house proprietors spent more on decorative items than the family did? It is possible that the family had decorative items, but they were not discarded in that particular privy or they were removed from the home when the residents left? Only research beyond the thesis will tell. My second hypothesis was that I would expect to find more of a frequency of toys in the family assemblage than the boarding house assemblage. Data analyzed did not support that assertion. I found twice the amount of toys in the boarding house assemblage than the family assemblage. It is possible that children from other households played with toys in the yard of the boarding house or toys were deposited there for some unknown reason.

Future Directions

My analysis has raised more questions than answers, but such is the nature of scientific research. I hypothesized that there would be more decorative items in the

family assemblage than the boarding house assemblage. The data for this did not support that expectation. There are more decorative items found in the boarding house including a Chinese style redware vessel, decorative glass lamp shades, figurines, jewelry beads, hair/brooch pins, and a decorative fan blade. This may mean that boarding house proprietors spent more income on adornment items than would normally be the case. I suggest for future research that more privies from the 201 Folsom collection be analyzed to see if other boarding houses have decorative items or if it is just specific to this case. Especially artifacts from Features privies 13 and 14 because they were associated with the front and rear buildings from the same residence were Feature 12 was uncovered. Tableware from both assemblages should be looked at further by analyzing maker marks that could help determine the type of decorative ware and quality of the item. A question that comes to mind is, why would a person or persons running a boarding house want to spend more income on decorative drinking vessels than on whiteware tea cups or mugs? Another possibly is that more privies need to be analyzed from the project site to have a larger sample size so that there would be less margin for error.

Further research needs to be conducted on the toy assemblages to make accurate assumptions about what they tell us. It was surprising to find double the number of toys in the boarding house assemblage because there were no children listed as residing there during the time the privy was occupied according to the 1891 date that was uncovered (William Self Associates 2015:19). It would seem that a comparative evaluation of all the toys in the project area's various features should be evaluated. Evaluation of children's shoes may be carried out as well in order to determine whether or not there were children

associated with feature 4 and the site's various other privies because it seems that toys are not an accurate indicator of children residing at a residence in this context. Overall, my hypotheses as to durability and decoration of tableware and other items does not hold but requires further research to flesh out. The data on the toy assemblages did not support the associated hypothesis either and also requires additional exploration to find out more.

Far from disappointing, the negative results go far toward revealing that historical archaeology's best-supported suppositions are not applicable across all sites in all historical contexts.

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APPENDIX A
Feature 4 Artifact Catalog

No.	Section	Artifact Class	Artifact Description	Material	Material Color	Decorative Technique	Decoration Description	% Complete	QTY	MNI
1146	West half	Adornment	Pin	Glass	Black	Cut and etched	Geometric	25-50%	1	1
1147	West half	Adornment	Pin	Glass	Black	Molded	Geometric	25-50%	1	1
1148	West half	Adornment	Pin	Glass	Black	Molded	Geometric	25-50%	1	1
1162	West half	Adornment	Hair Accessory	Hard Rubber	Black			N/A	1	1
1163	West half	Adornment	Bead	Glass	Blue	Cut		100%	1	1
1164	West half	Adornment	Bead	Glass	Blue	Cut		100%	1	1
1165	West half	Adornment	Bead	Glass	Blue	Cut		100%	1	1
1166	West half	Adornment	Pin	Copper-alloy	N/A			>75%	1	1
1167	West half	Adornment	Bead	Glass	Light Amber			100%	3	3
1168	West half	Adornment	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
1291	West half	Adornment	Indefinite	Glass	Black			50-75%	1	1
1292	West half	Adornment	Indefinite	Glass	Colorless	Cut	Geometric	100%	1	1
1295	West half	Adornment	Bead	Shell	White			>75%	1	1
1296	West half	Adornment	Eyeglass Lens	Glass	Colorless			100%	1	1
1297	West half	Adornment	Pocket Watch	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1298	West half	Adornment	Pendant	Porcelain and Copper-alloy	N/A	Underglaze painted		>75%	1	1
1302	West half	Adornment	Fan Blade	Bone	White			<25%	1	1
1066	West half	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Buff	Glazed		25-50%	2	1
1067	West half	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Buff	Glazed	Bristol glaze	100%	1	1
1065	West half	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Buff	Glazed		100%	1	1
1076	West half	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Buff	Glazed		100%	1	1
1000	West half	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Blue			100%	1	1
1002	West half	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Aqua			<25%	1	1
1003	West half	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Blue			<25%	1	1

1004	West half	Beverage	Wine Bottle	Glass	Olive			>75%	1	1
1005	West half	Beverage	Ale/ stout bottle	Glass	Green			100%	1	1
1006	West half	Beverage	Ale/ stout bottle	Glass	Green			100%	1	1
1007	West half	Beverage	Ale/ stout bottle	Glass	Dark olive			>75%	11	1
1008	West half	Beverage	Demijohn	Glass	Olive			<25%	1	1
1009	West half	Beverage	Case Gin Bottle	Glass	Dark olive			<25%	3	1
1010	West half	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Olive			50-75%	7	1
1011	West half	Beverage	Ale/ stout bottle	Glass	Dark olive			<25%	2	1
1012	West half	Beverage	Ale/ stout bottle	Glass	Dark olive			<25%	1	1
1013	West half	Beverage	Beer Bottle	Glass	Dark olive			25-50%	1	0
998	West half	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
1015	West half	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Green			25-50%	5	1
1016	West half	Beverage	Whiskey Bottle	Glass	Amber			<25%	2	1
1017	West half	Beverage	Whiskey Bottle	Glass	Amber			<25%	3	1
1018	West half	Beverage	Whiskey Bottle	Glass	Light Amber			<25%	5	1
1019	West half	Beverage	Alcoholic Bottle	Glass	Amber			<25%	1	0
1020	West half	Beverage	Flask	Glass	Amber			<25%	2	1
1023	West half	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Olive			25-50%	8	1
1024	West half	Beverage	Ale/ stout bottle	Glass	Green			50-75%	6	1
1001	West half	Beverage	Wine Bottle	Glass	Olive			100%	10	1
1061	West half	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Buff	Glazed	Bristol glaze	>75%	1	1
999	West half	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
1014	West half	Beverage	Bourbon Bottle	Glass	Amber			<25%	2	1
1226	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1292.5	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1198	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1199	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1200	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1201	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1202	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1203	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1236	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			>75%	1	1
1235	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			>75%	1	1
1190	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1

