ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CENTER STREET SITE (15WA116) AND THE 306 SEVENTH STREET SITE (15WA117) BOLWING GREEN, KENTUCKY (Item No. 3-310.00)

By

M. Jay Stottman and Lori C. Stahlgren

With contributions by

Renee Bonzani, Jonathan Haws, and Susanne L. Witte

Kentucky Archaeological Survey
Jointly Administered By:
The University of Kentucky
The Kentucky Heritage Council
KAS Report No. 110

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CENTER STREET SITE (15WA116) AND THE 306 SEVENTH STREET SITE (15WA117) BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY (ITEM NO. 3-310.00)

KAS REPORT 110

By

M. Jay Stottman and Lori C. Stahlgren

With contributions by

Renee Bonzani, Jonathan Haws, and Susanne L. Witte

Report Prepared For:

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
200 Mero Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
(502) 564-7250

Contact:
Wayna Roach

Report Submitted by:

Kentucky Archaeological Survey
Jointly Administered by:
University of Kentucky
Kentucky Heritage Council
1020A Export Street
Lexington, KY 40506-0024

March 2006

Dr. David Pollack
Principal Investigator

ABSTRACT

From June 1-8 and September 9-10, 2004, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted archaeological investigations at the Center Street (15Wa116) and 306 Seventh Street sites (15Wa117) located in Bowling Green, Kentucky (OSA Permit 2004-23). The focus of these investigations was the archaeological resources associated with five urban houselots that will be impacted by the proposed construction of a bypass extension from KY 185 to the intersection of Seventh and College Streets. The project area was initially developed by wealthy land speculators, such as Dr. J. M. Briggs who built a home and housed many of his slaves at the location of the Center Street site during the 1840s. By the mid- to late 1800s, middle and working class families owned and lived on smaller house lots along Center Street. As Bowling Green grew in early to mid-twentieth centuries, these families were replaced by African-American tenants who resided in shotgun houses and cottages on small house lots. This project has highlighted the transformation of the growth of Bowling Green from a small community to a city with distinct neighborhoods. As Bowling Green and other communities grew, large blocks of land were subdivided and neighborhoods developed. Over time, these neighborhoods were redeveloped as successive generations of buildings and people occupied the landscape. This development and redevelopment left archaeological remains that have helped archaeologists better understand the chronology and history of the Center Street area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As with any project, these investigations could not have been accomplished without the assistance of many individuals. Clarence Bodmer, Chistopher Lankford, Christopher Chandler, Darlene Applegate, and students from Western Kentucky University helped conduct the fieldwork. Susanne Witt processed and analyzed the artifacts. Lori Stahlgren prepared the line drawings and maps. We would like to thank Waynna Roach, Renee Slaughter, Kristen Jaggers, and Amanda Abner of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for their valuable assistance during the project. Also, the project could not have been completed without the assistance of backhoe operator Brian Hendricks. We are grateful to Robin Zeigler of the Bowling Green-Warren County Historic Preservation Board for providing archival information and background research. Thanks to David Pollack for his helpful editorial comments. As always, Ed Winkle and Barbara Gortman handled the administrative details for the project. And finally, we thank the residents of Center Street and Bowling Green who provided information about the history of the area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract ii
Acknowledgements iii
List of Tables vi
List of Figures vii
Introduction 1
Environmental Background 4
Prehistoric Background 4
Historical Background 5
Previous Archaeology 8
Documented Historic Districts and Properties 9
Methodology 12
Materials Recovered 15
Botanical Analysis 33
Faunal Analysis 43
Center Street Site 15Wa116 48
Lot 1: 641 Center Street 54
Lot 2: 637-639 Center Street 84
Lot 3: 627-629 Center Street 116
Lot 4: 625 Center Street 125
306 Seventh Street Site 15Wa117 130
Summary and Conclusions 136
References Cited 143

LIST OF TABLES

1. Artifacts by Functions....16
2. Container Glass by Color....18
3. Attributes of Container Glass....19
4. Curved Glass Vessel Forms by Functions (MNV)....20
5. Nail Types by Lot....24
6. Ceramic Paste and Decoration Types (N=)....25
7. Ceramic Vessels/Object Types (MNV)....28
8. Percentage of Artifacts by Functional Groups....32
9. Carbonized and Desicated Botanical Remains--Light Fraction....34
10. Carbonized and Desicated Botanical Remains--Heavy Fractions....35
11. Density Measures for Botanical Remains from Center Street Site....36
12. Ubiquity of Botanical Remains from Center Street Site....37
13. Carbonized Wood Remains from Center Street Site....38
14. Sample of Faunal Remains from Center Street Site....43
15. Chain of Title Lot 1-641 Center Street....55
16. Trenches on Lot 1....62
17. Lot 1, Features....65
18. Artifact Function and Object by Feature and Strata....67
19. Ceramics Types and Decorations by Feature and Strata....68
20. Mean Artifact Dates for Stratum 5 in Unit 17....78
21. Chain of Title for 637-639 Center Street....85
22. Residents of 637-639 Center Street....86
23. Lot 2, Trenches....88
24. Lot 2, Features....90
25. Artifacts Recovered from Lot 2 Features....92
26. Ceramic Types Recovered from Lot 2 Features....93
27. Artifacts from Lot 2 Strata and Features in Test Units....99
28. Mean Artifact Dating for Stratum 2 on Lot 2....101
29. Ceramics from Strata and Features in Test Units on Lot 2....101
30. Mean Ceramic Date for Stratum 3....103
31. Mean Artifact Dates for Stratum 4....104
32. Mean Artifact Dates for Stratum 5....106
33. Features Associated with Lot 2 Units....106
34. Feature 10 Ceramic and Glass dating....110
35. Chain of Title for 627-629 Center Street....118
36. Residents of 627-629 Center Street....119
37. Lot 3 Trench Excavations....122
38. Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1....123
39. Residents of 625 Center Street....125
40. Trenches on Lot 4....126
41. Artifacts from Feature 26....128
42. Chain of Title for 306 South Seventh Street....131
43. Residents of 306 South Seventh Street....131
44. Artifacts Recovered from Features at 306 South Seventh Street....135

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Topographic Map of Bowling Green, Kentucky 3
2. Taylor's Chapel, A.M.E. Church, 344 South Seventh Street 11
3. Bottle Glass: a. Two-Piece Molded Base, b. Applied Tooled Lip, c. Improved Tooled Lip.....21
4. Kaecher's Persian Balm Advertisement 22
5. Ceramics: a. Edge Decorated Whiteware, b. Transfer Printed Whiteware, c. Handpainted Whiteware, d. Dipt Whiteware.....27
6. Personal Functional Group Artifacts: a. Ceramic Doll Parts, b. Ceramic Marble27
7. Molded Cement Casket Paperweight.....29
8. Handmade Brick with Frog.....30
9. Center Street Site Map.....49
10. 1798 Plat Map of Covington's Addition Showing John Maxey's Six-Acre Property 50
11. Land Acquisitions of J.M. Briggs Near the Project Area 1825-1842, as shown on the 1877 Beers Map 52
12. Properties in the Project Area Sold by Briggs 1844-1845 and the Location of his Residence on the 1877 Beers Map.....53
13. Rear of House at 641 Center Street.....54
14. Lot 1 (641 Center Street) Shown in Red and Lots 2,3 and 4 (625-637 Center Street) Shown in Blue as shown on the 1877 Beers Map.....56
15. Advertisement for Golladay's Raffle in a Nashville newspaper, 1874 58
16. 1877 Beers and Lanagan Map of Bowling Green, Kentucky 60
17. 1871 Birdseye Map of Bowling Green, Kentucky.....61
18. Architectural Drawing of 641 Center Street (by Jessica Palmer).....61
19. Excavations on Lot 1, 641 Center Street 63
20. Profile of Feature 17, Lot 1.....65
21. Feature 17, Lot 1 66
22. 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lot 1 and 2.....69
23. 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lot 1 and 2.....70
24. 1914 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lot 1 and 2.....70
25. Feature 18, Lot 1 72
.....
26. Feature 22, Brick Walkway, Lot 1.....74
27. Profile of Trench 19, Lot 1 75
28. Feature 23 and 24, Lot 1 77
29. Lot 2, 637-639 Center Street.....84
30. 1948 Sanborn Insurance Map 87
31. Excavations on Lot 2 89
32. Profile of Feature 3 (Privy), Lot 2 91
33. Feature 3 (Privy), Lot 2.....91
34. Profile of Feature 4, Lot 2.....94
35. Units Excavated on Lot 2.....97
36. East Wall Profile of Unit 4 and 5, Lot 2 98
37. Planview of Feature 10 (Robber's Trench).....108

38. Feature 10 (Robber's Trench), Lot 2 109
39. Artifacts Recovered from Feature 10 (Robber's Trench), Lot 2: a, improved tooled two-piece molded bottle; b, transfer printed whiteware; c, undecorated whiteware; d, bone button.....109
40. 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map 112
41. Lot 3 116
42. Wood Frame Dwelling in Rear of Lot 3 116
43. 1948 Sanborn Insurance Map 120
44. Trenches on Lot 3 121
.....
45. Trenches on Lot 4 127
46. 306 South Seventh Street, Looking East.....130
47. 1877 Beers and Lanagan Map Showing 306 South Seventh Street.....132
48. Excavations at 306 South Seventh Street.....134

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted archaeological investigations at the Center Street site (15Wa116) and 306 South Seventh Street site (15Wa117) located in Bowling Green, Kentucky (OSA Permit 2004-23) (Figure 1). The purpose of the investigations was to assess the archaeological resources associated with five urban houselots that will be impacted by the proposed construction of a bypass extension from KY 185 to the intersection of Seventh and College Streets (Item No. 3-310.00) and to recover information that will contribute to a better understanding of the development and history of Bowling Green.

The archaeological investigations were conducted from June 1-8 and September 9-10, 2004. Fieldwork was conducted M. Jay Stottman, Lori C. Stahlgren, Clarence Bodmer, Christopher Chandler, Christopher Lankford, Dr. Darlene Applegate, and students from Western Kentucky University. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis was conducted by Susanne Witte. Archival research was conducted by Lori C. Stahlgren and M. Jay Stottman.

The Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites were identified during a Phase I archaeological survey conducted by ASC Group Inc. (Striker 2004). The Center Street site consists of 2.32 ha and includes all or portions of four historic houselots. The 306 South Seventh Street site consists of a single historic houselot that encompassed .02 ha. During the course of this study 23 backhoe trenches and 17 test units were excavated these two sites, with most of the work being conducted at the Center Street site. This work resulted in the identification of 26 features and the recovery of 6,373 artifacts. Among the features that documented were privies, trash pits, postholes, a robber's trench, a brick foundation, walkways, and cellars. Extensive nineteenth century and twentieth century middens also were identified and sampled. The artifacts recovered consisted primarily of domestic objects common to urban houselots. Most were assigned to the kitchen and architecture groups, such as glass containers, ceramic dishes, nails, and window glass or were faunal remains. The artifacts range in date from the early nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries, with most dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Analysis and interpretation of the archaeological data collected during the course of this project has contributed to a better understanding of the history of each houselot and the growth and expansion of nineteenth century urban neighborhoods. As Bowling Green grew what had been the open agricultural land of wealthy landowners and speculators was transformed into densely populated working class and poor African-American urban neighborhood.

Archival information and the archaeological assemblage have documented changes along Center Street since the early 1800s. The area represents one of the first expansions of Bowling Green, which enacted a process of urbanization that would last through the nineteenth century and culminated in the creation of a neighborhood. Land was initially

divided into large lots on which some residences and small farms were developed. Some of these properties were organized like farmsteads or plantations with clusters of outbuildings and slave houses. By the late nineteenth century, smaller residential houselots were developed and sold working class wage earners, which gave way to African-American renters in the 1900s. Overtime, buildings, such as houses and outbuildings were constructed, modified, and demolished in the Center Street area. Materials from some of these buildings were salvaged and reused in other buildings and landscape features. Thus, the Center Street area has experienced a process of development since the early 1800s. Although this development can be destructive to archaeological deposits, they have created deposits that have provided a better understanding of the urbanization and development process that is a part of the chronology and history of a neighborhood. The excavations at the Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites have demonstrated that urban areas within Bowling Green have the potential to contain important archaeological resources that can contribute to a better understanding of the city's history and culture.

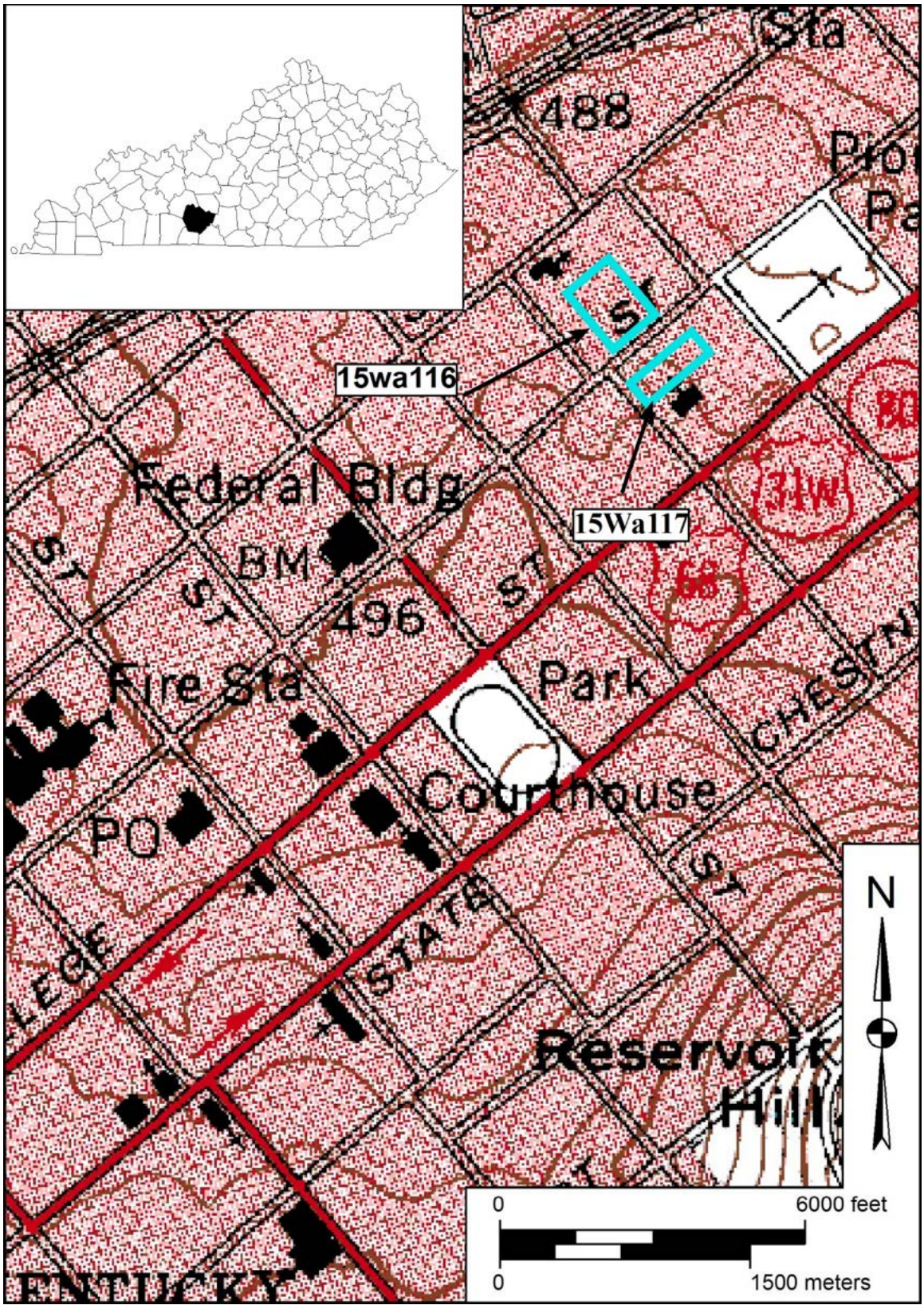


Figure 1. Topographic Map of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located in the Mississippi Plateau physiographic region of west-central Kentucky. The Barren River is located to the north of the project area and is the closest permanent waterway. The Barren River lies in the Green River drainage.

The soils in the project area are of the Pembrook-Urban Land series. The soils are characterized by deep, well-drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess underlain by residuum of limestone and old alluvium (Barton 1981:63). Pembroke-Urban land soils are generally located in broad uplands and are high in natural fertility while permeability is moderate making it well suited for most urban uses (Barton 1981:30).

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Human occupation of the south-central Kentucky extends almost 12,000 years. This expansive time periods has been divided into four cultural periods by archaeologists. These cultural periods are based on material culture remains and reconstructed lifeways.

Paleoindian Period (pre 12,000 B.C. - 8,000 B.C.)

The earliest people in Kentucky appeared with the retreat of the Pleistocene glaciers. During the Paleoindian period, Native Americans are believed to have lived in small, nomadic bands and to have subsisted as hunter-gatherers. Paleoindians used fluted projectile points (Clovis or Clovis-like) to hunt mammoths and other now-extinct big-game species. Little is know about the Paleoindian period in Kentucky as few sites have been intensively investigated (Tankersley 1990).

Archaic Period (8,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.)

As the Pleistocene glaciers retreated, seasonal temperatures grew warmer and much of the Pleistocene mega fauna became extinct. It is during this period that many of the modern species of fauna appear in Kentucky. During the Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 BC), people continued to live as hunter-gatherers. These groups hunted on whitetail deer and small mammals, and gathered nuts and other plant foods in the spreading deciduous forests (Jefferies 1990).

By the Middle Archaic (6,000–3,000 B.C.) increasing regionalization is reflected in increased variation of projectile point styles, as well as in a change towards less subsistence related mobility and corresponding changes in settlement patterns. A number of specialized tools (pitted anvils, grinding stones, and pestles) suggest the exploitation of previously unused resources and new processing techniques (Jefferies 1996:48).

Archaeological evidence of deep midden deposits suggests that some sites were occupied for long periods of time (Jefferies 1990:151).

The Late Archaic (3,000-1,000 B.C.) saw a continuation of Middle Archaic trends with some important changes. In some portions of Kentucky, there is a marked increase in the size of sites, suggesting a population increase and more permanent settlements (Jefferies 1990). There also may have been an increase in social complexity with the interment of exotic graves goods with some individuals (Jefferies 1990:74).

Woodland Period (1,000 B.C. – A.D. 900)

Ceramic vessels, which mark the beginning of the Woodland period, first appeared in Kentucky around 1000 B.C. (Railey 1990:249). The appearance of ceramics may be linked to Late Archaic shifts in subsistence procurement and settlement patterns, blurring the line between the two periods. Toward the end of the Early Woodland (1000 BC – 200 BC), maize or corn probably made its first appearance in the area based on data from Tennessee (Chapman and Crites 1987).

Perhaps the most recognizable development in the Woodland period was the construction of elaborate mortuary mounds. The Adena tradition, which began late in the Early Woodland, persisted into the Middle Woodland (200 B.C. – A.D. 500). During the Middle Woodland, Adena is contemporary with Hopewell. The Adena and Hopewell traditions in the Ohio Valley are represented by some of the most spectacular sites in the region. Both Adena and Hopewellian groups were involved in long-range trade and ceremonial interaction spheres (Railey 1996:88). The Late Woodland period (A.D. 500-1000) is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which is represented archaeologically by small triangular shaped points (Railey 1990:257). The Late Woodland period also witnessed a greater reliance on maize.

Late Prehistoric/Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000 – 1750)

The transition between the Late Woodland and the Late Prehistoric period or the Mississippi period is not well-defined. Around 1,000 A.D. Native American life throughout the eastern United States changed dramatically. People settled into large permanent communities and greatly increased their reliance on cultivated species; including maize, and squash (Lewis 1996). One settlement type of the Mississippian farmers was planned towns with centrally located plazas flanked by buildings set on platform mounds. These towns were the social, political and religious centers of Mississippian society (Lewis 1996).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bowling Green is the county seat of Warren County. Warren County, the twenty-fourth Kentucky county in order of formation, was created from Logan County in 1796 and borders Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, and Simpson counties. Warren County was named in honor of General Joseph Warren, who dispatched William Dawes and Paul

Revere on their famed midnight ride to warn the countryside of the British approach (Bryant 1992: 933).

The first pioneers in the area were Long Hunters who arrived in the 1770s. More permanent settlers soon followed. George and Robert Moore were among the first landowners. The Moores arrived in 1794 and eventually donated the land on which the town of Bowling Green was built (Bryant 1992:106). The name Bowling Green (also spelled Bolin Green and Bowlingreen in earlier records) may have honored Bowling Green, Virginia. "Some local historians maintain that the name referred to Robert Moore's "ball alley" near his home, where early residents played a game called bowling on the green" (Bryant 192:106).

In 1810, 154 residents lived in Bowling Green and the town boasted a few stores, a brick tavern, a courthouse, and jail near the town square. In the 1820s a stagecoach line connected Bowling Green to Louisville, Nashville, and Hopkinsville (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1989:1). Although Bowling Green depended upon the Barren River for transportation and commerce from its inception, it was not until volunteers cleared the snags from the river in 1828 that a steamboat was able to dock at Bowling Green. A few years later, a series of locks and dams were approved and river traffic continued to increase. A portage railroad was constructed from downtown Bowling Green to the wharf on the Barren River. In the late 1850s, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad built tracks through Bowling Green, providing even more economical transportation of both people and goods, and adding to the prosperity of the town (Baird and Crow-Carraco 1989:2).

As tensions grew in 1860 between the North and South, most of Bowling Green's residents opposed secession. Even so, slavery was important to the economy of the area. In the early nineteenth century slave holdings increased and in 1830 a total of 330 blacks lived among 491 whites in Bowling Green (Lucas 1992: xxi). By 1860 enslaved African Americans made up 32 percent of the population of Warren County. Nearby counties, such as Logan County (35.4 percent), also had comparable percentages of enslaved African Americans. Just to the west of Warren County, many areas had even larger enslaved populations: Todd (42.3 percent), Christian (46.3 percent) and Trigg (31.6 percent) (Lucas 1992:xx).

Kentucky's refusal to choose sides during the early part of the Civil War helped keep the area calm for a while but Bowling Green was an important town on the roads between Kentucky and Tennessee. By September 1861, the first regiment of Confederates arrived in Bowling Green. Eventually, about 20,000 southern troops camped near Bowling Green (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1989:2). For a number of months the Confederate army controlled all the land around Bowling Green, creating defenses and fortifications. The troops believed that their defenses would withstand any attack and called Bowling Green the "Gibraltar of the West" (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1989:2).

Late in 1861, Bowling Green was declared the Confederate capital of Kentucky. George W. Johnson was elected Confederate governor and Confederate Kentucky was admitted to the Confederate States of America in December 1861 (Milliken 1992:222).

Even though the Confederate forces in Bowling Green were strong early in the conflict, the city only served as the seat of the Confederate government of Kentucky for less than three months. By February 1862, Union forces had taken control of two Confederate strongholds in the area, Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. The Confederate forces in Bowling Green evacuated without a fight. But before they left, they destroyed bridges, railroads and many buildings (Bryant 1992:106).

Union troops occupied Bowling Green for a brief period but by the spring of 1862 most of the troops had moved south. Throughout the war, Union armies passed through the area but only a few hundred troops remained to maintain the area. The presence of soldiers on both sides drained the town and countryside of resources, destroyed property and increased the strain of a divided population (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1989:3).

Bowling Green began a slow recovery from the Civil War, hampered by Federally enforced martial law and the efforts of the Freedman's Bureau to help blacks, which stirred up racial tensions (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1992:3). The town also was in bad physical shape, as many buildings had been destroyed either by design or accident. Many of the historic structures standing today were constructed between 1870 and 1890. In 1868, a new courthouse and the first water works were completed. By 1889 mule drawn streetcars were in operation and electric powered cars replaced them by 1895 (Bryant 1992:106).

One of the most successful businesses in Bowling Green was the dressmaking business of Carrie Burnam Taylor. Taylor, a Bowling Green native, began a small dressmaking business in her home in the mid-1870s. Eventually her company employed over 300 women and her mail order business reportedly had 24,000 customers (Crowe-Carraco 1992:869). Taylor made annual buying trips to New York and Europe, and in 1921 decided to stay in Europe for another fashion show and missed her passage on the *Titanic* (Crowe-Carraco 1992:869). Taylor is buried in the Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green.

Immediately after the Civil War, the train depot was rebuilt and train commerce and travel increased. Many employees of the L & N railroad lived in close proximity to the railroad. One of the commodities shipped on railcars was strawberries. Warren County was once dubbed the "Strawberry Capital of the World" (Jeffery and Dowell 2001:9). In the 1920s as many as 30 railroad cars filled with strawberries left Bowling Green daily (Jeffery and Dowell 2001:9).

Warren County and Bowling Green were well known for the stone quarries that produced some of the finest building stone in the country. The Kentucky governor's mansion is constructed of Bowling Green limestone. The limestone has a high oil content that allows it to be easily cut and as it ages, it bleaches white. Bowling Green limestone can be found in many of the buildings on Western Kentucky University's campus, the Pennsylvania State Library, St. Thomas Church in New York, the Sacred Heart Church in Washington, D.C., and the First Christian Church in Louisville. Many quarry operations failed during the Depression of the early twentieth century.

In 1884, the Southern Normal School was founded and eventually became Western Kentucky University, currently a leading economic force in the community. Also in the 1880s Bowling Green instituted a public education system. One school was located at College and State Streets for white children. A slightly smaller structure located at Second and State was for the African American children (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1992:4).

In the early twentieth century, the arrival of the automobile encouraged the growth of hotels, restaurants, and other businesses, especially along U.S. 31W, the major north-south highway. Oil was also discovered in the area in the 1920s and many came to the area to capitalize on this potential new source of income (Baird and Crowe-Carraco 1989:5). During this time there was also a push for the passage of temperance laws. Today Bowling Green has legalized the sale of alcohol while it is prohibited in the rest of Warren County.

After World War II, the Bowling Green area saw a push for more industry, which continues today. Union Underwear located in Bowling Green in the early 1940s, providing hundreds of jobs. More recently, General Motors constructed the Corvette assembly plant on the northwest side of the city.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Prior to this project only a few archaeological investigations of historic archaeological sites had been conducted in or near the project area, and consisted of limited archaeological surveys. Of most importance to this project was Striker's (2004) 2003 Phase I survey of the proposed bypass extension from KY 185 to the intersection of Seventh and College Streets. During the course of his investigation the two historic archaeological sites that are focus of this were identified (15Wa116 and 15Wa117). Site 15Wa116 consisted of one block of an urban neighborhood that includes 22 extant structures. Site 15Wa117 was a vacant urban houselot. At both sites, Striker documented late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts. Both sites were determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register for Historic Places.

In 1982, Janzen (1982) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed borrow pit in the Baker Hill area. Baker Hill is the former location of the Baker residence, a National Register of Historic Places listed property. The residence was completely destroyed by fire in 1982. Baker Hill also was the site of several Civil War artillery stations, which had been destroyed before Janzen's archaeological investigations. Pedestrian survey and mechanical scraping revealed no intact deposits from either the Baker residences or the artillery stations (Janzen 1982).

In early 2004, Applegate (2004) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed health care center in Bowling Green. Her study was located at 615 Seventh Street on a vacant urban lot, approximately ___ km from the project area. One archaeological site (15Wa120) was discovered. Among the recovered artifacts were ceramics, nails, window glass, and container glass Examination of Sanborn Insurance maps revealed that

four historic residences and their associated outbuildings stood within the project area between 1860 and 1980. The documentary and material records indicate that the site is most likely the historic residence of James C. and Ann McNeal. The site was determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and no further work was recommended (Applegate 2004).

Also in 2004, AMEC conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for two proposed water line corridors in Warren County (Prybylski 2005). One archaeological site (15Wa140), an historic structural ruin that measured approximately 14 x 14 m was identified. The site consisted of a low stone wall mortared with Portland cement, a drip line and a rectangular structural footprint. The site was determined not to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to the previously described projects, a review of the archaeological site files maintained by the University of Kentucky, Office of State Archaeology indicated there are seven prehistoric archaeological sites located within a 2 km radius of the project area. Three (15Wa15, 15Wa29, and 15Wa302) of these sites are prehistoric. Sites 15Wa15 and 15Wa302 date to the Late Archaic-Early Woodland subperiod, and Site 15Wa29 dates to the Archaic period (Keeling 1968; Schock 1969a, 1969b). Since site forms were not available for sites 15Wa327, 15Wa942, 15Wa945 and 15Wa961 their temporal affiliation could not be determined.

DOCUMENTED HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND PROPERTIES

A review of the National Register of Historic Places indicates that there are seven National Register historic districts as well as a number of individually listed historic properties recorded within two km of the project area. The National Register historic districts include, the College Hill Historic District, the Downtown Commercial Historic District, the Magnolia Street Historic District, the St. Joseph's Historic District, the Upper East Main Historic District, the Western Kentucky University Thematic District, and the Shake Rag Historic District. The St. Joseph's Historic District and the Shake Rag Historic District are the most closely related districts to the project area.

The St. Joseph's Historic District is located on the west side of the railroad tracks along Main Street. The district is listed on the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the immigrant movement in Bowling Green and under Criterion C for the examples of architecture represented. The district consists of late nineteenth and early twentieth century workers' housing and is closely linked with Bowling Green's first industrial area. Smaller and cheaper frame housing became available around St. Joseph's Catholic Church around the 1880s. This housing was utilized by railroad workers, many of whom were immigrants. The St. Joseph neighborhood also had a number of other industries, including a rock quarry, a stone finishing shop, a flour mill, a woolen mill, a planning mill, an axe-handle and furniture factory, and a number of warehouses (Jeffery and Dowell 2001:13). The St. Joseph Church served a large number of Catholic immigrants, many of whom were Irish immigrants employed by the L & N Railroad. The congregation at St. Joseph began in 1858 and the following year a frame church was

constructed. Soon the congregation outgrew the frame construction and a new church was constructed based on the cathedral at Cologne, Germany.

The Shake Rag Historic District is located along State Street and is significant for its association with the African American population of Bowling Green. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and it is the only remaining intact African American district in Bowling Green. Extant buildings within this district chronicle the emergence of the Bowling Green's African American working and middle class. The Shake Rag Historic District contains single and multiple family dwellings, small businesses, the State Street Baptist Church, and Lee Square, which is still used as a public space for recreational and municipal activities (Johnston et al. 1999:17). Most of the dwellings are characterized by low construction costs, small scale and borrowed elements of the Arts and Crafts movement (Johnston et al. 1999:3). Other buildings within the district, include the State Street Gymnasium and the Bowling Green Academy and Girl's Dormitory. The State Street Gymnasium is located on the former site of the State Street School, which was the first African American school in Bowling Green. Also related to African American education was the Bowling Green Academy and Girl's Dormitory located adjacent to Lee Square.

The origin of the name of the district, Shake Rag, continues to be debated. One theory is that the name comes from the women who took in washing in the area and would shake out the sheets when putting them on the line to dry. Another theory is that the term comes from a reference to partying or "shaking your rag." Here "rag" is used in reference to "ragtime" music. The area was known for its nightclubs, gambling establishments, performers, and even family entertainment establishments, such as tea rooms and restaurants (Robin Ziegler, personal communication 2005).

There are a number of resources close to the project area, which are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Among them are the W.H. Blakey House (1162 College Street), W.H. Everhardt House (1223 College Street), First Colored Baptist Church (340 State Street), the Hall House (104 West Main Street), the Hines House (1103 Adams Street), Elouise B. Houchens Center for Women (1115 Adams Street), L & N Railroad Station (Kentucky Street), Maria Moore House (801 State Street), Newton-Kemp House (804 Chestnut Street), Underwood-Jones House (506 State Street), and the Warren County Courthouse (429 E. Tenth Street).

More than 500 other architectural resources have been inventoried in Bowling Green and many of these resources are located within a 2 km radius of the project area. Of these, three are located within or very close to the project area. These properties, include the Taylor's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (314 Seventh Street), the Coca-Cola Bottling Works (602 Kentucky Street), and a filling station (701 College Street).

Taylor's Chapel A.M.E Church, 314 Seventh Street, is a two-story, rectangular brick building that has some elements of Gothic revival style (Figure 2). The history of this church begins around 1867 when Rev. Bartlett Taylor began conducting services at local homes. The congregation purchased the site in 1871 and the building was constructed

the following year (Trafton 1998). The congregation continued to grow and by the 1920s the building was inadequate and in need of repair. In 1929, the stained glass windows and the doors were replaced, and the original double curving staircases were removed. The church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as a part of a multiple resource area nomination. At that time the nomination was rejected and reviewers stated that the nomination "did not present a significant case for the church's historical significance" (Trafton 1998). A draft of an individual nomination was prepared by a Western Kentucky University student but has not been submitted to the Kentucky Heritage Council.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Works is a brick industrial/commercial building within the boundaries of the Center Street site. The building first appears on Sanborn Insurance maps in 1932 and is still standing today. The building has been heavily modified since its construction and this has diminished the integrity of the building's design and workmanship. Terpstra and Goodman's (2004) architecture survey of the Bowling Green Bypass Extension project, determined that the building is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The building will be demolished as part of this project.

Figure 2. Taylor's Chapel A.M.E. Church, 314 South Seventh Street.

In 1997, Janet L. Johnston conducted a survey to identify architectural resources that were associated historically with U.S. 31W in Warren County. Filling stations, lodging facilities, and restaurants were the focus of the project (Terpstra and Goodman 2004:15). The filling station located at 701 College Street was included in the Johnston survey and was one of the properties nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination was part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic Resources Along U.S. 31W in Warren County 1920-1965 that was prepared but not submitted for listing.

METHODOLOGY

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

The Center Street site (15Wa116) and the 306 South Seventh Street Site (15Wa117) were investigated with backhoe trenches and test units. The trenches averaged 1.7 m wide and varied in length from 5 to 40 m. They were placed strategically on the lots to examine as much of the property as possible and were excavated to subsoil. A representative sample of artifacts was collected from the backdirt of each trench. A total of 25 trenches was excavated during the project. A representative sample of artifacts was collected from the backdirt of excavated trenches. These samples were random and were focused on diagnostic artifacts, such as glass containers, ceramics, and nails. However, most artifacts found during the trenching were not collected. In some cases, individual strata identified in the trenches were sampled by excavating a portion of a stratum from the trench wall and collecting a representative sample of artifacts, which was focused on diagnostic artifacts.

At the Center Street site, 17 test units, which measured 1 x 1 m and 1 x 1.7 m in size, were excavated to sample intact deposits identified in the trenches. Each test unit was hand excavated according to stratigraphic layers. Soil removed from each unit was passed through 6.35 mm and notes were recorded for each excavated strata. All features were hand excavated by natural stratigraphic layers and soil was screened through 6.35 mesh. Flotation samples were recovered from select strata and features.

All artifacts recovered during the course of the field investigations were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. All artifacts, field and laboratory records, and photographs are curated at the University of Kentucky's William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology in Lexington, Kentucky.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

The laboratory methods used to analyze the recovered historic artifacts are described in this section. Methods used to analyze the faunal and botanical remains are presented in subsequent chapters.

Functional Groups

The classification of artifacts into functional groups has been common practice of historic archaeologists for over 20 years (Ball 1984; South 1977). This method assigns artifacts to groups based on the historically derived function of the artifact. For example, objects associated with kitchen activities, like food service or preparation, are assigned to the kitchen group and items related to architecture are assigned to the architecture group. The number of groups in the classification scheme can range from seven to 16 depending on the type of site and the individual researcher. Percentages are then calculated for each group to characterize the function of a particular deposit or feature.

Artifacts recovered during this project were assigned to the architecture, arms, clothing, craft, fuel, furniture, hardware, kitchen, miscellaneous, organic, personal, transportation, and unidentified function. Construction materials, such as nails, floor tiles, and window glass were assigned to the architecture group. The arms group, includes gun parts, shell casings, and shot. The clothing group consists of items, such as buttons, clasps, pins, and shoe parts. Artifacts used in performing various activities, such as tools, pins, flowerpots, and pencils, comprise the craft group. The fuel group consists of coal, cinder, slag, and charcoal. The furniture group consists of lamp, furniture, upholstery, plate glass, mirrors, and furniture hardware. Comprised mostly of metal objects, the hardware group, includes bolts, nuts, wire, fencing, bands, braces, locks, latches, pintles, hinges, chains, and tacks. All material types—ceramics, container glass, metal, and synthetics—used in food preparation and storage were assigned to the kitchen group. The organic group includes animal bone and teeth, as well as shells. Items that usually belong to just one person were assigned to the personal group. This includes smoking pipes, grooming items, watch parts, marbles, games, toys, coins, jewelry, and pocket knives. The transportation group is comprised of horseshoes, horseshoe nails, horse tack, wagons, autos and auto parts, and things associated with railroads and shipping. Artifacts that could not be assigned to one of the previously mentioned functional groups were assigned to the miscellaneous group. All unidentified materials were assigned to the unidentified group.

Dating Methods

The presence of diagnostic (datable) artifacts can be used to assign a temporal range to a stratigraphic layer or feature. For some artifacts, a manufacture date range can be established by using historic documents. This range for diagnostic artifacts was used to establish general dates for specific deposits. In some cases a *terminus post quem* date (T.P.Q.) was used (Noel Hume 1969a). The T.P.Q. is derived from the most recent beginning date of a group of artifacts, which indicates a time after which a deposit could have been formed.

Mean artifact dating was used to establish an average age of the artifact assemblages. Ceramics, glass bottle attributes, and other artifact types with manufacturing date ranges were used to calculate mean dates. The mean dates are calculated by multiplying the median manufacture date (d_1) by the number of objects (f_1); adding these products together; and dividing that sum by the total number of objects (f_1) (South 1978):

Mean Artifact Date $\dfrac{3(d_1 f_1)}{3 f_1}$

It should be noted that temporally, diagnostic glass artifacts are more likely to accurately reflect the deposition date of a group of artifacts than ceramic vessels. This is due to the fact that ceramic objects tend to be curated for a longer period of time than glass artifacts. It has been suggested that ceramics are typically curated for an average of 20 years or longer (South 1977). On the other hand, glass artifacts, such as bottles, are more

likely to quickly enter the archaeological record, because their use is over when the bottles are emptied.

Vessel Calculation

In addition to raw artifact counts, attempts were made to determine the minimum number of vessels (MNV) or objects represented by ceramic sherds and glass fragments. In most cases individual vessels were entirely or partially reconstructed with cross-mended artifacts within each context and then sorted by form and decoration. No minimum number of vessels was determined by cross mending between contexts. Also, individual objects exhibiting a unique decoration were counted as one vessel. In this report, the MNV count is denoted inside of parenthesis next to the object counts. MNV counts were only calculated for ceramic and glass vessels.