1191	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1192	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1193	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1194	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1195	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1196	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1197	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1224	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			25-50%	1	1
1241	West half	Clothing	Button	Bone	White			100%	1	1
1293	West half	Clothing	Button	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	2	1
1229	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1230	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1231	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1178	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1179	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1180	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1181	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1182	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1183	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1184	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1185	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1186	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1187	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1188	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1189	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1227	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White	Underglaze painted	Geometric	100%	1	1
1293.5	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			50%-75%	1	1
1234	West half	Clothing	Button	Glass	Blue			>75%	1	1
1169	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1170	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1171	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1172	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1173	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1174	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1175	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1176	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1

1177	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1225	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			25-50%	1	1
1228	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1232	West half	Clothing	Button	Glass	Black	Cut	Geometric	100%	1	1
1214	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1215	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1216	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1217	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1218	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1233	West half	Clothing	Button	Glass	Dark blue			100%	1	1
1219	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1220	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1221	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1222	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
1223	West half	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			50-75%	1	1
1239	West half	Clothing	Button	Metal	N/A			>75%	1	1
1269	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Black			<25%	1	1
1270	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	1	1
1271	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	2	1
1272	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	3	1
1273	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	5	1
1274	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	1	1
1275	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	7	1
1276	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	6	1
1277	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Black			<25%	6	1
1278	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Black			<25%	4	1
1279	West half	Clothing	Indefinite	Textile	Brown			<25%	2	1
1240	West half	Clothing	Button	Shell	White			>75%	1	1
1308	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1309	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1310	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1311	West half	Clothing	Shoe	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1312	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1313	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1314	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1315	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	2	1

1316	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	2	1
1317	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1318	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1319	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1327	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	2	0
1328	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1329	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1330	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	1
1331	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1332	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1333	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1334	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1335	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1336	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1337	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1338	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1339	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1340	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1341	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1342	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1343	West half	Clothing	Shoe/Boot	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
1237	West half	Clothing	Button	Wood	Brown			>75%	1	1
1238	West half	Clothing	Button	Wood	Brown			100%	1	1
1149.5	Total	Clothing	Button	Ceramic	Brown			100%	1	1
1149	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
823	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Porcelain	White			100%	8	1
837	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	2	1
838	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	100%	4	1
839	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	3	1
840	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	2	1

841	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	100%	3	1
842	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
843	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	>75%	2	1
844	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
845	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	100%	5	1
846	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	3	1
847	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	3	1
859	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
908	West half	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
1039	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Molded	Glassware-Floral	100%	2	1
1040	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Cut and etched	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	1	1
1041	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	12	1
1042	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	7	1
1043	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	0
1044	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Floral	<25%	2	1
1045	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1046	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Cut	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	1	1
1047	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
1048	West half	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
1052	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	>75%	1	1
1053	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	>75%	1	1

1054	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	7	1
1055	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	<25%	1	1
1060	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded		<25%	1	1
1062	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	50-75%	12	1
1063	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	<25%	1	1
1064	West half	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	8	1
1207	West half	Drinking Vessels	Children's Mug	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		25-50%	1	1
1208	West half	Drinking Vessels	Children's Mug	Porcelain	White			>75%	1	1
1209	West half	Drinking Vessels	Children's Mug	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted	Painted-Sprig	50-75%	2	1
1210	West half	Drinking Vessels	Children's Cup	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		25-50%	1	1
1095	West half	Food	Sardine Can	Ferrous Metal	N/A			25-50%	2	0
1142	West half	Food	Nut	Seed	Brown			100%	1	1
1143	West half	Food	Fruit pit	Seed	Brown			N/A	26	21
1144	West half	Food	Coconut shell	Seed	Brown			25-50%	4	1
1306	West half	Food	Sediment sample	Sediment	10 YR 4/1			N/A	1	1
982	West half	Food Storage	Worcestershire Bottle Stopper	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
1129	West half	Food Storage	Worcestershire Bottle Stopper	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
1026	West half	Food Storage	Pickle Bottle	Glass	Aqua	Press molded		>75%	1	1
1031	West half	Food Storage	Pickle Bottle	Glass	Aqua	Press molded		25-50%	5	1
983	West half	Food Storage	Worcestershire Bottle Stopper	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
989	West half	Food Storage	Pickle Bottle	Glass	Colorless			<25%	2	1
1027	West half	Food Storage	Spice Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>75%	5	1
1028	West half	Food Storage	Ketchup Bottle	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	6	1
1029	West half	Food Storage	Mustard Jar	Glass	Colorless			50-75%	5	1
1030	West half	Food Storage	Olive Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	14	1
1032	West half	Food Storage	Pepper sauce Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>75%	4	1
1033	West half	Food Storage	Olive Oil Bottle	Glass	Colorless			50-75%	2	1
1034	West half	Food Storage	Ginger Jar	Chinese Porcelain	Gray	Glazed	Chinese-glazed	<25%	1	1
1094	West half	Food Storage	Can	Ferrous Metal	N/A			25-50%	2	1
1051	West half	Furnishing	Vase	Milk glass	White	Painted		<25%	4	1