MATERIALS RECOVERED

By

Susanne L. Witte

A total of 6,373 historic artifacts, including objects manufactured from glass, metal, ceramics, and other materials (e.g., synthetics), was recovered from archaeological excavations at the Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites (Table 1). The following section describes the historic materials recovered by material type.

GLASS

Most of the historic artifacts recovered from these sites consisted of glass (n=2,136), both curved (n=1,599) and flat (n=537) fragments (Table 1). Curved container glass was classified by color, vessel type, method of manufacture, and type of decoration. Flat glass was classified by form, color, and thickness.

The container glass consisted of a wide variety of colors, including amethyst, blue, blue milk glass, blue tint, bright green, brown, clear, cobalt, emerald green, frosted, gray tinted, green, green milk glass, green tint, olive, polychrome, red and white milk glass (Table 2). The polychrome container consists of a mixture of both brown and blue colored glass. Glass containers were primarily black or dark green up until the 1860s. In the later half of the nineteenth century, lighter colors were manufactured for food bottles to make for easier viewing of contents (Kendrick 1966:47). By 1880 clear glass containers became more common. Amethyst glass dates from approximately the last quarter of the nineteenth century to World War I (Jones and Sullivan 1989:13). The amethyst color recovered comes from manganese used to overcome the yellow or light green tint of iron oxide in glass; however, glass with manganese turns purplish after extended exposure to the ultraviolet rays of the sun. The end of amethyst glass is associated with the change to selenium, which was used in the production of early machine made bottles and is still used today. In the late nineteenth century and continuing to the present, bottle glass also was manufactured in other colors, such as cobalt blue, milk glass white, and clear (Fike 1987:13). The majority of glass recovered from the project area was clear or light colored.

Table 1. Artifacts by Function.

Functional Group	Center St. Site				306 South Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Architecture					
Brick	3	27	2		1
Cement		6			
Drain Pipe, Ceramic		1			1
Nails	52	638	13		3
Plaster		19			2
Roofing	6				
Tile	1	3			
Window Glass	26	495	3		8
Arms					
Bullet/Shot		1			
Shell Casing		3			
Clothing					
Buckle/Clasp		2			
Button	6	60	1	1	
Cuff Link		1			
Grommet		1			
Shoe Parts		9			
Craft					
Writing Board		2	1		
Writing Utensil		2	1		
Furniture					
Hardware		2			
Lamp /Lighting	22	117	1		
Mirror		4			
Stained Glass		1			
Hardware					
Chisel		1			
Electrical				1	
File		1			
Handle		2			
Hinge		2			
Hook		1			
Rivet		4			
Spike		1			
Spring				1	
Staple		1			
Strap	4	20	2		
Wire, Fencing					1
Kitchen					
Bottle Cork	1				
Bottle Opener		1			
Can		3	1		
Ceramic	64	1,581	30	24	19

Table 1. Continued.

Functional Group	Center St. Site				306 South Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Container Glass	66	1,266	31	52	23
Handle		5			
Metal Lid		3			2
Synthetic		2		1	
Miscellaneous					
Carbon Rod		5			
Wood Sample		15			
Organic					
Bone	147	1,213	6	3	6
Egg Shell	11	55			
Shell	1	5	4	1	
Personal					
Doll Parts	3	12	2	1	
Identification Cards					2
Marble		2			
Pearl Bead		1			
Smoking Utensils		4			
Toy		2			
Prehistoric					
Chert		2			
Transportation					
Head Light Cover					1
Horseshoe		2			
Unidentified					
Brick Paper Weight	1				
Cement					
Ceramic		2			
Flat Iron	1	33	10		
Misc. Metal	5	32	1	1	
Misc. Synthetic	2	6	1	4	
Wood disc	1				
Unidentified		1		1	
Total	**423**	**5,680**	**110**	**91**	**69**

Table 2. Container Glass by Color.

Color	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Amethyst	2	44	10		1
Blue			2		
Blue Tint	26	217	1	2	2
Bright Green		4			
Brown	4	59	2	5	
Clear	23	729	10	34	15
Cobalt		15		1	
Emerald Green		8			
Frosted		2			
Gray Tinted				1	
Green		6			
Green Tint	2	77		1	2
Milk Glass Blue		1			
Milk Glass Green				1	
Milk Glass White	2	55	4	6	3
Olive	6	47	2	1	
Polychrome		1			
Red	1				
Unidentified		1			
Total	**66**	**1,266**	**31**	**52**	**23**

A low frequency of mostly twentieth-century decoration was observed on the container glass. Embossing, painted label and pattern molding were identified on bottles from both sites and most lots (Table 3). These have a long period of manufacture beginning in the mid-nineteenth century and are still in use today (Jones and Sullivan 1989:56; Kendrick 1966:71). The painted label is purely twentieth century beginning in 1935 (Paul and Parmalee 1973:57).

Several vessel types were identified from the container glass fragments. Vessel forms consist of various bottles (MNV=251), a bowl (MNV=1), buttons (MNV=9), cups (MNV=16), dishes (MNV=3), a head light cover (MNV=1), various jars (MNV=12), jug (MNV=1), lamp globes (MNV=36), a lid (MNV=1), lid liners (MNV=16), a marble (MNV=1), plate (MNV=1), saucer (MNV=1), stemware (MNV=2), tumblers (MNV=13), a vial (MNV=1), and unidentified forms (MNV=268) (Table 4). Bottles were identified by their bases, seams, thickness, and/or curvature. Jars, first produced in the mid-nineteenth century (Baugher-Perlin 1982:271), were identified by color and threaded rims. Lighting fixtures, such as lamp globes, were recovered from the sites. The lamp globe glass likely represents kerosene lamps, used after the Civil War (O'Malley et al. 1999). Lid liners, made with white milk glass, were invented in 1869 to protect the food in a glass jar from the metal cap (Toulouse 1969:350). Most of these glass vessels were first made after the Civil War and are still used today.

Table 3. Attributes of Container Glass*.

Attribute	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Decoration					
Edged		11			
Embossed	15	84	4	23	6
Paper Label		2			1
Painted Label					1
Paneled	2	14	1	1	
Pressed		2			
Ribbed	2	32	4	3	
Relief	3	56	3	4	1
Stained		3			
Lip/Base/Seam					
Applied Rough Lip		2			
Applied Tooled Lip	1	3			
Improved Tooled Lip	2	9	5		
Machine, Base	5	40	15	23	
Machine, Lip	13	34	3	17	
Machine, Lid Liner	1	13			1
Machine, Owen's Scar		3		1	
Machine, Screw Threads	10	13			11
Molded Lip/Rim		2			
Open Vessel		38	1		2
Plate Bottom Mold	1				
Pontil	1	2	1		
Pontil, Push Up		2			
Push Up, No Pontil		7			
Two-Piece Mold		1			
Two-Piece Mold Improved		1			
Valve Scar		1		5	
Makers Marks					
Ball	3			1	
Boyd	1	2		1	
Duraglass				2	
Hazel-Atlas		2			

*Frequencies do not reflect total numbers of glass artifacts recovered

Table 4. Curved Glass Vessel Forms by Function (MNV).

Vessel	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Clothing					
Buttons	1	10			
Furniture					
Lamp Globe	3	38	1		
Kitchen					
Bottle, Condiment		5		1	
Bottle, Flask		4	1	6	
Bottle, Medicine	2	19	1	2	2
Bottle, Milk		1	1	2	2
Bottle, Soft Drink/Soda Water		4			2
Bottle, Unidentified	14	188	12	8	4
Bottle, Wine/Champagne				2	
Bowl				1	
Cup		18			
Dish		3			
Jar, Unidentified	4	5		2	1
Jug					1
Lid		1			
Lid Liner	1	14		1	
Plate			1		
Saucer			1		
Stemware		1		1	
Tumbler	2	11		1	
Unidentified	26	474	19	16	11
Vial	1				
Personal					
Bottle,Cosmetic	2	4		2	
Marble		1			
Transportation					
Head Light Cover					1
Total	**56**	**801**	**37**	**45**	**24**

Most of the containers exhibited twentieth-century diagnostic rims, bases, and seams (Table 3). Diagnostic lip and base types include machine made processes such as crown lips, screw threads, valve mark, and an Owen's scar. The body of the container also displayed manufacturing marks, such as a seam lines. Owen's scars, a rough glass circle on the base of bottles as a result of the molding process, are indicative of a 1904-1940 date (Miller and Sullivan 1984:37). A valve mark is a non-symetrical indented groove located on the base of a glass container created during the manufacturing process (Jones and Sullivan 1984). Nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century bottle attributes included applied tooled lips (1840-1913), improved tooled lips (1870-1913), two-piece mold (1845-1913), and plate bottom molded bases (1821-1920) (Deiss 1981; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Newman 1970). Pontil marks on the base of a bottle were common during the nineteenth century (1810-1870) (Newman 1970).

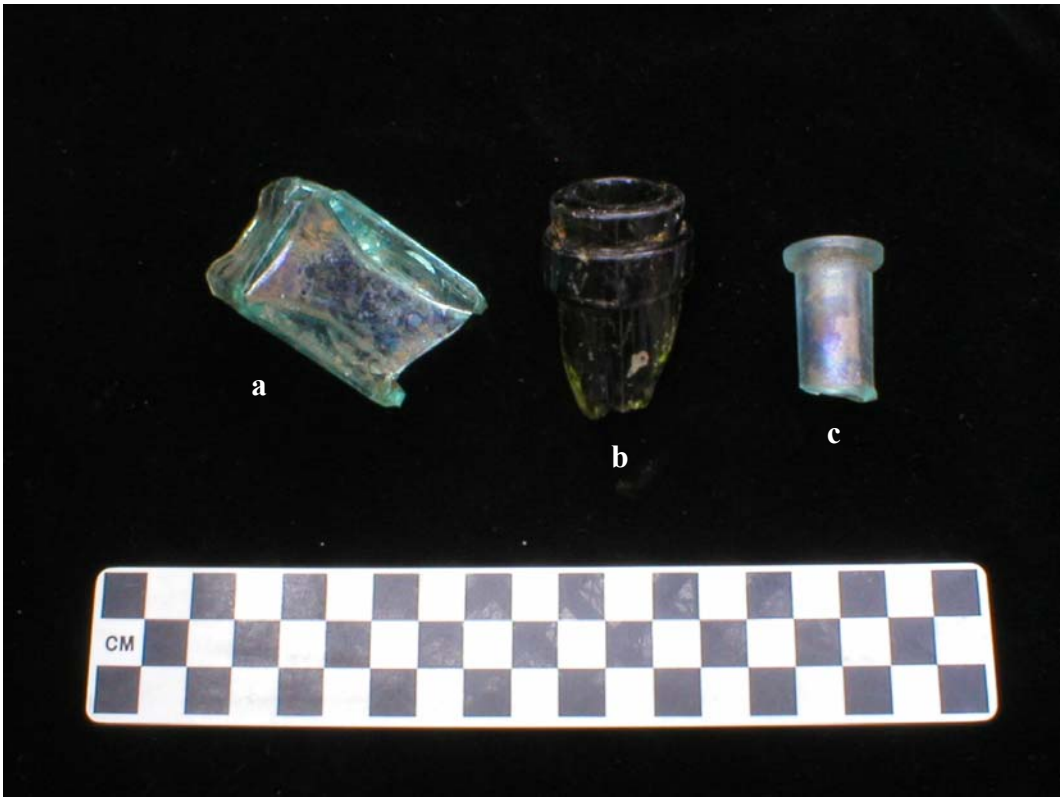


Figure 3. Bottle Glass: a, Two-Piece Molded Base; b, Applied Tooled Lip; c, Improved Tooled Lip.

More specific information in the form of marker's marks and company/product names were found on some containers (Table 3). Duraglas was found embossed in cursive on two containers. These containers were manufactured by the company of the same name and date from 1929 to present (Toulouse 1972:170). The mark of an A inset in the bottom of an H is the maker's mark used on machine made jars by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., which operated from 1920 to 1964 (Toulouse 1972:239). Three bottle fragments were embossed with WT & CO. This mark was used by the Whitall and Tatum company from 1857 to 1938 (Toulouse 1972). One two-piece molded bottle base was marked with SGW LOUISVILLE KY, a mark that was used by the Southern Glass Works of Louisville, Kentucky. This mark was used from before 1879 to 1887 (Toulouse 1972).

The glass marked with Ball and Boyd was associated with canning jars. Home canning was developed in the early nineteenth century, but saw limited practice until the 1850s when tinsmith John Mason developed a metal screw cap for preserving jars (Sives 1991). Mason canning jars were patented in 1858, ushering in the popularity of canning foods at home. When Mason's patent for canning jars expired in 1879, several glass companies entered the canning jar market, including the Ball Company, which still produces jars present day. A total of four glass jar fragments embossed with the Ball name were recovered from the Center Street site. Along with the development of canning jars were jar lid liners made of glass and porcelain. By 1869, a lid liner was developed for

Mason's metal screw caps, which greatly enhanced the preservation process (Toulouse 1969:350). Sixteen milk glass lid liners were recovered the Center Street site. Four liners were recovered that feature the name "BOYD" embossed on the surface. The name Boyd was used by the Illinois Glass Co. from 1902-1930 on fruit jars and lids (Toulouse 1972:92).

A variety of product names was found on glass bottles recovered during the excavations. One of these was a whole medicine bottle embossed with "KAERCHER'S//PERSIAN BALM." No information specifically about the history of Kaercher's Persian Balm could be found. However, a Victorian advertisement trading card dated 1887 was located (Figure 4). Persian balm in general seems to have been a combination of numerous herbs and alcohol and was used for healing various wounds and skin aliments (www.perso.wanado.fr/dotrad/balm.htm 9/8/2005).

Figure 4. Kaecher's Persian Balm Advertisement.

Other products and companies represented on glass bottles recovered included a whole bottle embossed with CHEMICAL DIVISION//ROYAL RUBBER CO.// AKRON

OH; a white milk glass jar embossed with PONDS; a small jar embossed with CHESEBROUGH MFG., and a small whole bottle embossed with RICHARD HUDNUT/PERFUMER. The Chesebrough manufacturing company made petroleum jelly beginning in 1908 (Fike 1987). Later the product was sold under the brand name Vasoline. No information was available about the history of the other products or companies listed. Another bottle found during the excavations was embossed with BROWN'S PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS was probably from a local dairy.

Flat glass recovered from the sites included window/plate glass fragments (n=532), mirror fragments (n=4), and a polychrome colored stained glass fragment (n=1). The stained glass fragments may be furniture related.

METAL

A total of 866 metal artifacts was recovered from the project area (Table 1). Metal objects recovered included nails (n=706) and tin roofing fragments (n=6), a bullet (n=1), shell casings (n=3), buckles (n=2), buttons (n=8), a cuff link (n=1), an eyelette (n=1), shoe parts (n=2), furniture hardware (n=2), chisel (n=1), electrical outlet (n=1), file (n=1), handle (n=2), hinge (n=2), hook (n=1), rivets (n=4), spike (n=1), spring (n=1), a staple (n=1), straps (n=26), wire (n=1), bottle opener (n=1), tin cans (n=4), cap/lids (n=5), handles (n=4), horseshoes (n=2), flat iron (n=44) and unidentified metal forms (n=32).

The metal artifacts consisted primarily of nails, including late machine cut nails (n=660), wire nails (n=18), and unidentified (n=28) nail types (Table 5). Prior to 1800, nails had to be made by hand, which made them a rather expensive item to purchase. By 1800, machine made cut nails had been developed, which were made from a machine that cut the nail shafts. However, the head of the nail still had to be handmade. By 1830, machine cut nails were entirely machine made, which allowed for the mass production of nails (Smith 1975; Nelson 1968). Machine cut nails were the preferred nail type throughout most of the 1800s.

Although the United States Patent Office granted the first patent for wire nails strong enough for heavy construction in 1877 (Loveday 1983; Wells 1998), they were used primarily for the construction of packing cases until the last two decades of the nineteenth century. However, by around 1890, wire nails had become the preferred nail for all construction, being even more inexpensive to produce than the cut nails (Smith 1975). Preiss (1973:90) suggests that an effective beginning date for the use of wire nails in building construction is 1880. By 1913, machine cut nails accounted for less than 10 percent of all nails produced in the United States (Loveday 1983).

Table 5. Nail Types by Lot.

Nail Type	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Late Cut	45	599	12	0	2
Unidentified	2	28	0	0	0
Wire	5	11	2	0	1
Total	**52**	**592**	**14**	**0**	**3**

CERAMICS

A total of 1,770 ceramic sherds was recovered during the excavations (Table 1). Whiteware (n=936) was the most prevalent refined ceramic type. Among the other refined ceramic types found were creamware (n=29), pearlware (n=132), porcelain (n=173), rough porcelain (n=14), and white granite (n=322). Coarse ceramic types recovered from the project area include drainware (n=2), stoneware (n=76), red body ware (n=2), redware (n=19), yellow ware (n=56), and miscellaneous./unidentified sherds (n=12).

Most of the refined ceramic types recovered were primarily manufactured during the late-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, including whiteware (1830-1890) and white granite (1845-1930) (Miller 1991; Smith 1983). A small amount of earlier ceramics such as creamware (1762-1820) and pearlware (1780-1830) were recovered from the site (Miller 1991; South 1977). Most of the coarse ceramic types also date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, including yellow ware, which was made from the 1830s into the 1940s, but were most popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Ketchum 1983). Stoneware was generally a local product that was primarily used beginning in the 1840s to the mid 1900s. Redware was the earliest coarse ceramic type found. It was first produced in the 1750s and continued production into the early 1900s, but was most popular from 1800 to 1850 (Ketchum 1983).

A wide range of decoration types was found. These types span from the early to mid-nineteenth century (Table 6). The decoration types exhibited on ceramic sherds included banded, dipt (Figure 5d), mocha, color glazed, Chelsea sprigged, flowed blue, handpainted (Figure 5c), Rockingham glaze, salt glazed, shell edged (Figure 5a), sponged, slipped, and transfer printed (Figure 5b) (Table 6). Among the small amount of late nineteenth-century decoration types identified were decal, gilt, and emboss/pattern molded (Table 6).

Table 6. Ceramic Paste and Decoration Types (N=).

Paste/Decoration	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Stoneware					
Colored glaze	1				
Handpainted				1	
Plain	2	57	3		2
Relief					
Slipped		9			
Stamped					1
Creamware					
Banded		2			
Plain		26			1
Drainware					
Plain		1			1
Pearlware					
Banded		2	1		
Colored glaze		1			
Edge decorated		10			
Handpainted		8			
Impressed		1			
Plain	4	81			
Relief		1			
Slipped		1			
Transfer printed	2	23			
Unidentified		2			
Porcelain					
Banded		3			
Color Glaze	2	7	1	1	
Decal		14			2
Decal and Gilt		1			
Gilt	2	13			
Gilt and Relief		2			
Handpainted		28			
Impressed				1	
Plain	2	71		2	
Relief	5	9	2	1	
Unidentified			3	1	

Table 6. Continued.

Paste/Decoration	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Redware					
Color glazed	1	3	1		
Plain	1	10			
Relief		1			
Slipped	1	2			
Rough Porcelain					
Label (paper)		7			
Plain		7			
White Granite					
Banded		1			
Color Glaze		1	2	2	2
Hand Painted		1			
Impressed		22			
Plain	4	226	4		3
Relief		34		3	
Transfer printed	1	10	2		2
Unidentified		2			
Whiteware					
Banded		21		1	
Chelsea Sprig		1			
Color Glazed		12	1	1	
Decal		7	1		
Decal and Relief		1			
Dipt		5			
Edge Decorated	1	20			
Flowed Blue		3			
Gilt	1	6			
Handpainted	1	56		1	
Impressed		1			
Mocha		1			
Pattern molded-panels		1			
Plain	32	544	8	8	3
Relief		14			1
Sponged		16	2	1	
Transfer printed	7	129	4	2	1
Transfer print and painted		1			
Transfer print and relief		15			
Unidentified		5			
Yellow Ware					
Banded		9			
Plain		31			1
Rockingham Glaze		15			
Unidentified					
Earthenware	1	11			
Red body ware		2			
Total	51	1254	**25**	**19**	**13**

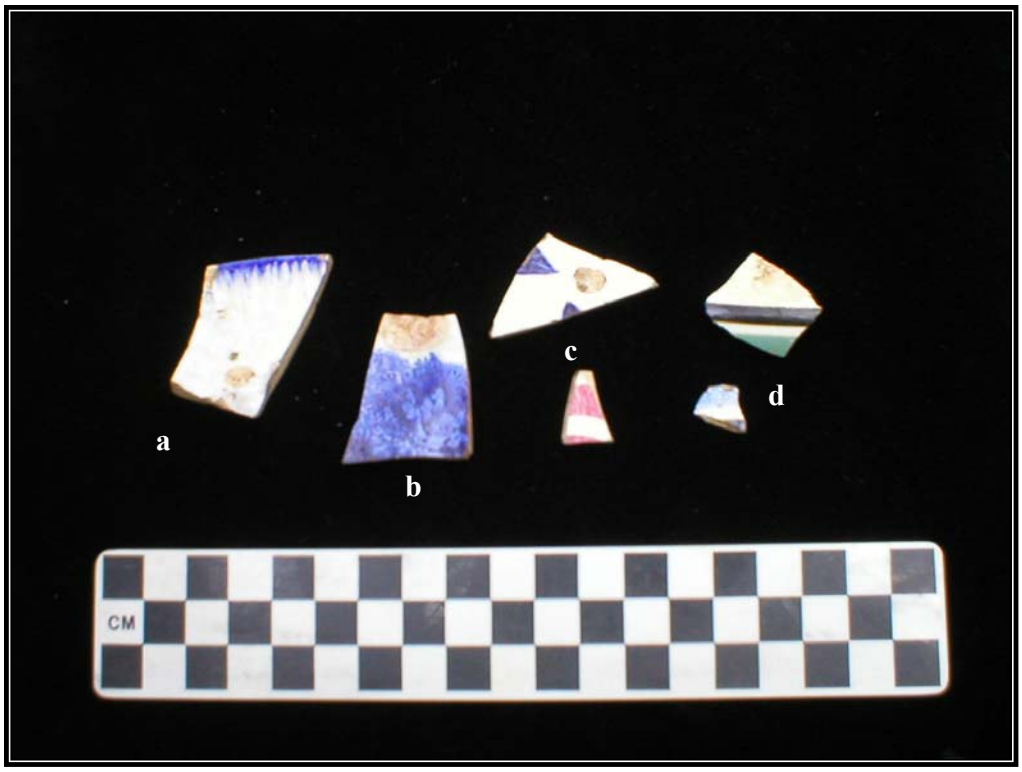


Figure 5. Ceramics: a, Edge Decorated Whiteware; b, Transfer Printed Whiteware; c, Handpainted Whiteware; d, Dipt Whiteware.

Figure 6. Personal Functional Group Artifacts: a, Ceramic Doll Parts; b, Ceramic Marble.

Since most ceramics recovered were highly fragmented, many of the sherds (n=1,404, MNV=743) were unidentified for vessel form. Identified vessel forms and objects included bowls, cups, mugs, an Old Spice bottle, plates, platters, saucers, soup tureen, storage jar/crocks, toilet fragments, and a water bottle (Table 7). Identified ceramic objects, such as sewer pipe, tile, buttons, smoking pipes, doll parts (Figure 6a), and marbles (Figure 6b) also were recovered.

Table 7. Ceramic Vessels/Objects (MNV=).

Vessel	Center St. Site				306 Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Architecture					
Sewer Pipes		1			1
Tile	1	1			
Clothing					
Button	3	21		1	
Kitchen					
Bottle, water	1				
Bowl	3	32	4	2	2
Cup	1	15		3	
Mug	2	3			
Plate	5	18	9	2	4
Platter		4			
Saucer		11			
Soup Tureen		1			
Storage Jar/Crock	2	34	3		2
Toliet		2			
Unidentified	39	1,024	22	16	9
Personal					
Bottle, Old Spice					1
Doll Parts	3	10	1	1	
Smoking Pipe		3			
Toy Cup		1			
Unidentified					
Unidentified		1			
Total	**60**	**1,182**	**39**	**25**	**19**

OTHER MATERIALS

The remaining artifacts recovered consisted of organic, stone, and synthetic materials. Organics, included a pearl bead, bone and shell buttons (Figure 39d), a bottle cork, carbon rods, eggshell, faunal remains, bone handle, a bone pipe stem, shell, leather shoe parts and wood samples. The stone group, included brick, cement, coal, marble, plaster, chert, and slate. Stone marbles date from 1850-1870 (Gartley & Carskadden 1987:118). A cement artifact molded in the shape of a casket was recovered (Figure 7). It was painted orange and was most likely an early twentieth-century paperweight or perhaps a promotional item for the funerary business. Brick samples (n=33), included fragmented and whole brick. Whole bricks consisted of two types: handmade construction with a frog on one face (Figure 8), and handmade construction without a frog. A frog is an indention or recessed area on the brick, which allowed for better adhesion with the mortar and reduced the amount of clay needed to make the brick.

Twentieth-century synthetics recovered from the site, included plastic items, such as identification cards, bottle seals, a straw, toys, and unidentified plastic forms. Most of the plastic was pyraline plastic, which dates from 1915 to the present (Wolfe 1945). Bakelite and Styrofoam also was recovered. Bakelite was invented in 1907 and used for buttons until 1930 when other plastics were developed (Wolfe 1945:29). Styrofoam cups were first developed in 1962 (Busch 1983).

Figure 7. Molded Cement Casket Paperweight.

Figure 8. Handmade Brick with a Frog.

SUMMARY

The artifacts recovered from the Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites range in date from the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, with most dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Early to mid-nineteenth-century artifacts, included creamware, pearlware, whiteware, applied bottle lips, and late cut nails. Most of which were recovered from Lots 1 and 2 of the Center Street site. These materials are associated with the earliest historic occupation of this site. Among the large amount of late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts recovered were amethyst glass, white granite ceramics, improved tooled glass bottle lips, wire nails, and some early machine-made glass containers. The high percentage of late nineteenth to early twentieth artifacts relative to early nineteenth century materials indicates that both sites were more intensively used towards the end of the nineteenth century.

While mid-twentieth century artifacts, such as machine-made glass containers and synthetics, were found through out the projects area, these types of artifacts were primarily recovered from Lots 3 and 4 of the Center Street site and the 306 South Seventh Street site. Based on intralot and intersite comparisons of temporally diagnostic artifacts, Lots 1 and 2 had the earliest occupation, while Lots 3 and 4 and the 306 South Seventh Street lot were occupied later. As will be discussed in subsequent chapters this lot use history corresponds with the archival record and the contexts from which these materials were recovered.

As expected, the artifacts recovered from the Center Street Site and 306 South Seventh Street site reflect the domestic function of the urban houselots. All of the lots at the Center Street site and the lot at the 306 South Seventh Street site produced mostly kitchen group artifacts and faunal remains (Table 8). The kitchen artifacts consisted

primarily of ceramics and glass that would have been used in food preparation, storage, and service in association with the various households that would have occupied the houselots. The disposal of a large amount of kitchen artifacts and faunal remains on these houselots was not unexpected, as trash collection during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century was non existent or inefficient at best. The confined spaces of the urban environment facilitated the creation of extensive trash middens of kitchen related artifacts and faunal remains on houselots. The high percentages of these artifacts recovered from the Center Street site and the 306 South Seventh Street site are an example this situation. One of the houselots (Lot 4 of the Center Street site) exhibited a much higher percentage of kitchen artifacts and a low percentage of faunal remains than the other houselots (Table 8). This disparity was caused by the discovery of an extensive late twentieth century trash midden on the lot and the excavation and sampling strategies used. All of the artifacts recovered from Lot 4 were collected from this midden, as no features or units were excavated on this lot. Although a similar midden was identified on Lot 1, we were more selective in sampling from the midden than we were at lot 4. Also, more area was trenched and more features and units were excavated. All of these factors contributed to the disparity in the percentages of artifacts exhibited at the lot scale of analysis.

In addition to the large percentages of kitchen group artifacts and faunal remains recovered from the houselots investigated at the Center Street site and the 306 South Seventh Street site, the presence of other artifact groups, such as clothing, personal, and furniture at these lots are indicative of the domestic nature of the sites. Furthermore, domestic sites often have significant percentages of architecture group artifacts that were associated with dwellings and outbuildings that were necessary components of houselots. About 20 percent of the artifacts from Lots 1-3 at the Center Street site and 306 South Seventh Street site are architecture related materials (Table 8). The high percentages of nails and window glass recovered from these lots are indicative of substantial architectural change at the houselots, including the demolition, modification, and construction of buildings on these lots. On the other hand, the absence of architecture group artifacts in the Center Street Lot 4 artifact assemblage does not indicate that this lot was devoid of structures. Rather the absence of these materials is a result of the excavation and artifact sampling methodologies employed at Lot 4, as previously discussed.

Overall, the artifact assemblage recovered from the Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites is typical of domestic sites, such as urban houselots, which was expected given the abundance of archival data and existing architecture. Comparisons of artifacts at the lot scale of analysis was complicated by the differing excavation and sampling methodologies employed during the project. However, the analysis of the artifact assemblage from these sites within their specific lots and archaeological contexts proved to be more fruitful and is discussed in individual lot sections.

.

Table 8. Percentage of Artifacts by Function Groups

Site and Lot/ Functional Group	Center St. Site				306 South Seventh St. Site
	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	
Architecture	21.0	20.7	18.0		19.2
Arms		0.1			
Clothing	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	
Craft		0.1	0.7		
Faunal	35.1	21.0	30.1	3.9	7.7
Fuel		1.2	1.0		11.5
Furniture	5.1	2.3	0.2		
Hardware	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.3
Kitchen	32.8	50.7	44.5	82.4	56.4
Miscellaneous		0.3			
Personal	0.6	0.4	0.7		2.6
Prehistoric		0.1			
Transportation		0.1			1.3
Unidentified	2.5	1.1	3.1	9.8	
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

BOTANICAL ANALYSIS

By
Renee M. Bonzani

This section describes and discusses carbonized and desiccated plant remains recovered from the water-separated samples taken from the excavations at the Center Street site. Six flotation samples from six contexts (Features 1, 10, 12 and 17, and Strata 2 and 5) were analyzed. Total flotation volume from the six samples was 40.5 liters. The light and heavy fractions from the samples were analyzed. The flotation of the six samples yielded 124.1 g of light fraction and 1,288.2 g of heavy fraction with 986.3 g being analyzed. Due to the large amount of heavy fraction in the Stratum 2 sample, a random sample of the heavy fraction from this context was analyzed. All other heavy fraction samples underwent full analysis.

LABORATORY PROCEDURES

Prior to sorting, all light and heavy fraction samples were weighted. The light fractions from each sample were then gently sifted through a nested series of geological sieves (mesh sizes >2 mm, 1 mm, and 500 μm). This procedure facilitates sorting by producing three fragment size classes: >2 mm, 2–1 mm, and <1mm. Heavy fractions under went a similar sorting procedure with mesh sizes of >2 mm and 2–1 mm.

In general at prehistoric sites, except for those with extremely good preservation, only the carbonized botanical remains undergo full analysis. However, in the case of historic sites with a time depth of one to two hundred years, botanical remains may be preserved in a desiccated form for many plant taxa (Rossen 1992; Scarry 1993). However, as with carbonized remains, tubers and plants that have undergone extensive processing are unlikely to be preserved in either form. For the present study, therefore, both carbonized and desiccated botanical remains were analyzed.

All carbonized and desiccated material in the >2 mm size screen was sorted into constituent material categories (e.g., nutshell, wood charcoal, seeds). No nutshell was recovered from this site. Seeds were then further quantified by genus/species. At the Center Street site, a total of 942 pieces of carbonized wood (26.5 g) were >2 mm fraction (Tables 9-11). Carbonized and desiccated plant materials retained in the 1 mm and 500 μm mesh screens and catch basin were then scanned using an Olympus binocular microscope at a magnification of 10x. Any seeds, fleshy fruits (e.g., *Cucurbita* rind), etc. were removed, counted, and weighted by taxon and type of material.

Identification of plant remains was done by using an Olympus binocular microscope at magnifications of 7x for materials >2 mm and at 10 to 20x for materials <2 mm. Identifications were substantiated with use of a reference collection in the possession of the analyst. Secondary sources included various identification manuals (Martin and Barkley 2000; Montgomery 1977; Muenscher 1980; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980; Steyermark 1963;Young and Young 1992).

Table 9. Carbonized and Desicated Botanical Remains--Light Fraction.

Sample Composition	Fea. 17	Strat 5	Strata 2	Fea. 10	Fea. 12	Fea.1	Total
Volume (L)	6	9	6	7.5	6	6	40.5
Weight of light fraction (g)	48.9	19.5	35.3	8.7	5.2	6.5	124.1
Wood number	544	21	18	9	11	2	605
Wood weight (g)	11.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	<0.1	13
Nutshell number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutshell weight (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carpet weed (Aizoaceae *Mollugo verticillata*)	1	1		1	1	2	6
Pigweed (Amaranthaceae cf. *Amaranthus* sp.)					2		2
Custard-apple family (cf. Annonaceae)	1						1
Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae)						2	2
Squash (Cucurbitaceae *Curcurbita* sp.)				1			1
Bottle gourd (Cucurbitaceae cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*)			1				1
Mint family (Labiatae)						1	1
Henbit (Labiatae *Lamium* sp.)	1						1
Goosefoot (Poaceae cf. *Eleusine* sp.)						1	1
Panicum (Poaceae cf. *Panicum texanum*)	1						1
Wheat (Poaceae *Triticum* sp.)	1						1
Purslane (Portulacaceae *Portulaca oleracea*)		2		4	20	39	65
Strawberry (Rosaceae *Fragaria* sp.)					1	16	17
Blackberry/raspberry (Rosaceae *Rubus* sp.)		5	9	18	19	1900 (1.9)**	1951
Pepper (Solanaceae *Solanum* sp.)		3	1*				4
Total seed/fruits	5	11	11	24	43	1961	2055
Unidentified carbonized fragments		1	2				3

* Tentative identification.
** Weight of fragments listed in parenthesis in grams. Total seeds calculated using the formula of 200 seeds/subtotal weight in grams = total number of seeds/total weight in grams.

For the wood identifications, fragments up to 10 in number per sample that are greater than 2 mm were analyzed (Rossen 1991). The number and weight of the fragments greater than 2 mm was recorded. The wood fragments were snapped in two to obtain a clear cross-section of the wood. The morphology of the cross-section is utilized to determine wood identification. The arrangement of earlywood and latewood pores, the number and size of multiseriate rays, and the presence or absence of parenchyma served as the basis for the hardwood identifications. The texture of tracheids, transition from

earlywood to latewood, and presence or absence of resin canals and the frequency of resin canals, if present, served as the basis for the softwood identifications. Wood color and odor were also utilized for both hardwoods and softwoods identification when the remains were uncarbonized. Identification of wood remains was done by using an Olympus binocular microscope at magnifications of 7 to 20x for materials. Identifications were substantiated with use of the reference collection in possession of the analyst. Secondary sources included various identification manuals (Core et al. 1979; Little 1980; Minnis 1987; Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980; Rossen 1991; Rossen and Olson 1985; U.S.D.A. 1948; Young and Young 1992).

Table 10. Carbonized and Desicated Botanical Remains--Heavy Fractions.

Sample Composition	Fea. 17	Strata 5	Strata 2	Fea. 10	Fea. 12	Fea. 1	Total
Volume (L)	6	9	6	7.5	6	6	40.5
Weight of heavy Fraction	254.2	294.1	401.9	148.8	137.7	51.5	1288.2
Weight of heavy fraction analyzed (g)	254.2	294.1	100	148.8	137.7	51.5	986.3
Wood number	134	153	33	5	11	1	337
Wood weight (g)	4.3	7.4	1.4	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	13.5
Nutshell number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutshell weight (g)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash (Cucurbitaceae *Curcurbita* sp.)				3		1	4
Bottle gourd (Cucurbitaceae cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*)			3				3
Smartweed (Polygonaceae *Polygonum* sp.)					1		1
Blackberry/raspberry (Rosaceae *Rubus* sp.)					1	36	37
Pepper (Solanaceae *Solanum* sp.)		1	1			1	3
Total seeds/fruits	0	1	4	3	2	38	48
Unidentified carbonized fragments					1		1

* Tentative identification.
** Weight of fragments listed in parenthesis in grams.

A number of factors can affect the preservation of plant remains at an archaeological site. These include human cultural factors, such as food preparation techniques, and nonhuman factors including animal perturbations, soil type, post-depositional geological activities and plant preservation differences. To adjust for these factors a number of statistical measures are utilized when presenting the results of ecofactual analysis and these help to build the interpretations presented in any report on these types of remains. The most common statistical measures found in paleobotanical analyses include density and ubiquity. All of these measures can be used to overcome

problems in the quantification of ecofacts (Johannessen 1984; Jones et al. 1986; Lennstrom and Hastorf 1992, 1995; Lopinot et al. 1991; Pearsall 1983).

Table 11. Density Measures for Botanical Remains from Center Street site.

	Raw Count Number	Weight (g)	Density* Number	Weight (g)
Wood	942	26.5	23.3	0.7
Seeds/fruits	2,103	1.9	51.9	<0.1
Nutshell	0	0	0	0
*Number or weight divided by total liters of processed fill for cultural context				

.

Density ratios represent the raw count of plant remains or their weight divided by the total liters of processed fill for a cultural context. They are used in an effort to standardize sample data. Density ratios give abundance values that allow for the comparison of count or weight of a plant taxon per volume of soil processed. These ratios are often used for comparisons between sites and through time to discern changing plant use strategies. Ubiquity is a measure of presence or absence of a given type or taxa in each sample (Hastorf and Popper 1988; Thompson 1994). Ubiquity scores account for differential preservation factors affecting archaeological plant remains. In general they are not used for between site comparisons but within a site or archaeological assemblage can be meaningful in determining the importance of a plant taxon or in addressing the type of site under study (Asch and Asch 1981).

The following results incorporate these statistical measures in the interpretations of the data obtained and the results are presented by specific context.

RESULTS

A total of 2,103 carbonized and desiccated seeds/fruits (1.9 g) was recovered from the light and heavy fractions analyzed from the Center Street site (Tables 9-12). An additional 942 fragments of carbonized wood (26.5 g) were recovered from this site (Table 13). The majority of the samples analyzed yielded desiccated seed remains, though all did contain some carbonized seeds. In total, 11 families, 13 genera, and four species were identified.

The results of the botanical analysis of the Center Street site are presented in relation to the type of plant recovered. The types of plants categorized in this report, include crops, fruit-bearing trees and shrubs used as food, and weeds or ruderal plants frequently associated with agriculture. This categorization helps to illustrate the types of information that can be obtained from botanical remains and how this information can be tied to historical processes occurring in Kentucky from the eighteen through twentieth centuries.

Table 12. Ubiquity of Botanical Remains from the Center Street Site.