1070	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Orange			>75%	5	1
1071	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Orange			25-50%	7	1
1072	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Orange			50-75%	12	1
1073	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot Saucer	Terracotta	Orange	Molded	Terracotta-floral	25-50%	1	1
1075	West half	Furnishing	Hollowware	Redware	Light brown	Painted		100%	3	1
1077	West half	Furnishing	Figurine	Porcelain	White	Molded & Overglaze painted		<25%	3	1
1082	West half	Furnishing	Flat glass	Glass	Colorless	Etched	Indeterminate	<25%	16	0
1083	West half	Furnishing	Flat glass	Glass	Colorless	Etched	Indeterminate	25-50%	53	0
1086	West half	Furnishing	Mirror	Glass	N/A			N/A	5	1
1087	West half	Furnishing	Mirror	Glass	N/A			N/A	8	1
1088	West half	Furnishing	Indefinite	Glass	Brown			N/A	2	0
1089	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Red			<25%	2	1
1090	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Red			<25%	1	1
1091	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Orange			<25%	2	1
1092	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Orange			<25%	7	1
1093	West half	Furnishing	Flowerpot	Terracotta	Orange			<25%	9	1
1204	West half	Furnishing	Figurine	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		100%	2	1
1205	West half	Furnishing	Figurine	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		N/A	1	1
1252	West half	Furnishing	Vase	Glass	White			<25%	2	1
949	West half	Grooming	Apothecary Jar	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White			50-75%	1	1
945	West half	Grooming	Perfume Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	8	1
946	West half	Grooming	Perfume Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	1	1
947	West half	Grooming	Perfume Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	1	1
948	West half	Grooming	Perfume Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	1	1
889	West half	Grooming	Soap Dish Lid	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	<25%	2	1

904	West half	Grooming	Chamber Pot	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	9	1
909	West half	Grooming	Chamber Pot Lid	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	5	1
912	West half	Grooming	Chamber Pot	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	7	1
918	West half	Grooming	Chamber Pot	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	12	1
950	West half	Grooming	Comb	Hard Rubber	Black			25-50%	1	1
870	West half	Grooming	Pitcher	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	7	1
984	West half	Grooming	Cologne Bottle	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1100	West half	Grooming	Cold Cream Jar	Glass	White			<25%	1	1
1038	West half	Household	Pesticide bottle	Glass	Amber			100%	1	1
1035	West half	Household	Chemical Bottle	Glass	Aqua			25-50%	2	1
1036	West half	Household	Shoe Polish Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
1037	West half	Household	Shoe Polish Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
1038.5	12W & 13W	Household	Sponge	Sponge	Brown			25-50%	1	1
986	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
896	West half	Indeterminate	Finial	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	<25%	1	1
993	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			<25%	1	0
994	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Dark Aqua			<25%	1	1
995	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			<25%	1	1
996	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			<25%	1	1
997	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			25-50%	8	1
1021	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Light Amber			<25%	2	1
1022	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Amber			<25%	1	1
1025	West half	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Green			<25%	1	1

1049	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Glass	Cobalt			50-75%	22	1
1050	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Glass	Cobalt			<25%	2	1
1068	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Stoneware	Buff	Glazed		<25%	1	1
1069	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Redware	Red	Glazed		<25%	1	1
1074	West half	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Glass	Blue			<25%	1	1
1078	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Glass	Cobalt	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	N/A	1	1
1080	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Whiteware	White			<25%	1	1
1081	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Glass	Blue	Press molded		<25%	4	1
1098	West half	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Glass	White			<25%	2	1
1101	West half	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Paint	White			<25%	1	1
1102	West half	Indeterminate	Pinecone	N/A	Brown			100%	1	1
1123	West half	Indeterminate	Strap	Ferrous Metal	N/A			25-50%	2	0
1124	West half	Indeterminate	Tube	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	1
1126	West half	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Coarse earthenware	Red			<25%	1	1
1133	West half	Indeterminate	Lid	Copper-alloy	N/A			>75%	1	1
1135	West half	Indeterminate	Rod	Glass	Colorless			N/A	1	1
1136	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Bone	N/A			100%	1	1
1137	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Bone	N/A			N/A	1	1
1138	West half	Indeterminate	Hinge	Copper-alloy	N/A			50-75%	1	1
1139	West half	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Copper-alloy	N/A			<25%	8	1
1140	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Lead	N/A			N/A	1	1
1141	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Lead	N/A			N/A	1	1
1145	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Lead	N/A			N/A	1	1
1253	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted	Indeterminate	<25%	1	0
1254	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Milk glass	White			<25%	1	1
1280	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Indeterminate	White			100%	1	1
1294	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Copper-alloy	N/A			N/A	1	1
1299	West half	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Rubber	Black			N/A	1	1
914.5	Total	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Whiteware	White			<25%	1	1