Common and Scientific Name	Ubiquity (n=6)
Carpet weed (Aizoaceae *Mollugo verticillata*)	83%
Pigweed (Amaranthaceae cf. *Amaranthus* sp.)	16%
Custard-apple family (cf. Annonaceae)	16%
Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae)	16%
Squash (Cucurbitaceae *Curcurbita* sp.)	33%
Bottle gourd (Cucurbitaceae cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*)	16%
Mint family (Labiatae)	16%
Henbit (Labiatae *Lamium* sp.)	16%
Goosefoot (Poaceae cf. *Eleusine* sp.)	16%
Panicum (Poaceae cf. *Panicum texanum*)	16%
Wheat (Poaceae *Triticum* sp.)	16%
Smartweed (Polygonaceae *Polygonum* sp.)	16%
Purslane (Portulacaceae *Portulaca oleracea*)	67%
Strawberry (Rosaceae *Fragaria* sp.)	33%
Blackberry/raspberry (Rosaceae *Rubus* sp.)	83%
Pepper (Solanaceae *Solanum* sp.)	50%

Four plant taxa were recovered that are commonly identified as crops. Among these are include wheat (*Triticum* sp.) (n=1), pepper (*Capsicum* sp.) (n=7), squash (*Cucurbita* sp.) (n=5), and a tentative identification of bottle gourd (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*) (n=4). One carbonized seed of wheat was recovered from Feature 17. Its recovery indicates that the inhabitants at the site ate wheat (*Triticum* spp.). The origins of the domestication of wheat lie in the Old World where it is found in Early Neolithic (6200-5300 B.C.) sites in Greece and by 3000 B.C. cereal cultivation is believed to have reached the British Isles (Dennell 1992). Historically after its introduction into the New World, wheat is recorded as being sold at the Locust Grove Plantation in Jefferson County (1790-1878) (Young 1995). Historical records for the Armstrong Farmstead site (15Fa185) located in Fayette County, Kentucky indicate that in 1860 wheat, corn, and oats were being grown and sold from the farm (Allsgood and Kirkwood 2002) and wheat was recovered from archaeological contexts at this site (Bonzani 2002a). Wheat also has been recovered from archaeological contexts Highbee Tavern Site (15Fa222) also located in Fayette County, the Forest Home site (15Wa103) in Warren County, the Louisville Convention Center site (15Jf646) in Louisville, and the Frankfort Craw/Luscher House site (15Fr36) in Franklin County (Bonzani 2003; Rossen n.d.a, n.d.b, 2006). Wheat can be ground to make flour for bread or gruel.

Table 13. Carbonized Wood Remains from the Center Street site.

Sample Composition	Fea. 17	Strata 5	Strata 2	Fea. 10	Fea. 12	Fea. 1	Total
Volume (L)	6	9	6	7.5	6	6	40.5
Wood Fragment Number*	678	174	51	14	22	3	942
Wood Fragment Weight (g)	15.6	8.2	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	26.5
American elm (*Ulmus americana*)	3						3
Basswood (cf. *Tilia* sp.)					2		2
Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)			4	2	3		9
Black locust (cf. *Robinia pseudoacacia*)			1				1
Buckeye (cf. *Aesculus* sp.)						1	1
Cottonwood (*Populus* sp.)				4			4
Elm (*Ulmus* sp.)				1	1		2
Hickory (*Carya* sp.)	4	4	5	3	2		18
Oak (*Quercus* sp.)	1	6			2**	1	10
Walnut (*Juglans* sp.)	2						2
Unidentified						1	1
Total wood species	10	10	10	10	10	3	53

* Up to ten wood fragments analyzed per sample.
** Of the White Oak group

Seven uncarbonized seeds of pepper (*Capsicum* sp.) were recovered from three different contexts: Stratum 5, Stratum 2, and Feature 1 (Tables 9 and 10) . Pepper would have been eaten at the site and is one of the most abundant plant types recovered (Table 12). Pepper is a New World domesticate with its origins in South America and its introduction into eastern North America occurring most likely in historic times (Freeman 1999; Pearsall 1992). In South Carolina from as early as 1742, peppers were referred to as being mainly used and available from slaves (Pickney 1972, as cited in Morgan 1982:573-574). By the 1800s the use of peppers appears to have been more wide spread. For instance, pepper seeds were recovered from privies at the Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate (15Fa206) in Fayette County and at the Armstrong Farmstead site in contexts dated from 1860 to 1920 (Allsgood and Kirkwood 2002; Bonzani 2002a; Scarry 1993).

Carbonized squash rind was recovered from Features 1 and 10. The differentiation between the rind of squash and bottle gourd can be problematic given the nature of preservation of these types of remains. The rinds identified as squash were less than 4 mm in thickness, a characteristic usually found in squash rind (Cutler and Whitaker 1961:479). Squash is a New World domesticate with a long history of indigenous use in North America beginning around 3000 B.C. (Cowan 1997; Culter and Whitaker 1961). The crop appears to have been readily adopted by Kentuckians evidenced by its recovery at Logan's Fort (15Li95) in Lincoln County (Rossen 2000a) and at Ashland, the Henry clay Estate (Scarry 1993).

A tentatively identified carbonized rind of bottle gourd (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*) was recovered from Stratum 2. The majority of these fragments were greater than 5 mm in thickness. Bottle gourd rinds (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*) were the most ubiquitous plant remains found at the Highbee Tavern site, probably used in this case for the serving and consumption of beer (Bonzani 2003). The origins of bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) are still uncertain though wild species are found in Africa (Heiser 1979). Early remains of bottle gourd have been reported for highland Peru and Bolivia at the Ayacucho Caves dated about 5800 B. C. (Pearsall 1992). At the Windover site on the east coast of Florida direct dating of recovered *Lagenaria* gourds yielded a date of 5300 B.C. (Doran et al. 1990; Smith 1992). At Kentucky historic sites, bottle gourd fragments have been recovered from Logan's Fort, Camp Nelson in Jessamine County, the Frankfort Craw/Luscher site, the Riverside detached kitchen site, and the Old Bank site (Rossen (Rossen 2000a, 2003, 2006, 2000b, 1999). Gourds were used in poor and slave households as utensils and bowls prior to the Civil War (Ferguson 1992) and hard-shelled squashes could have served these purposes as well as being used for drinking cups. The recovery of bottle gourd at the Center Street site in a context associated with working class African-Americans (see discussion of Lot 2) appears to correspond to Rossen's (2003) recovery of gourd at Camp Nelson only from similar ethnic contexts.

Fruit-bearing trees and shrubs commonly used for food that were recovered from the site include blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) (n=1,988), strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) (n=17), and one fragmented seed tentatively identified to the custard-apple family (cf. Annonaceae). Blackberry/raspberry was by far the most abundant seed remains recovered with the majority of these coming from Feature 1 (Table 12). This berry was obviously eaten at the site. These fruit remains as well as strawberries (though in lesser quantities) are commonly found at Historic sites and would have been eaten raw or cooked into pies, cobblers, jams and jellies. Blackberry/raspberry is often recovered in privy contexts (Roberts 1993; Rossen 1992, 2006, n.d.b, Scarry 1993). Fruits of blackberry/raspberry generally are available at the end of the summer from July through September, while strawberries tend to fruit at the beginning of summer (Muenscher 1980; Young and Young 1992). The presence of these remains at the Center Street site points to the use of fruit species throughout the summer months, although preservation in the form of jams or jellies would have extended the availability of these fruits.

Although the undulate surface characteristics of the carbonized seed fragment assigned to the custard-apple family are similar to those found in pawpaw (*Asimina* sp.), the fragmented nature of the seed and its dimensions (12 x 4.6 x 3 mm, being at least one half times smaller than modern pawpaw seeds) precluded an identification beyond the tentative level of family.

The other plant remains recovered that are known to have edible parts, include members of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) (n=2), purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) (n=65), and a tentative identification of pigweed (cf. *Amaranthus* sp.) (n=2). Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and pigweed were important components of Native American diets, though their importance decreased after A.D. 1000 when Native Americans began to rely more heavily on corn (Lopinot 1994). Purslane also is a common component of Eastern

Woodlands prehistoric botanical collections (Asch and Asch 1981; Bonzani 2002b; Chapman and Shea 1981; Chapman et al. 1974; Yarnell 1986). While it is possible that the inhabitants of the Center Street site used these plants, that they easily invade gardens suggests they probably represent `intrusive weeds.

The other plant remains recovered, including smartweed (*Polygonum* sp.) (n=1), henbit (*Lamium* sp.) (n=1), carpet weed (*Mollugo verticillata*) (n=6), panicum (cf. *Panicum texanum*) (n=1), and goosegrass (cf. *Eleusine* sp.) (n=1) were most likely weeds growing around the site at the time of its use and also represents nonfood related remains. If the species identification of panicum is correct, this grass may have been introduced from the southern United States as it naturally grows from Florida to Texas north to North Carolina (Steyermark 1999:830). These plants commonly occur in open disturbed areas and are indicative of weeds associated with cultivated fields, ditches, roadsides and railroads (Muenscher 1980; Steyermark 1999:830).

The random analyzed sample of carbonized wood recovered from the light and heavy fractions resulted in the identification of hickory (*Carya* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and walnut (*Juglans* sp.), and the tentative identifications of basswood (cf. *Tilia* sp.), black locust (cf. *Robinia pseudoacacia*), and buckeye (cf. *Aesculus* sp.) (Table 13). Hickory was the most common wood species, being present in all but one sample. It a brown to reddish-brown, heavy to very heavy, and very hard wood and is well known for its use to make tool handles and especially for those like hammers, axes, picks and sledges that take strong impacts. Hickory is also used to make ladders, furniture, flooring, woodenware and novelties, and for smoking meat and as fuel wood (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:540-543). Hickories (*Carya* spp.) grow in a variety of conditions. They are often found in bottomlands and along streams well up into the mountains (Grimm 1983:121-134). Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) grows on a variety of soils but prefers well-drained and rich loams. It does occur on bottomlands but is more common on hill slopes and is often found on rocky hillsides. Shagbark hickory ranges from Maine and Quebec west to Minnesota and south to northern Florida and eastern Texas (Grimm 1983:127-128).

Oak is a brown to reddish brown, heavy to very heavy and hard to very hard wood. It is used for tight and slack cooperage, fence posts, poles, piling, timber, firewood, lumber for flooring, furniture, boxes, crates, boat building and agricultural implements (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:564-571). Oaks grow well on well-drained soils in bottomlands but are also found on upland ridges. Oaks can range from Nova Scotia to Minnesota south to northern Georgia and Oklahoma, with some of the southern oak types ranging as far south as northern Florida and Texas (Grimm 1983:159-210).

Beech is a whitish to reddish brown, heavy, and hard wood. It is used for charcoal production, railroad ties, pulp, veneer and lumber (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:557-558). The beech is a large tree that sends up suckers and shoots and is commonly found in a thicket of large and smaller trees. It grows well in deep, fertile, well-drained soils but does well in a variety of conditions. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario and Wisconsin and south to Florida and Texas (Grimm 1983:151-152).

Cottonwood is a grayish white to light grayish brown, medium-light to light, and moderately soft. It is not durable and it is frequently used for pulp, lumber, boxes (berry boxes), crates, furniture (interior parts), poultry coops and laundry appliances such as ironing boards (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:543-547). Cottonwoods and aspens can grow rapidly and are considered pioneer trees in that they quickly establish themselves in opened or burned-over forests and abandoned fields. Aspens can occur across the continent from Newfoundland to Alaska, south to Delaware, Pennsylvania and Minnesota and southward along the Appalachian Mountains. Cottonwoods generally extend from Quebec to northern Florida west to the Rocky Mountains (Grimm 1983:91-102).

Elms (*Ulmus* spp.) are generally light brown to brown, moderately heavy, and moderately hard to hard woods. American elm (*Ulmus americana*) is used for slack cooperage, boxes, crates, veneer for fruit containers, furniture especially bent parts such as for rockers or arms (currently found as upholstery frames and dinettes for "Danish-type" furniture), poultry and dairy supplies, and agricultural implements. The hard elms (*Ulmus* spp.) are used for the same things except that they are preferred when hardness and ability to resist shock are required (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980: 572-576). Elms were used by Native Americans for medicine, for building material, and for food and fiber with the bark of the tree being stripped and cooked and eaten or processed into a tea often in the winter. The bark also was cooked with fats to act as a preservative (Moerman 1998:576-577). American elm prefers deep, rich soils of bottomlands and it is a common tree along stream banks. The American elm ranges from southern Newfoundland to eastern Saskatchewan south to Florida and eastern Texas (Grimm 1983:214).

Species of walnut range from moderately light and moderately soft (*J. cinerea*) to heavy and hard woods (*J. nigra*). Walnut is used as a dye and food (the hulls and nuts) and sugar and syrup can be made from the sap. The wood of black walnut (*J. nigra*) is considered the finest domestic cabinet wood. The wood is also used for veneer, lumber for furniture, especially tables and desks, fixtures, caskets and coffins, millwork (doors, sash, frames and interior finish), sewing machines, boxes and crates, and woodenware and novelties (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:537-540). Walnut is most common on bottomlands but it is also frequently found on hillsides with fairly rich soils. The black walnut ranges from Massachusetts to Minnesota south to northern Florida and Texas (Grimm 1983:116-120).

Basswood is a pale brown (often with a reddish tinge), light and soft wood. It is used as veneer, slack cooperage, excelsior, lumber for boxes and crates, diary and poultry supplies, trunks and valises, caskets and coffins, novelties, handles and furniture (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:611-613). Native Americans also used the tree for various purposes including as a food, for medicine, for lumber and furniture, and for carving. The inner bark of basswood was also utilized for fiber, cordage, clothing, sewing material, basketry, mats, rugs and bedding (Moerman 1998:562-563). The preferred habitat for basswood is in bottomlands on deep, moist fertile soils, but it is also found on slopes of hills and rocky locations. The American basswood (*Tilia americana*) ranges from New Brunswick to Manitoba south to eastern Kansas and along the Appalachian Mountains to North Carolina.

White basswood (*Tilia heterophylla*) can range as far south as northwestern Florida and northern Arkansas (Grimm 1983:361-364).

Black locust (*Robinia* sp.) is a yellow to golden-brown wood and is very hard and very heavy. The wood is used for fence posts, mine timbers, poles, railroad ties, stakes for which it is particularly well suited, machine parts, woodenware and utensils, boxes and crates, planing-mill products, treenails and for ship building (Panshin and deZeeuw 1980:599-601). Locust grows best in deep, rich, moist soils of bottomlands. It formerly ranged from southern Pennsylvania south along the Appalachian Mountains to northern Georgia and in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas. It has now been naturalized over a much larger range (Grimm 1983:304-306).

Buckeye is a white to pale yellowish white, light, and soft wood. It is used for furniture, boxes, crates, cigar and tobacco boxes, flooring, musical instruments, woodenware, toys, furniture and trunks and valises (Panshin and de Zeeuw 1980:609-610). It is also noted that pioneers carried a buckeye in their pockets to ward off rheumatism (Little 1980:584). The Ohio buckeye ranges from southwestern Pennsylvania west to Iowa and south to northern Alabama and northeastern Texas (Grimm 1983: 353). It has also been successfully introduced in Minnesota, eastern Kansas and eastern Massachusetts (U.S.D.A. 1948:69).

CONCLUSIONS

The botanical remains from the Center Street site consisted of 2,103 carbonized and desiccated seeds/fruits (1.9 grams) and 942 fragments of carbonized wood (26.5 grams) (Tables 9-12). No nutshell was recovered from the site. In total 11 families, 13 genera, and four species were identified. Of the carbonized wood remains recovered from the site, seven families, nine genera, and three species were identified (Table 13). Hickory (*Carya* sp.) was the most common genus recovered. The predominance of hickory and elm, as well as oak, may suggest their use for tools or agricultural implements by the inhabitants of the site. All three genera are hard woods and noted for such uses. Beech, another hard wood, may have been used as lumber or as charcoal for heating/cooking purposes.

Crop plants recovered from the site that could have been grown in gardens or bought at the local grocery store, include wheat (*Triticum* sp.), pepper (*Capsicum* sp.), squash (*Cucurbita* sp.), and possibly bottle gourd (cf. *Lagenaria siceraria*). Blackberry/raspberry seeds (*Rubus* sp.) were the most common plant remains recovered. Strawberry seeds (*Fragaria* sp.) also were found at the site. The presence of these fruit remains points to site occupation throughout the summer, though preservation in the form of jams or jellies could have extended the availability of these fruits into other seasons.

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

By
Jonathan Haws
University of Louisville

This chapter presences and interprets the results of the analyses of a sample of animal bones recovered from the Center Street site. As part of this study 727 bone specimens was analyzed. Of these, 62 came from Feature 17 (see discussion of Lot 1), 338 from Stratum 2 (see discussion of Lot 2), and 327 from Stratum 5 (see discussion of Lot 2) (Table 14). Each bone was identified to element, taxon, side and age when possible. Unidentifiable bones were lumped into general size-class categories. Most of the unidentified bones were medium to large ungulate. Long bones were divided into five portions: proximal articulation, proximal shaft, midshaft, distal shaft and distal articulation.

The species identified include cattle (*Bos Taurus*), pig *(Sus scrofa*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and undetermined species of birds, fish, and rodents (Table 14). Approximately 62 percent of the total assemblage was indeterminate ungulate bone fragments. The majority of these were fragments less than two cm in length with no landmark features that could be used to identify the element from which they came.

Table 14. Faunal Remains Analyzed from the Center Street site.

Animal	Fea. 17	Strata 2	Strata 5	Total
Cattle	4	73	12	89
Pig	42	42	27	111
Sheep	0	2	3	5
Unidentified Ungulate	7	198	244	449
Rabbit	0	0	2	2
Rodent	3	8	3	14
Bird	5	12	27	44
Fish	1	0	0	1
Unidentified	0	3	9	12
Total	62	338	327	727

FEATURE 17

The faunal assemblage from Feature 17 contained a high percentage of pig bones. Of the 62 specimens, 42 (68 percent) are pig. They are mainly from the lower leg and foot, with a few cranial elements. Only one specimen of a meat-bearing upper limb element (femur) was identified. The majority of the foot bones came from at least two lower legs of juvenile pigs. The minimum number of two pig feet is certainly a conservative underestimate. This figure is based on the anatomical refitting of a single foot and observation of additional elements from unassociated animals. These include an assortment of lateral IInd and IVth phalanges. Most of the phalanges and metapodials were completely unfused with the epiphyses separated. In the present analysis, each epiphysis was matched to its respective element and thus not counted as a distinctive one.

In addition to the pig feet, a few cranial elements were noted. One mandible displayed an erupted M3, which appeared unworn. Other unfused parts of the femur, tibia and acetabulum show that the occupants of the site utilized pigs of less than 12 months old based on epiphyseal fusion rates in the pelvis and 2nd phalanx. Slightly older pigs may have been utilized but none were older than 24 months. All of the elements discarded in Feature 17 were the least usable meat cuts, primarily representing the feet and jowl.

Several elements of a cow's foot were identified. Refitting shows these were all from the same right foot. The unfused tibia epiphysis suggests an age of less than 24 months.

STRATUM 2

The faunal assemblage from Stratum 2 is the largest of the three studied. It consisted of 338 bones, of which 58 percent were unidentified ungulate fragments. Cattle made up 22 percent of the identified assemblage followed by pigs at 12 percent and lesser numbers of sheep, birds (probably chicken), and rodents (Table 2).

Ribs are by far the most numerous cattle bones recovered from Stratum 2. No attempt was made to estimate the Minimum Number of Elements (MNE) represented by the ribs. These were highly fragmented in most cases. The degree of fragmentation is probably due to post-depositional 'dry bone' breakage. Ribs are structurally weak and usually among the first elements to disappear from density-mediated attrition. Their presence suggests this was not a serious problem in Stratum 2 and that the bones represent the use and discard behavior of the site occupants. Other elements, such as vertebrae, scapulae, and pelves are present albeit in small fragments. Their presence provides further evidence for the absence of substantial density mediated attrition.

This pattern is amplified when the unidentified ungulate fraction is considered. Here again ribs and vertebrae are represented. Within the indeterminate specimens, there are likely more fragments of vertebrae. Many of the indeterminate specimens of unidentifiable ungulates are likely from limb shaft portions. These are mostly small pieces resulting from dry bone breakage. Most of the indeterminate limbs shafts are less than 4 cm in size. Even more numerous are fragments less than 1 cm, although many of these are completely unidentifiable.

As with the Feature 17 deposit, pigs are mainly represented by the bones of the feet and the head. These are from primarily older animals as the number of unfused epiphyses is greatly reduced by comparison. There are a few unfused ends of the femur and tibia, suggesting animals younger than 36 months. Given the presence of fused metapodials and phalanges, the majority of the pigs from Stratum 2 were between 24-36 months. Of course, that is an assumption that would require a larger sample size to adequately test.

Perhaps the most interesting identified specimens are those from sheep. While only represented by two specimens, an astragalus and metatarsal, their presence shows at least a minimal portion of the occupants' diet came from lamb or mutton.

Several bird bones also were recovered from Stratum 2. Most of these were lacking identifiable articular ends, which would help in identifying species. The size and general shape of the specimens is consistent with chicken.

STRATUM 5

The analyzed faunal sample from Stratum 5 consisted of 327 specimens. Three-fourths (75 percent) of the sample was comprised of unidentified ungulate. Within this category, most specimens were less than 2 cm in size and unidentifiable to element. The placement of these in the ungulate category was determined by their cortical size and the absence of large carnivore bones. In contrast with the other two analyzed assemblages, more of the unidentifiable pieces were burned.

Most of the identified pig specimens are whole and fragmented teeth. There are several broken crown fragments identifiable only as molar teeth. A few limb elements were identified. Femur fragments derive from at least two individuals. Two of the specimens were unfused again suggesting animals less than 36 months.

Many of the cattle bones appear to have been saw-cut. At least two are steak bones from the pelvis. Additional pieces include a saw-cut scapula and thoracic vertebra. Within the unidentified ungulate specimens there are several other saw-cut bones. These include round steak cuts from upper limbs of either pork or beef. There also are numerous rib fragments that are likely pig given their size and thickness.

As in Stratum 2, adult sheep limb bones were identified (Table 3). The sheep elements include the tibia from two animals. The femur, metatarsal and astragalus are the only identified elements. This suggests the inclusion of mutton leg or shank as they are nearly complete elements, not saw-cut limbs or axial parts as with the pig and cattle. A few limb shaft specimens from the unidentified ungulate fraction may come from sheep.

Many of the bird bone limb shaft fragments or cylinders recovered from Stratum 5 lacked articular ends. This likely derives from either eating habits or the lack of fused bony ends. The unfused, cartilaginous ends of juvenile birds are not likely to preserve. Thus, much of the bird specimens may be from young fowl. Size alone suggests chicken or perhaps duck. Turkey seems unlikely given its larger size.

DISCUSSION

Quantitative data were limited to number of identified specimens (NISP) and taxonomic frequency. Minimum numbers of individuals (MNI) is mentioned in passing but not considered relevant to the analysis or conclusions regarding each feature. Body-part representation is a more fruitful analytic measure of the portions of animals consumed by the site occupants. Given the likelihood that the occupants were purchasing cuts of meat (and associated bone portions) the number of animals represented in the assemblages would not be an indicator of the quantity of meat consumed. Some secondary home butchery is indicated by the occurrence of a few chop marks and other small cutmarks. However, primary butchery waste is absent.

Estimating the number of whole elements represented would also skew conclusions about the quality of meat consumed for the same reason. For instance, the presence of two saw-cut, distal right cattle femur shaft portions with no obvious overlap may indicate two animals, two whole femurs or two cuts off the same bone. Unless the site occupants butchered their own stock the determination of a MNI of two cattle would certainly prove unreliable as an indication of the importance of beef in the diet. Furthermore, considering the presence of two cattle femurs as an indication of the consumption of the amount of meat typically associated with that part would again result in an overestimation of the amount of beef present and therefore, in the diet. The two specimens would best be interpreted as two round steaks. The value of various cuts of meat is generally an economic consideration based on the amount of associated meat. This (and the small sample) obviates the need to use many quantitative measures commonly employed in zooarchaeology, including MNI, MNE, and MAU (Minimum Animal Units).

The faunal remains recovered from Feature 17 (pit cellar), were likely associated with African-American slaves or servants during the mid to late nineteenth century. The fauna recovered from Feature 17 are dominated by low-quality pigs' jowl, feet, and hock. Parts associated with rump roast are also present. A single cattle foot also indicates a low-quality cut of meat. The few bird bones are likely chicken. These remains are consistent with the interpretation of the feature as associated with either a slave or servant, who would have been of lower socio-economic status.

In Stratum 2, a layer associated with late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century African-American tenants, cattle are better represented, suggesting that more beef consumed by the occupants of Lot 2 during this time. In this assemblage, low-quality ribs and vertebrae are abundant. Both fore shank and hind shanks also are present. The presence of meat-bearing upper limbs may suggest better access to higher-quality cuts than the earlier slaves/servants represented by Feature 17. These portions include shoulder blade, round steak, and sirloin. Pigs are again represented by jowl, hock, and feet with some rump area cuts and perhaps steak. The assemblage also has evidence for lamb or mutton shank consumption. A few more bird elements in this assemblage are likely chicken. The faunal remains analyzed from Stratum 2 are consistent with the interpretation of the deposit being associated with lower socio-economic status tenants, as lower quality

cuts of meat predominate. However, this analysis indicates that these tenants also had some access to better quality meat and had a preference for beef.

In Stratum 5 pig bones are more numerous than cattle. These are jowl, shoulder blade, hock, and feet. Beef cuts include shoulder, rump roast and sirloin. There is a higher frequency of saw-cut pieces. The midden bones are more fragmented than those from other features making identifications difficult. There is a high number of unidentifiable ungulate bone fragments making general statements regarding the degree of pork or beef consumption problematic. The portions identified suggest mostly low-quality ribs and vertebrae. Many small limb shaft fragments could indicate relatively large limb shafts were present. This would perhaps indicate larger cuts like roasts were favored over steaks. Once again mutton leg/shank portion is present.

The Center Street site fauna show a general consumption pattern of relatively lower quality cuts of beef and pork supplemented by mutton shanks and fowl. These are generally the axial parts, such as the head and lower limb elements of the appendicular portion. For the most part, the bones show a preference for young animals. This is not surprising given the fact many economic species grow rapidly in the first two years, reaching a point after which continued growth slows. Butchers can maximize profitability by slaughtering animals whose growth has peaked or nearly peaked. The Center Site occupants were integrated in a market that produced animals for meat consumption. Their economic situation is revealed by the caloric value of the parts for which they had access.

While there may be minor differences in the types of cuts, the sample size is currently insufficient to discern significant patterns in the dietary practices between the different occupants. The types of cuts represented do suggest qualitative differences in the preferences of the occupants through time. The later occupants appear to have had access to slightly higher quality cuts of meat than the earlier residents. One fact that makes comparisons difficult is the lack of continuity in the manner of refuse deposition. Each assemblage comes from multiple contexts representing depositions that were created through different processes and under different circumstances. Regardless, the analysis of faunal remains from the Center Street site does provide some insights into the diet of the residents.

CENTER STREET SITE
15WA116

INTRODUCTION

The portions of the Center Street site (15Wa116) that were investigated consists of four urban houselots located at 641 (Lot 1), 637-639 (Lot 2), 627-629 (Lot 3), and 625 (Lot 4) Center Street. Each lot contained yard space and existing architecture in the form of dwellings and shed outbuildings. Archaeological investigations of the Center Street site consisted of backhoe trenching and hand excavated test units. A total of 21 backhoe trenches and 17 test units was excavated at the site (Figure 9), which resulted in the identification of 26 features and the recovery of 6,373 artifacts. Each lot is discussed separately in this chapter.

Archival History

Since most of Center Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets was originally part of one parcel, the early history and deed information for the area prior to its subdivision is described below. The chain of title indicates that the lots were originally part of a six–acre tract owned by Samuel McDowell who sold the property to John Maxey in 1816 (Deed Book 19:492). Maxey also owned lots 83 and 84 from Covington's addition to the city of Bowling Green located at Center and Eighth Streets (Figure 10). Deeds indicate that Maxey had a workshop located on lots 83 and 84. In 1815 Warren County tax records indicate that the John Maxey household consisted of one white male over the age of 21, one black over the age of 16, three other blacks and two horses and mares and was valued at $2,210. By 1817 John Maxey owns town lots valued at $4000 and has the same household configuration as he did in 1815. Between 1815 and 1820, John Maxey's fortunes continued to increase. Maxey may have been buying and selling land in the town as a way to increase his fortune. He eventually becomes a major landowner and speculator in early Bowling Green.

In 1827 Maxey (Deed Book 19:492) sells the property to Dr. John M. Briggs and 14 other investors. Between the years 1826 and 1847, the fortunes of Mr. Briggs experienced both highs and lows. In 1826, the Briggs household included two African Americans, one of which was over the age of 16. He also had two horses, one wheeled carriage and six lots in Bowling Green. The total value upon which Briggs was taxed was $2,800. In 1829 Briggs buys the entire property from the other investors and between 1826 and 1847 Briggs also purchases property outside Bowling Green in Warren County on Jennings Creek. In 1840 Briggs is taxed for a total of 432¼ acres in Warren County, 12 slaves over the age of 16, two slaves under the age of 16, 12 horses, two mules, 20 cattle, and one carriage for a total of $28,640. In contrast by 1847, Briggs has no taxable property. Deeds indicate that he was a surety (a loan cosigner) and the debt was called in, forcing Briggs to liquidate many of his assets to pay his debts.

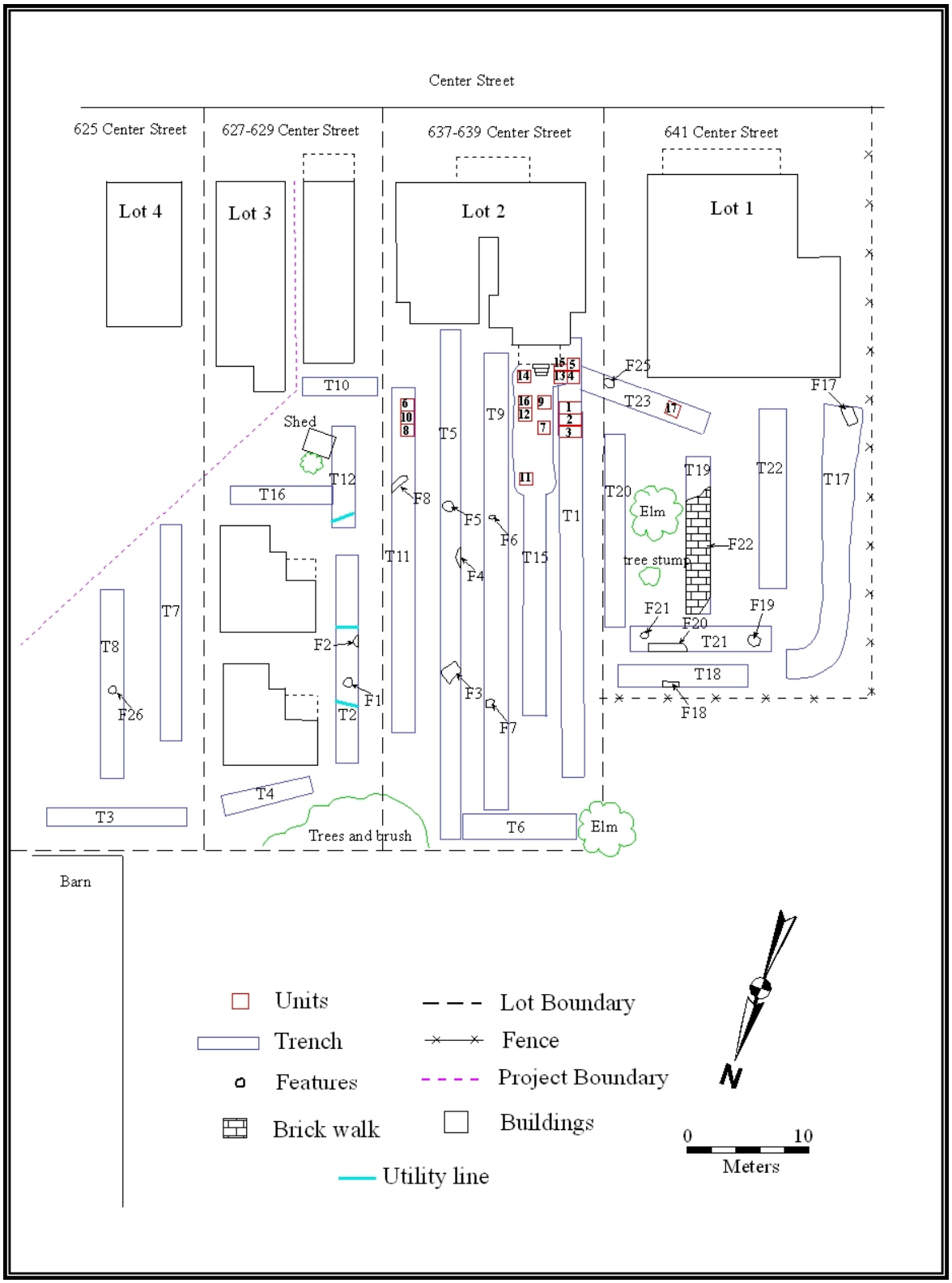


Figure 6. Center Street Site Map.

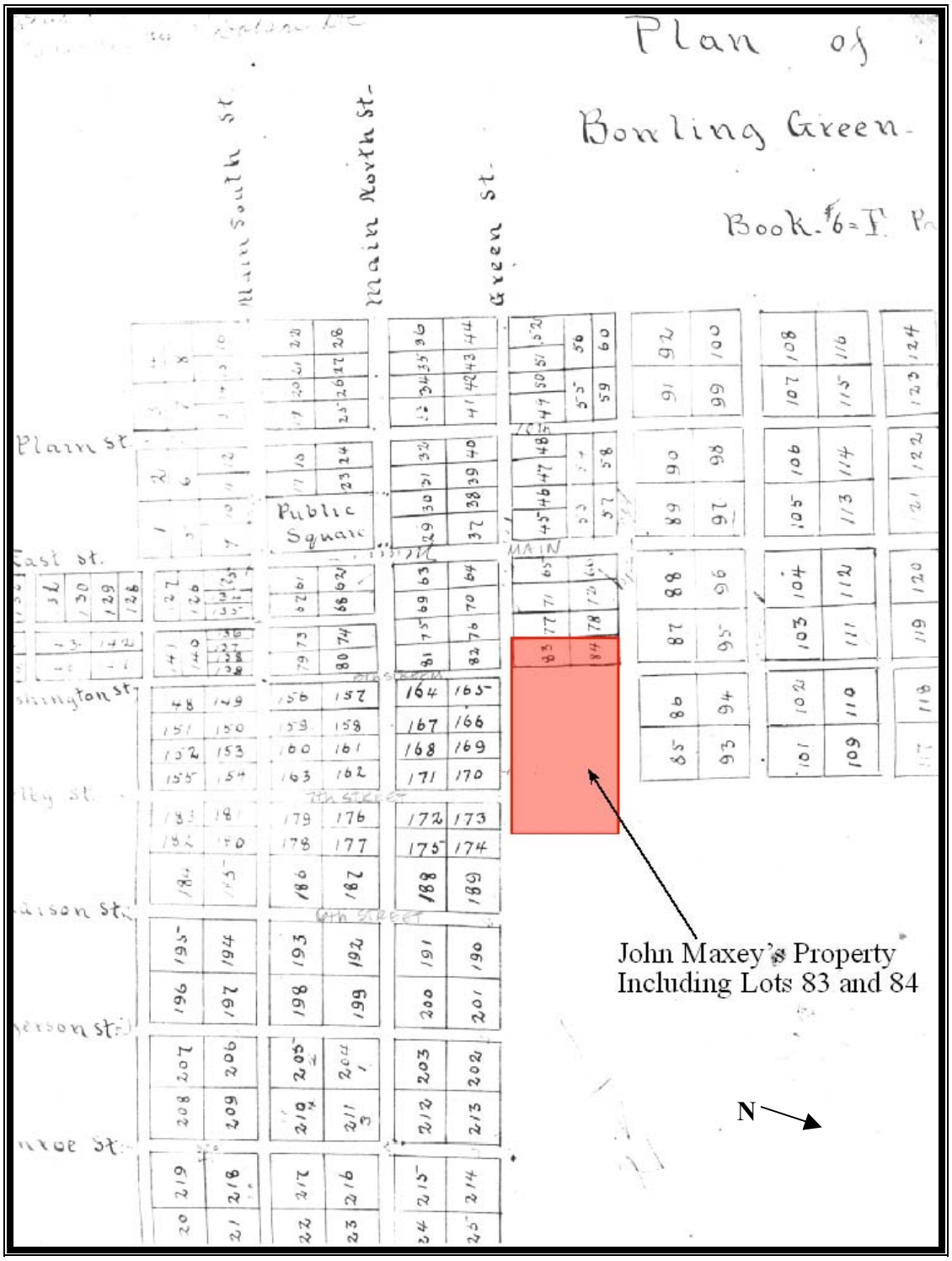


Figure 10. 1798 Plat Map of Covington's Addition Showing John Maxey's Six-Acre Property.

Dr. John M. Briggs was a leading member of the Bowling Green community in the early nineteenth century and the Briggs family owned the property on Center Street until the mid twentieth century. John McPherson Briggs was born in Nelson County and later moved to Bowling Green with his family. Briggs studied with Dr. P.R. Beauchamp and later graduated from Transylvania University. Two of Dr. Briggs' sons also became doctors, one practiced in Nashville and the other joined his father's practice in Bowling Green. Briggs' other son practiced law in Louisville. During the Civil War, Dr. Briggs was appointed contract surgeon for the city of Bowling Green. The Briggs family lived in the family home at 8th and Center until at least 1955. In 1955, a water heater in the house exploded and blew through the roof landing in the middle of 7th Street (Park City Daily News 2/13/1955).

In the early nineteenth century, Briggs began to amass property in Warren County and near the project area. Brigg's first land purchase near the project area was a portion of Lot No. 71 on the town plat adjacent to Maxey's Lot No. 83 fronting Green (Center) Street in 1825 (Deed Book 11:388) (Figure 11 in yellow). From 1827-1829 he acquires Maxey's property, including Lots No. 83 and 84 (Figure 11 in green) and adjacent property (Figure 11 in red) (Deed Book 16:271). He added to that parcel in 1842 with the purchase of a one and half acre property at Sixth and Green (Center) Streets (Figure 11 in blue) (Deed Book 18:394). Briggs also acquired several other properties on adjacent streets in 1834, including Lots No. 82, 85, 86, and 93 (Deed Book 15:481).

By the 1840s, Briggs has to sell property to pay off debts. In 1844, Briggs sells three acres, including Lot 1 (641 Center St.) to P. Hines for $1,200 (Figure 12 in red). By 1845 Briggs sells two city lots, including Lots 2, 3, and 4 in the project area, in an attempt to pay off some of his debt (Figure 12 in blue). The deed (Deed Book 19:529) describes the sale of two city lots, as well as 158 acres of land located near Morgantown and four slaves. This sale only relieves a very small portion of his total debt. In 1852, Briggs is sued in relation to property at Center Street. The commissioner's deed states:

> "Mary H.S. Grundy is complainant against John M. Briggs – decree ordered that a small brick house and lot of ground attached thereto containing one acre situated in or near the town of Bowling Green on Green Street and another house and lot in Bowling Green being the same house and lots conveyed by John M. Briggs and wife to Thomas B. Wright and Bennett Burman in trust hearing on the 28th day of January 1845 be sold at the court house in Bowling Green on a court day to the highest bidder…"

Although Briggs sold off most of his Center Street property, he still retained ownership of a large lot near Eighth and Center Streets where his residence was located (Figure 12 in green).

Once Briggs begins to subdivide his property, the individual lots that comprise the project area were formed. The chain of title from this point forward for each lot investigated is presented in each lot section of this report.

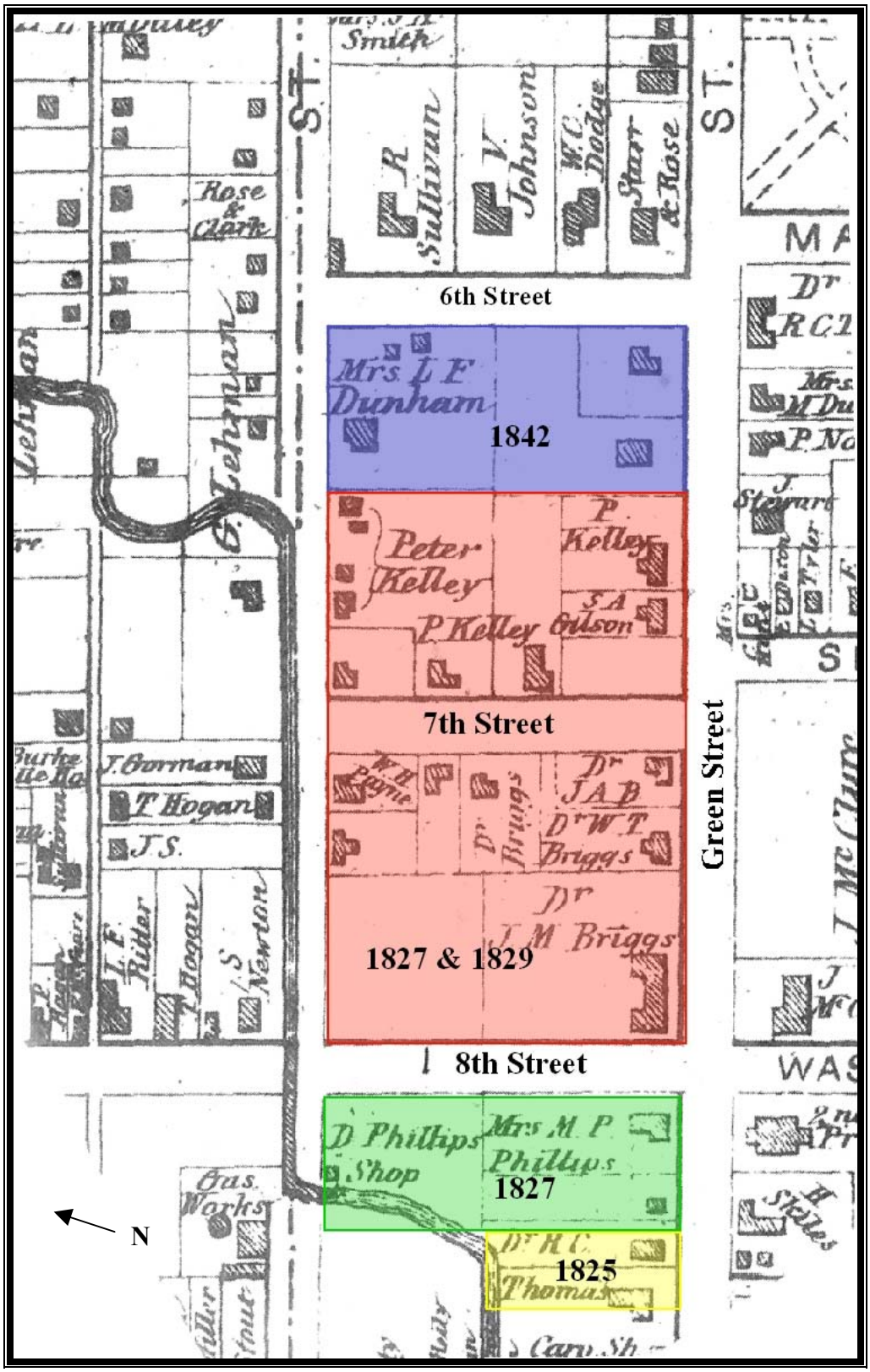


Figure 11. Land Acquisitions of J.M. Briggs Near the Project Area 1825-1842, as Shown on the 1877 Beers Map.

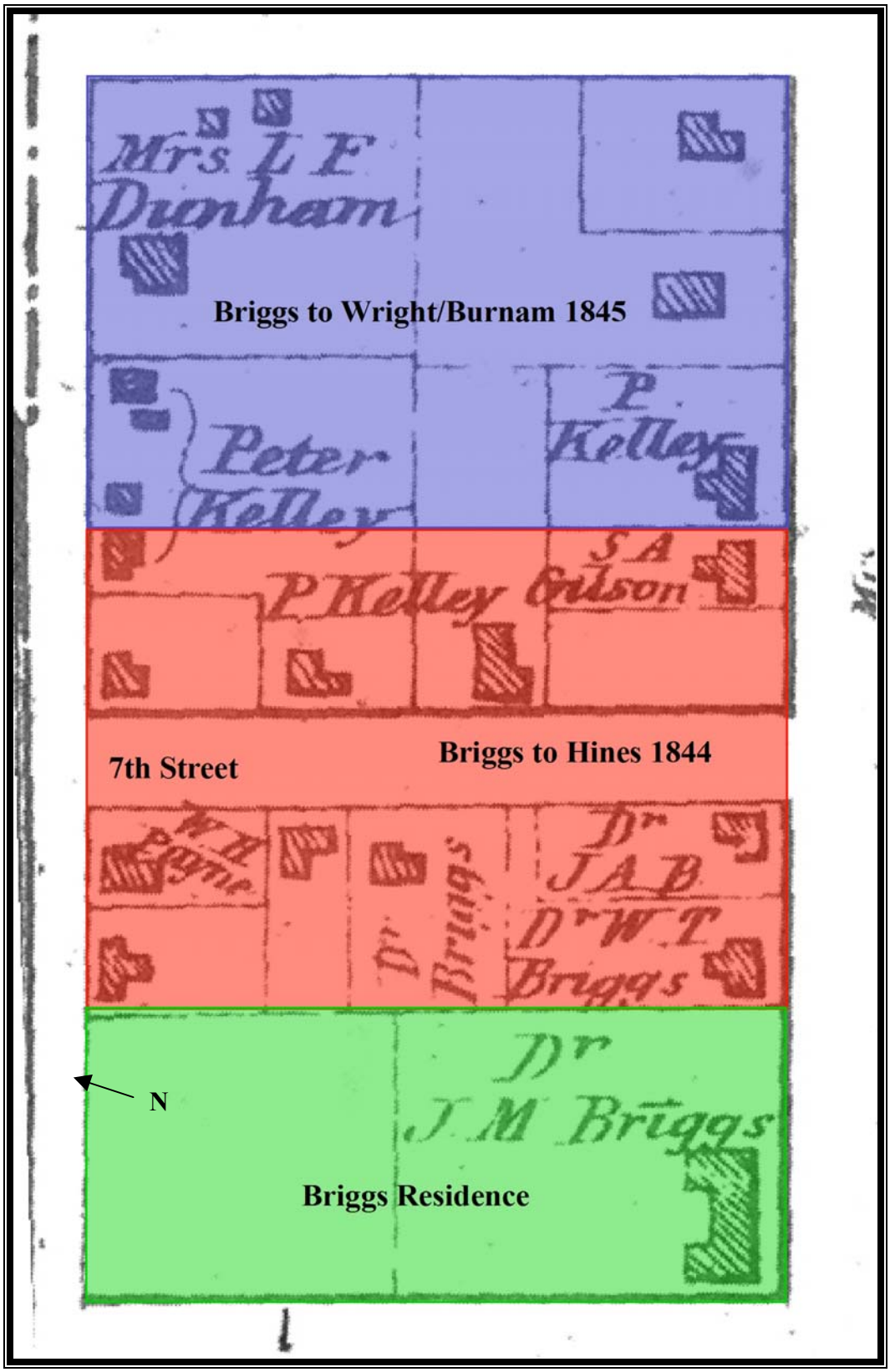


Figure 12. Properties in the Project Area Sold by Briggs 1844-1845 and the Location of His Residence on the 1877 Beers Map.

LOT 1: 641 CENTER STREET

Lot 1 measured 47 x 22 m. It consisted of a frame dwelling and a small metal shed that was bounded by wire fencing (Figure 13). The front yard was small with two large magnolia trees and a low stone retaining wall along the sidewalk. The rear yard was large with a lawn and large (4 m in diameter) American Elm tree. An asphalt drive extended from the rear along the eastern side of the house towards Center Street. The stump of a large tree and modern debris also was located in the rear yard.

Figure 13. Rear of House at 641 Center Street.

Archival History

The property changed hands many times since Dr. J.M Briggs owned Lot 1. Briggs first divided the portion of his property that contained Lot 1 when he sold three acres in 1844 to Pleasant Hines (Table 15) (Figure 12 in red). In 1851, Hines sold these three acres to D.H. Phillips for $1,300. In 1863, Phillips sold the property to A.W. Garrison. It is Garrison who began to subdivide the three-acre property into the current lots, including the one specifically described as 641 Green Street (Center Street) (Figure 14 in red). Garrison sold the lot to W.B. and Mary Morris in 1869, at which point they trade property with J.R. Golladay. Golladay traded his lot at Washington and Main, north of Bridge Street for Lot 1 at 641 Green Street.

Table 15. Chain of Title Lot 1 - 641 Center Street.

DB/PG	Date	Grantor	Grantee	$
592/234	Feb. 15, 1988	Hazel M. Abel	Rose Marie Williams	12,500
473/699	Land sale contract between Able and Rose Marie Williams			
472/91	Dec. 1978	Beatrice Palmer Abel	Francis and Hazel Abel	Inherited
397/437	6/4/1970	Richard Abel	Beatrice Abel	Love and affection
212/44	10/10/1946	C.W. & Sara Lampkin	Richard Abel	$1
198/547	10/25/1943	Joseph E & Lillie Davenport	C.W. Lampkin	$1
7/546 will book		W. Walters	Lillie Wade Davenport	
159/20	12/16/1926	Kenna Blewett	W. Walters	$1,355
108/558	9/10/1910	Amanda Gilson	Kenna & Maggie E. Blewett	$1,200
45/210	11/12/1875	D.B. & Elizabeth Stephens	Sam and Amanda Gilson	$1,500
38/210	6/27/1871	J.R. &M.A. Golladay	Stephens	Raffle
37/423	2/1/1871	Hannah & George Asquithe	Golladay	$1,500
35/129	8/26/1869	Golladay	Hannah & George Asquithe	Raffle
35/51	7/12/1869	W.B. & Mary A. Morris	Golladay	
35/50	7/12/1869	Golladay	Morris trade properties – 641 Green with lot at Washington and Main, north of Bridge street	$300 plus $666 in debt payoff to Alice J. Hackery
31/145	5/13/1865	A.W. (or A.N.) Garrison	Morris	$1400
Garrison begins the division of the three acres into smaller lots - this chain of title only follows the lot known as 641 Center Street from this point on.				
33/60-61	5/8/1863	D.H. & Mary Phillips	Garrison	Unknown - 3 acres
23/396	1/14/1851	P. Hines	Phillips	$1300 - 3 acres
19/492	7/10/1844	J.M. Briggs	P. Hines	$1200 - 3 acres
16/271	7/25/1829	Henry Shanks, et al	J.M. Briggs	Unknown
13/23	2/17/1827	Maxey	J.M. Briggs, et al	Unknown- 6 acres
7/314	5/8/1816	McDowell	Maxey	$1000 - 6 acres

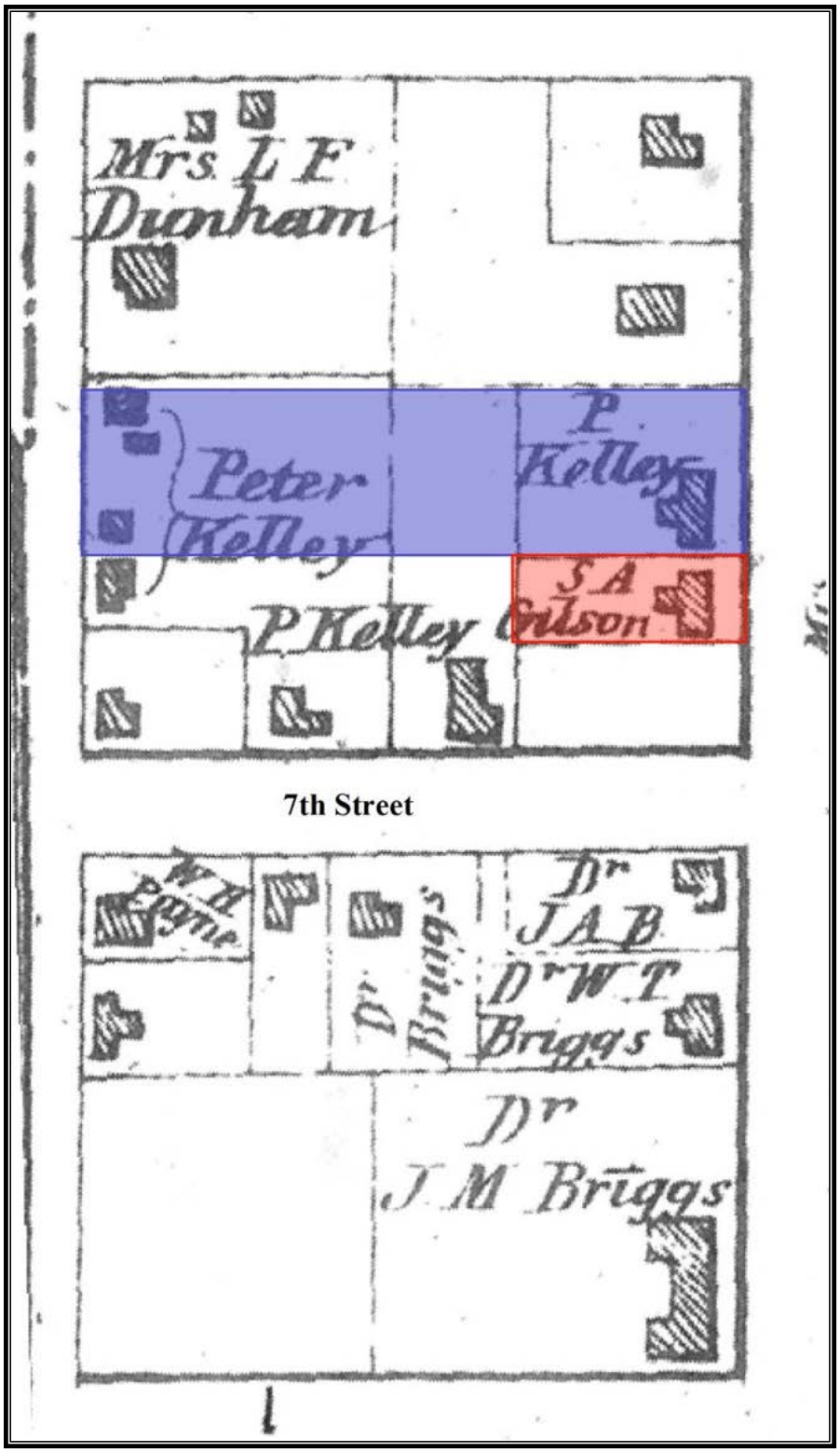


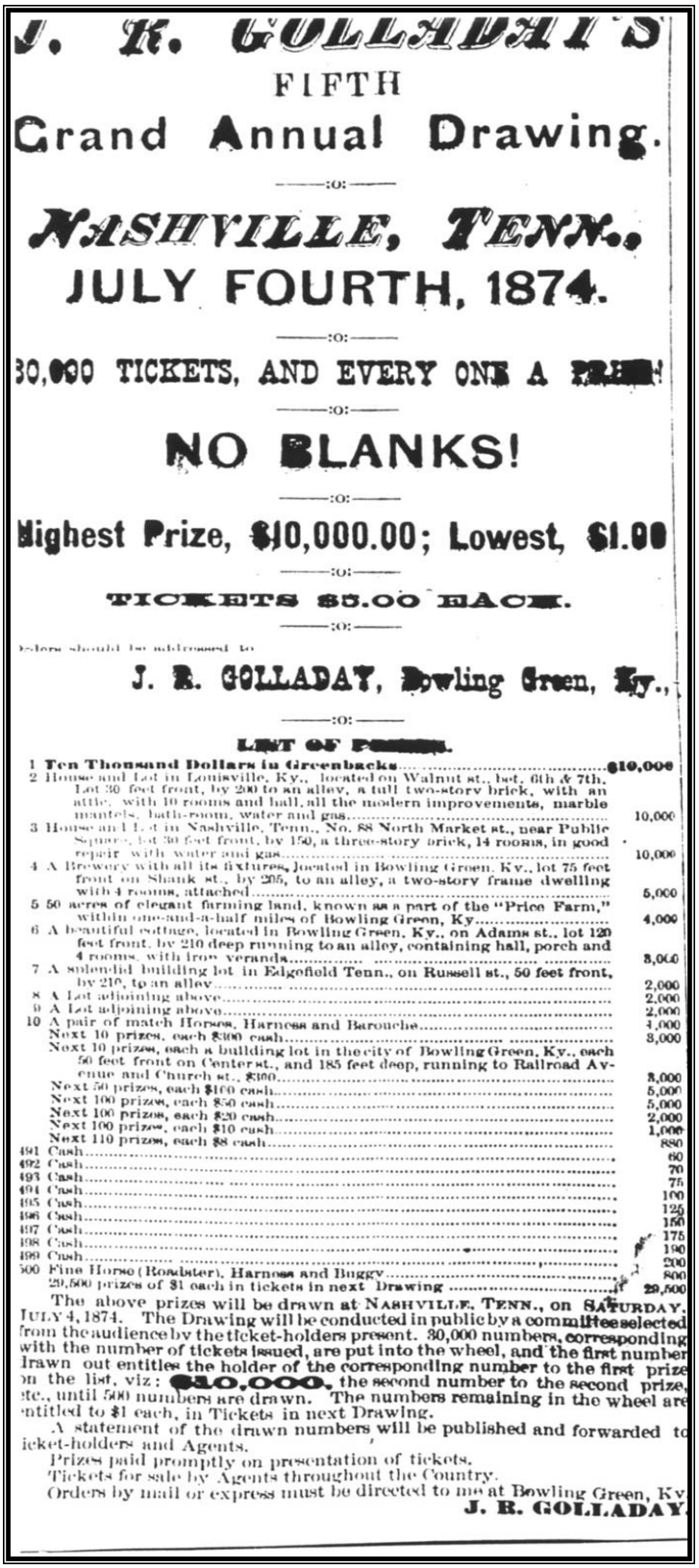
Figure 14. Lot 1 (641 Center Street) Shown in Red and Lots 2, 3, and 4 (625-637 Center Street) Shown in Blue in 1865, as Shown on the 1877 Beers Map.

Golladay conducted a "Gift Enterprise" where he would raffle off any number of things including at times, the house and property at 641 Center Street (Figure 15). The first time the property was raffled was in 1869. The winner of 641 Center Street was Hannah and George Asquithe (DB 35/51). Just a few years later the Asquithe's sold the property back to Golladay for $1,500.

> "This indenture made and entered into the 26th day of August 1869 between J.R. Golladay of Bolwing Green, Kentucky of the first part and Mrs. Hannah Asquith of Auburn, Kentucky of the second part. Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the second party's being the owner and holder of ticket no 12866 which drew the house and lot hereinafter described which ticket in the 26th drawing of Golladay's Gift Enterprise and the drawing of which took place on the 23rd day of August 1869 drew the house and lot referred to …. Valued and estimated at $3,500… on what is called D.H. Phillips Block and adjoining the lots of Thomas Harris on the Southwest side and the lot of John Kelly on the Northeast and Getty in the rear" (DB35/129).

Shortly after Golladay reacquired the property, he included it in another raffle. The winner was D.B. and Elizabeth Stephens. The Stephens owned the property for about four years when they sold it to Samuel and Amanda Gilson (DB 45/210). The Gilsons lived at 641 Center Street between 1875 and 1910. Gilson was employed at various jobs on the L & N Railroad. In 1880 Sam Gilson was a railroad engineer, while his wife kept house and raised two daughters and one son. By 1990, the Gilson daughters had gone but son Arthur, his wife and young son lived with his parents at 641 Center Street. Arthur Gilson also worked with his father as a locomotive foreman. The 1900 census also indicates that the Gilsons also had a servant, Pearl Smith, age thirteen. The census also indicated that Pearl attended school.

In late 1910 Kenna and Maggie Blewett purchased the property. This marks the first time that the property was owned by African Americans. The 1910 census indicate that the before they purchased 641 Center Street, the Blewetts rented a house at 350 Kentucky Street. Kenna Blewett was a porter for the L & N Railroad and both he and his wife were able to read and write. City Directories for Bowling Green list the Blewett's residence at 641 Center Street between 1911 to 1922. By 1920, the census and city directories indicate that Kenna left employment at the railroad and began selling insurance (Hoffeman Directories Company 1911: Piedmont Directory Company 1914, 1922). 641 Center Street is not listed in the 1927 City Directory (Baldwin Brothers 1927). In 1911, directories list George Blewett as living at 634 Center Street, across the street from Kenna and Maggie Blewett Hoffman Directories Company 1911). Kenna and George may have been related.



J. R. GOLLADAY'S

FIFTH

Grand Annual Drawing.

—:o:—

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

JULY FOURTH, 1874.

—:o:—

30,000 TICKETS, AND EVERY ONE A PRIZE!

—:o:—

NO BLANKS!

—:o:—

Highest Prize, $10,000.00; Lowest, $1.00

—:o:—

TICKETS $5.00 EACH.

—:o:—

Letters should be addressed to

J. R. GOLLADAY, Bowling Green, Ky.,

—:o:—

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	**Ten Thousand Dollars in Greenbacks**	$10,000
2	House and Lot in Louisville, Ky., located on Walnut st., bet. 6th & 7th. Lot 30 feet front, by 200 to an alley, a full two-story brick, with an attic, with 10 rooms and hall, all the modern improvements, marble mantels, bath-room, water and gas	10,000
3	House and Lot in Nashville, Tenn., No. 88 North Market st., near Public Square, lot 30 feet front, by 150, a three-story brick, 14 rooms, in good repair with water and gas	10,000
4	A Brewery with all its fixtures, located in Bowling Green, Ky., lot 75 feet front on Shank st., by 205, to an alley, a two-story frame dwelling with 4 rooms, attached	5,000
5	50 acres of elegant farming land, known as a part of the "Price Farm," within one-and-a-half miles of Bowling Green, Ky	4,000
6	A beautiful cottage, located in Bowling Green, Ky., on Adams st., lot 120 feet front, by 210 deep running to an alley, containing hall, porch and 4 rooms, with iron veranda	3,000
7	A splendid building lot in Edgefield Tenn., on Russell st., 50 feet front, by 210, to an alley	2,000
8	A Lot adjoining above	2,000
9	A Lot adjoining above	2,000
10	A pair of match Horses, Harness and Barouche	4,000
	Next 10 prizes, each $300 cash	3,000
	Next 10 prizes, each a building lot in the city of Bowling Green, Ky., each 50 feet front on Center st., and 185 feet deep, running to Railroad Avenue and Church st., $300	3,000
	Next 50 prizes, each $100 cash	5,000
	Next 100 prizes, each $50 cash	5,000
	Next 100 prizes, each $20 cash	2,000
	Next 100 prizes, each $10 cash	1,000
	Next 110 prizes, each $8 cash	880
491	Cash	60
492	Cash	70
493	Cash	75
494	Cash	100
495	Cash	125
496	Cash	150
497	Cash	175
498	Cash	190
499	Cash	200
500	Fine Horse (Roadster), Harness and Buggy	800
	29,500 prizes of $1 each in tickets in next Drawing	29,500

The above prizes will be drawn at NASHVILLE, TENN., on SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874. The Drawing will be conducted in public by a committee selected from the audience by the ticket-holders present. 30,000 numbers, corresponding with the number of tickets issued, are put into the wheel, and the first number drawn out entitles the holder of the corresponding number to the first prize on the list, viz: $10,000, the second number to the second prize, etc., until 500 numbers are drawn. The numbers remaining in the wheel are entitled to $1 each, in Tickets in next Drawing.

A statement of the drawn numbers will be published and forwarded to ticket-holders and Agents.

Prizes paid promptly on presentation of tickets.

Tickets for sale by Agents throughout the Country.

Orders by mail or express must be directed to me at Bowling Green, Ky.

J. R. GOLLADAY.

Figure 15. Advertisement for Golladay's Raffle in a Nashville, Newspaper, 1874.

In late 1926, the Blewetts sold the property to W. Walters, who rented out the property. All of the tenants of 641 Center Street were African Americans. The city directories indicate that changes in tenants were frequent. The city directories indicate that in 1934, James and Sarah Bailey occupied the property. James Bailey was a cook at the city hospital. In 1937 Odell and Virginia Smith occupied the property. In 1941 Ethel Hicks lived at 641 Center Street.

In 1946, Richard Abel acquired the property. Between 1947 through 1954 a funeral home operated out of 641 Center Street. City directories list the occupant as the Abel Brothers Funeral Home. The use of the property later reverted to a residence, but remained in the Abel family until 1988, when Rose Marie Williams acquired the property. Relatives of Williams sold the property to the Kentucky Department of Transportation.

Architectural History

Lot 1 contained existing architecture in the form of a dwelling and a metal shed. The metal shed was typical of late twentieth century prefabricated outbuildings and was demolished during the archaeological investigations.

The dwelling house is one and half story, and constructed of wood frame with aluminum siding and a mortared stone foundation. The building has seen several episodes of additions and modifications over the years beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. A dwelling has been located on Lot 1 since at least the 1870s, according to the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map and the 1871 Birdseye map of Bowling Green (Figures 16 and 17). These maps show the building as a T-plan side gabled house during that time. Remnants of that configuration are still visible in the front portion of the existing structure, indicating that parts of the building date prior to the 1870s (Figure 18 in red). The original structure was a one and half story timber frame building with hand-hewn sills on a stone foundation. It was a central hall configuration with a room that extended from the rear of the hall, which gave it a T-plan footprint. This particular timber framing technique was common in Kentucky houses from the 1830s to the 1860s.

An addition was made to the rear of the east side of the house and the central hall extended north sometime in the late nineteenth century, possibly in the 1880s (Figure 18 in light blue). A brick-lined cellar was constructed underneath the southern most room of the addition, which was accessed from the outside on the south side of the addition. Two more additions were made to the house at the turn of the century, most likely in the 1890s. A room was added to the south side of the 1880s addition, which removed the exterior cellar access (Figure 18 in green). At this time the cellar access was moved to its current location in the floor of the rear hall. Another small room was added during this time to the rear of the original west room and west of the original rear hall (Figure 18 in orange). This room was later converted into a bathroom and closet.

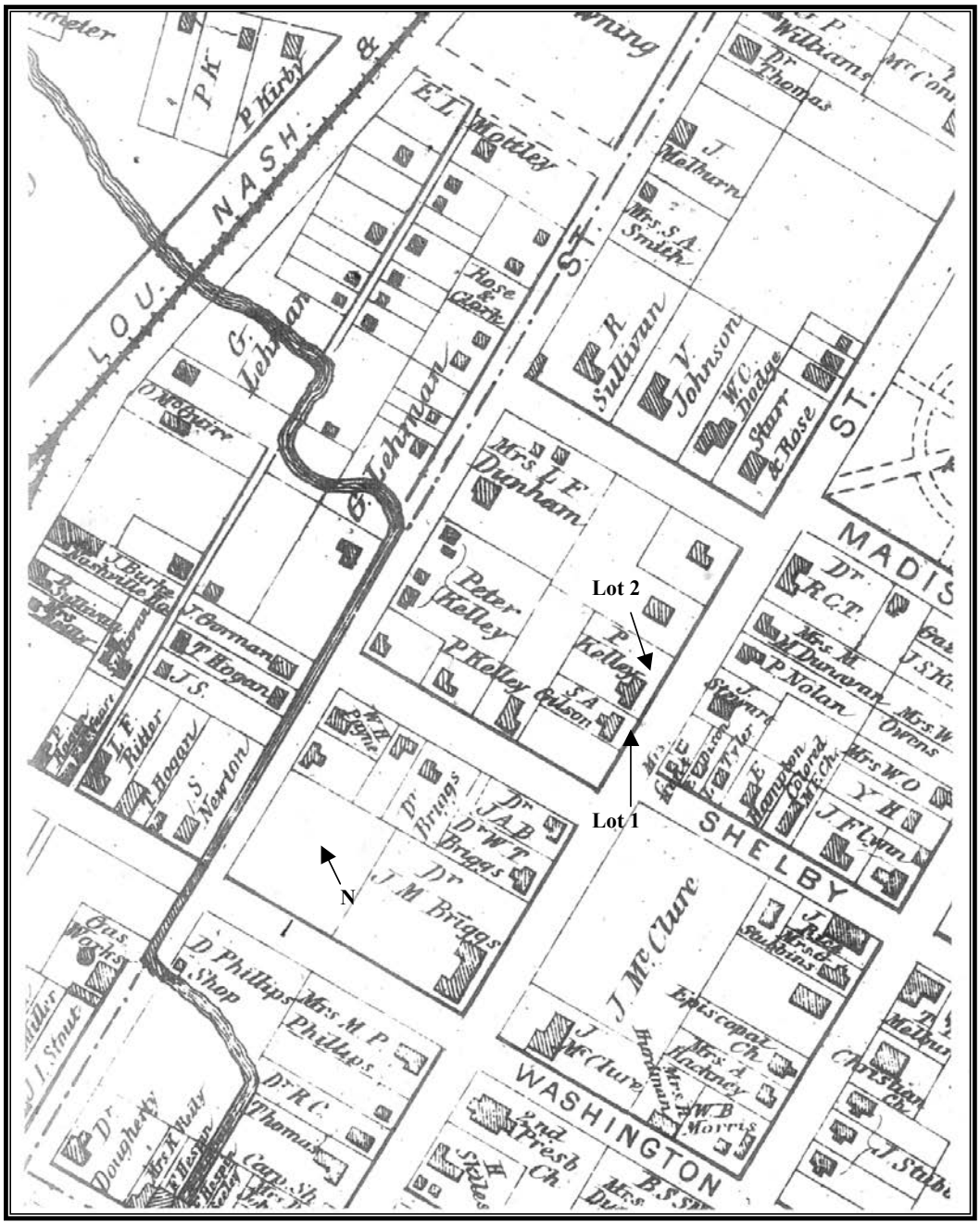


Figure 16. 1877 Beers and Lanagan Map of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

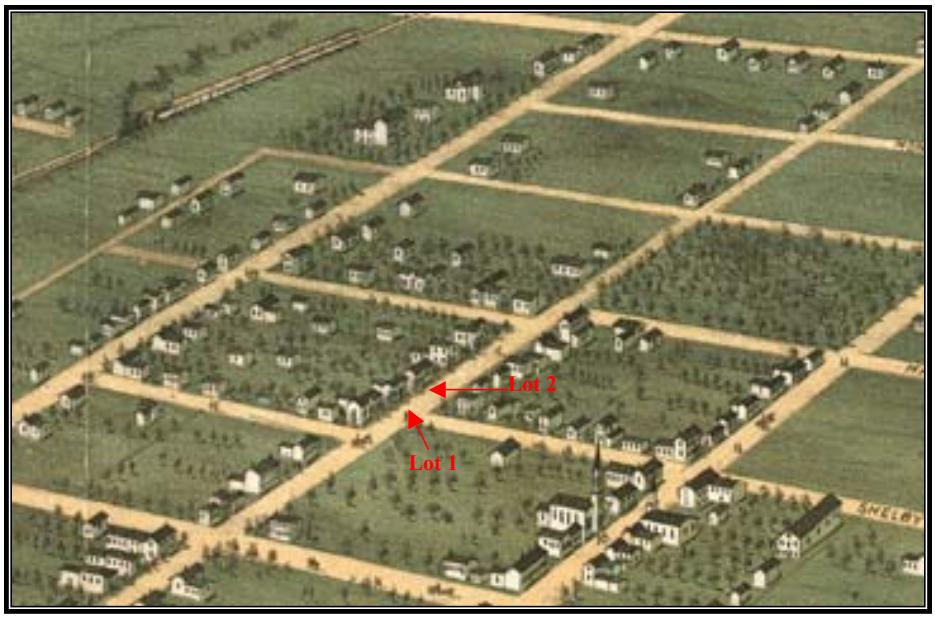


Figure 17. 1871 Birdseye map of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

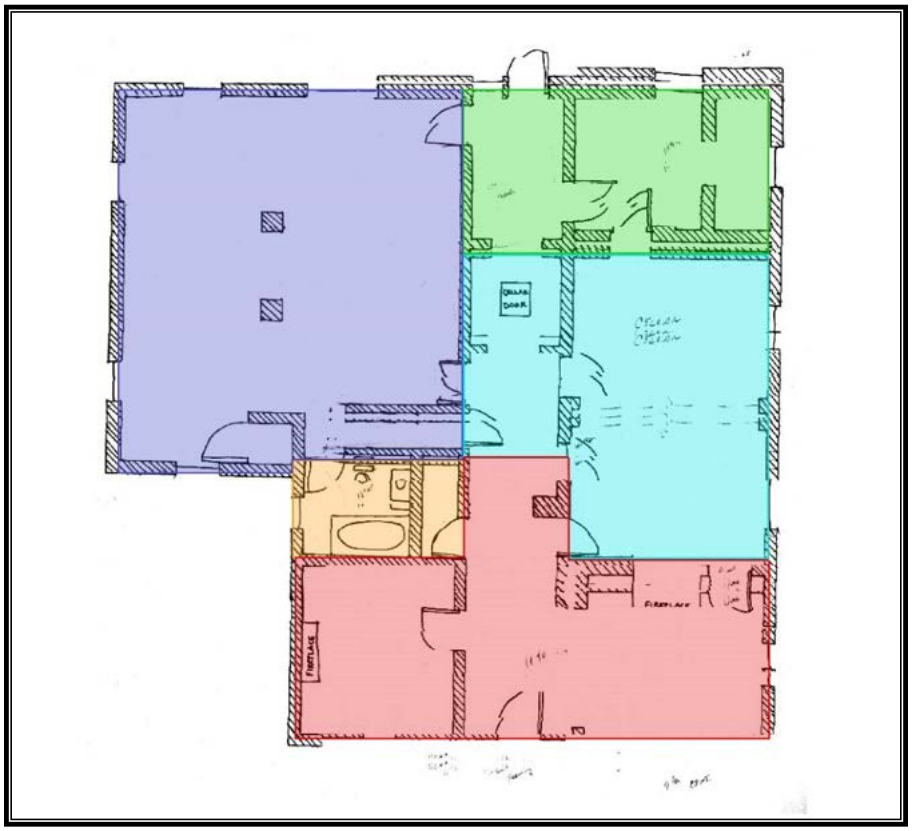


Figure 18. Architectural Drawing of 641 Center Street (by Jessica Palmer).

The last addition to the house appears to have taken place in the mid-twentieth century (Figure 18 in dark blue). A large room used as a chapel for the funeral home that occupied the building from 1947 to 1954 was added to the rear of the west side 1890s addition and to the west side of the rear hall. This most recent addition completed the building to its current configuration.

Overall, the architecture of the building located on Lot 1 at 641 Center Street, consisted of four major episodes of additions and modifications. The original structure was a timber frame dwelling constructed sometime between 1844 and 1860. The building was likely occupied by single-families at that time. Significant additions were made to the building in the 1880s and again in the 1890s. These additions were likely made at a time when the building was used as rental property for multiple tenants. Finally, a large chapel room was added in the mid-1900s to serve the building's function as a funeral home during that time.

Archaeological Investigations

The archaeological investigations of Lot 1 consisted of backhoe trenching and excavation of a test unit (Figure 19).

Trenches

A total of seven backhoe trenches was excavated in the rear yard of Lot (Table 16). They were excavated to locate archaeological resources, such as intact strata, middens, and features. The trenches were strategically placed to examine as much of the yard as possible.