984.5	Total	Indeterminate	Handle	Plaster	White			N/A	1	1
1280.5	Total	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Paper mache	Off-white			N/A	6	1
913	West half	Kitchenware	Milk Pan	Yellowware	Yellow			<25%	1	1
914	West half	Kitchenware	Indefinite	Yellowware	Yellow	Slip		<25%	1	1
915	West half	Kitchenware	Baker	Yellowware	Yellow			<25%	1	1
1099	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	1	1
1103	West half	Lighting	Globe Lamp	Glass	Cobalt			50-75%	18	1
1104	West half	Lighting	Hand Lamp	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Floral	25-50%	4	1
1105	West half	Lighting	Hand Lamp	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	>75%	4	1
1106	West half	Lighting	Hand Lamp	Glass	Colorless			>75%	2	1
1108	West half	Lighting	Candlestick	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	1
1127	West half	Lighting	Lamp Shade	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1128	West half	Lighting	Lamp Shade	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1132	West half	Lighting	Candlestick	Copper-alloy	N/A			<25%	1	1
1281	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			50-75%	1	1
1282	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	2	1
1283	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1284	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1285	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	4	1
1286	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Light Aqua			<25%	3	1
1287	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	2	1
1288	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	2	1
1300	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1301	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Light Aqua			<25%	1	1
1307	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Light Aqua			25-50%	2	1
1320	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Pink			<25%	2	1
1321	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1322	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	1	1
1323	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	1	1
1324	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Pink			<25%	1	0
1325	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	0
1326	West half	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	0
962	West half	Medicinal	Pain Killer Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1

964	West half	Medicinal	Pain Killer Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>75%	1	1
959	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>75%	2	1
952	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			25-50%	1	1
961	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			50-75%	2	1
988	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			25-50%	7	1
954	West half	Medicinal	Decongestant bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
957	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			100%	1	1
958	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			100%	1	1
956	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	2	1
960	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
953	West half	Medicinal	Jamaica Ginger Bottle	Glass	Aqua			50-75%	1	1
966	West half	Medicinal	Pill Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			>75%	1	1
967	West half	Medicinal	Pill Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
968	West half	Medicinal	Pill Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
981	West half	Medicinal	Pill Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			>75%	1	1
970	West half	Medicinal	Pill Bottle	Glass	Colorless			100%	1	1
971	West half	Medicinal	Ampule	Glass	Colorless			>75%	1	1
972	West half	Medicinal	Vial	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	1	1
973	West half	Medicinal	Vial	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
979	West half	Medicinal	Vial	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
985	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	4	1
969	West half	Medicinal	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>75%	1	1
987	West half	Medicinal	Sarsaparilla Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			<25%	1	1
955	West half	Medicinal	Balsam Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
951	West half	Medicinal/ Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
963	West half	Medicinal/ Grooming	Bottle	Glass	N/A			100%	1	1
974	West half	Medicinal/ Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			25-50%	2	1

975	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
976	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
978	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			>75%	2	1
980	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Light Cobalt			100%	1	1
991	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			25-50%	13	1
992	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			50-75%	13	1
960	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
990	West half	Medicinal/Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	1
1134	West half	Miscellaneous	Radio antenna insulator	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1289	West half	Music	Harmonica	Copper-alloy	N/A			<25%	1	1
849	West half	Serving	Pitcher	Glass	White	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	>75%	1	1
869	West half	Serving	Pitcher	Semi vitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White	Molded	WI-Indeterminate	25-50%	12	1
874	West half	Serving	Indefinite	Semi vitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
878	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White	Underglaze painted	Sponge- Cut	<25%	1	1
881	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White			25-50%	8	1
882	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	2	1
883	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White			25-50%	2	1
884	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White			50-75%	11	1

851	West half	Serving	Creamer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	1	1
879	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	3	1
894	West half	Serving	Oval Dish	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
899	West half	Serving	Oval Platter	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	6	1
900	West half	Serving	Oval Platter	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	2	1
903	West half	Serving	Teapot	Yellowware	Yellow	Molded and glazed	Rockingham-Naturalistic	<25%	2	1
906	West half	Serving	Spoon	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	3	1
917	West half	Serving	Compote	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	50-75%	6	1
850	West half	Serving	Creamer	Semi vitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	>75%	2	1
893	West half	Serving	Oval Dish	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	1	1
880	West half	Serving	Bowl	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	50-75%	2	1
892	West half	Serving	Oval Dish	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
1056	West half	Serving	Saltcellar	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Floral	<25%	3	1
1057	West half	Serving	Dish Lid	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Indeterminate	<25%	2	1
1058	West half	Serving	Bowl	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	<25%	1	1
1059	West half	Serving	Decanter Stopper	Glass	Colorless	Cut	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	1	1
1079	West half	Serving	Creamer/pitcher	Whiteware	White	Molded and glazed		<25%	4	1
887	West half	Serving	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
1084	West half	Structural	Indeterminate		Gray/brown			25-50%	2	1

1096	West half	Structural	Firebrick	Brick	Buff			<25%	2	1
1097	West half	Structural	Firebrick	Brick	Buff			50-75%	1	1
1107	West half	Structural	Paint	Paint	Red			<25%	5	1
1110	West half	Structural	Can	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	0
1111	West half	Structural	Wood Screw	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1112	West half	Structural	Wood Screw	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1113	West half	Structural	Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1114	West half	Structural	Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1115	West half	Structural	Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1116	West half	Structural	Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1117	West half	Structural	Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1118	West half	Structural	Roofing Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	2	2
1119	West half	Structural	Roofing Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	3	3
1120	West half	Structural	Roofing Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1121	West half	Structural	Cut Tack	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
1122	West half	Structural	Tack	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	2	1
1125	West half	Structural	Nail	Ferrous Metal	N/A			>75%	1	1
1131	West half	Structural	Spicket	Ferrous Metal	N/A			50-75%	1	1
1303	West half	Structural	Dowel	Wood	N/A			100	1	1
1304	West half	Structural	Dowel	Wood	N/A			25-50%	1	1
1305	West half	Structural	Window frame	Wood	N/A			<25%	1	1
824	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	2	1
827	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	7	1
832	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	8	0
833	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	>75%	3	1