Table 16. Trenches on Lot 1.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Maximun Depth (cm)	Number of Features
17	20.0	83	1
18	10.5	80	1
19	12.3	78	1
20	16.8	90	0
21	11.6	80	3
22	14.5	80	0
23	10.8	85	3

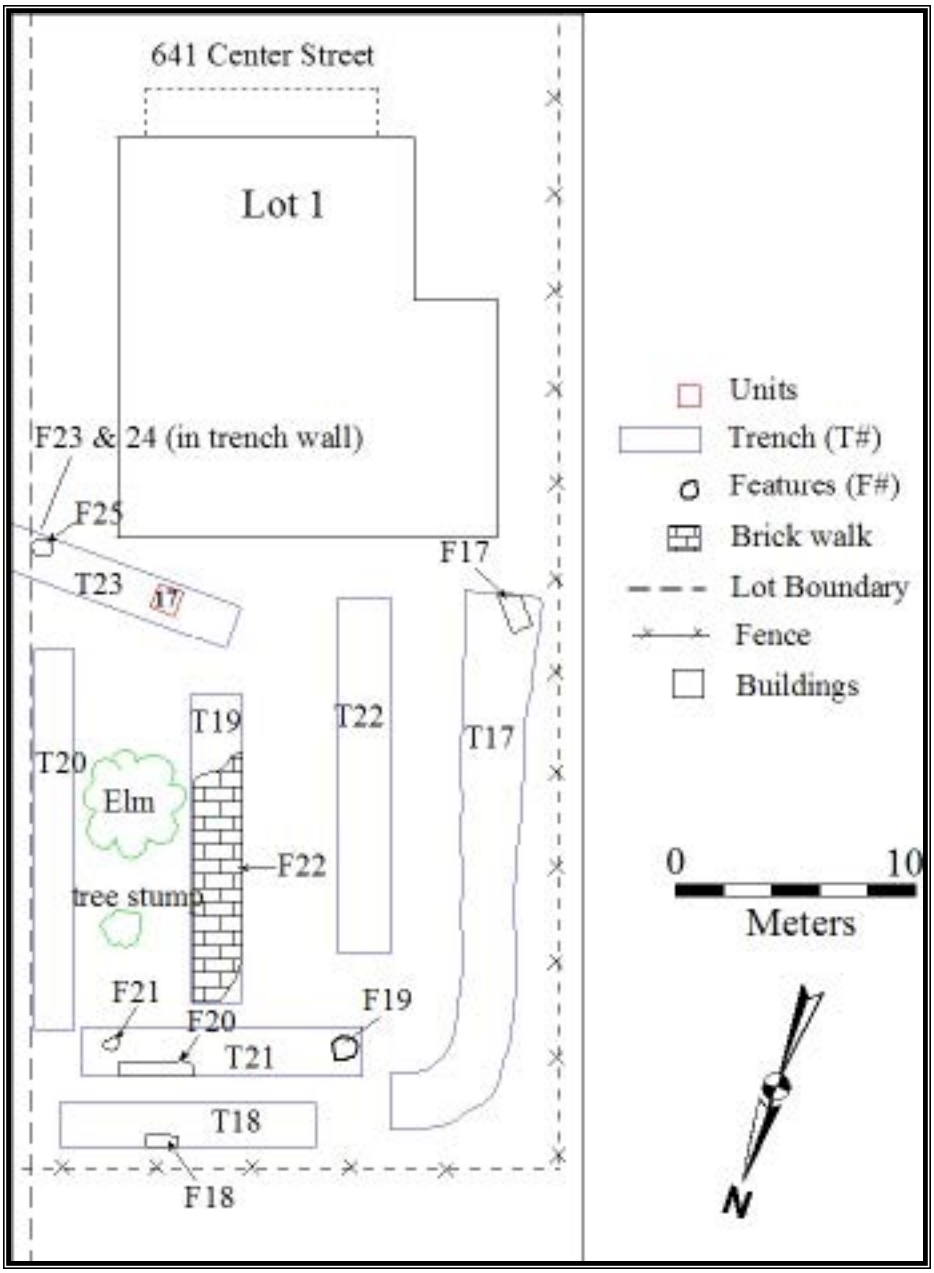


Figure 19. Excavations on Lot 1, 641 Center Street.

Stratigraphy

A total of eight strata was identified in the rear yard of Lot 1. Four basic soil profiles were identified. The soil profile identified in the southern portion of the yard directly behind the house consisted of a 3 to 5 cm thick dark brown silt loam topsoil (Stratum 1); a 20 to 35 cm thick black silty clay loam with inclusions of brick, coal, cinder, and charcoal (Stratum 2); a 15 to 25 cm thick mottled gray/brown silty clay loam with brick, mortar, plaster, charcoal, and coal inclusions (Stratum 5); and a light red brown silty clay subsoil (Stratum 6). In some areas this profile also included inclusions of gravel or limestone dust associated with Stratum 1 and asphalt in the area of the driveway.

The soil profile identified at the rear (north end) of the yard along the fence line consisted of a 30 cm thick dark gray/brown silt loam midden with gravel, coal, and cinder inclusions (Stratum 2); a 20 to 35 cm thick mottled brown silt clay loam with charcoal, mortar, and coal inclusions (Stratum 11); a 15 to 28 cm thick mottled orange/red silty clay (Stratum 12); and a light red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6). Most of the artifacts associated with Stratum 2 in this area consisted of mid- to late twentieth century glass containers.

The soil profile identified at the rear of the yard near the western boundary consisted of a 30 cm thick black silt loam with coal inclusions and a midden that contained a large number of glass vessels (Stratum 2); a 10 to 15 cm thick dark brown silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions transitional layer (Stratum 4); a 10 to 18 cm thick mottled gray/brown silty clay loam midden layer (Stratum 5); and a light red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

The soil profile identified in the central portion of the yard near the large elm tree and a brick sidewalk consisted of a 30 cm thick dark brown silt loam midden with charcoal and ash (Stratum 2); a 20 cm thick light brown gray silt loam with ash and cinder (Stratum 7), a 25-28 cm thick mottled brown/orange silt clay with brick and charcoal inclusions (Stratum 8); and a light red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

Features

A total of nine features was identified within Lot 1. They include a pit cellar, trash pits or privy pits, a brick walkway, a brick foundation, a builder's trench, and postholes (Table 17).

Feature 17

Feature 17 was a rectangular unlined pit located at the south end of Trench 17 at a depth of 60 cm below the surface (Figures 20 and 21). It measured 107 cm north-south x 95 cm east-west and extended to a depth of 20 cm beyond the bottom of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a slightly mottled gray silt loam with charcoal, brick, and stone inclusions that was similar to Stratum 5, which overlaid the feature. It is likely that the deposition of Stratum 5 destroyed a portion of the top of Feature 17 and it is possible that

it originally had a thickness of 50-55 cm. The shape and thickness of this feature coupled with the types of artifacts recovered from it and its location within or near a building suggests that it may have function as a pit cellar that was used to store food.

Table 17. Lot 1 features.

Feature	Location	Size	Function	T.P.Q.
17	Trench 17	107 x 95 cm	Pit Cellar	1875
18	Trench 18	110 x 70 cm	Pit Cellar	1875
19	Trench 21	80 x 80 cm	Privy/Trash Pit	1919
20	Trench 21	300 x ? cm	Privy/Trash Pit	1903
21	Trench 21	60 x 40 cm	Posthole	N/A
22	Trench 19	N/A	Brick Walkway	1915
23	Trench 23	50 x 50 cm	Posthole	N/A
24	Trench 23	N/A	Builder's Trench	N/A
25	Trench 23	N/A	Foundation	N/A

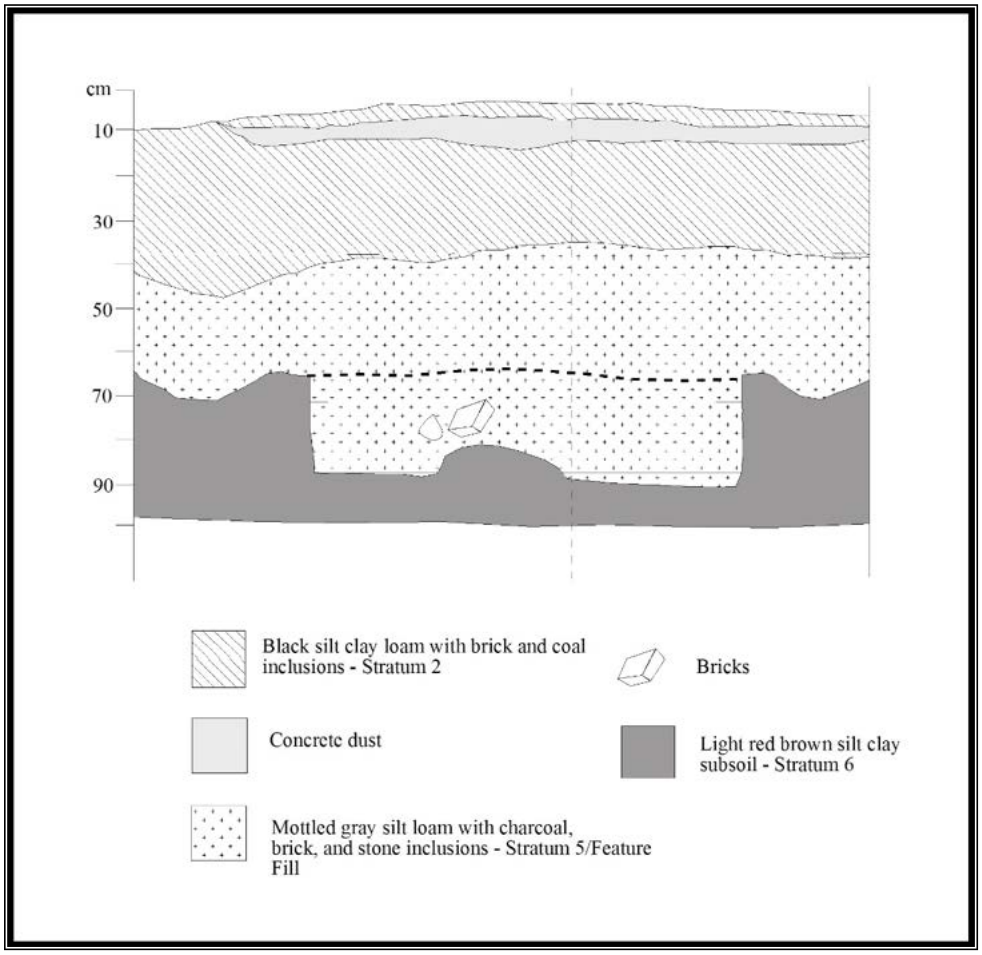


Figure 20. Profile of Feature 17, Lot 1.

Figure 21. Feature 17, Lot 1.

Of the 136 artifacts recovered from Feature 17 (Table 18) most were faunal remains (n=110). Other artifacts were assigned to the architecture (n=14) and kitchen (n=12) groups. The architecture group artifacts consisted mostly of machine cut nails, window glass, and brick fragments (Table 18). Most of the kitchen group artifacts were ceramic sherds (Tables 18 and 19).

The artifacts recovered from Feature 17 date from the early to late nineteenth century. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included pearlware (1780-1830), edge decorated whiteware (1830-1870), undecorated whiteware (1830-1890), machine cut nails (1800-1880), pontil-marked bottle base (1840-1880), and mass-produced clear bottle glass (post-1875). These artifacts suggest that the age of the assemblage dates primarily to the mid-1800s. However, a T.P.Q. date of 1875, derived from the mass-produced clear bottle glass, indicates that the fill of Feature 17 was likely deposited sometime after that date.

A sample of 62 bones from Feature 17 was selected for further identification and analysis (see Faunal Analysis). Most of the identified bone was pig (68 percent) (Table 14). Smaller amounts of with cow, rodent, bird, and fish remains also were recovered from this feature. In general, most of these remains were represent young animals (less than 24 months of age). Meat cuts represented were of low quality consisting primarily of lower leg and feet, with some cranial fragments also found. The presence of pig and cows feet may by an indication of the resident's of this lot's low socio-economic status or perhaps their ethnic preferences.

Table 18. Artifact Function and Object by Feature and Strata*.

Functional Group/ Object	Features				Strata			Total
	T.17	T.18	T.21		U.17	T.19		
	17	18	19	20	5	7	8	
Architecture								
Brick	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Nail, machine-cut	6	11	1	1	22	3	1	**45**
Nail, unidentified	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	**4**
Nail, wire	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	**5**
Metal roofing	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Window glass	4	0	1	0	8	0	2	**15**
Clothing								
Button, ceramic	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	**3**
Button, glass	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
Button, shell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Button, synthetic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Furniture								
Lamp glass	0	20	0	0	2	0	0	**22**
Hardware								
Metal strap	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
Kitchen								
Ceramic, bowl	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
Ceramic, crock	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	**2**
Ceramic, cup	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Ceramic, plate	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	**5**
Ceramic, unidentified	7	2	0	0	26	0	1	**36**
Glass, bottle, unidentified	1	1	1	3	6	0	1	**13**
Glass, cosmetic container	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, jar, unidentified	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, lid liner	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
Glass, tumbler	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**2**
Glass, vial	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, unidentified	2	2	0	0	16	1	0	**21**
Cork, stopper	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Personal								
Ceramic, doll part	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	**3**
Unidentified								
Metal	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	**4**
Concrete-casket shaped	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Synthetic	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**2**
Faunal								
Bone	98	3	1	0	20	3	8	**133**
Egg shell	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	**11**
Mollusk shell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**136**	**54**	**5**	**11**	**117**	**13**	**14**	**350**

* Other strata identified on Lot 1 were not sampled for artifacts.

Table 19. Ceramic Types and Decorations by Feature and Strata*.

Functional Group/ Object	Features				Strata			Total
	T.17	T.18	T.21		U.17	T.19		
	17	18	19	20	5	7	8	
Pearlware								
Plain	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	**2(2)**
Transfer printed	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	**1(1)**
Porcelain								
Colored glaze	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	**2(2)**
Gilt	0(0)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	**2(1)**
Plain	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	**2(2)**
Relief/pattern molded	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	2(2)	0(0)	**5(5)**
Redware								
Colored glaze	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	**1(1)**
Plain	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	**1(1)**
Stoneware								
Plain, salt glazed	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	**1(1)**
Plain, clear glazed	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	**1(1)**
White Granite								
Plain	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	**2(2)**
Whiteware								
Edge decorated	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	**1(1)**
Gilt	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	**1(1)**
Plain	4(4)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	19(14)	0(0)	0(0)	**24(19)**
Transfer printed	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	6(3)	0(0)	0(0)	**7(4)**
Total	**7(7)**	**7(6)**	**0(0)**	**2(2)**	**33(25)**	**2(2)**	**2(2)**	**53(44)**

* Other strata identified on Lot 1 were not sampled for artifacts.

Among the botanical remains recovered from Feature 17 were wheat and custard apple seeds as well as general weeds and a large amount of wood (see Botanical Analysis). These foods could have been obtained at most stores in Bowling Green or from trees in the area.

According to the 1895 Sanborn map, the location of Feature 17 corresponds to a small wood frame outbuilding labeled "Servants" (Figure 22). The building was one story tall with an asphalt shingle roof and measured 15 x 10 feet. It is unclear when this building was constructed, but it must have been sometime before 1895, the date of the earliest known Sanborn map. The building is not depicted on the 1877 map or the 1871 Birdseye view map, which do not show outbuildings, thus it could have existed at the time of the maps or earlier (Figures 16 and 17). The building is depicted on the 1909 Sanborn map, but is no longer labeled as a servant's quarters (Figure 23). By 1914, the building does not appear on the Sanborn maps (Figure 24). Thus, the building was demolished sometime between 1909 and 1914.

Based on the archaeological evidence, it is likely that Feature 17 was filled during the late 1800s, prior to the demolition of the building shown on the Sanborn maps. Thus, it is possible that the pit cellar was filled during a renovation to the building or was perhaps associated with another building that predated the structure depicted on the Sanborn maps. An examination of the seven nails recovered from Feature 17 indicates that most (n=6)

were unaltered, and that they most likely represent dropped nails. As such, they may have been discarded during a construction or renovation episode rather than during demolition of a building.

Pit cellars, also known as root cellars or storage cellars, were pits excavated into the ground that were used for storage. These features were common to American kitchens and domestic structures throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They were a place to store food items, mostly roots and tubers (Faulkner 1986; Walsh 1997; Young 1995). While these features often were amorphous pits dug into the dirt floor or ground under a wood floor of a building, sometimes they were square or rectangular. Often pit cellars were lined with brick, stone, or wood to protect the items being stored (Faulkner 1986; Young 1995). Feature 17 was approximately 1 m square and was unlined. It is similar in size, shape, and depth to a pit cellar with a brick floor excavated at a ca. 1830s detached kitchen at Riverside, the Farnsley-Moremen Landing in Jefferson County (Stottman and Watts-Roy 2000) and a ca. 1850s unlined pit cellar associated with a slave house at Forest Home plantation near Oakland in Warren County (Stottman 1996).

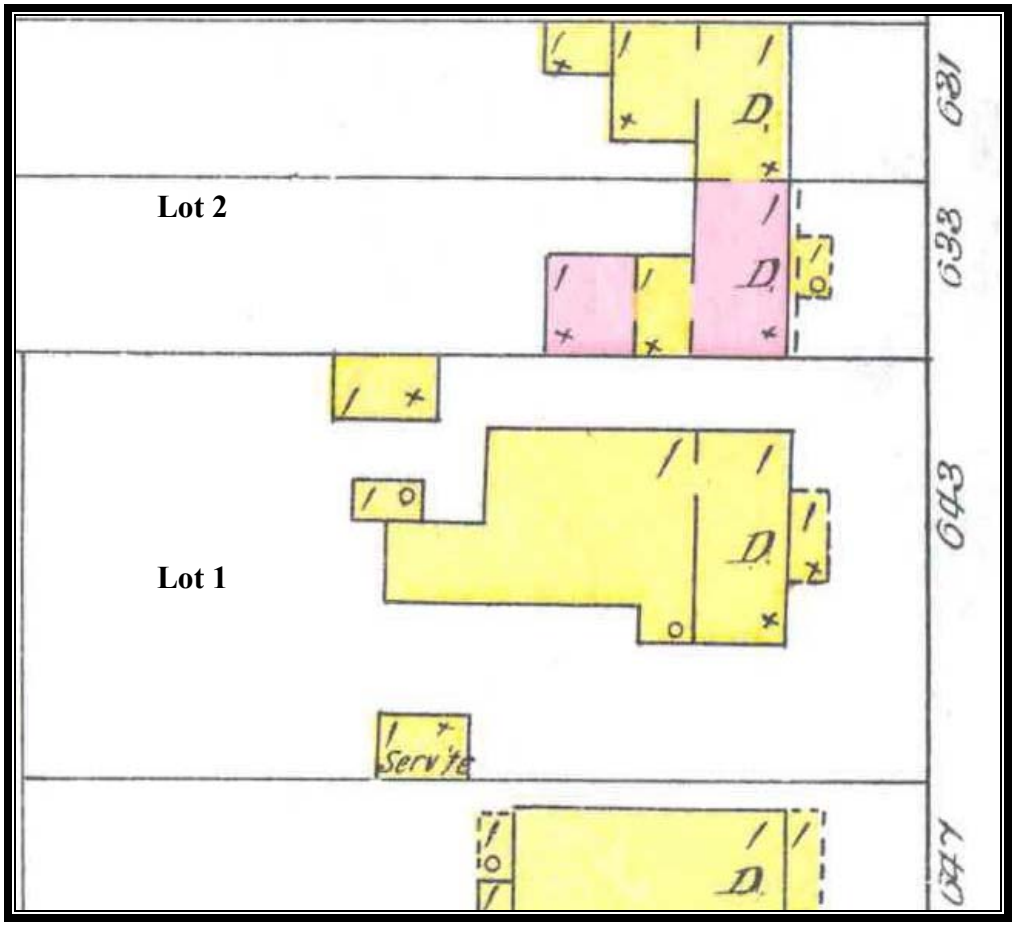


Figure 22. 1895 Sanborn Map Showing Lot 1 and 2.

Figure 23. 1909 Sanborn Map Showing Lot 1 and 2.

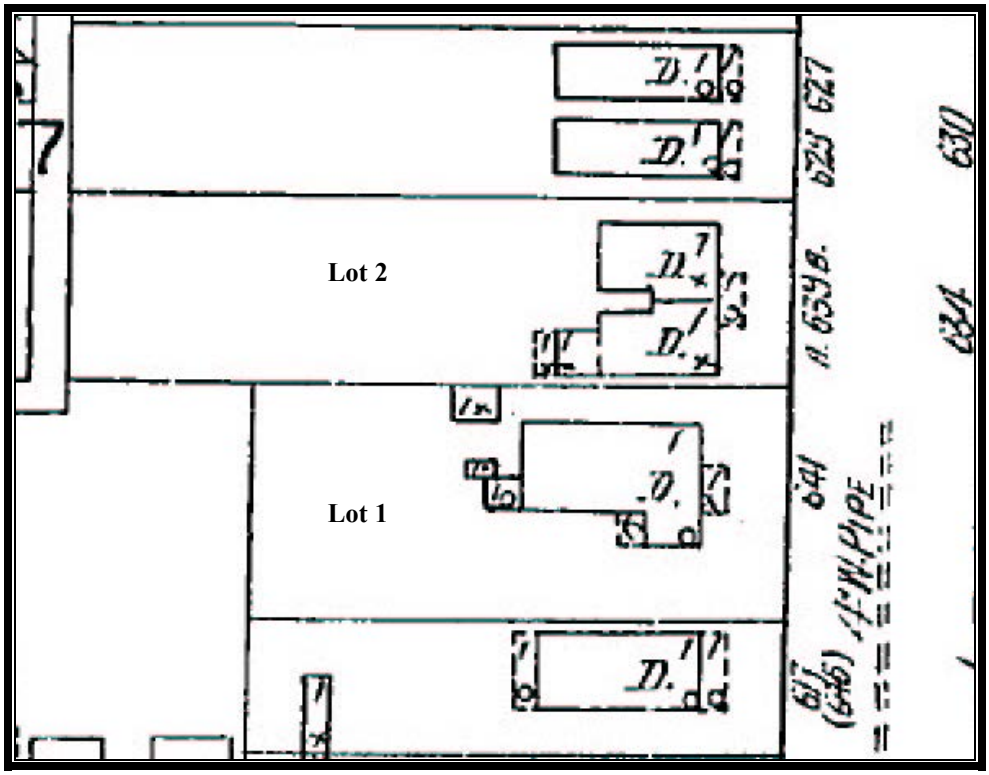


Figure 24. 1914 Sanborn Map Showing Lot 1 and 2.

Feature 17 was most likely a pit cellar associated with a domestic outbuilding, perhaps used by slaves or servants. Though this feature could have been filled when an earlier building was demolished and replaced by the building depicted on the Sanborn maps, as previously mentioned it was probably filled during a late nineteenth century renovation episode. Regardless of why it was filled, by the late nineteenth century, it appears that this pit cellar was no longer in use. Unfortunately, Feature 17 is all that remains of the building or buildings that once existed at this location.

Feature 18

Feature 18 was a rectangular pit identified 3.5 m from the east end of Trench 18 at a depth of 84 cm below the surface (Figure 25). It measured 110 east-west x 70 cm north-south and extended to a depth of 15 cm beyond the bottom of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a dark gray ashy loam with large brick fragments and was overlaid by a mottled brown and reddish brown silt clay (Stratum 23). Based on its shape and location at the rear of Lot 1, Feature 18 may represent a pit cellar.

Of the 54 artifacts recovered from Feature 18, most were assigned to the furniture (n=20) and architecture (n=19) groups. All of the furniture group artifacts were fragments of a glass oil lamp globe. The architecture group was primarily comprised of nails and metal roofing fragments. Other function groups represented, included the kitchen and personal artifact groups. Faunal remains (n=3) also were found.

The artifacts recovered from Feature 18 date from the mid- to late nineteenth century. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), machine cut nails (1800-1880), celluloid plastic button (1868-1920), and mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present). These artifacts indicate that the assemblage dates primarily to the late 1800s. A T.P.Q. of 1875 derived from the clear glass fragment suggests that the feature fill was deposited sometime after that date.

The presence of a large amount of architecture and furniture group artifacts suggests that this feature was filled during the demolition of a building. Though the original function of the feature is not known, it is similar in size and shape to Feature 17, a pit cellar, and could have functioned as such. However, it is located near the rear property line of the lot, which is typically associated with privies rather than domestic buildings (Stottman 2000). Although the feature could be a truncated privy, there was no evidence of nightsoil in the fill and its likely function was as a pit cellar.

Feature 18 may have been associated with a building during its initial function as a cellar was subsequently used as an architectural dumpsite. However, no outbuildings were depicted in the area of Feature 18 on the Sanborn maps from 1895 to 1945. Thus, if indeed the feature is associated with a building on the property, the structure was likely demolished sometime before 1895.

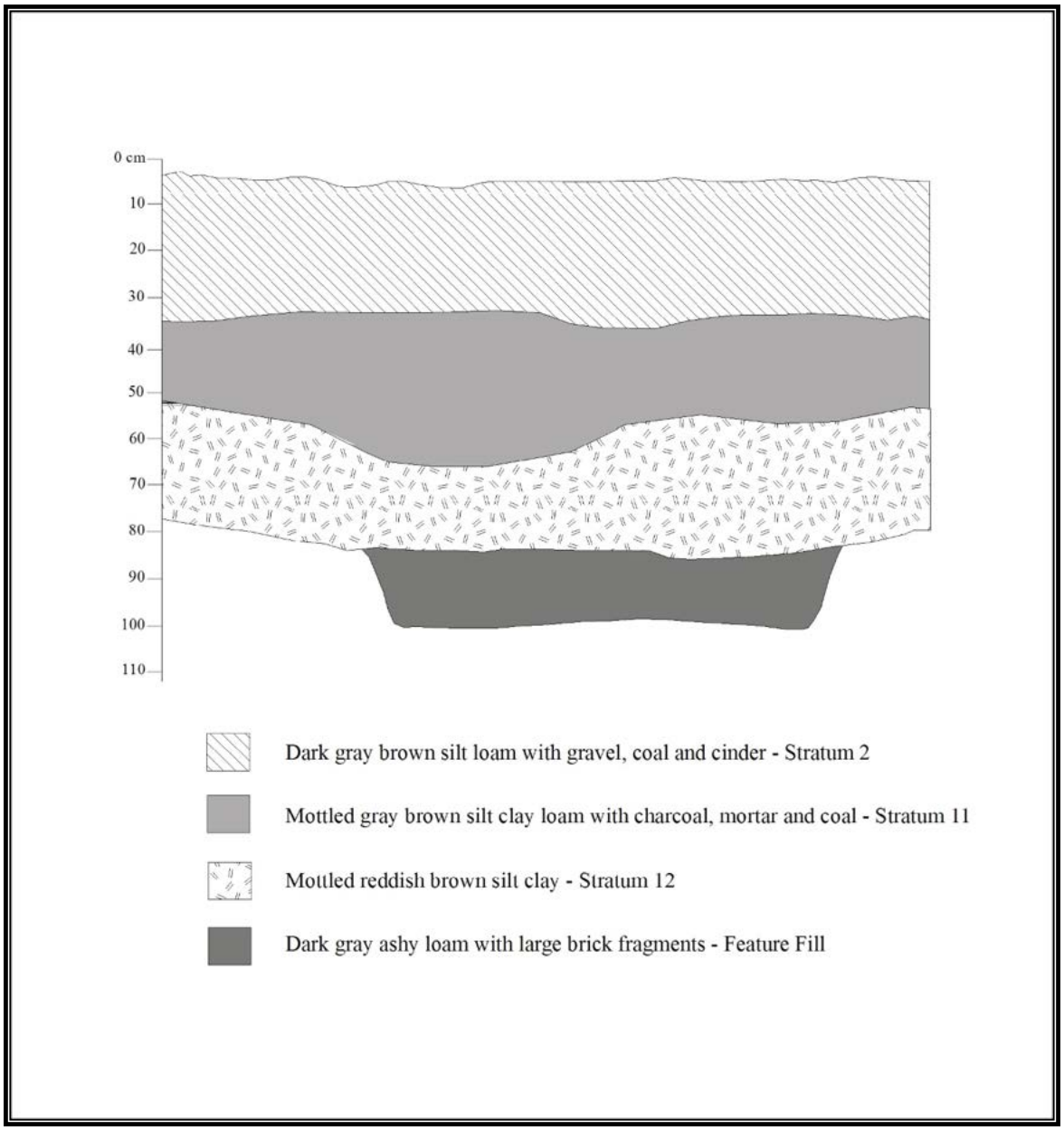


Figure 25. Feature 18, Lot 1.

Feature 19

Feature 19 was a circular unlined pit located 1 m from the east end of Trench 21 at a depth of 1 m below the surface. It measured 80 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 34 cm beyond the bottom of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a dark gray brown loam with cinder, ash, brick, mortar, and stone inclusions. The feature was not fully excavated and only a sample of diagnostic artifacts (n=5) was collected (Table 18).

Artifacts recovered from Feature 19, include a machine cut nail (1800-1880), window glass, milk glass (1860-present), brown bottle glass (1860-present) and a faunal

remain. Other artifact types observed, but not collected, included wire nails (1870-present), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), and a metal screw cap for a bottle (1919-present). Most of the artifacts date from the late 1800s to early 1900s. A T.P.Q. of 1919 was derived from the metal screw cap, which would have accompanied standardized screw threads on a glass bottle developed at that time. The fill associated with Feature 19 was probably deposited sometime after that date.

The original function of Feature 19 is unclear, although it secondarily was used for trash disposal. The size, depth, and symmetrical circular shape of the feature resembles a small-unlined privy. However, there was no evidence of nightsoil found in the feature fill. Furthermore, the Sanborn maps indicate that no outbuildings were located in the area of Feature 19 in 1895, 1901, 1909, 1914, 1925, or 1945. However, privy superstructures were often small impermanent buildings that often could be easily moved. It is possible that a superstructure associated with Feature 19 could have been constructed, used, and demolished or moved between 1914 to 1925 or 1925 to 1945.

Feature 20

Feature 20 was a rectangular pit identified in the north wall of Trench 31 at a depth of 1 m below the surface. It was situated 1.5 m from the east end of Trench 21. Although the entire feature was not exposed, it did not extend into Trench 18, which was located 1 m to the south. This allowed an approximate width to be determined for the pit (Figure 19). Feature 20 measured 3 m east-west by approximately 140 cm north-south. Since it was not excavated, its depth could not be determined. The feature fill consisted of a dark gray/brown loam with brick and cinder inclusions. A sample of artifacts was collected (n=11) from the top of the feature.

The artifacts recovered from this feature, included stoneware, whiteware (1830-1890), machine cut nail (1800-1880), brown bottle glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present), machine-made glass bottles (1903-present), bone faunal remains, miscellaneous unidentified metal, and a small brick molded in the shape of a casket. Artifacts observed, but not collected, included wire nails (1870-present) and various machine-made glass bottles (1903-present). Most of the artifacts date from the late 1800s to mid 1900s. A T.P.Q. date of 1903 was derived from the presence of fully automatic machine-made bottles, although observance of more recent bottles indicates a deposit date more towards the mid-1900s. Also, a small cast molded concrete casket may have been manufactured in the mid-1900s. This artifact was probably a paperweight or decoration associated with the funerary business (Figure 6). Lot 1 was used as a funeral home from the 1940s to 1960s. Feature 20 was most likely deposited sometime during the mid- 1900s.

Based on its size and location at the rear of the lot, this feature may have originally been an unlined privy pit. As previously mentioned, no outbuildings were shown on the Sanborn maps at the rear of the lot. However, a privy superstructure could have been constructed, used, and demolished or move between 1925 and 1945 or after 1945.

Feature 21

Feature 21 was a small circular stain identified 1 m from the east end of Trench 21 near Feature 20. It measured 60 x 40 cm and was identified 1 m below the ground surface. The feature fill consisted of dark gray brown silt loam with brick and cinder inclusions. This feature was not excavated and its depth is unknown. No artifacts were collected from Feature 21 and the few observed in association with it were mainly brick and unidentified metal fragments. Feature 21 was most likely a twentieth century posthole, possibly associated with a fence or a small outbuilding, perhaps a privy superstructure associated with Feature 20.

Feature 22

Feature 22 was a large brick walkway identified in most of Trench 19 (Figures 19 and 26). The north and south ends of the feature appear to have been disturbed, and the east and west edges were not identified, thus it size is not known. The walkway was made of whole and fragmented brick of various types laid in no particular bond pattern (Figure 26). The brick types, included handmade with frog (Figure 7), handmade without frog, and machine made. The south end of the walkway was broken up with disarticulated brick and included several thin limestone slabs. The soil immediately overlying Feature 22 was a 20 cm thick gray brown silt loam with cinder (Stratum 7) (Figure 27). The soil found immediately underneath the feature was a 25-28 cm thick mottled brown/orange silt clay with brick and charcoal inclusions (Stratum 8) (Figure 27). The artifacts recovered from samples of these two strata are discussed below.

Figure 26. Feature 22, Brick Walkway, Lot 1.

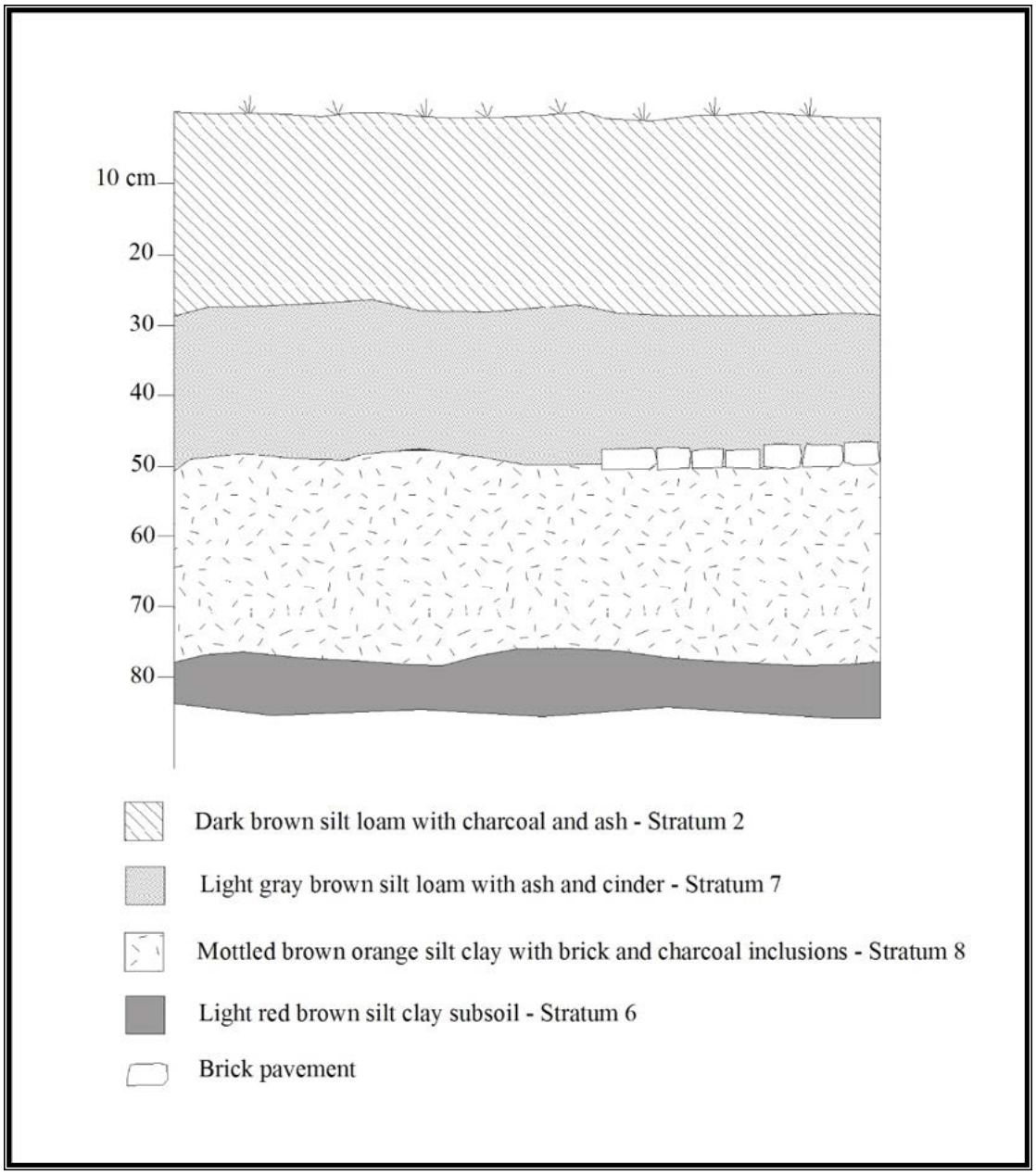


Figure 27. Profile of Trench 19, Lot 1.

Stratum 7

A total of 13 artifacts was collected from Stratum 7 (Table 18). They included porcelain doll parts, mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present), a white milk glass lid liner (1869-present), a glass button, machine cut nails (1800-1880), unidentified pyralin plastic (1915-present), and faunal remains. A T.P.Q. of 1915 was derived from the plastic and indicates that Stratum 7 sealed the walkway sometime in the early to mid- 1900s.

Stratum 8

A total of 14 artifacts was collected from Stratum 8 (Table 18). They included stoneware, white granite (1842-1930), machine cut nails (1800-1880), an improved tooled lip for a glass bottle (1875-1913), window glass, and faunal remains. A T.P.Q. of 1875 was derived from the improved tooled bottle lip, indicating that Stratum 8 was deposited sometime after that date.

Based on the artifacts sampled from strata immediately above and below Feature 22, it is likely that the walkway was constructed in the late 1800s to early 1900s using brick salvaged from a demolished building. By the mid-1900s it was no longer being used and had been covered with soil. The walkway was likely used to access outbuildings in the rear yard. As previously mentioned no outbuildings are depicted on the Sanborn maps at the rear of the lot, but archaeological evidence suggests that there were at least a series of privies there in the early to mid-1900s. The walkway also could have led to a garage shown on the 1925 Sanborn map near the rear of the lot along the eastern property boundary.

Feature 23

Feature 23 was a brick foundation identified in the south wall of Trench 23 and 1.85 m from the east end of the trench (Figure 19). It was identified 50 cm below the surface and extended to a depth of 65 cm below the surface. The foundation consisted of four courses of handmade brick with lime mortar. The upper-most course consisted of severely damaged and degrading brick. Feature 23 appears to have been laid in common bond two courses wide. The foundation was overlaid by Stratum 5 and was situated within a builder's trench (Feature 24). Only the profile of this feature was exposed and no artifacts were observed or collected (Figure 28). Feature 23 most likely represents an intact section of the remains of a foundation identified on Lot 2, less than 2 m to the east. Feature 23 and other foundation remains in the area were likely associated with a brick or wooden house that had a brick foundation.

Feature 24

Feature 24 was the builder's trench, within which the Feature 23 foundation was situated (Figure 28). The trench extended 10 cm towards the east from the foundation and 20 cm towards the west from the foundation. It was 18 cm deeper than the base of Stratum 5. The trench fill consisted of a slightly mottled gray brown silt clay loam with several brick fragments that was similar to Stratum 5. Only the profile of Feature 24 was exposed in the south wall of Trench 23 and no artifacts were found during the examination of this limited excavation of the feature. As with Feature 23, Feature 24 was likely associated with foundation remains identified on Lot 2 and were probably part of the same building.