835	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	1	1
836	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	2	1
852	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	6	1
858	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	2	1
861	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
862	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Foliage Motif	<25%	1	1
863	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	1	1
853	West half	Tableware	Soup Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	6	1
826	West half	Tableware	Berry Dish	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	3	1
875	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	3	1
911	West half	Tableware	Spoon	Copper-alloy	N/A			>75%	1	1
834	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	2	1
867	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	7	1
888	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
871	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	100%	4	1

891	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
886	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
897	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
898	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
901	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
902	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
907	West half	Tableware	Teaspoon	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
910	West half	Tableware	Teaspoon	Copper-alloy	N/A			>75%	1	1
895	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
831	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
848	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
856	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	3	1
857	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	3	1
860	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
868	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	2	1

877	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	6	1
885	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
890	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
905	West half	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	1	1
876	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
864	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
825	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	8	3
828	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
855	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	4	1
865	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
873	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Indeterminate	>75%	1	1
829	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	2	1
822	West half	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	2	1
830	West half	Tableware	Berry Dish	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	4	1

866	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	100%	3	1
854	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	10	1
836.5	West half	Tableware	Knife	Bone	Brown			50-75%	1	1
872	West half	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware - White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
830.5	Total	Tableware	Berry Dish	Glass	Colorless	Molded		<25%	1	1
922	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
926	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
927	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
928	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
929	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
930	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
931	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
932	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
933	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
934	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
935	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
936	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
937	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
938	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			>75%	1	1
923	West half	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White			<25%	1	1
924	West half	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White			<25%	1	1
925	West half	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White			25-50%	1	1
925.5	West half	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White			<25%	1	1
916	West half	Tobacco/opium	Spittoon	Yellowware	Yellow	Molded and glazed	Rockingham-Geometric	>75%	7	1
919	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Amber			100%	1	1
920	West half	Tobacco/opium	Snuff Bottle	Glass	Olive			50-75%	9	1

921	West half	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White			>75%	1	1
1085	West half	Tool	Crucible	Clay	Buff			100%	1	1
1130	West half	Tool	Paint	Paint	Teal			N/A	2	0
1152	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			>75%	1	1
1153	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		>75%	1	1
1154	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
1155	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		100%	1	1
1156	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		>75%	1	1
1157	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		>75%	1	1
1158	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			25-50%	1	0
1159	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		25-50%	1	1
1160	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			25-50%	1	1
1161	West half	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			25-50%	1	0
1206	West half	Toy	Crib	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		25-50%	1	1
1211	West half	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	1	1
1212	West half	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White	Molded and overglaze painted	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	1	1
1213	West half	Toy	Pitcher	Porcelain	White	Marbled and molded	WI- Ribbed Motif	>75%	1	1
1242	West half	Toy	Saucer	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	>75%	4	1
1243	West half	Toy	Teapot Lid	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted	Painted-Sprig	100%	1	1
1244	West half	Toy	Egg Cup	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
1245	West half	Toy	Egg Cup	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	>75%	2	1
1246	West half	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	3	1
1247	West half	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
1248	West half	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	6	1
1249	West half	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	5	1
1250	West half	Toy	Pitcher	Porcelain	White		Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
1251	West half	Toy	Saucer	Porcelain	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	1	1

1255	West half	Toy	Top	Wood	N/A	Painted		100%	1	1
1256	West half	Toy	Marble	Agate	Black and white			25-50%	1	1
1260	West half	Toy	Marble	Glass	Colorless	Glass Swirl	Onion Skin	100%	1	1
1265	West half	Toy	Marble	Glass	Colorless	Glass Swirl	Onion Skin	100%	1	1
1266	West half	Toy	Marble	Glass	Colorless	Glass Swirl	Onion Skin	50-75%	1	1
1257	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1258	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1259	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1261	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted	Concentric rings	100%	1	1
1262	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1263	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1268	West half	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
1264	West half	Toy	Marble	Clay	Tan			100%	1	1
1267	West half	Toy	Marble	Clay	Light brown			100%	1	1
939	West half	Writing	Umbrella Ink Bottle	Glass	Aqua			25 - 50%	1	1
940	West half	Writing	Umbrella Ink Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>25%	2	0
941	West half	Writing	Umbrella Ink Bottle	Glass	Brown			100%	1	1
942	West half	Writing	Tablet	Slate	Gray			<25%	4	1
943	West half	Writing	Tablet	Slate	Gray			50-75%	16	1
944	West half	Writing	Pencil	Slate	Gray			>75%	1	1
1290	West half	Writing	Type Font	Copper-alloy	N/A			50-75%	1	1

Feature 12 Artifact Catalog

No.	Section	Artifact Class	Artifact Description	Material	Material Color	Decorative Technique	Decoration Description	% Complete	QTY	MNI
2075	Total	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Light brown and gold	Salt glaze		100%	1	1
2076	Total	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Light brown	Salt glaze		<25%	1	1
2077	Total	Beverage	Ginger Beer Bottle	Stoneware	Light brown and gold	Salt glaze		<25%	1	1
2083	Total	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Light olive			50-75%	17	1
2084	Total	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Light olive			<25%	2	1
2085	Total	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Olive			<25%	6	1
2086	Total	Beverage	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Glass	Olive			<25%	6	1
2087	Total	Beverage	Bottle	Glass	Dark Amber			<25%	2	1
2089	Total	Beverage	Bottle	Glass	Dark olive			<25%	2	1
2090	Total	Beverage	Whiskey Bottle	Glass	Amber			25-50%	15	1
2106	Total	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Aqua	Press molded		25-50%	3	1
2115	Total	Beverage	Soda Water Bottle	Glass	Cobalt	Press molded		<25%	3	1
2151	Total	Clothing	Shoe	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	1
2152	Total	Clothing	Shoe	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	1
2153	Total	Clothing	Shoe	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	1
2154	Total	Clothing	Shoe	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	0
2155	Total	Clothing	Textile	Textile	Brown			<25%	2	1
2156	Total	Clothing	Textile	Textile	Brown			<25%	1	1
2158	Total	Clothing	Leather	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
2159	Total	Clothing	Leather	Leather	Brown			<25%	1	0
2160	Total	Clothing	shoe eyelets	Leather	Brown			<25%	7	0
2161	Total	Clothing	shoe eyelets	Textile	Brown			<25%	6	0
2170	Total	Clothing	Button	Bone	N/A			100%	1	1
2171	Total	Clothing	Button	Hard Rubber	Black			>75%	1	1
2172	Total	Clothing	Button	Glass	Black			>75%	1	1
2173	Total	Clothing	Button	Glass	Black	Molded and painted	Glassware-Floral	100%	1	1
2174	Total	Clothing	Button	Copper-alloy	N/A			>75%	1	1
2175	Total	Clothing	Button	Copper-alloy	N/A			>75%	1	1
2176	Total	Clothing	Button	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2177	Total	Clothing	Button	Ferrous Metal	N/A			>75%	2	1
2178	Total	Clothing	Button	Ferrous Metal	N/A			>75%	4	1
2179	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	Black			100%	1	1

2180	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	Black			>75%	1	1
2181	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
2182	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
2183	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			100%	1	1
2184	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			25-50%	1	1
2185	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			50-75%	1	1
2186	Total	Clothing	Button	Prosser	White			25-50%	1	1
2200	Total	Clothing	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	1	0
2042	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	2	1
2043	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	3	1
2044	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	6	1
2045	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Semi vitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
2046	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	3	1
2047	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Ribbed Motif	25-50%	1	1
2048	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Porcelain	White	Molded and painted	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	1	1
2056	Total	Drinking Vessels	Cup	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
2139	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Molded	Glassware-Geometric	<25%	3	1
2140	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Molded	Glassware-Geometric	<25%	4	1
2141	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless	Molded	Glassware-Geometric	<25%	1	1
2144	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless		Glassware-Geometric	<25%	1	1
2145	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	0
2146	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	0
2147	Total	Drinking Vessels	Stemware	Glass	Colorless			<25%	1	0
2148	Total	Drinking Vessels	Small tumbler	Glass	Colorless		Glassware-Geometric	50-75%	2	1

2149	Total	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless		Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	5	1
2150	Total	Drinking Vessels	Tumbler	Glass	Colorless		Glassware-Geometric	<25%	1	1
2032	Total	Firearm	Cartridge	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2033	Total	Firearm	Cartridge	Ferrous Metal	N/A			50-75%	1	1
2100	Total	Food Storage	Mustard Jar	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	9	1
2103	Total	Food Storage	Jar	Asian Porcelain	White	Underglaze painted		<25%	3	1
2108	Total	Food Storage	Worcestershire Bottle	Glass	Aqua			25-50%	6	1
2109	Total	Food Storage	Club Saucer Stopper	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
2114	Total	Food Storage	Spice Bottle	Glass	Aqua			100%	1	1
2162	Total	Furnishing	Mirror	Glass	N/A			<25%	2	1
2163	Total	Furnishing	Metal Frame	Ferrous Metal	N/A			<25%	1	1
2187	Total	Furnishing	Vase	Glass	Colorless	Stain	Glassware-Floral	25-50%	12	1
2067	Total	Grooming	Basin	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	6	1
2070	Total	Grooming	Pitcher	Semivitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	1	1
2072	Total	Grooming	Comb	Hard Rubber	Black			25-50%	2	1
2073	Total	Grooming	Comb	Hard Rubber	Black			25-50%	2	1
2078	Total	Grooming	Basin	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	11	1
2080	Total	Grooming	Apothecary Jar and Lid	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			>75%	2	1
2081	Total	Grooming	Soap Dish	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	1	1
2092	Total	Grooming	Comb	Hard Rubber	Black			N/A	1	1
2192	Total	Household	Blueing Ball	Blue	Blue			>75%	1	1
2064	Total	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Underglaze painted		<25%	1	1