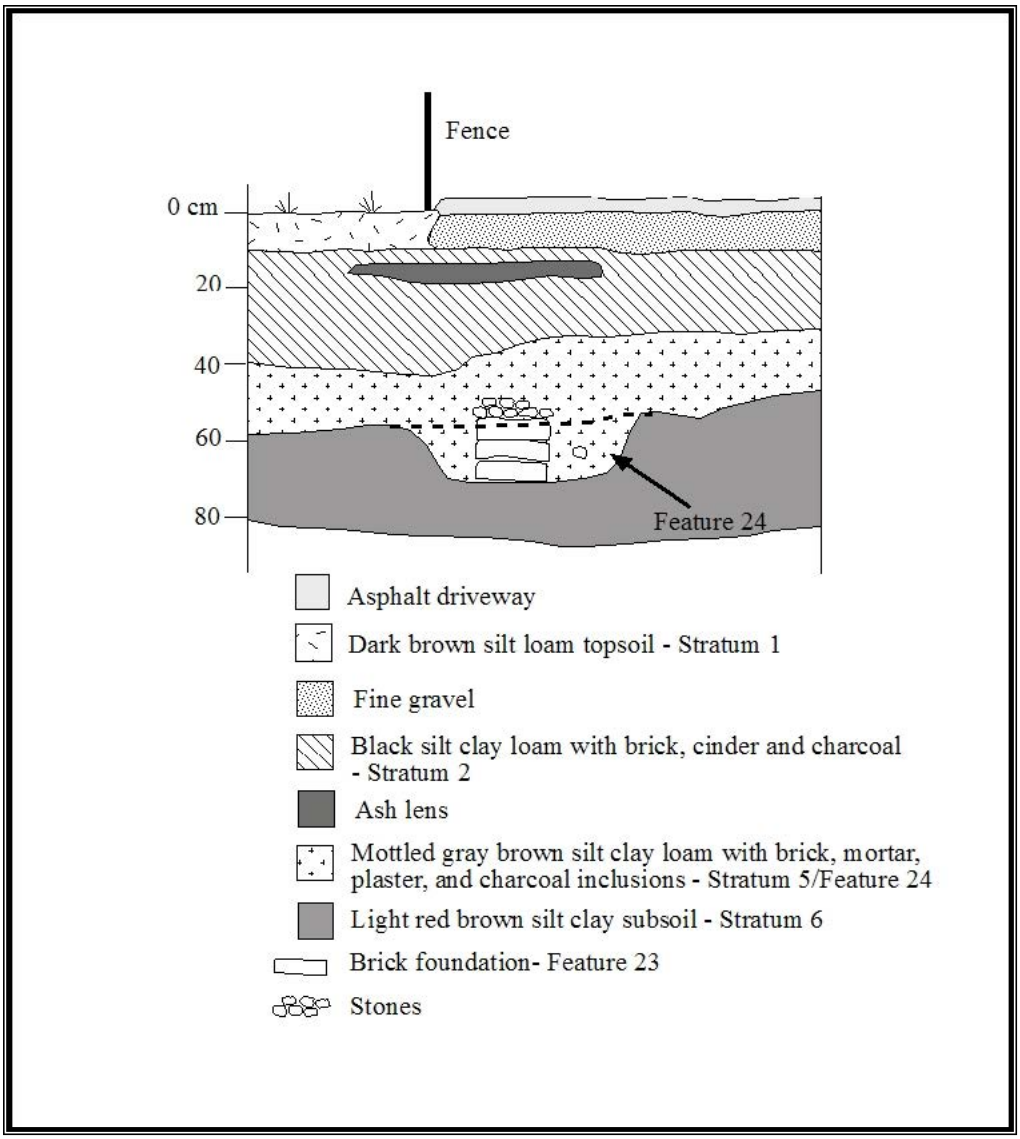


Figure 28. Feature 23 and 24, Lot 1.

Feature 25

Feature 25 was a circular posthole and postmold identified near the east end of Trench 23. The posthole measured 50 cm in diameter and the postmold 12 cm in diameter. They were identified 90 cm below the surface. Due to time constraints, Feature 25 was not excavated and no artifacts were collected or observed. The post was similar to posts found in a robber's trench identified on Lot 2 (see discussion of Lot 2). Feature 25 was most likely a structural post for a building or porch.

Unit 17

Unit 17 (1 x 1 m) was placed in the floor of Trench 23 approximately 3 m from the west end of the trench and at a depth of 40 cm below the surface. This unit was excavated

to a depth of 10 cm within this trench to sample Stratum 5, which consisted of a mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with coal, charcoal, brick, and mortar inclusions.

A total of 117 artifacts was recovered from Unit 17 (Table 18). Most were assigned to the kitchen (n=44) and architecture (n=36) groups. The kitchen group was primarily comprised of unidentified ceramic and container glass. The architecture groups consisted mainly of machine cut nails. Other functional groups represented included the furniture, hardware, and unidentified groups. A substantial amount of faunal remains (n=20) also were found.

Most of the artifacts date from the mid- to late 1800s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts consisted of plain pearlware (1780-1830), plain whiteware (1830-1890), transfer printed whiteware (1830-1860), pontil marked glass bottle base (1840-1880), machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nails (1870-present), brown bottle glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present), and unidentified black plastic, possibly bakelite (1907-present). A mean artifact date of 1852 was calculated for Stratum 5 (Table 20). A T.P.Q. date of ca. 1870s was derived from the mass-produced clear bottle glass and the wire nails. This date indicates that Stratum 5 was likely deposited sometime during or after the 1870s.

Based on the large proportion of architecture group artifacts and the presence of brick and mortar, Stratum 5 was most likely associated with the demolition of a building. However, the large amounts of kitchen group artifacts and faunal remains found relative to architectural remains, suggests that the building demolition probably disturbed trash midden deposits. Perhaps in this area a structure built during the mid-1800s was demolished in the late 1800s.

Table 20. Mean Artifact Date for Stratum 5 in Unit 17.

Artifact	Date Range	Mean	T.P.Q.	*N=	Reference
Ceramics					
Pearlware-plain	1780-1830	1805	1780	2	South 1977
Whiteware-transfer printed	1830-1860	1845	1830	3	Price 1979
Whiteware-plain	1830-1890	1860	1830	14	Smith 1983
Total	**1830-1890**	**1852**	**1830**	**19**	
Glass					
Pontil	1840-1880	1860	1840	1	Newman 1970
Combined Total	**1840-1890**	**1852**	**1840**	**20**	
*The minimum number of vessels were used to calculate the mean dates.					

Interpretations

Based on the archival, architectural, and archaeological evidence it is possible to establish a chronology for the development of Lot 1 and highlight particular households and groups of people who lived there. According to the 1871 Birdseye map and the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map, a house was present on Lot 1 at least by the 1870s. Part of the existing building exhibits timber-framing techniques that are typical of the mid-1800s.

Artifacts indicate that the property was likely occupied as early as the mid-1800s. This evidence suggests that a dwelling had been constructed and in use by the mid-1800s.

One of two households most likely constructed the house located on Lot 1. Pleasant Hines, who purchased the property from Briggs in 1844, could have constructed a house and lived on the property. Hines owned this property for seven years. However, he also owned other properties in Bowling Green, where he could have lived. According to the 1860 U.S. Census, Hines was a farmer with $26,500 worth of property. Although Hines could have built the house, that price of the property changed very little when he sold it in 1851 to D.H. Phillips suggests that Hines did not make major improvements to the house and that he never lived there.

It is more likely that D.H. Phillips lived on the property, as he owned it for 13 years. During that time, he quickly accumulated wealth. According to the 1851 tax records Phillips was taxed for four slaves and a gold watch that had a combined property value of $3,450. By 1853, he owned a business that included a lot in Bowling Green that was taxed at $4,000, and personal wealth that, included slaves and a lot in Bowling Green worth $2,000, that was taxed at $4,200. The lot was most likely the three acres he had purchased from Hines. Tax records also indicate that Phillips kept cattle and hogs on his property. Phillips quickly began to acquire additional wealth through his business, land, and slaves. By the 1860 U.S. Census D.H. Phillips is listed as a 34-year old farmer, with a personal estate of $10,000 and real estate worth $4,000. In addition to himself, his household, included his wife Mary, son William, and Elizabeth Hines (age 50). Elizabeth Hines was likely related to the previous owner of the property Pleasant Hines, perhaps a sister. She also was probably Mary's mother.

By 1859, Phillips was taxed for three lots in Bowling Green and 15 acres in Warren County along the Barren River. One of these lots became the residence of the Phillips family, shown on the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map at the corner of Eighth and Center Street across from the Briggs residence (Figure 13). While this property was suitable for his household of four people, by 1860, he was able to afford a larger house and the U.S. Census indicates that by 1870 he had moved to a larger house. By that time his household had grown to include four Euro-American male boarders and two African-American servants. In 1863, Phillips sold the three-acre parcel to A.W. Garrison, who subdivided it. It is likely that the house associated with Lot 1 was rented for several years before becoming a prize in Golladay's raffle.

Many of the artifacts recovered from Stratum 5, such as pearlware and whiteware, date from the early to mid-1800s. It is quite possible that these earlier materials were incorporated within the later Stratum 5 deposits when a mid-nineteenth century building was demolished in the 1870s. If this was the case then, many of the kitchen and faunal group artifacts recovered from this stratum could have been associated with the Phillips' occupation of the site. That 77 percent of the refined ceramic vessels recovered from Stratum 5 were plain, representing the least expensive ceramics available suggests that the Phillips family was not very wealthy. However, as they began to acquire wealth, they were

able to purchase some of the more expensive transfer printed dishes and some porcelain before moving to a larger house.

Since Phillips was a farmer and a businessman, he most likely used his property like a small farm. The three-acre parcel was large enough to keep a small amount of animals and perhaps do some large-scale gardening. Tax records indicate that Phillips kept 10-15 hogs on the property during the mid-1850s. In the 1880 U.S. Census Phillips was listed as a market gardener. He most likely used his slaves to help with his farming endeavor and rented out their labor to neighboring farms and businesses. The lot, in essence, was probably an urban farmstead, which were not uncommon in cities during the nineteenth century (Stewart-Abernathy 1986). Archaeological evidence suggests that domestic outbuildings were likely part of his farmstead. For instance, Features 17 and 18 were likely pit cellars associated with nineteenth century slave and servants quarters. Phillips owned anywhere from four to six slaves between 1850 and 1860, and he would have needed buildings to house them (Warren County Tax Records). He also probably constructed other agricultural related outbuildings, such as, a barn, stable, or shed on his property, but no archaeological evidence of such structures was found during the course of this study. Perhaps they were located outside of the project area, which was smaller than the three-acre parcel Phillips owned.

Based on the archival and archaeological data, it appears that the Phillips family accumulated wealth rather quickly. That wealth was acquired through land speculation during times of urban expansion, the ownership of slaves, and various business dealings. The Phillips family, like many others, subdivided and sold their property as Bowling Green's urban core began to expand into the area. Once they accumulated enough wealth, they converted their home and small farm into a smaller urban houselot and upgraded to a larger more prestigious home located at the corner of 8th and Center Streets across from the Briggs residence, as shown on the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map (Figure 16).

From 1863 to 1875 a one-acre portion of the Phillips property, including the house that they built, was used on two different occasions as a gift in a lottery. The next long-term occupants of the house and property at Lot 1 were Sam and Amanda Gilson, who owned the property from 1875 to 1910. The Gilsons are shown owning the property on the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map (Figure 16). Unlike the Phillips family, who accumulated wealth rather quickly through investment in property, the Gilsons were working class and accumulated wealth rather slowly through wage labor. Their small houselot was the only land they owned. According to the 1880 U.S. Census, Sam Gilson was an engineer with the L & N railroad. His household also included his wife Amanda and three children. In 1900, the census records indicate that Gilson was still working as a locomotive engineer, but his household had changed slightly. His two daughters are no longer listed and his son Arthur is listed as working at the railroad as a locomotive fireman and living with his wife Effie and their son Perry. Added to the household was an African-American servant girl (age 13). By 1910, the Gilsons are no longer listed in the census as residing at 641 Center Street. At that time, the household included Lizzie Gott and her two sons, who probably rented the house. Also, living in the house was Carrie Gilson (age 74) who was likely a relative of the Gilsons.

The Gilson family had the longest tenure at Lot 1. The house nearly doubled in size during this period, through two major additions. The Gilsons invested their money in the improvement of their property. Their first improvement was a major addition to the house within a few years of its purchase. The construction activities associated with the addition likely coincided with demolition and construction activities that took place on Lot 2 (see below) at the same time. These activities likely altered much of the ground on both lots and subsequently disturbed archaeological deposits associated with earlier occupations.

The structure associated with the Feature 17 pit cellar was either demolished or renovated in the late 1880s, at which point the cellar was no longer needed and was filled. Although the Gilson household in 1880 did not list any servants or boarders that might have used the building, it is likely that it was kept and renovated. The 1895 Sanborn map shows the building labeled as "servants" (Figure 22) and by 1900, the U.S. Census indicates there is a servant in the Gilson household.

The cellar contents, which consisted primarily of faunal remains could be associated with enslaved African Americans owned by Phillips or perhaps an African-American servant, who worked for the Gilsons. The faunal remains represent lower quality cuts of pork from young animals, primarily lower legs and feet. These inexpensive cuts of meat could have been consumed by enslaved individuals or a servant (Crader 1990; Lev-Tov 2002).

Feature 18, a privy or pit cellar, may have originally associated with another domestic outbuilding constructed during the Phillips tenure. It does not appear to have been maintained or renovated by Gilson and was likely filled during the same period of demolition and construction that filled in Feature 17. At that time the area in the vicinity of Feature 18 was used as a dumpsite for architectural debris.

In addition to filling in Features 17 and 18, Sam Gilson made several other changes to his property shortly after he purchased it. For instance, at this time he may have constructed the Feature 22 walkway with recycled materials from demolished brick buildings located on his lot or neighboring lots (see below and discussion of Lot2). Gilson's efforts during this time may have coincided with similar activities that took place on Lot 2. The demolition of a brick building (Features 23-25) that straddles Lots 1 and 2 seems to have taken place at relatively the same time as Gilson's improvements to his property. It also may have been another source of the brick used to construct his walkway. The demolition of this building is discussed in more detail in the discussion of Lot 2.

Gilson's purchase and alteration of the property signified a change in the neighborhood from a sparsely populated area during the Phillips family tenure to an urban neighborhood. By the time Gilson acquired the property, the lot was very small, being only a fraction of the three-acres owned by Phillips. The land along Center Street also had become more populated with smaller urban houselots. People became attracted to the area because of its proximity to the L & N Railroad depot and shops built from 1862 to 1870. Like the Gilsons, the new residents in the area were working class wage earners who

desired to own property. Thus, Sam Gilson looked to change the property to suit his needs, which was much different than those of Phillips. He had no need for many of the outbuildings that Phillips had. He removed outbuildings and altered others, for example renovating one of the slave houses. He also built a path and restructured the lot from a small farm to space that supported an urban working class household.

Gilson's tenure at Lot 1 ended sometime between 1900 and 1910, as the property was rented out in the few years prior to being sold to Kenna Blewett. In preparation for renting the property, Gilson again made changes to it through the construction of additions to the house. These additions may have been made to provide a separate space for one of his relatives, while the rest of the building was rented out. It may have been Gilson's intention to retain ownership and continue renting the property, but he opted to sell it in 1910.

The end of Gilson's tenure marks a significant change for the property and the neighborhood as a whole. Gilson's move from the property and its subsequent use as rental property mirrored a trend along Center Street from owner occupied dwellings to lower socio-economic renters. Lot 1 is a case in point, as Gilson rents the property to a single mother with two children. Such households had very limited economic means and could indicate that rent and property values were low. Indeed, Gilson sold his property in 1910 for $300 less than what he paid for it in 1875, despite the improvements he had made. The Center Street area had quickly become marginalized due in large part to physical decay of many of its buildings and an increase in absentee landowners.

The Blewett's ownership of Lot 1 marks another significant change to the property that was mirrored at other lots along Center Street. The low property values and the development of the Shake Rag district two streets north opened up Center Street to the African-American working class in the early 1900s. According to the U.S. Census, there were no African-Americans living on Center Street in the project area in 1910. By 1920, all the residents in this area were African American and it remained that way for the rest of the 1900s. Kenna Blewett and his wife Maggie rented a house at 350 Kentucky Street just before they purchased their first home at 641 Center Street in November of 1910. Kenna Blewett worked as a porter for the L & N Railroad, and both he and his wife were listed as literate in the 1910 U.S. Census. By 1920 the Blewett's had two sons and Kenna was an insurance agent.

Two archaeological features identified on Lot 1 were associated with the Blewett's occupation of the property. One was Feature 19, a truncated privy, which was abandoned and filled sometime in the 1920s. The other was the previously mentioned Feature 22 brick walkway that was probably constructed during Gilson's occupation. By the 1920s this walkway appears to have fallen into disuse and was subsequently buried.

When the Blewitts sold Lot 1 to W. Walters in 1926, it again became rental property. The property became owner occupied again in 1946 when the Able brothers operated their funeral home there until 1954. Much of the large mid- to late twentieth century midden found at the rear of the lot and artifacts sampled from the backhoe trenches

was likely associated with the Able brother's occupancy. Several of the bottles found once contained chemicals used in the embalming process. Feature 20, a large rectangular pit, was probably associated with the property's use as a funeral home. One of the artifacts recovered from this pit was a small concrete paperweight molded into the shape of a casket (Figure 6). While the function of this feature is unknown, it was certainly used for trash disposal, but may have originally been a privy.

LOT 2: 637-639 CENTER STREET

Lot 2 was a houselot located at 637-639 Center Street that measured 63 x 16 m and contained a wood frame duplex dwelling (Figure 29). The rear yard consisted of a grass lawn with crushed gravel drive that extended from the rear of the lot to an adjacent lot to the east (Lot 3). Except for a wire fence on its west side and this lot was otherwise unbounded. The front yard was small with a grass lawn, a large pine tree, and low bushes. A gravel drive that was overgrown with vegetation extended from Center Street along the east side of the duplex and connected to the rear gravel drive.

Figure 29. Lot 2, 637-639 Center Street.

Archival History

Like Lot 1, the chain of title of this lot begins with John Maxey and Dr. John Briggs. About the time that Dr. Briggs began having financial difficulties, he sold part of his property to Thomas Briggs Wright and Bennett Burnam (Figure 9) (Deed Book 19:529). As a result of subsequent subdivisions, this parcel eventually became Lots 2, 3, and 4 that were investigated during the course of this project. In 1852, Wright and Burnam sold the property to Dr. Briggs' son, Charles M. Briggs (Deed Book 24:119). Within months,

Charles Briggs sold the property to Samuel Coombs, who is listed as living on the property in the deed (Deed Book 28:442) (Table 21).

Table 21 . Chain of Title for 637 and 639 Center Street.

DB/PG	Date	Grantor	Grantee	$
619/680	3/30/1990	Richard & Nancy Morgan	Billy and Joann Hammonds	
560/806	12/5/1985	Bankruptcy	Richard & Nancy Morgan	$8,000
525/204	10/10/1983	American Bank and Trust	Hugh Mosely and wife	$8,500
209/120	1/30/1946	Wilma Lowe	Mabel Wiseman	
166/223	2/21/1930	Mary Agnes Stovalle	William Meredith	
5/498 will book		Mary E. Stovalle	Mary A. Stovalle	
112/228	11/1912	William Nolan	Mary E. Stovalle	$625
106/281	2/1909	Commissioner	Stovalle, et al Lawsuit between Stovalle and Nolans	Divided into current lots
56/448	5/10/1883	Peter Kelly	Catharine Nolan (niece of Kelly's, wife of Patrick Nolan)	$5 and love and affection - one acre
51/346	3/15/1880	Peter Kelly	Anna Kelly	Unknown - one acre
28/448	1/3/1860	Hannibal W. Hatcher	Peter Kelly	1400 - one acre
28/442	11/25/1858	Samuel W. Coombs	Hannibal W. Hatcher	1,150 - one acre
25/78	11/11/1853	Charles M. Briggs	Samuel W. Coombs	600 - one acres
24/119-121	1/26/1852	John M. Briggs & Thomas B. Wright	C.M. Briggs	470 - one acre
19/529	1/29/1845	John M. Briggs (two tracts of land and four slaves)	Thomas B. Wright & Bennett Burnam	Unknown - 2½ 0r 3 acres
13/23	2/17/1827	Maxey	J.R. Briggs, et al	Unknown - 6 acres
7/314	5/8/1816	McDowell	Maxey	Unknown - 6 acres

In 1858, Samuel Coombs sold the property to Hannibal W. Hatcher. Within two years Hatcher sold the property to Peter Kelly. In 1883, Kelly transfered the property to his niece Catharine Nolan, who along with Patrick Nolan owned and operated a saloon at the northwest corner of the town square. The 1876 business directory lists the Nolan's residence as being located on Summer Street (later College Street).

The Nolans owned the property at 637-639 Center Street until 1912 when William Nolan sold it to Mary Stovalle. The property remained in various members of the Stovalle/Meredith/Wiseman family until 1983 when the property was sold after the last member of the family passed away (Table 21). Under the ownership of both the Nolans and the Stovalle families, the property was rented to African Americans tenants (Table 22).

Table 22. Residents of 637 and 639 Center Street.

637 Center Street			639 Center Street		
Date	**Resident**	**Profession**	**Date**	**Resident**	**Profession**
1911	Bessie Ewing and Lizzie James				
1914	Reverend Edward and Eliza Hayes Roy Hayes	Porter	1914	William Nelson Benjamin and Eula Wilson	Barber/Treasure of BG Academy BG Garage
1922	Charles and Annie Price	Lunch cook			
1934	Neal and Annie Mitchell	Bell Boy at Mansard Hotel			
1937	William and Annie Wilson	Chauffer	1937	Tilsom and Effie Jordan	
1941	Jennie Bloodworth		1941	William and Annie Wilson	
1947	William Wilson	City Hall janitor			
1954	Bertie Davis				

Architectural History

Lot 2 contained a one and half story wood frame duplex that that was covered with aluminum siding, and had a shingled roof and a mortared stone foundation. The duplex consisted of two nearly identical floor plans connected by a shared central hall. Both halves shared a common front door and porch. The basic floor plan for each half of the duplex consists of two rooms at the front (south) and two at the rear (north). Some of the rooms had been divided to create closets and openings were added, thus altering the floor plan. Additions had been made to the rear of each half with various sized rooms. According to the Sanborn maps, the west half had a rear addition and porch from 1909 to at least 1948. Additions to the east half were made sometime after that date.

Based on the Sanborn maps, the existing structure replaced an earlier building. The duplex shown on the 1895 (Figure 22) and 1901 Sanborn map had a different footprint than the 1909 map (Figure 23). Also, the color version of these maps indicates that the west half of the duplex and a room to the rear were made of brick and connected by a wood frame room. By 1909, the existing wood frame building was depicted, thus this structure replaced an earlier building sometime between 1901 and 1909.

A dwelling has been located on Lot 2 since at least the 1870s, according to the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map (Figure 16) and the 1871 Birdseye map of Bowling Green (Figure 17). Deeds for the property indicate that a small brick house was present on this property in 1845 (Deed Book 19:529). Various deeds described the building as a "small brick house" or " back house" (Deed Book 19:492). The 1871 birdseye map show the building as a small house with two rooms at the front with a rear ell off center on the west half (Figure 17). The 1877 map shows a similar footprint, with an off center T-plan (Figure

16). The color version of the 1895 Sanborn map shows the building located at Lot 2 as a duplex with wood frame east half and a brick and wood frame west half. The footprint of the west half, indicates that the main portion of the building was made of brick with a brick room connected by a small wood frame room. This footprint was an ell shape rather than the offset T-plan indicated on earlier maps. The brick western half of the duplex had a wood frame porch, while the east half did not have a porch.

According to the Sanborn maps several other dwellings were located on Lot 2. Sometime between 1925 and 1948 four smaller wood frame cottages had been constructed in the middle and to the rear of Lot 2 (Figure 30). They all were all one story tall and likely only contained one room. These buildings appear on the 1969 Sanborn map, but they are not extant today.

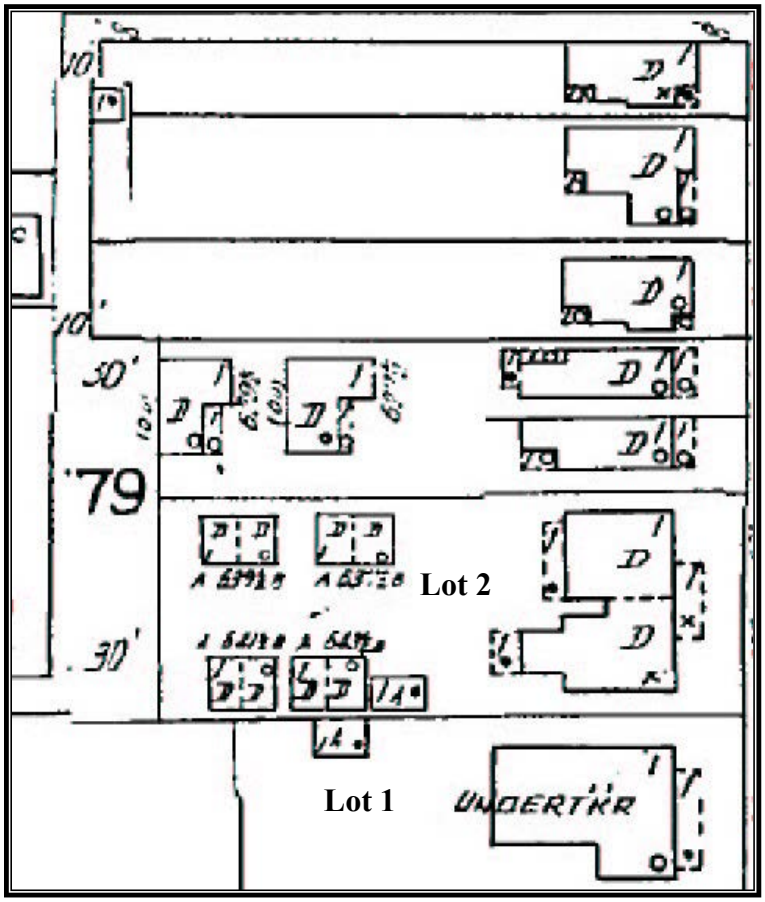


Figure 30. 1948 Sanborn Insurance Map.

Overall, it appears that the first structure constructed on the lot was a small brick house probably built during J. M. Brigg's ownership from 1827-1845. The house may have had a small brick outbuilding that was attached to the house via a wood frame breezeway. By 1895, the dwelling on Lot 2 is a duplex that was brick on the west half and wood frame on the eastern half. This building was demolished and replaced by an entirely wood frame duplex between 1901 and 1909. Additions were made to this building during

the mid- to late 1900s and it is the same building that currently exists on the property. Furthermore, at least four other wood frame cottages were constructed at the rear of Lot 2 in the mid- 1900s. They have since been demolished.

Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigation of Lot 2 (627-629 Center Street) consisted of backhoe trenching and test units (Figure 31).

Trenches

A total of six backhoe trenches was excavated in the rear yard of Lot 2 (Table 7.3). Most were excavated from the south to north to examine as much of the property as possible. The trenches ranged in length from 8.5 to 41.5 m and in depth from 55 to 68 cm below the surface.

Table 23. Lot 2 trenches.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Maximum Depth (cm)	Number of Features
1	32.5	65	0
5	41.5	55	3
6	8.5	55	0
9	37.0	68	2
11	27.0	56	1
15	28.0	62	0

Stratigraphy

A total of six strata was identified in the backhoe trenches excavated on Lot 2. Four basic soil profiles were identified. These soil profiles were located in the southwestern, the southeastern, the center, and the rear portions of the yard. The soil profile identified in the southwestern portion of the yard near the west half of the duplex building consisted of a 32-42 cm thick dark gray/black silt loam with brick, coal, and plaster inclusions (Stratum 2); a 14-24 cm thick mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with brick, charcoal, and mortar inclusions (Stratum 5); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

The soil profile identified in the southeastern portion of the yard near the east half of the duplex building consisted of an 8-15 cm thick crushed limestone gravel (Stratum 1); a 25-35 cm thick gray/black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions (Stratum 2); a 10-25 cm thick mottled brown and black silt clay loam with brick inclusions (Stratum 4), a 12-15 cm thick mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with brick, mortar, charcoal, coal, and plaster inclusions (Stratum 5); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

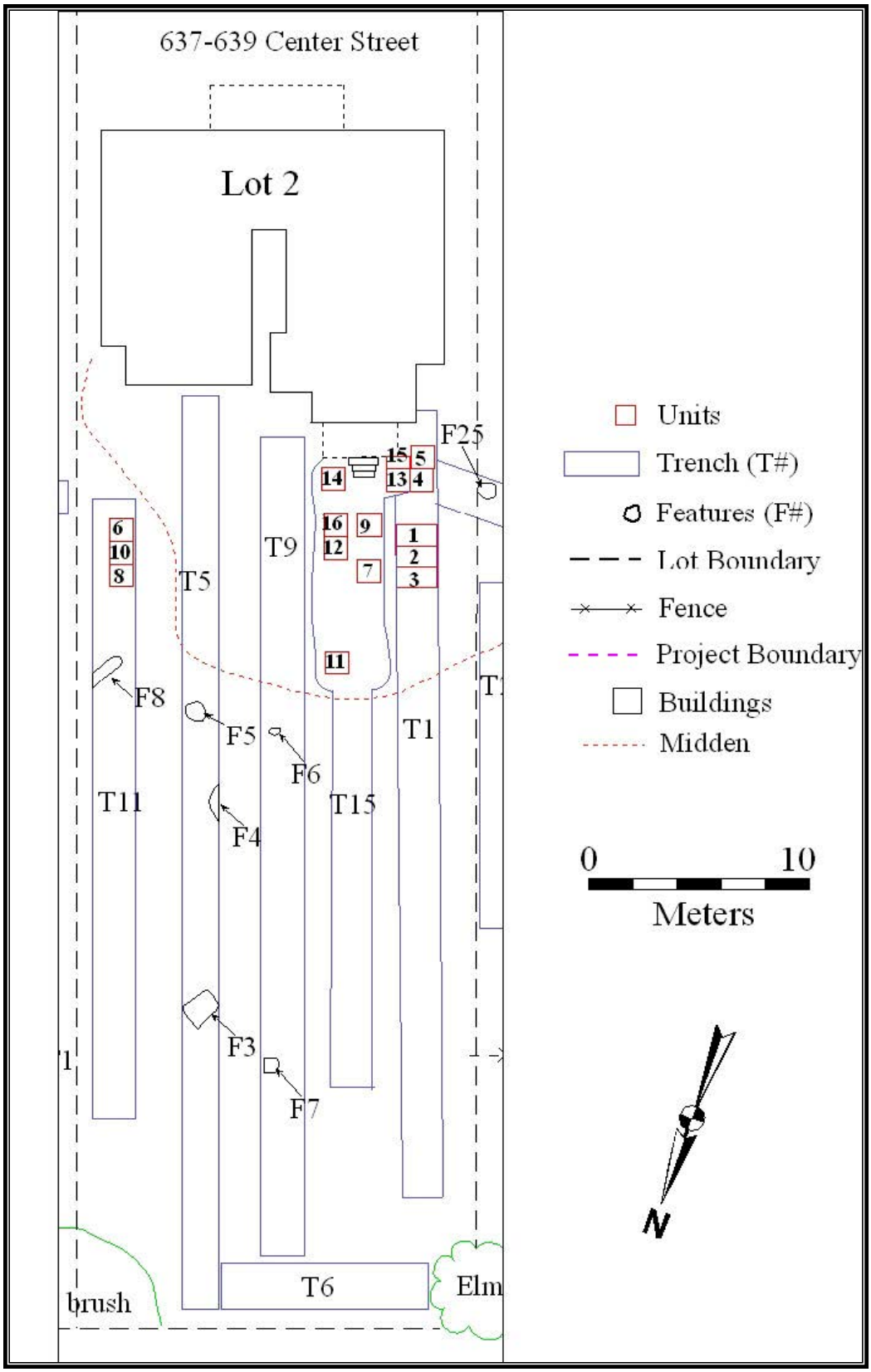


Figure 31. Excavations on Lot 2.

The soil profile identified in the middle of the yard consisted of a 10 cm thick crushed limestone gravel (Stratum 1); a 4-6 cm thick black silt loam with coal and cinder (Stratum 2); a 16-18 cm thick mottled brown and black silt clay loam with brick, coal, and charcoal inclusions (Stratum 4); a 16-20 cm thick mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with brick, charcoal, and mortar inclusions (Stratum 5); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

The soil profile identified at the rear of the lot (northern boundary) consisted of a 2-3 cm thick crushed limestone gravel (Stratum 1); a 8-12 cm thick dark brown and black silt loam with coal and gravel inclusions (Stratum 2); a slightly mottled red brown silt clay with brick and coal inclusions (Stratum 9); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

Features

A total of six features was identified in the trenches excavated on Lot 2. They included a privy, trash pits, postholes, and an unidentified trench (Table 24).

Table 24. Lot 2 Features.

Feature	Location	Size	Function	T.P.Q.
3	Trench 5	150 x 70 cm	Privy	Post 1950
4	Trench 5	80 x 50 cm	Trash Pit	1915
5	Trench 5	60 x 70 cm	Trash Pit	Post 1900
6	Trench 9	14 cm diameter	Posthole	N/A
7	Trench 9	30 x 30 cm	Posthole	1880
8	Trench 11	101 cm length	Trench	1870s

Feature 3

Feature 3 was a rectangular pit identified 27 m from the south end of Trench 5 at a depth of 58 cm below the surface (Figures 32 and 33). It measured 70 cm east/west by 150 cm north/south. A total of five strata was identified: a 5-8 cm thick mottled red brown silt clay and green/gray silt loam; a 15-20 cm thick mottled red brown clay and gray silt loam; a 15 cm thick mottled dark brown and gray silt loam; a 15 cm thick mottled red brown and gray silt clay loam with a large pocket of coal; and a 5-8 cm thick green/gray silt clay.

Feature 3 extended to a depth 113 cm below the ground surface, at which point bedrock was encountered. Fragments of stone and a large amount of mid-1880s to the mid-1900s artifacts were observed throughout the fill of this feature. Among the artifacts observed and recovered (n=73) were shoe parts made of leather, vinyl, plastic, and other synthetic materials (Tables 25 and 26). Due to the large number shoe parts, only a small representative sample (n=7) was collected. A large automobile battery dating to the mid-1900s was found, but not collected.

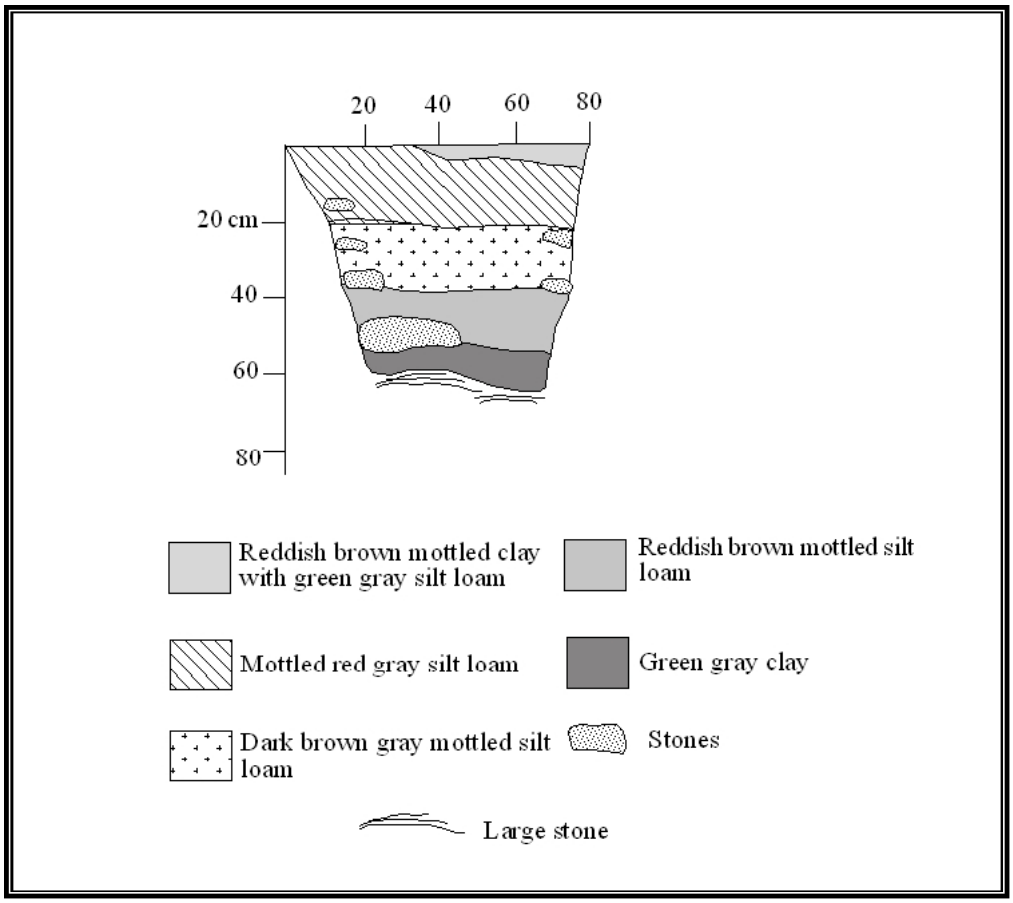


Figure 32. Profile of Feature 3 (Privy), Lot 2.

Figure 33. Feature 3 (Privy), Lot 2.

Table 25. Artifacts Recovered from Lot 2 Features.

Functional Group/ Object	Feature						Total
	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Architecture							
Nail, machine-cut	3	3	3	0	1	3	**13**
Nail, wire	2	1	0	0	0	0	**3**
Window glass	2	14	0	0	1	2	**19**
Total	**7**	**18**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**35**
Clothing							
Button, metal	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
Shoe, leather	7	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
Total	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**8**
Furniture							
Lamp glass	14	0	0	0	0	1	**15**
Hardware							
Metal, tool, chisel	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Kitchen							
Ceramic, bowl	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Ceramic, crock	0	0	0	0	6	1	**7**
Ceramic, cup	0	1	0	0	0	1	**2**
Ceramic, unidentified	7	22	22	0	0	4	**55**
Glass, bottle, flask	6	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Glass, bottle, medicine	2	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Glass, bottle, milk	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, bottle, unidentified	2	9	13	0	0	1	**25**
Glass, cosmetic container	1	0	0	0	2	0	**3**
Glass, cup	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, jar, unidentified	1	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
Glass, lid liner	0	1	1	0	0	1	**3**
Glass, tumbler	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, unidentified	9	14	20	1	18	3	**65**
Metal bottle opener	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Metal cap	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**32**	**47**	**59**	**1**	**26**	**11**	**176**
Unidentified							
Metal	6	0	0	0	0	0	**6**
Carbon rod	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Synthetic	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Wood	0	0	0	15	0	0	**15**
Total	**7**	**1**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**23**
Faunal							
Bone	6	4	5	0	0	4	**19**
Total	**73**	**71**	**67**	**16**	**28**	**22**	**277**

Table 26. Ceramics Types Recovered from Lot 2 Features.

Ceramic Type/ Decoration	Feature					
	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porcelain						
Plain	2(2)	4(4)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)
Red-bodied ware						
Colored glaze	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)
Stoneware						
Bristol slipped	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	6(1)	0(0)
White Granite						
Plain	1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Unidentified	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Whiteware						
Banded	0(0)	1(1)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Handpainted	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	2(2)	13(13)	11(11)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)
Transfer printed	0(0)	4(4)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)

Of the remaining artifacts recovered from this feature most were assigned to the kitchen (44 percent) and furniture (19 percent) functional groups (Table 25). The kitchen group was primarily comprised of unidentified ceramics and container glass. The furniture group consisted entirely of lamp globe glass. Other artifacts were assigned to the architecture, clothing, and unidentified functional groups. Faunal remains (n=6) also were found.