2074	Total	Indeterminate	Flatware	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	1	1
2088	Total	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Yellow			<25%	1	1
2096	Total	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Yellowware	Yellow	Molded and glazed	Rockingham-Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
2097	Total	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Earthenware	Light brown	Glazed	Rockingham-Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
2104	Total	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Porcelain	White	Underglaze painted		<25%	1	1
2105	Total	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Porcelain	White	Underglaze painted		<25%	1	1
2113	Total	Indeterminate	Bottle	Glass	Cobalt			<25%	1	1
2143	Total	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		<25%	1	1
2164	Total	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI-Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
2167	Total	Indeterminate	Can	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	8	1
2168	Total	Indeterminate	Can	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	3	1
2169	Total	Indeterminate	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	1	1
2196	Total	Indeterminate	Hollowware	Milk Glass	White			<25%	2	1
2203	Total	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Ferrous Metal	N/A	Stamped		N/A	14	1
2079	Total	Kitchenware	Hollowware	Yellowware	Yellow	Glazed		<25%	2	1
2095	Total	Kitchenware	Indefinite	Yellowware	Yellow			<25%	1	1
2123	Total	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	4	1
2124	Total	Lighting	Chimney	Glass	Colorless			<25%	2	1
2125	Total	Lighting	Lamp Font	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Floral	25-50%	14	1
2091	Total	Medicinal	Syrup Bottle	Glass	Aqua			>75%	3	1
2098	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Dark Aqua			50-75%	5	1
2107	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			<25%	3	1
2110	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			<25%	1	1
2111	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			<25%	1	1
2112	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Light Aqua			100%	1	1
2116	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			100%	2	1
2117	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle and Stopper	Glass	Colorless			<25%	2	1
2118	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Colorless			25-50%	4	1

2119	Total	Medicinal /Grooming	Bottle	Glass	Aqua			<25%	2	0
2157	Total	Miscellaneous	Leaf	Organic	Black			<25%	1	1
2166	Total	Miscellaneous	Ring	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	2	1
2197	Total	Miscellaneous	Pulley	Wood	Brown			100%	1	1
2051	Total	Serving	Sauce dish	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	100%	3	1
2052	Total	Serving	Sauce dish	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	6	1
2054	Total	Serving	Platter	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
2055	Total	Serving	Oval Platter	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	2	1
2063	Total	Serving	Pitcher	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Transfer print	TP- Flow	<25%	1	1
2065	Total	Serving	Oval Platter	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	5	1
2066	Total	Serving	Oval Platter	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	10	1
2068	Total	Serving	Hollowware	Semivitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White			<25%	4	1
2069	Total	Serving	Pitcher	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	1	1
2071	Total	Serving	Oval Dish	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
2093	Total	Serving	Teapot and Lid	Yellowware	Yellow	Molded and glazed	Rockingham-Naturalistic	<25%	3	2
2094	Total	Serving	Teapot Lid	Yellowware	Yellow	Molded and glazed	Rockingham-Naturalistic	100%	1	1
2099	Total	Serving	Cruet	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	50-75%	5	1
2101	Total	Serving	Creamer	Glass	Colorless	Press molded	Glassware-Geometric	25-50%	3	1
2165	Total	Structural	Hinge	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1

2188	Total	Structural	Handle	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	1	1
2189	Total	Structural	Cut Nail	Copper-alloy	N/A			100%	1	1
2190	Total	Structural	Cut Nail	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2191	Total	Structural	Spike	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2193	Total	Structural	Ring	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2194	Total	Structural	Wire	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2195	Total	Structural	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	1	0
2198	Total	Structural	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal	N/A			N/A	2	0
2199	Total	Structural	Window shade pulley	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2201	Total	Structural	Weight	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2202	Total	Structural	Weight	Ferrous Metal	N/A			100%	1	1
2029	Total	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	50-75%	6	1
2030	Total	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	50-75%	1	1
2031	Total	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			50-75%	1	1
2034	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			50-75%	3	1
2035	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			25-50%	3	1
2036	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			25-50%	4	1
2037	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	3	1
2038	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	<25%	1	1
2039	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	4	1

2040	Total	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	3	1
2041	Total	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	7	1
2049	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	1	1
2050	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	<25%	3	1
2053	Total	Tableware	Sauce dish	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	8	0
2057	Total	Tableware	Saucer	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White		WI- Plain and Rounded	25-50%	1	1
2058	Total	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	1	1
2059	Total	Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White			<25%	1	1
2060	Total	Tableware	Soup Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	<25%	1	1
2061	Total	Tableware	Plate	Whiteware- White Improved Earthenware	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	1	0
2062	Total	Tableware	Flatware	Semi vitreous earthenware- Opaque Porcelain	White	Transfer print	TPC- Indeterminate	<25%	1	1
2102	Total	Tableware	Teaspoon	Copper-alloy	N/A	Incised		>75%	2	1
2024	Total	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White	Molded		50-75%	1	1
2025	Total	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White	Molded		25-50%	1	1
2026	Total	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White	Molded		25-50%	1	1
2027	Total	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White	Molded		<25%	1	1
2028	Total	Tobacco/opium	Pipe	Ball Clay	White			<25%	2	1

2120	Total	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		100%	1	1
2121	Total	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White			100%	1	1
2122	Total	Toy	Sugar Bowl	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		100%	1	1
2126	Total	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted	Painted-Sprig	50-75%	1	1
2127	Total	Toy	Cup	Porcelain	White			25-50%	1	1
2128	Total	Toy	Teapot Lid	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Foliage Motif	<25%	1	1
2129	Total	Toy	Dish	Yellowware	Yellow	Molded and glazed	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	1	1
2130	Total	Toy	Saucer	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	>75%	4	1
2131	Total	Toy	Saucer	Porcelain	White	Molded	WI- Geometric and Paneled/Scalloped	25-50%	1	1
2132	Total	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		100%	1	1
2133	Total	Toy	Marble	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		100%	1	1
2134	Total	Toy	Marble	Glass	Colorless	Glass Swirl		100%	1	1
2135	Total	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			>75%	2	1
2136	Total	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			50-75%	2	1
2137	Total	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
2138	Total	Toy	Doll	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		<25%	3	1
2142	Total	Toy	Pitcher	Porcelain	White	Overglaze painted		25-50%	1	1
3180.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3181.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3182.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3183.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3184.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3185.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3186.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3187.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3188.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3189.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3190.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3191.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
3192.5	Total	Toy	Doll head	Porcelain	White			<25%	1	1
2022	Total	Writing	Tablet	Slate	Gray			N/A	1	1