The artifacts from Feature 3 date from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nails (1870-present), mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), and whiteware ceramics (1830-1890). Other artifacts, such as the previously mentioned car battery (probably post 1940s) and synthetic shoe parts (probably post 1920s) that were not collected indicate that Feature 3 was filled sometime after the mid-1900s.

Based on the size, shape, and location of this feature, it most likely functioned as a privy, which was later used for trash disposal.

Feature 4

Feature 4 was a subrectangular pit identified 17.5 m from the south end of Trench 5 at a depth of 40 cm below the surface (Figure 31). It measured 80 cm north/south by 50 cm east/west. The feature fill consisted of a mottled brown and black silt clay loam with coal and cinder inclusions. The maximum depth of the feature was 20 cm below the base of Trench 5 (Figure 34). The base of the feature sloped from the south towards the north.

A total of 71 artifacts was recovered from Feature 4. Most were assigned to the kitchen (n=66 percent) and architecture (25 percent) functional groups (Table 24). The kitchen group was primarily comprised of unidentified ceramic sherds and container glass fragments. Most of the architecture group consisted of window glass. The hardware group

was represented by a metal chisel (n=1). Faunal remains (n=4) also were found in Feature 4.

Most of the artifacts recovered from this feature date from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nails (1870-present), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), amethyst (solarized) container glass (1880-1920), brown container glass (1860-present), white milk glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present), and pyralin plastic (1915-present). Based on the presence of the plastic, Feature 4 has a T.P.Q. date of 1915, which indicates that these materials were probably deposited in this pit sometime after that date.

Feature 4 was most likely used for trash disposal, but its original function could not be determined. While it could have been dug for the disposal of trash, the sloping nature of the pit is unusual. It is possible that the feature is merely a depression or cut into the ground created when the land was graded or by some other earth moving activities. Subsequently it was filled with trash.

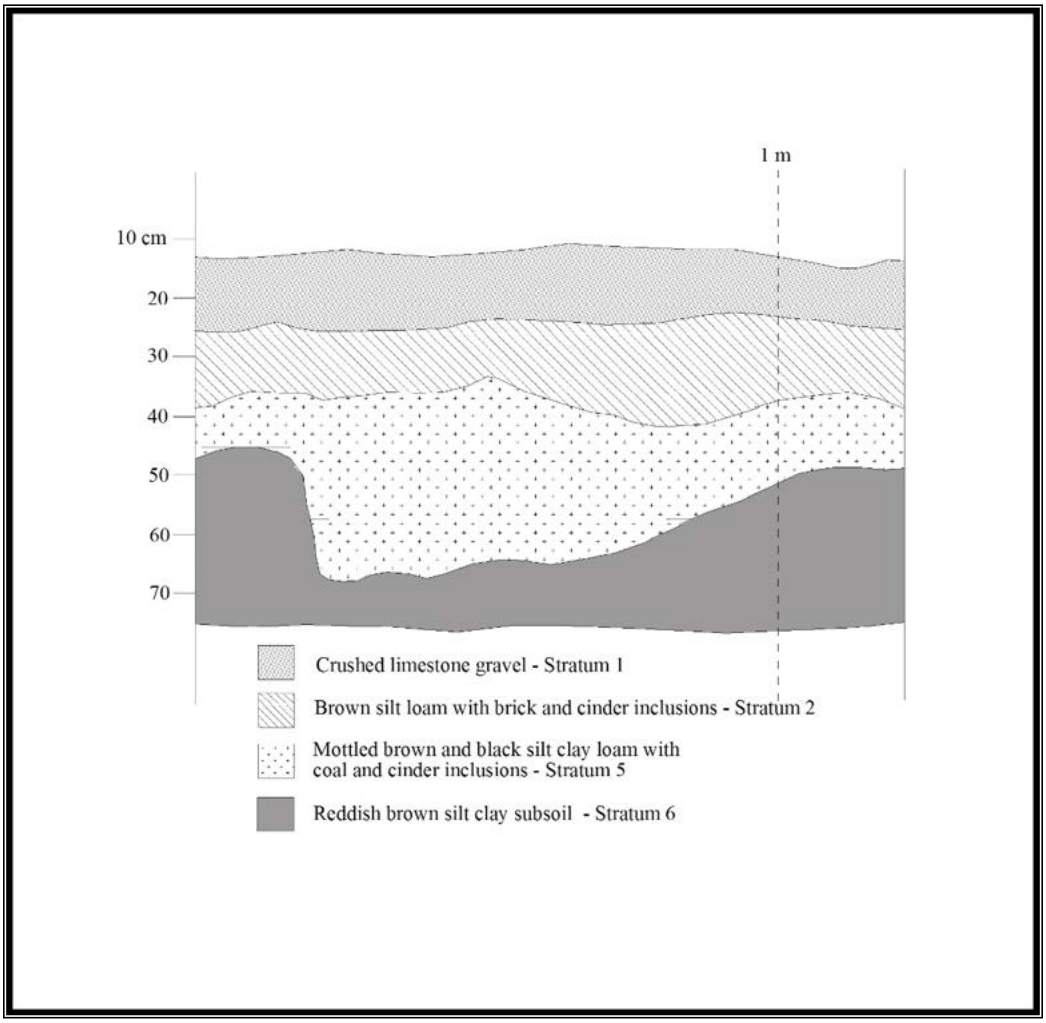


Figure 34. Profile of Feature 4, Lot 2.

Feature 5

Feature 5 was a circular-shaped pit identified 13.5 m from the south end of Trench 5 at a depth of 45 cm below the ground surface. It measured 70 cm east/west by 60 cm north/south and extended to a depth of 25 cm beyond the bottom of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a mottled dark brown silt loam and yellow brown silt clay with cinder inclusions.

A total of 67 artifacts was recovered from Feature 5. Most were assigned to the kitchen functional group (88 percent), which consisted primarily of unidentified ceramics and glass (Table 25). Architecture group artifacts and faunal remains also were found.

The artifacts from Feature 5 date from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), amethyst (solarized) glass (1880-1920), brown glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present), and a metal cap with plastic liner (post 1900). Although most of the artifacts date to the late 1800s, the presence of the plastic cap liner indicates that fill within Feature 5 was probably deposited sometime after the early 1900s.

Based on the large amount of kitchen group artifacts, Feature 5 was most likely a small pit used for domestic trash disposal.

Feature 6

Feature 6 was a circular-shaped posthole identified 13 m from the south end of Trench 9 at a depth of 35 cm below the ground surface. It measured 14 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 10 cm below the base of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a dark brown silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions and remnants of a wood cedar post. A total of 16 artifacts was recovered from Feature 6 (Table 25). Most were fragments of a wooden cedar post (n=15). A sherd of blue tinted container glass also was recovered. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, however since Feature 6 cuts through Stratum 2, it likely dates from the late 1800s to mid-1900s. Feature 6 was likely a post associated with a twentieth century fence line.

Feature 7

Feature 7 was a square posthole with a circular postmold identified 28.5 from the north end of Trench 9 at a depth of 60 cm below the ground surface. The posthole measured 30 x 30 cm and the mold was 15 cm in diameter. The feature extended 10 cm beyond the bottom of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a dark gray brown silt loam with coal inclusions. A total 28 artifacts was recovered from Feature 7 (Table 25). Most were assigned to the kitchen functional group (93 percent). These materials consisted mostly of unidentified glass fragments and ceramic sherds. Other artifacts were assigned to the architecture group. Among these materials were a nail and window glass fragments. Most of the artifacts recovered from this feature date from the late 1800s to the early 1900s.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts consisted of machine cut nail (1800-1880), amethyst (solarized) container glass (1880-1920), white milk glass (1860-present), and mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present). Feature 7 was most likely associated with a late nineteenth to early twentieth century fence line or small outbuilding.

Feature 8

Feature 8 was a linear trench identified 7 m from the south end of Trench 11 at a depth of 45 cm below the ground surface. The trench measured 101 cm long and 10-30 cm wide. The trench extended into the east wall of Trench 11 and extended 5 cm beyond the base of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions. A total of 22 artifacts was recovered from Feature 8 (Table 25). Most assigned to the kitchen functional group (50 percent). Among these materials were unidentified ceramic sherds and glass container fragments. Other artifacts were assigned to the architecture, clothing, and furniture groups. Faunal remains also were found. Most of the artifacts date from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nail (1870-present), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), amethyst (solarized) glass, brown container glass (1860-present), white milk glass (1860-present), and mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present). A T.P.Q. date in the 1870s was derived from the clear glass and wire nail, which indicates that the fill within this trench was most likely deposited sometime after that date. The initial function of this feature is not known, but it may have been a depression or cut created by grading or earth moving activities on the property in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

Units

A total of 16 test units were excavated on Lot 2 to sample strata and features identified during backhoe trenching. Most (n=7) were placed in the southwest corner of the rear yard near or adjacent to the rear porch of the west half of the existing duplex building. Three of the units were placed near the southeast portion of the rear yard near the rear of the east half of this building (Figure 35).

Stratigraphy

A total of six strata was identified. The basic soil profile consisted of a 5-20 cm thick dark brown/black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions (Stratum 2); a 10-25 cm thick mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with brick, mortar, plaster, charcoal, and coal inclusions (Stratum 5); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6) (Figure 36). Some soil profiles also included a 5 cm thick black silt loam with cinder, coal, and brick (Stratum 3) associated with a brick walkway (Feature 9); a 5-20 cm thick mottled brown/black silt clay loam with brick inclusions (Stratum 4); and a 4-8 cm thick lens of red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 10). Stratum 4 represented a transitional zone between Strata 2 and 5. Stratum 10 was redeposited subsoil that was found between Strata 4 and 5.

Stratum 2

A total of 1,860 artifacts was recovered from Stratum 2. Most were assigned to the kitchen (57 percent) and architecture (20 percent) functional groups (Table 27). The kitchen group was comprised mostly of unidentified ceramic and glass fragments. The architecture group mainly consisted of window glass and nails. Other functional groups represented included the arms (n=1), clothing (n=21), furniture (n=51), hardware (n=11), miscellaneous (n=5), personal (n=3), and transportation (n=1) groups (Table 27). Unidentified artifacts (n=24) and a large amount of faunal remains (n=290) also were found in Stratum 2.

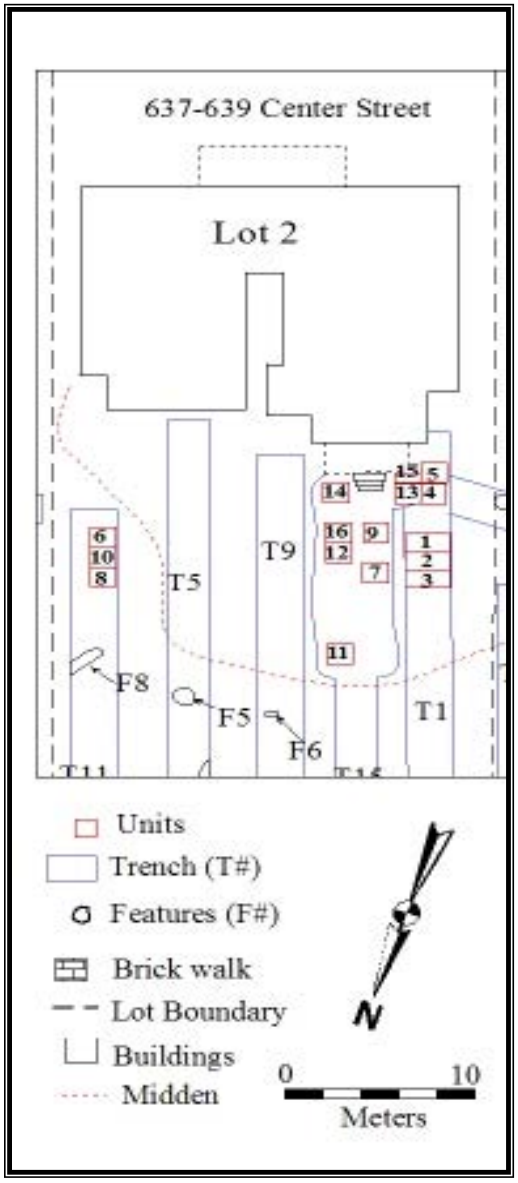


Figure 35. Units Excavated on Lot 2.

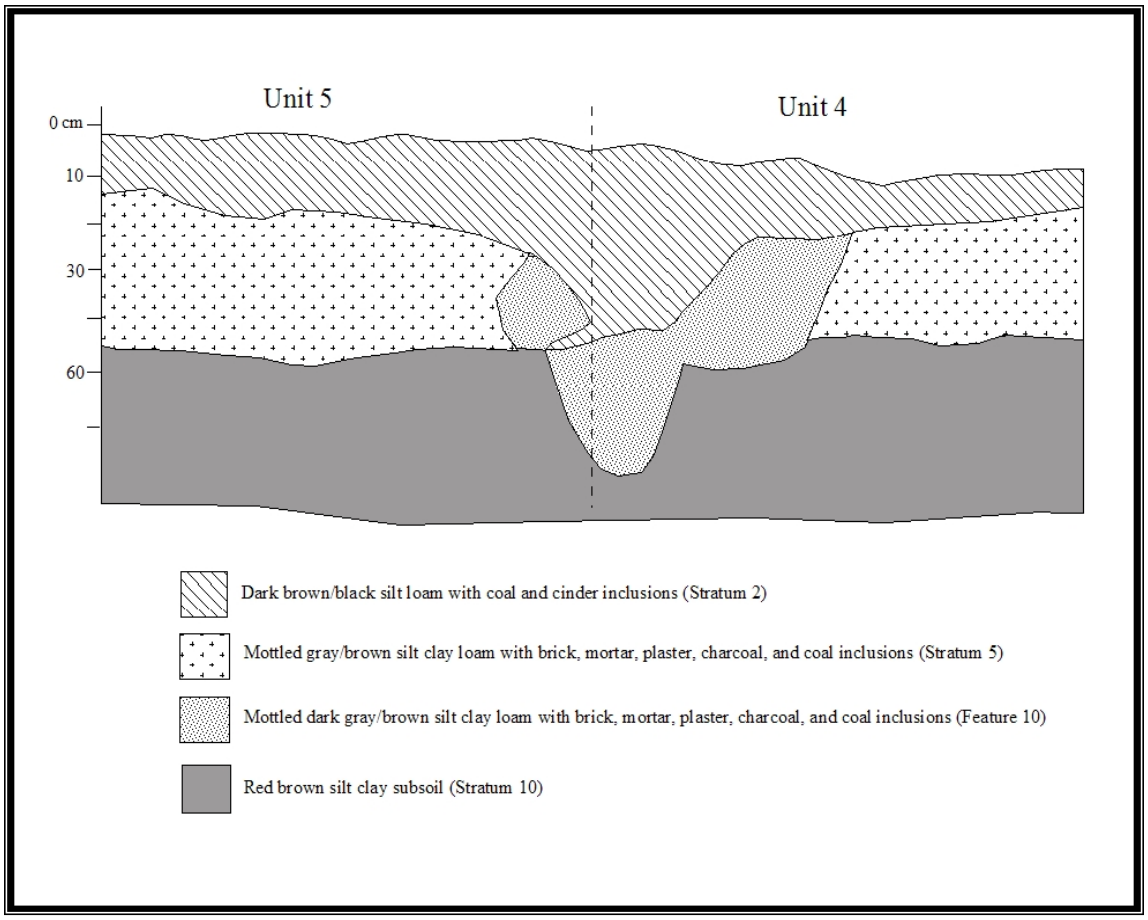


Figure 36. East Wall Profile of Unit 4 and 5, Lot 2.

The artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 date from the early 1800s to the late 1900s (Table 27). Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nails (1870-present), creamware ceramics (1762-1820), pearlware ceramics (1780-1830), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), yellow ware ceramics (1830-1940), amethyst (solorized) glass (1880-1920), brown container glass (1860-present), white milk glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present), cobalt glass (1860-present), pyraline plastic (1915-present), and a Styrofoam cup (1962-present). Diagnostic glass bottle attributes included applied lips (1840-1913), improved tooled lips (1870-1913), pontil marked base (1840-1880), fully automatic machine-made glass containers (1903-present), and semi-automatic machine-made glass containers (1893-present). A mean ceramic date of 1866 and a mean glass date of 1881 were calculated from diagnostic ceramics and glass bottles (Table 28 and 29). The combined mean artifact date was 1866, representing the relative age of the assemblage. The glass date and the T.P.Q. of 1870 indicate that Stratum 2 was deposited sometime after the late 1870s or 1880s. However, the presence of plastic, machine-made glass containers, and Styrofoam cup indicate later disturbances.

Table 27. Artifacts from Lot 2 Strata and Features in Test Units.

Functional Group/ Object	Stratum				Feature			Total
	2	3	4	5	10	11	12	
Architecture								
Brick	6	4	2	6	7	0	0	**25**
Ceramic, drain pipe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Ceramic, tile	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Cement	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	**6**
Nail, machine-cut	158	13	109	238	9	0	3	**530**
Nail, unidentified	15	1	5	6	0	0	0	**27**
Nail, wire	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	**9**
Plaster	1	2	4	11	1	0	0	**19**
Window glass	194	25	57	170	3	0	1	**450**
Total	**379**	**48**	**179**	**439**	**21**	**0**	**4**	**1,070**
Arms								
Bullet	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Shell casing	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Total	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Clothing								
Buckle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
Button, bone	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	**4**
Button, ceramic	11	0	2	7	1	0	0	**21**
Button, glass	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	**10**
Button, metal	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	**4**
Button, shell	2	0	6	4	0	0	0	**12**
Button, synthetic	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Metal, cuff link	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Metal, grommet	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Metal, shoe part	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**21**	**3**	**11**	**21**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**59**
Furniture								
Lamp glass	50	16	10	24	2	0	0	**102**
Metal hardware	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
Mirror	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	**3**
Total	**51**	**16**	**10**	**28**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**107**
Hardware								
Metal handle	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
Metal hinge	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
Metal rivet	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	**4**
Metal spike	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Metal strap	9	0	4	4	0	1	0	**18**
Metal tool, file	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**11**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**28**
Miscellaneous								
Carbon rod	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Slate writing board	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**

Table 27. Continued.

Functional Group/ Object	Stratum				Feature			Total
	2	3	4	5	10	11	12	
Kitchen								
Bone, handle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Ceramic, bowl	39	0	13	13	0	0	0	**65**
Ceramic, crock	28	1	5	9	0	0	0	**43**
Ceramic, cup	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	**14**
Ceramic, mug	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Ceramic, plate	18	0	0	5	0	0	0	**23**
Ceramic, platter	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	**3**
Ceramic, saucer	23	2	5	2	0	0	0	**32**
Ceramic, soup tureen lid	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	**18**
Ceramic, unidentified	339	57	216	502	13	1	8	**1,136**
Glass, bottle, condiment	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	**6**
Glass, bottle, liquor flask	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, bottle, medicine	7	1	2	1	1	0	0	**12**
Glass, bottle, unidentified	96	28	36	41	3	0	0	**204**
Glass, cup	9	0	2	8	0	0	0	**19**
Glass, dish	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	**6**
Glass, jar, unidentified	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Glass, lid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, lid liner	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	**8**
Glass, stemware	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Glass, tumbler	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	**9**
Glass, unidentified	464	79	94	143	5	0	4	**789**
Metal, can	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Metal, cap	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Metal, handle	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Plastic, straw	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Styrofoam, cup	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**1,068**	**172**	**388**	**739**	**22**	**1**	**12**	**2,402**
Personal								
Ceramic, doll part	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	**9**
Ceramic, smoking pipe	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	**3**
Ceramic, toy cup	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Bone, pipestem	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	**2**
Plastic, toy pig	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Stone, marble	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**9**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17**
Transportation								
Horseshoe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
Unidentified								
Ceramic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
Metal	21	0	13	19	0	0	0	**53**
Synthetic	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	**4**
Total	**24**	**1**	**13**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**59**
Faunal								
Bone	338	11	223	500	33	0	6	**1,111**
Egg shell	5	0	12	19	15	0	0	**51**
Mollusk shell	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	**5**
Total	**345**	**11**	**238**	**519**	**48**	**0**	**6**	**1,167**
Grand Total	**1,915**	**257**	**848**	**1,780**	**96**	**2**	**22**	**4,920**

Table 28. Mean Artifact Dating for Stratum 2 on Lot 2.

Artifact	Date Range	Mean*	T.P.Q.	N=	Reference
Ceramics					
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	1762	1	Noël Hume 1969
Pearlware-transfer printed	1795-1830	1812	1795	1	Smith 1983
Pearlware-other	1780-1830	1805	1780	1	South 1977
Shell edge-impressed straight	1809-1831	1820	1809	1	Miller 2000
Whiteware-banded	1830-1870	1850	1830	3	Smith 1983
Whiteware-hand painted	1830-1870	1850	1830	2	Price 1979
Whiteware-transfer printed	1830-1860	1845	1830	18	Price 1979
Whiteware-undecorated	1830-1890	1860	1830	119	Smith 1983
White Granite-all decorations	1842-1930	1886	1842	62	Miller 2000
Yellow ware	1830-1940	1885	1830	4	Ramsey 1939
Total	**1762-1940**	**1866**	**1842**	**212**	
Glass					
Pontil	1840-1880	1860	1840	1	Newman 1970
Applied tooled lip	1840-1913	1877	1840	2	Newman 1970
Improved tooled lip	1870-1913	1887	1870	5	Deiss 1981
Total	**1870-1913**	**1881**	**1870**	**8**	
Combined Total	**1762-1940**	**1866**	**1870**	**220**	
*The minimum number of vessels were used to calculate the mean dates.					

Table 29. Ceramics from Strata and Features in Test Units on Lot 2.

Ceramic Type/	Stratum				Feature		
Decoration	2	3	4	5	10	11	12
Creamware							
Banded	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	1(1)	0(0)	5(4)	13(12)	2(1)	0(0)	5(2)
Earthenware							
Colored glaze	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain		1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Unidentified	2(2)	0(0)	2(2)	3(3)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)
Pearlware							
Edge decorated	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	8(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Handpainted	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	5(5)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Impressed	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	0(0)	0(0)	24(20)	55(55)	1(1)	0(0)	1(1)
Relief/pattern molded	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Transfer printed	1(1)	0(0)	7(6)	10(10)	2(2)	0(0)	1(1)
Unidentified	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Porcelain							
Banded	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(3)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Colored glaze	3(2)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Decal	7(6)	0(0)	5(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Gilt	7(6)	1(1)	3(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Gilt and relief	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Handpainted-under glaze	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)
Handpainted-over glaze	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	27(24)	1(1)	1(1)	19(19)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Relief/pattern molded	3(3)	2(2)	9(7)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)

Table 29. Continued.

Ceramic Type/ Decoration	Stratum				Feature		
	2	3	4	5	10	11	12
Redware							
Clear glazed	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Colored glaze	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Slip glazed	1(1)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Relief/pattern molded	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Unglazed	1(1)	2(2)	1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Rough Porcelain							
Plain	6(3)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Stoneware							
Albany glazed	1(1)	0(0)	2(2)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Bristol glazed	2(2)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Colored glaze	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain, salt glazed	7(6)	0(0)	3(3)	6(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain, clear glazed	18(1)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain, slip glazed	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Unglazed	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
White Granite							
Banded	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Handpainted	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Impressed	22(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	94(55)	23(12)	34(23)	40(36)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Relief/pattern molded	19(2)	0(0)	0(0)	8(7)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Transfer printed	4(2)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Whiteware							
Banded	3(3)	0(0)	1(1)	4(3)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)
Colored glaze	8(5)	0(0)	3(3)	7(5)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Dipt	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	4(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Edge decorated	2(2)	0(0)	8(6)	3(3)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Flowed	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Gilt	2(2)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Handpainted	2(2)	1(1)	15(8)	33(22)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Impressed	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Mocha	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Molded panels	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	161 (119)	22(7)	76(56)	207(138)	3(3)	1(1)	0(0)
Relief/pattern molded	3(3)	0(0)	0(0)	7(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Sponged	4(4)	0(0)	3(3)	7(4)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Transfer printed	28(18)	4(3)	19(15)	53(48)	2(2)	0(0)	1(1)
Transfer printed & painted	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Transfer printed & relief	15(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Unidentified	0(0)	0(0)	2(2)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Yellow ware							
Banded	3(1)	0(0)	2(1)	4(3)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Colored glaze	2(2)	0(0)	3(2)	7(5)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Plain	1(1)	0(0)	10(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)

Analysis of the 338 bones recovered from Stratum 2 indicate that most were cow (53 percent) or pig (31 percent) (See Faunal Section). Other identified bone consisted of sheep, rodents, and bird, which was probably chicken. Ribs were the most prevalent meat cut represented. Most were from older animals, however, some young pigs also were

represented. Rodent remains also were identified. While some of these rodents, such as opossum and squirrel may have been eaten, the rats were probably fortuitous inclusions in this stratum.

Botanical remains from Stratum 2, include peppers, berries, gourds and various types of hardwoods (See Botanical section). The pepper and berry seeds represent foodstuffs most likely consumed by the residents of Lot 2. The large amount of berry seeds may indicate that preservation or canning of fruit occurred on Lot 2. Fragments of bottle gourds recovered from Stratum 2 may have been used as containers for storage or serving, or as scoops for transporting coal.

Stratum 3

A total of 257 artifacts was recovered from Stratum 3, which was associated with a brick walkway (Feature 9) (Table 27). Most were assigned to the kitchen (67 percent) and architecture (19 percent) functional groups. The majority of the kitchen group was comprised of unidentified ceramic and glass fragments. Most of the architecture artifacts consisted of nails and window glass. Other recovered artifacts were assigned to the arms (n=2), clothing (n=3), furniture (n=16), hardware (n=2), and personal (n=2) groups. One artifact was not identified for function. Faunal remains (n=11) also were found in Stratum 3. The artifacts recovered from Stratum 3 date from the early 1800s to the late 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), pearlwae ceramics (1780-1830), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), white granite ceramics (1842-1930) (Table 29), brown container glass (1860-present), white milk glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present), cobalt glass (1860-present), pyraline plastic (1915-present), and bakelite plastic (1907-present). Diagnostic glass bottle attributes included fully automatic machine-made glass containers (1903-present), and semi-automatic machine-made glass containers (1893-present). A T.P.Q. of 1842 and mean ceramic date of 1868 was calculated from the diagnostic ceramics (Table 30). However, the presence of plastic and machine-made glass containers indicate a much later T.P.Q. and that deposition continued throughout the twentieth century, with the latest deposition probably occurring in recent times.

Table 30. Mean ceramic date for Stratum 3.

Artifact	Date Range	Mean	T.P.Q.	*N=	Reference
<u>Ceramics</u>					
Pearlware-other	1780-1830	1805	1780	1	South 1977
Whiteware-hand painted	1830-1870	1850	1830	1	Price 1979
Whiteware-transfer printed	1830-1860	1845	1830	3	Price 1979
Whiteware-undecorated	1830-1890	1860	1830	7	Smith 1983
White Granite-all decorations	1842-1930	1886	1842	12	Miller 2000
Total	**1780-1930**	**1868**	**1842**	**24**	
*The minimum number of vessels were used to calculate the mean dates.					

Stratum 4

A total of 848 artifacts was recovered from Stratum 4. Most were assigned to the kitchen (46 percent) and architecture (21 percent) functional groups (Table 27). The kitchen group mostly consisted of unidentified ceramic and glass. The architecture group was primarily comprised of nails and window glass. Other functional groups represented, included the clothing (n=11), furniture (n=10), hardware (n=7), personal (n=1), and transportation (n=1) groups. A large amount of faunal remains (n=238) also were found.

The artifacts recovered from Stratum 4 date from the early 1800s to the early 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nails (1870-present), creamware ceramics (1762-1820), pearlware ceramics (1780-1830), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), yellow ware ceramics (1830-1940) (Table 29), amethyst (solorized) glass (1880-1920), brown container glass (1860-present), white milk glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present), and cobalt glass (1860-present). Diagnostic glass bottle attributes included applied lips (1840-1913), two-piece molded bottle (1845-1913), fully automatic machine-made glass containers (1903-present), and semi-automatic machine-made glass containers (1893-1913). A mean ceramic date of 1856 and a mean glass date of 1891 were calculated from diagnostic ceramics and glass bottles (Table 31). The combined mean artifact date was 1857, representing the relative age of the assemblage. The glass date and the T.P.Q. of 1893 indicate that Stratum 4 was deposited sometime after the 1880s or 1890s.

Table 31. Mean Artifact Dates for Stratum 4.

Artifact	Date Range	Mean*	T.P.Q.	N=	Reference
Ceramics					
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	1762	4	Noël Hume 1969
Pearlware-transfer printed	1795-1830	1812	1795	6	Smith 1983
Pearlware-other	1780-1830	1805	1780	20	South 1977
Shell edge-impressed bud	1813-1834	1824	1813	1	Miller 2000
Unscalloped-impressed pattern	1841-1857	1849	1841	2	Miller 2000
Whiteware-banded	1830-1870	1850	1830	1	Smith 1983
Whiteware-hand painted	1830-1870	1850	1830	8	Price 1979
Whiteware-transfer printed	1830-1860	1845	1830	15	Price 1979
Whiteware-undecorated	1830-1890	1860	1830	56	Smith 1983
White Granite-all decorations	1842-1930	1886	1842	44	Miller 2000
Yellow ware	1830-1940	1885	1830	9	Ramsey 1939
Total	**1762-1940**	**1856**	**1842**	**166**	
Glass					
Applied tooled lip	1840-1913	1877	1840	2	Newman 1970
Two-piece mold	1845-1913	1879	1845	1	Newman 1970
Semi-automatic machine made	1893-1926	1910	1893	2	Jones et al. 1985
Total	**1840-1913**	**1891**	**1893**	**5**	
Combined Total	**1762-1940**	**1857**	**1893**	**171**	
*The minimum number of vessels were used to calculate the mean dates.					

Stratum 5

A total of 1,782 artifacts was recovered from Stratum 5. Most were assigned to the kitchen (41 percent) and architecture (25 percent) functional groups (Table 27). The kitchen group mostly consisted of unidentified ceramic and glass. The architecture group was primarily comprised of nails and window glass. Other functional groups represented included the arms (n=1), clothing (n=21), furniture (n=28), hardware (n=7), and personal (n=5) groups. A large amount of faunal remains (n=519) and two prehistoric chert flakes also were found.

The artifacts recovered from Stratum 5 date from the early 1800s to the early 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nails (1870-present), creamware ceramics (1762-1820), pearlware ceramics (1780-1830), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), yellow ware ceramics (1830-1940) (Table 29), amethyst (solorized) glass (1880-1920), brown container glass (1860-present), white milk glass (1860-present), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present) and pyraline plastic (1915-present). Diagnostic glass bottle attributes included an applied lip (1840-1913) and pontil-marked base (1840-1913). A mean ceramic date of 1852 and a mean glass date of 1867 were calculated from diagnostic ceramics and glass bottles (Table 32). The combined mean artifact date was 1852, representing the relative age of the assemblage. A T.P.Q. of 1842 indicates that Stratum 5 was deposited sometime after that date. However, the presence of plastic may indicate that the materials within stratum were discarded sometime in the early 1900s. Since only two pieces of the plastic were found and they represent the only twentieth century artifacts found, it is possible that they represent artifacts that were inadvertently included with stratum 5 during excavations or represent disturbance of this stratum by one of several intrusive features, such as postholes.

Analysis of 327 of the 527 faunal remains recovered from stratum 5 indicates that most are pig (see Faunal Analysis). Other identified species included cow, sheep, and chicken in much smaller quantities. The majority of the butchered bone was sawn and included better cuts of meat such as, round steak, steak, and ribs.

Botanical remains from Stratum 5, included peppers, berries, and various types of hardwoods and weeds. The pepper and berry seeds represent foodstuffs most likely consumed by the residents of Lot 2. The large amounts of berry seeds may indicate that preservation or canning of the fruit took place on Lot 2. Among the other plant remains recovered from Stratum 5 were purslane and carpet weed. Purslane was a common staple of Native American diets but was rarely used by the nineteenth century. It is not known if the purslane recovered from Stratum 5 represents an invasive weed or was actually utilized by the residents of Lot 2.

Table 32. Mean Artifact Date for Stratum 5.

Artifact	Date Range	Mean	T.P.Q.	*N=	Reference
Ceramics					
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	1762	14	Noël Hume 1969
Pearlware-transfer printed	1795-1830	1812	1795	6	Smith 1983
Pearlware-other	1780-1830	1805	1780	20	South 1977
Shell edge-impressed curved	1802-1832	1817	1802	5	Miller 2000
Shell edge-impressed straight	1809-1831	1820	1809	2	Miller 2000
Shell edge-impressed bud	1813-1834	1824	1813	1	Miller 2000
Shell edge-embossed	1823-1835	1829	1823	1	Miller 2000
Unscalloped-impressed pattern	1841-1857	1849	1841	2	Miller 2000
Whiteware-banded	1830-1870	1850	1830	3	Smith 1983
Whiteware-dipt	1830-1870	1850	1830	2	Smith 1983
Whiteware-flow	1830-1860	1845	1830	2	Price 1979
Whiteware-mocha	1830-1870	1850	1830	1	Smith 1983
Whiteware-hand painted	1830-1870	1850	1830	22	Price 1979
Whiteware-transfer printed	1830-1860	1845	1830	48	Price 1979
Whiteware-undecorated	1830-1890	1860	1830	138	Smith 1983
White Granite-all decorations	1842-1930	1886	1842	42	Miller 2000
Yellow ware	1830-1940	1885	1830	8	Ramsey 1939
Total	**1762-1940**	**1852**	**1842**	**317**	
Glass					
Pontil	1840-1880	1860	1840	1	Newman 1970
Applied tooled lip	1840-1913	1877	1840	1	Newman 1970
Total	**1840-1913**	**1867**	**1840**	**2**	
Combined Total	**1762-1940**	**1852**	**1842**	**319**	
*The minimum number of vessels were used to calculate the mean dates.					

Features

Among the features (n=6) documented within the Lot 2 test units were a brick walkway, a robber's trench, and four postholes (Figure 31; Table 33). Most (n=5) were found at the southern end of Trenches 1 and 15 and were associated with Units 4, 5, 13, and 15. One feature was located in Unit 11.

Table 33. Features Associated with Lot 2 Unit.

Feature	Location	Size	Function	T.P.Q.
9	Units 4,5,13, &15	N/A	Brick walkway	1915
10	Units 4,5,13, &15	50cm x N/A	Robber's trench	1870
11	Unit 15	25 cm diameter	Porch posthole	1830
12	Units 13&15	45 cm diameter	Posthole	1875
13	Units 4&5	20 cm diameter	Posthole	N/A
14	Unit 11	15 cm diameter	Posthole	Post 1900

Feature 9

Feature 9 was a section of a brick paved walkway identified at the south end of Trench 1 within units 4, 5, 13, and 15 at a depth of 15 cm below the ground surface. It was constructed of regular construction brick dry laid in a herringbone pattern face up. The edges of the pavement were bounded by a single row of brick laid side up. The pavement was identified within Stratum 3 and constructed directly upon Stratum 2 without the

addition of a base material. Although the pavement was largely degraded, it was apparent that whole and half bricks were used in the construction. Two varieties of brick were identified in the pavement, which included a 21 x 10 x 5.5 cm handmade brick with a shallow frog on one side and a 21 x 10 x 6 cm handmade brick without frogs (Figure 8).

Based on its stratigraphic relationship with Strata 2 and 3, Feature 9 was most likely constructed in the early to mid-1900s and used throughout most of the twentieth century. The artifacts associated with Feature 9 date from the mid-1800s to the late 1900s and were likely deposited throughout the twentieth century (see discussion of Stratum 3). The presence of two distinct types of nineteenth century bricks indicates that salvaged materials were likely used in its construction. However, it is apparent that the walkway was intended to be a formal path based on the bonding pattern and choice of mostly quality whole brick for its construction.

Feature 10

Feature 10 was a linear ephemeral trench located within Units 4, 5, 13, and 15, at the south end of Trench 1 and the southwestern end of Trench 23 (Figures 36, 37 and 38). It was first identified in Trench 1 at a depth of 20 cm below the ground surface. The excavated portion of the trench extended approximately 10 to 20 cm beyond the bottom of this trench. This feature measured approximately 40 to 50 cm in width and extended unknown distance beyond the excavation units. The feature fill consisted of a mottled dark gray/brown silt clay loam with plaster, mortar, brick, charcoal, and coal inclusions. The fill was similar to the soil associated with Stratum 5, but it included larger amounts of plaster and mortar.

A total of 96 artifacts was recovered from Feature 10. Most were faunal remains (50 percent) or were assigned to the kitchen (23 percent) or architecture (22 percent) functional groups. The kitchen group consisted mostly of unidentified ceramic and glass vessels. The architecture group was comprised of nails, brick, window glass, and plaster. Other functional groups represented included the clothing (n=3) and furniture (n=2) groups (Figure 38). Several whole bricks were found in place at the bottom of the feature. They were handmade and measured 21 x 10 x 6 cm.

The artifacts recovered from Feature 10 date from the early 1800s to the early 1900s (Figure 40). Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nail (1870-present), creamware ceramics (1762-1820), pearlwae ceramics (1780-1830), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), and mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present). Diagnostic glass bottle attributes included a medicine bottle with an improved tooled lip (1870-1913) and a two-piece improved base (1845-1913). A mean ceramic date of 1834 and a mean glass date of 1877 were calculated from diagnostic ceramics and glass (Table 34). The combined mean artifact date was 1838, representing the relative age of the assemblage. A T.P.Q. of 1870 was derived from the improved tooled lip, which indicates that Feature 10 was deposited sometime after that date.

Botanical remains from Feature 10, included various berries, squash, purslane, carpet weed and various hardwoods (See Botanical Section). The berry and squash seeds represent foodstuffs most likely consumed by the residents of Lot 2. The large amount of berry seeds may indicate that preservation or canning of the fruit took place on Lot 2. As squash is relatively easily grown, the seeds may indicate that the residents of Lot 2 maintained and grew some of their own food. Purslane was a common staple of Native American diets but was rarely used by the nineteenth century. As with other occurrences of this plant in the botanical sample from this lot, it is not clear if this plant was used by the residents of Lot 2 or if it represents a weedy intrusion.

Based on its size and shape, and associated architectural remains, Feature 10 was most likely the remains of a trench, in which most of the brick from a foundation was 'robbed' or salvaged for use elsewhere.