2023	Total	Writing	Pencil	Slate	Gray			N/A	1	1
2082	Total	Writing	Pencil	Slate	White			100%	1	1

APPENDIX B

Feature Field Forms



PIT/FEATURE EXCAVATION FORM: HISTORIC

Tishman Speyer- 201 Folsom Street

Feature No. 4 Feature Type PRIVY Locus TT4

Coordinates _____ Recorder EP&KF Date 6/21/13

Excavator(s) Tbg IS, K, SL, GT Date started 6/21/13 Date finished 7/12/13

Artifacts collected (list types) ceramics, child's shoe, faunal remains, buttons, copper wire...

Samples collected (list) Soil sample from FH, with level 2 taken

Photographs: Camera No. Digital Frame(s) See level forms

Dimensions: 44" (N/S) x 55" (E/W)

Construction: Masonry (stone) Brick Wood Metal Earthen Other

Shape: Plan Rectangle Walls _____ Base _____

Feature elements (describe) privy walls

Feature elevations Top 2" b2 Bottom 10" b2

Feature Integrity (circle one): Excellent good fair poor indeterminate

Estimated disturbance (circle one): none 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%

Type of Disturbance backhoe fork out top 10 inches

Munsell 10YR3/2 Very dark brown

Soil description Sandy loam mixed with gravel, cobble, charcoal, and iron slag.

Excavation Method

Section(s) of Feature excavated (N/S/E/W) east wall & level 2 Unit Size: _____ x other Privy varied in size in each level measuring 6 inches each

Vertical Control 6" levels Stratigraphic or Arbitrary levels? 15 levels measuring 6 inches each

Screening (circle one): 1/8" 1/4" wet/dry none Strata identified (list) _____

Feature Description/Comments: (Discuss feature, noting diagnostic artifacts recovered and anything unusual or of significance. Briefly speculate on feature function, age, and association with other feature)

- privy exposed @ 9am, cleaned up Historic privy behind ship carpenter's home/workplace

- S side wall shows privy deposit @ 15 inbs, 11:10 am S wall pulled back to expose edge. Privy is 44" N-S, 55" E-W. Elevation 25 inbs.

Artifact recovered include charcoal pots, whiteware plates, cups, saucers and pitchers, numerous glass bottles, buttons, ceramic dolls, fauna, 1 comb, 1 sponge, hair, cloth, shoe pieces, and marbles

Please turn over for sketch map.


PIT/FEATURE EXCAVATION FORM: HISTORIC

Tishman Speyer- 201 Folsom Street

Feature No. 12 Feature Type Trash Pit Location 201 Folsom Street
 Coordinates Center - see trimble Recorder WIL Date 6-24-13
 Excavator(s) WIL, B.W., AK, RF Date started 6-24-13 Date finished 7-12-13
 Artifacts collected (list types) glass, ceramic, faunal bone, leather, metal, button
 Samples collected (list) None
 Photographs: Camera No. 7 Frame(s) 2697-2700, 3169, 3189-341, 3217, 3219-3223
 Dimensions: 145" (E/W) x 70" (N/S)
 Construction: Masonry (stone) Brick Wood Metal Earthen Other wood
 Shape: Plan Rectangular Walls Base
 Feature elements (describe) disturbed organic soil, hist. Debris, some wood/brick around outside
 Feature elevations Top 3 1/2' b Bottom 42" b (level 7) Datum: 3 1/2' above
 Feature Integrity (circle one): excellent good fair poor indeterminate
 Estimated disturbance (circle one): none 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%
 Type of Disturbance backhoe impacted feature, took off top
 Munsell inside privy - 2.5Y 3/2; outside privy 10YR 4/4
 Soil description outside privy is sand, inside privy is a mottled clay w/ sand + organic

Excavation Method

Section(s) of Feature excavated (N/S/E/W) complete / full Unit Size: 37 N/S x 54 E/W
 Vertical Control 6" levels Stratigraphic or Arbitrary levels? Arbitrary
 Screening (circle one): 1/8" 1/4" wet dry none Strata identified (list) _____

Feature Description/Comments: (Discuss feature, noting diagnostic artifacts recovered and anything unusual or of significance. Briefly speculate on feature function, age, and association with other feature)

Square trash pit of organic soil + historic debris. Rectangular feature
(145" E/W, 70" N/S). Some historic debris present outside pit boundaries
but not in as high a concentration as inside pit feature. Seven levels excavated.
Pit boundaries delineated at level 7, called level 7 due to sidewall collapse. Feature 12
yielded personal items including a decomposer brood, milk glass buttons, metal snips and
wood buttons, a comb fragments and a small eye glass lens, pipe boards and
stems & shoe heel. Household items such as ceramics, bottle and lantern glass,
ceps, plates, clear glass tumbler and a fragmented spoon (complete & pieces)
were recovered. Metal spicers, slag material, brackets, and nails were present
throughout excavation. Large metal semi concentric rings/bands appeared in level
4, use/purpose unknown. Small wooden wheel, contents of a child's tea set
crackers and slate board fragments. Faunal included Sperm bones, rodent, fish,
mammal long bones/slat bones and one very large corner tooth

Please turn over for sketch map. ~~at~~ see site photos