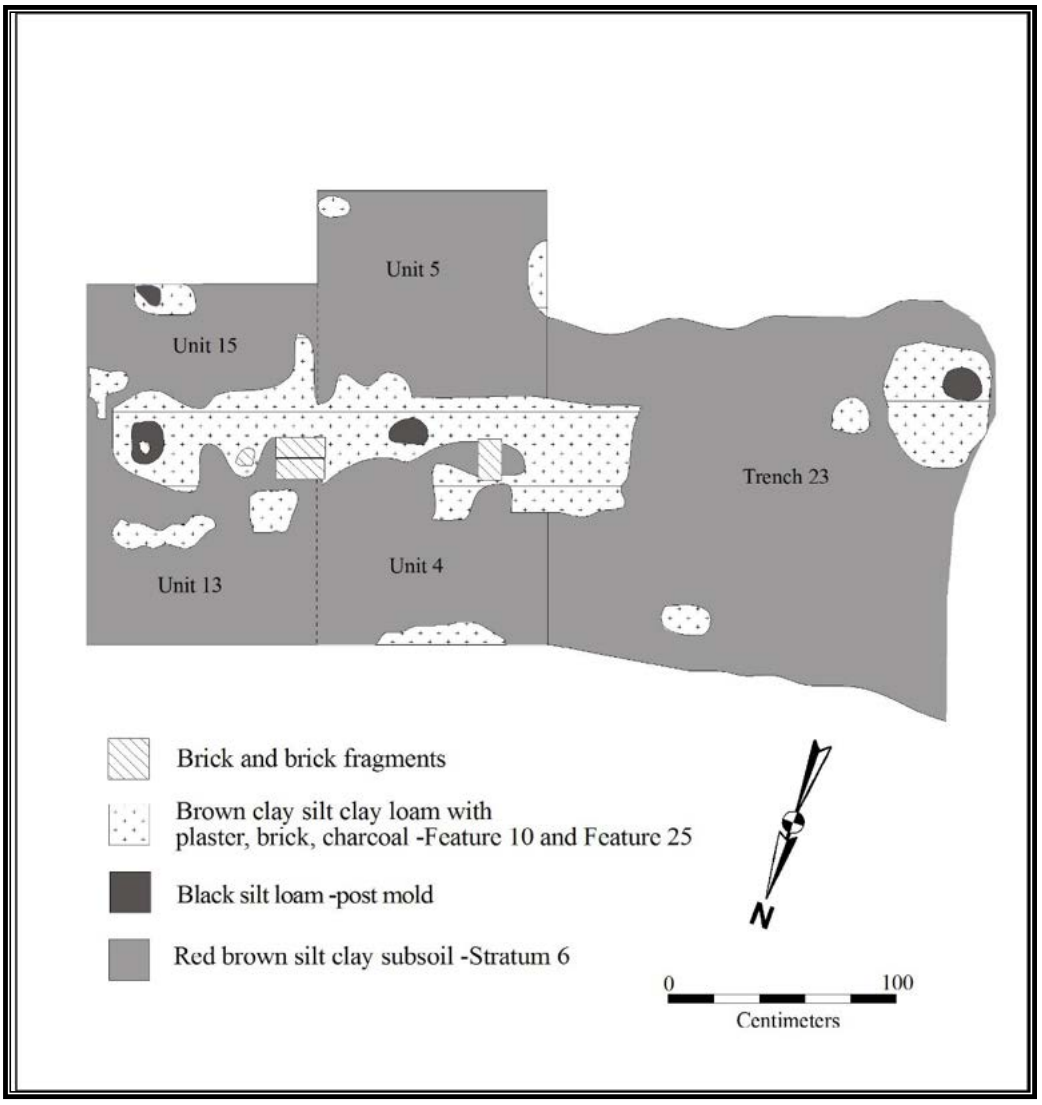


Figure 37. Planview of Feature 10 (Robber's Trench).

Figure 38. Feature 10 (Robber's Trench), Lot 2.

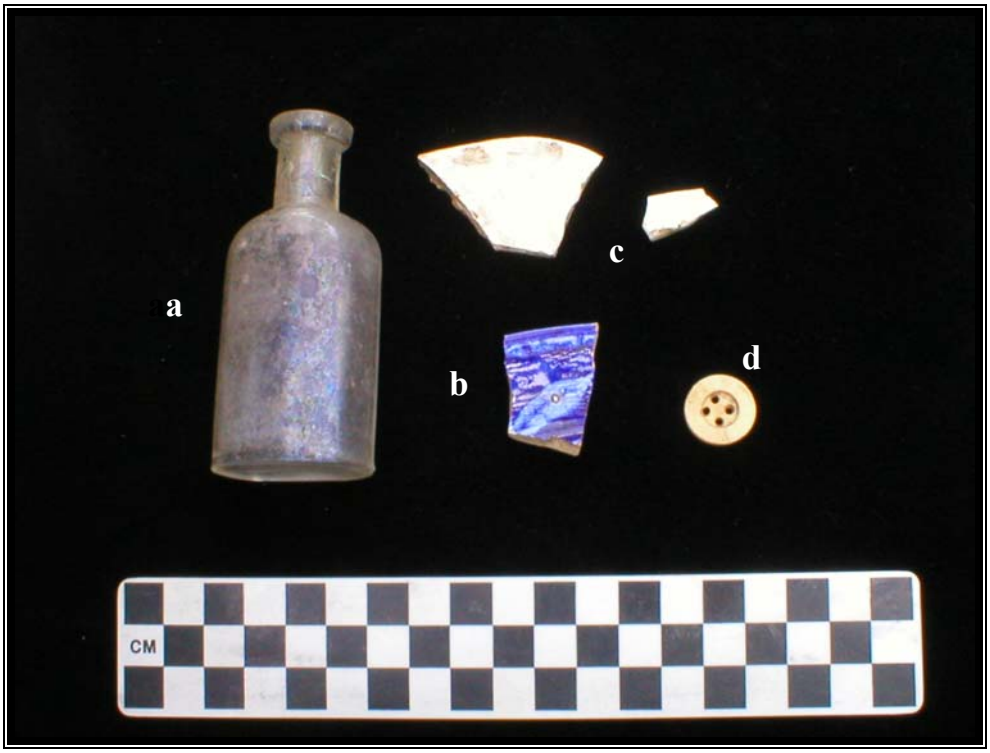


Figure 39. Artifacts recovered from Feature 10 (Robber's Trench), Lot 2: a, improved tooled two-piece molded bottle; b, transfer printed whiteware; c, undecorated whiteware; d, bone button.

Table 34. Feature 10 Ceramic and Glass Dating.

Artifact	Date Range	Mean*	T.P.Q.	N=	Reference
Ceramics					
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	1762	1	Noël Hume 1969
Pearlware-transfer printed	1795-1830	1812	1795	2	Smith 1983
Pearlware-other	1780-1830	1805	1780	1	South 1977
Whiteware-banded	1830-1870	1850	1830	1	Smith 1983
Whiteware-transfer printed	1830-1860	1845	1830	2	Price 1979
Whiteware-undecorated	1830-1890	1860	1830	3	Smith 1983
Total	**1762-1890**	**1834**	**1830**	**10**	
Glass					
Imp. Tool lip&Two-piece base	1870-1913	1877	1870	1	Deiss 1981
Combined Total	**1762-1913**	**1838**	**1870**	**11**	
*The minimum number of vessels were used to calculate the mean dates.					

Feature 11

Feature 11 was a circular posthole and postmold located in Unit 15. It was found at a depth of 54 cm below ground surface and extended to a depth of 65 cm below ground surface. The posthole measured 25 cm in diameter and the postmold measured 10 cm in diameter. The feature fill consisted of dark brown/black silt loam with brick, coal, and cinder inclusions. The feature was overlaid by Stratum 2, a stone pier for the existing porch, and a lens of stone and clay. It appears to have been associated with Stratum 5.

Two artifacts were recovered from Feature 11. They consisted of an unidentified metal strap and one undecorated whiteware sherd. The whiteware sherd (1830-1890) was the only temporally diagnostic artifact recovered. This feature was most likely associated with a post that supported an earlier porch.

Botanical remains recovered from Feature 11, included various berries, purslane, pigweed and carpet weed and various hardwoods. The berry seeds would represent foodstuff most likely consumed by the residents of Lot 2. Again the large amounts of berry seeds may indicate that preservation or canning of the fruit occurred on Lot 2. . As previously noted, it is unclear whether purslane was an invasive weed or actually utilized by the residents of Lot 2.

Feature 12

Feature 12 was a circular posthole and postmold located on the boundary between Units 13 and 15 within the fill of Feature 10 at 40 cm below the ground surface. The posthole measured 45 cm in diameter and the post mold was 15 cm in diameter. It was excavated to a depth of 106 cm below ground surface. The feature fill consisted of a mottled gray brown and red brown silt clay loam with ash and charcoal inclusions.

A total of 22 artifacts was recovered from Feature 12 (Table 32). Most were assigned to the kitchen functional group (55 percent), which consisted mostly of unidentified ceramic and glass vessels. Architecture group artifacts (n=4) and faunal

remains (n=6) also were found. The artifacts recovered from Feature 12 date from the early 1800s to the early 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), creamware ceramics (1762-1820), pearlwae ceramics (1780-1830), whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), and mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present). A T.P.Q date of 1875 was derived from the clear container glass, which indicates that the feature fill was probably deposited sometime after that date. Feature 12 may have been associated with a fence line or possibly an outbuilding.

Feature 13

Feature 13 was a circular posthole located on the boundary of Units 4 and 5 within the fill of Feature 10 at a depth of 40 cm below the ground surface. It measured 20 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 55 cm below the ground surface. The feature fill consisted of a black silt loam with brick, coal, and cinder inclusions. A large brick fragment was found at the base of the feature. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 13. This feature may have been associated with a fence line or possibly an outbuilding.

Feature 14

Feature 14 was a circular posthole located in the southeast corner of Unit 11 at a depth of 32 cm below the ground surface. It measured 15 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 38 cm below the bottom of the unit. The feature fill consisted of a dark brown/black silt loam with coal inclusions. Though no artifacts were recovered from Feature 14, container glass fragments and a metal screw cap were observed in the feature fill. This feature was most likely associated with a twentieth century fence line.

Interpretations

Based on archival records, a house was present on Lot 2 by at least 1844 when J.M. Briggs began to sell off some of his property (Deed Book 19:492). This is reflected in the deed that transferred the property from Briggs to Hines, which indicates that a brick dwelling was present in the general location of Lot 2 along its boundary with Lot 1. It also makes reference to a well that straddles one of the property boundaries. The deed states that the property:

> …Contains upwards of three acres and is bounded as follows, beginning at a point on Green Street from which a line at right angles from said street will cross thru the center of the well under the large elm tree and known as Briggs well running thence from said point with Green Street toward the river 324 feet to a point from which a line at right angles will strike the south corner of the ***small brick house*** now occupied by Mr. C. H. Combs passing and joining said house so as to leave it out in a line of 420 feet between Green and ____street…(emphasis added)

Based on the description, the well, which is depicted on the 1895 Sanborn map (Figure 40), was located on the western boundary of the property near the Briggs residence. The small brick house is shown on the eastern boundary.

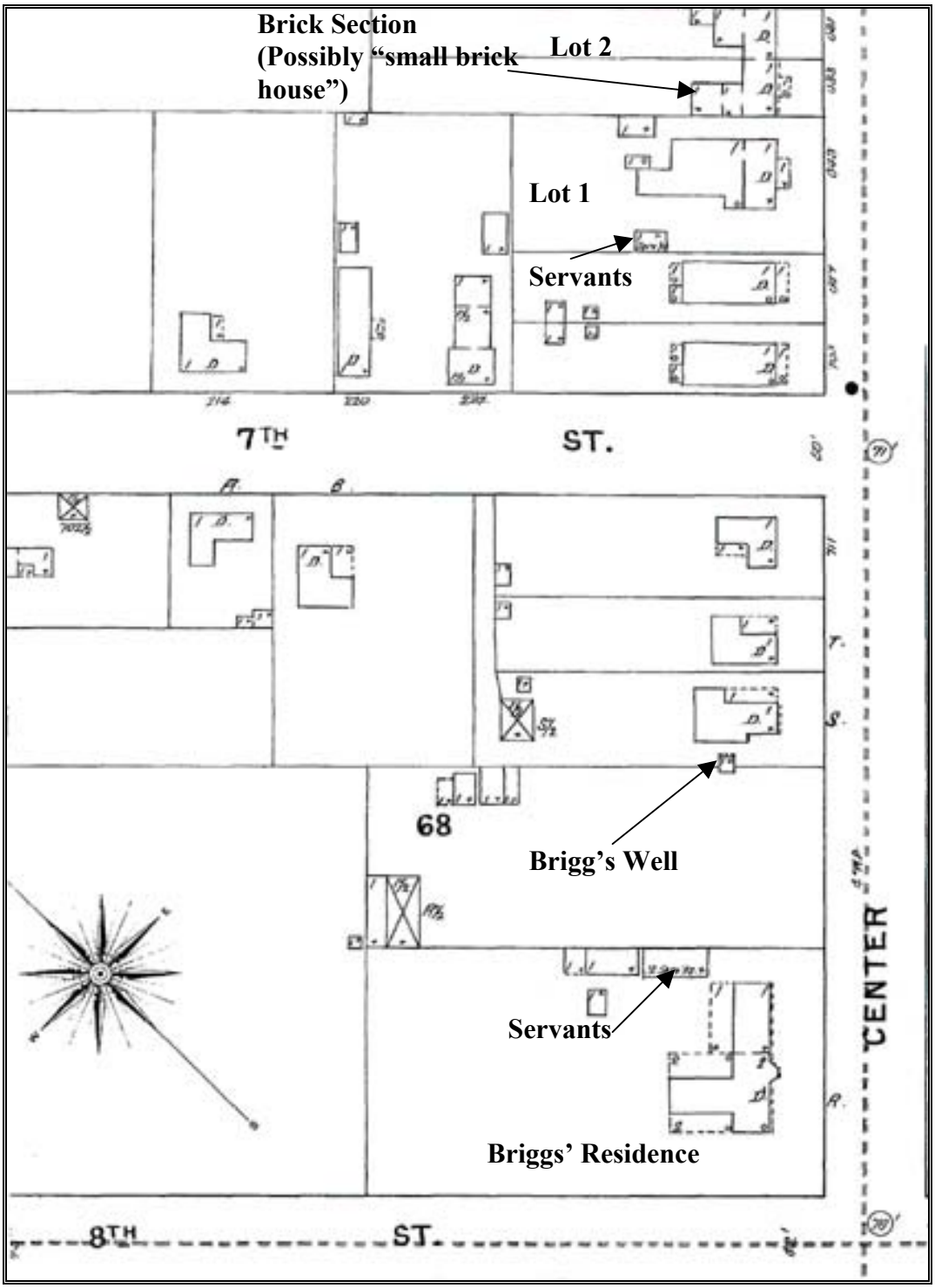


Figure 40. 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map.

It is not known when or why the brick house was constructed. However, it was constructed during Briggs' ownership of the property, which dates the building's construction to sometime between 1827 and 1844. Briggs did not live in this house, as his residence had been constructed on a lot to the west near the corner of 8th and Center Streets. However, based on the large amount of domestic artifacts, this building clearly functioned in a domestic capacity.

Briggs most likely constructed this building, as well as others, to house some of his slaves. Other buildings located on his property at that time also may have functioned as slave quarters. This building would have taken on different domestic functions following the Civil War. The 1895 Sanborn map depicts two small wood frame structures denoted as "servants" on Briggs former and current property (Figure 40). One of these is a servant's or slave quarters located on Lot 1 and discussed earlier in this report. It is possible that these buildings and the aforementioned small brick house formed a row of slave houses associated with Briggs' main house. Perhaps the small brick house was constructed as the original slave house and the other wooden houses were constructed later, as Briggs' slave holdings increased.

Although it is plausible that Briggs constructed the small brick house as a slave quarter, it may have been used as a tenant house or perhaps housed an overseer. Based on the 1830 and 1840 census records, in addition to his immediate family, (wife and children), several other people appear to have been part of household. In 1830, an unrelated male and female between the ages of 30 and 40 years old were part of his household and in 1840, additional members of the household consisted of a male and female between the ages of 30 and 40, and a male aged between 40 and 50 years old. Unfortunately, the names of these individuals were not provided in those census years. Thus, from the census data it can be inferred that tenants were part of Briggs' household. This is likely the case for Mr. C.H. Combs, who is noted in the 1844 deed, as living in the small brick house.

Very little is known about Combs, who is not listed in the census or tax records at the time that he was living on the Briggs property. However, by 1853, a one-acre parcel that included the small brick house constructed by Briggs was sold to Mr. Samuel W. Coombs. While Samuel Coombs appears in the 1850 census records, there is no indication of any relationship between him and C.H. Combs. In 1850, Samuel W. Coombs was a 19 year-old medical student who was a boarder with the Richard Curd family. By 1860, three years after he sold the property that included the small brick house on Center Street, Coombs was listed as a doctor and was married to Martha and had three children. It is not known whether Coombs ever lived in the house during his ownership of the property from 1853 to 1858. Perhaps, it was Coombs' first home during the time that he finished medical school, became a practicing doctor, and began to start a family. The growth of his family may have been the impetus for selling the property, which necessitated a move to a larger home.

Although a connection between C.H. Combs and Samuel W. Coombs cannot be substantiated, it is possible that they were related, leading to Samuel's connection to the property. However, a more likely connection exists in Coombs profession as a doctor.

Coombs purchased the property from C.M. Briggs, who was the son of J.M. Briggs. Both C.M. and J.M. were doctors, and it is likely that C.M. was a contemporary of Samuel Coombs and it is likely that the connection to the property exists with a relationship between Samuel and C.M. Briggs. Briggs acquired the property from his father and investors Wright and Burnam after J.M. Briggs was forced to liquidate some of his property.

After Hannibal Hatcher's brief ownership of the lot, Brigg's small brick house was still in existence, when Peter Kelly purchased Lot 2 in 1860. It is likely that Kelly was an occupant of this house. The 1860 census lists Kelly as living near neighbors who were mentioned in deed descriptions for the property, including D.H. Phillips and Hiram Collett. In 1860, Peter Kelly is listed as a 40 year-old laborer from Ireland and his personal wealth is listed at $1,400. Kelly and his wife Anne are listed with seven other men ranging in age from 21 to 40 years old, all of whom are laborers. In 1870, Kelly is again listed as a laborer. At this time, no renters were listed with the Kelly family. Peter Kelly was not found in the 1880 census but tax lists indicate that he still owned one town lot, valued at $1200. In 1880, he gives the property to his wife, Anne but by 1883 Peter is again the owner. Bowling Green Business Directories indicate that in 1876-77 a Peter Kelly lived at 917 Summer Street (Summer Street later became College Street). At that time, it is possible that Peter Kelly moved and rented out the Center Street property.

Feature 10 (a robber's trench) most likely represents the architectural remains of the small brick house where C. H. Combs lived. A T.P.Q. date of ca. 1870 and a mean artifact date of 1838 were established for this feature. This suggests that a mid-nineteenth century brick building was demolished and its foundation robbed sometime during the late 1800s. This seems contradictory to the previously discussed map evidence, which suggests that a small brick building was demolished sometime between 1901 and 1909.

Since two types of salvaged bricks were recovered from the Feature 9 sidewalk, it is quite possible that two nineteenth century brick buildings were constructed within the current boundaries of Lot 2. The first was the slave or tenant house constructed by Brigg's. This structure may have been demolished by Kelly in the late 1800s. By the 1870s, the small brick house may no longer fit his needs, which prompted him to replace or modify it. The structure Kelly built to replace the original small house was probably the brick portions of the building depicted on the 1895 color Sanborn map (Figure 22). This building was most likely constructed using a distinctive handmade brick type that exhibited a frog on one side. According to the 1901 and 1909 Sanborn maps (Figure 23), this particular building appears to have been replaced by a wood framed house.

Stratum 5 was likely created when Kelly made substantial changes to the lot including the demolition of a small brick house and the construction of a new brick structure. These activities appear to have mixed occupational debris discarded by the first three households that resided within the boundaries of Lot 2 as evidenced by the large amount of kitchen related artifacts that was recovered from Stratum 5. In fact almost twice as many kitchen as architecture related artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

The limited faunal and botanical data recovered from Stratum 5 indicate that the representative residents preferred pork, but also ate relatively good quality cuts beef, mutton, and chicken. They also ate peppers and canned berries.

By the time the current building was constructed on the lot, Kelly's descendants via his niece, Catherine Nolan, owned the property. Various members of the extended Nolan family (the Stovall, Meredith and Wiseman families) owned the property until 1983 when the last member of the family with an interest died and the property was sold by the estate. During the Nolan/Stovall/Meredith/Wiseman tenure the property was rented out to African Americans.

The African American renters were employed by local hotels as porters and cooks, worked as mechanics, janitors and chauffeurs (Table 22). By the early twentieth century the neighborhood had metamorphosed from Euro-American property owners to African American renters. Privies along Center Street were most likely filled during the twentieth century with Feature 3 being filled sometime after 1950. It is possible that Feature 3 was utilized by the neighboring funeral home to dispose of unwanted footwear, as this privy contained a large number of shoes.

Stratum 2 was an extensive layer of coal and cinders. It was likely associated with the African-American tenants who occupied the property during the early 1900s. Stratum 2 contained a large amount of artifacts consisting primarily of domestic refuse, such as, container glass. However, this stratum also contained a large amount of ceramics, which included mostly undecorated whiteware, white granite, and porcelain, as well as a few intrusive examples of early to mid-nineteenth century ceramics. The artifact assemblage is typical of early twentieth century refuse that contain large amounts of artifacts, in particular glass packaging (Stottman and Granger 1993; Stottman and Watts-Roy 1995).

The faunal and botanical remains recovered from Stratum 2 indicate that residents preferred beef and pork, followed by smaller amounts of mutton and chicken. They may have also consumed possum, squirrel, or rabbit. Botanical remains recovered from Stratum 2 indicate that peppers and berries were eaten and bottle gourds suggest that perhaps these plants were utilized for storage containers.

LOT 3: 627-629 CENTER STREET

Lot 3 was a houselot located at 627 and 629 Center Street that measured 64 x 15 m and contained four wood frame dwellings (Figures 41 and 42). Two shotgun houses, which faced Center Street, were located at the front of this lot and two small cottages were located in the middle and rear (north end) of the lot. The rear yard consisted of a grass lawn and a portion of a gravel drive, which was located between the shotgun houses and the cottages, extended from Lot 2 towards Lot 4. A small wood frame shed was located in between the shotgun house at 629 Center Street and the gravel drive. A small tree was located adjacent to the shed. The front yard consisted of a small grass lawn.

Figure 41. Lot 3.

Figure 42. Wood Frame Dwelling in the Rear of Lot 3.

Archival History

Lot 3 had the same ownership history as Lot 2 until 1909 when a property dispute was settled by the Court Commissioner (Table 35). The Nolans owned the property until 1910 when the two lots were sold separately: 629 to Adolph Bloch and 627 to J.J. Royster. In 1910, J.J. and Georgie Royster rented a house on Main Street. Both were teachers at the county school. By 1911 city directories indicate the Royster's lived at 627 Center Street. The directories also indicate that Royster owned or worked at a lunch stand in Bowling Green. By 1916, 627 Center Street and 629 Center Street were both owned by Adolph Bloch. After this point, the property seems to have been used as rental property. None of the owners found in the chain of title were listed as residents at the property. City directories list African American tenants (Table 36).

In the mid-twentieth century, two small houses were constructed in the rear yard of 627 and 629 Center Street. These houses first appear on Sanborn Insurance maps in 1949. The chain of title was not followed for any of these structures, as they were all rental property. The addresses for these structures do not appear in the city directories until 1961.

Architectural History

Lot 3 contained two shotgun houses, two cottages, and a shed. The two shotgun houses are similar in size and style, and were most likely identical at one time (Figure 41) (Terpstra and Goodman 2004). Both are of wood frame construction and one story tall. The house at 629 Center Street has a mortared stone foundation, while the house at 627 Center Street is lacking a foundation. These buildings are believed to have been constructed in 1885 and appear on the 1895 Sanborn map (Terpstra and Goodman 2004). However, on these maps 627 Center Street is shown set back further from the street than 629 Center Street. This layout also is shown on the 1901 and 1909 Sanborn maps, but by the 1914 Sanborn map both houses are the same distance from Center Street. It has been suggested that 627 Center Street was moved forward to match the setback of other houses on the street, or it was demolished and replaced with another shotgun house that matched the setback of the other houses (Terpstra and Goodman 2004). The lack of a foundation at the 627 Center Street shotgun house may be an indication of the structure having been moved. The Sanborn maps indicate that both structures had been altered over time, including changes to various porches and rear additions. The shotgun houses appear to be the first and earliest buildings constructed on the property as no buildings are shown on the 1871 birdseye map or 1877 map for this lot (Figures 16 and 17).

A small wood frame shed was located directly behind the 629 Center Street shotgun house. It was one story tall and measured 6 x 6 ft in size. The building most likely functioned as a storage shed. It does not appear on any of the Sanborn maps and was probably built in the last 20 to 30 years. It was demolished during the archaeological investigations.

Table 35. Chain of Title for 627 and 629 Center Street.

DB/PG	Date	Grantor	Grantee	$
713/162	9/19/1995	Charles & Cynthia Clark Bill & Kay Wilcox	Charles & Cynthia Clark	9,830
571/366	9/12/1986	Citizens National Bank of Bowling Green	William Wilcox & Charles Clark	15,000
570/151	8/11/1986	Hugh & Gladys Mosley	Citizens National Bank of Bowling Green Mortgage (472/368)	$1 + mortgage
513/822	2/9/1983	Mary W. Bowles (311 College Street) ½ interest	Hugh & Gladys Mosely Alvaton, Kentucky	Love and Affection
438/522	4/21/1975	William & Panela Funk William & Farris Van Meter Meredith & Harriette Johnson	Mosely and Bowles – ½ interest each	6,500
435/769	12/23/1974	Court Mabel Wiseman, defendant	Funk, Johnson and Van Meter	5,700
Will book 8/344	1/30/1946	William Meredith	Mabel Wiseman & Wilma Wiseman Lowe	
209/120	1/30/1946	Lowe	Wiseman	
179/279	12/18/1936	Oscar Bloch (executor of estate of Adolph Bloch)	William Meredith (both 627 & 629 Center – west side of Center)	800
118/27	3/24/1916	J.J. & Georgia Royster	Aldoph Bloch (627 Center only) will 7/426	400
164/637	8/10/1929	Josie W. Stovalle	Adolph Bloch (629 Center only)	
109/300	11/5/1910	Mary & H.F. Stovalle Frank Nolan William B. Nolan	J.J. Royster	400
From this point on - the chain of title only reflects lots 629 and 627 Center Street				
106/281	2/1909	Commissioner	Stovalle, et al Lawsuit between Stovalle and Nolans	Divided into current lots
56/448	5/10/1883	Peter Kelly (deed mentions that Kelly lived on the property)	Catharine Nolan (niece of Kelly's, wife of Patrick Nolan)	$5 and love and affection - one acre
51/346	3/15/1880	Peter Kelly	Anna Kelly (Anna dies before 1883?)	Unknown - one acre
28/448	1/3/1860	Hannibal W. Hatcher	Peter Kelly	1400 - one acre
28/442	11/25/1858	Samuel W. Coombs	Hannibal W. Hatcher	1,150 - one acre

Table 35. Continued.

DB/PG	Date	Grantor	Grantee	$
25/78	11/11/1853	Charles M. Briggs	Samuel W. Coombs	600 - one acres
24/119-121	1/26/1852	John M. Briggs & Thomas B. Wright	C.M. Briggs	470 - one acre
19/529	1/29/1845	John M. Briggs (two tracts of land and four slaves)	Thomas B. Wright & Bennett Burnam	Unknown - 2½ 0r 3 acres
13/23	2/17/1827	Maxey	J.R. Briggs, et al	Unknown - 6 acres
7/314	5/8/1816	McDowell	Maxey	Unknown - 6 acres

Table 36. Residents of 627 and 629 Center Street.

627 Center Street			629 Center Street	
Date	**Resident**	**Profession**	**Resident**	**Profession**
1911	Henry and Ester Hall	Porter at Mansard Hotel	J.J. and Georgie Royster	Lunch stand owner or worker
1914	Bettie Cook	Laudress	Thelma Royster	
1922	David Summers		Bishop and Sara Dixon	Cook
1927	David and Pennie Summers		Tommy and Mattie Hawkins	Helm Hotel
1934	Bula Ray		John and Celia Barr	Chauffer
1937	Susie Grider		Lena English and Olivia Simmons	Cook
1941	Herman and Nettie Taylor	Bricklayer	Dora Porter	
1947	Herman Taylor		Jeff Body	
1954	Nettie Taylor		John T. Sweeney	

The two small cottages located behind 627 and 629 Center Street were nearly identical one-story wood frame buildings with concrete block foundations (Figure 42). These buildings were not depicted on the 1925 Sanborn Map, but do appear on the 1948 map (Figure 43). It is believed that they were constructed in the 1930s and were occupied at least to the end of the 1960s (Terpstra and Goodman 2004).

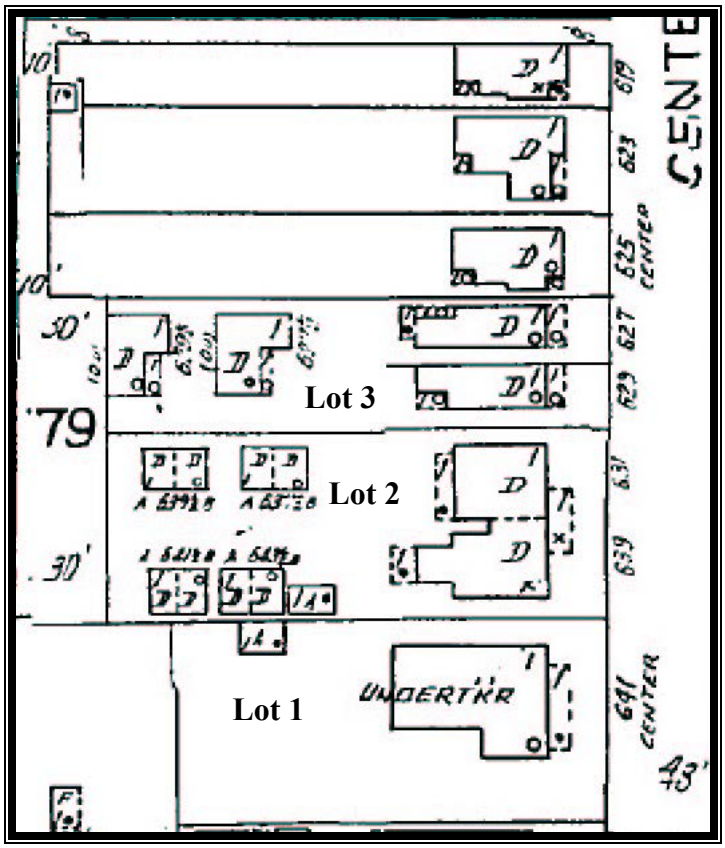


Figure 43. 1948 Sanborn Insurance Map.

Archaeological Investigations

The archaeological investigation of Lot 3 consisted of excavation of backhoe trenching and the documentation of exposed features.

Trenches

A total of five backhoe trenches was excavated in the rear yard of Lot 3. Most were excavated from the east to west to examine as much of the property as possible. The trenches ranged in length from 6.5 to 16.5 m, and in depth from 35 to 85 cm below ground surface (Figure 44).

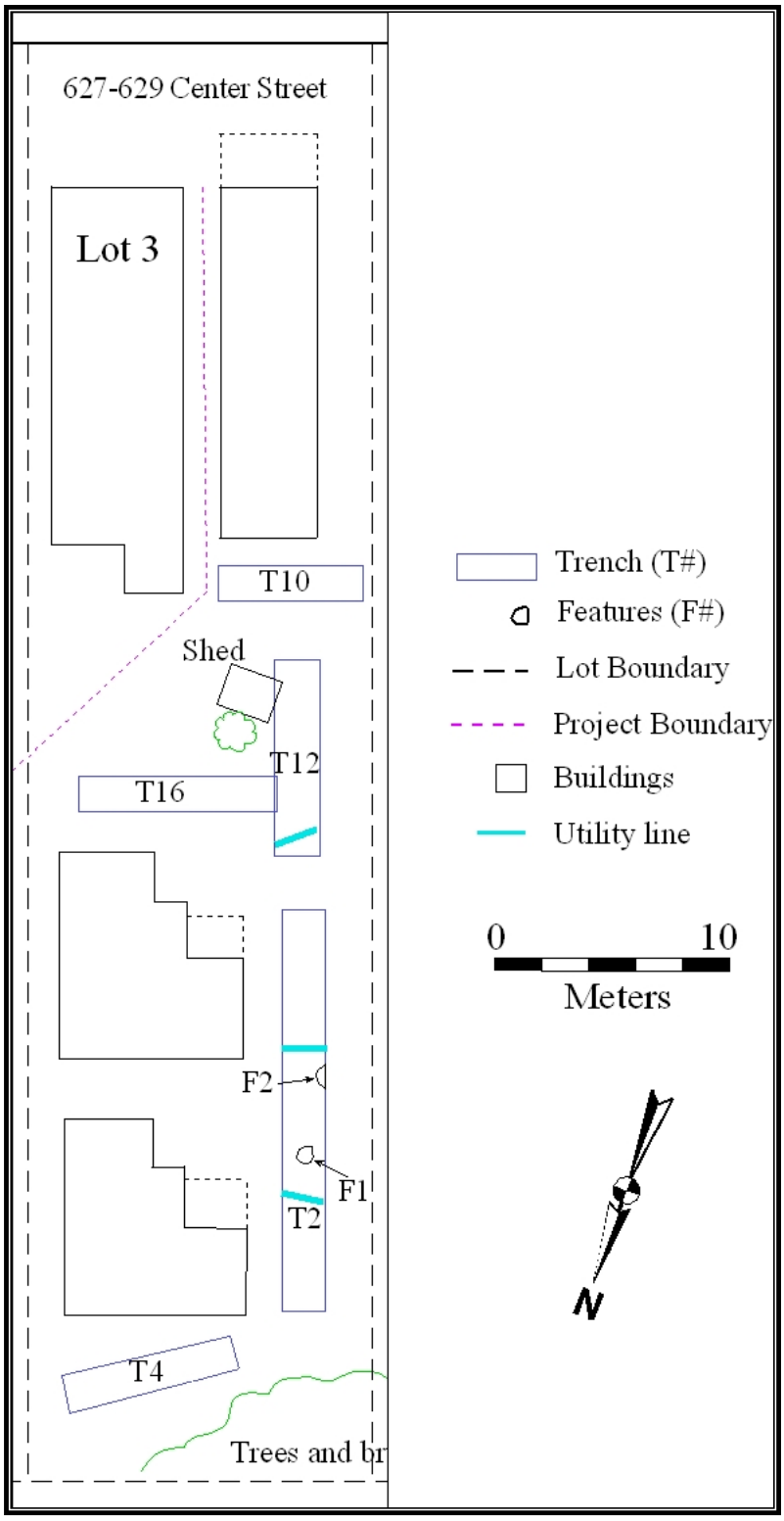


Figure 44 . Trenches on Lot 3.

Table 37. Lot 3 Trench excavations.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Maximun Depth (cm)	Number of Features
2	16.5	35	2
4	6.5	35	0
10	6.5	65	0
12	8.0	85	0
16	8.0	50	0

Stratigraphy

A total of five strata was identified in the backhoe trenches excavated within Lot 3 and three basic soil profiles were identified. The soil profile identified in the southern portion of the yard between the rear of 629 Center Street and a small shed consisted of a 60 cm thick dark gray/black silt loam with brick, coal and plaster inclusions (Stratum 2); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

The soil profile identified in the southern portion of the yard between the small shed and the first small cottage consisted of a 10 to 25 cm thick crushed limestone gravel with brick and clay inclusions (Stratum 1); a 35 cm thick black silt loam with coal, cinder, and slag inclusions (Stratum 2); a 13 cm thick mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with brick, cinder, and mortar inclusions (Stratum 5); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

The soil profile identified in the middle and northern portions of the rear yard consisted of a 10 to 15 cm thick crushed limestone gravel mixed with a dark brown silt clay loam (Stratum 1); a 15 to 20 cm thick black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions (Stratum 2); a 10 to 15 cm thick mottled brown silt clay loam with coal, charcoal, and mortar inclusions (Stratum 9); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

Features

Two features were identified in the trenches excavated on Lot 3. They included a trash pit and a posthole.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was a circular pit located 9.2 m from the south end of Trench 2 at a depth of 34 cm below the ground surface. It measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 20 cm below the base of the trench. The feature fill consisted of a brown silt clay loam with brick inclusions.

A total of 24 artifacts was recovered from Feature 1. Most were assigned to the architecture (46 percent) and kitchen (21 percent) functional groups (Table 38). The architecture group consisted of brick, nails, and window glass. The kitchen group consisted of unidentified ceramic and glass fragments, a ceramic plate fragment, an unidentified bottle fragment, and a whole medicine bottle embossed with “KAERCHER’S//PERSIAN

BALM" (Materials Recovered section Figure 4). Metal artifacts unidentified as to function (n=6) and a faunal remain (n=1) also were found.

Table 38. Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1.

Functional Group/ Object	Total
Architecture	
Brick, vitrified	1
Nail, machine cut	8
Nail, wire	1
Window glass	1
Hardware	
Strap	1
Kitchen	
Ceramic, plate	1
Ceramic, unidentified	1
Glass, bottle, medicine	1
Glass, bottle, unidentified	1
Glass, unidentified	1
Unidentified	
Metal	6
Faunal	
Bone	1
Total	**24**

The artifacts recovered from Feature 1 date primarily from the late 1800s to early 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts included machine cut nails (1800-1880), wire nail (1870-present), undecorated whiteware ceramic (1830-1890), transfer printed whiteware ceramic (1830-1860), brown container glass (1860-present), and a whole bottle with an improved tooled lip and early machine made base (1870-1903). An intact bottle inscribed with Kaecher's Persion Balm also was recovered. The balm was most likely a beauty product for women.

Botanical remains from Feature 1 include various berries, squash, peppers, purslane, and various hardwoods. The berry, pepper and squash seeds would represent foodstuff most likely consumed by the residents of Lot 3. Lot 3 contained the largest amount of berry seeds for the entire Center Street site. The high amounts of berry seeds may indicate that preservation or canning of the fruit was occurring at Lot 3. As squash is relatively easily grown, its presence may indicate that the residents of Lot 3 grew some of their own food. Purslane was a common staple of Native American diets but was rarely used by the nineteenth century.

Based on the predominance of architecture and kitchen artifacts, Feature 1 was most likely a small trash pit dating from the late 1880s to early 1900s.

Feature 2

Feature 2 was a circular posthole and postmold identified 6.5 m from the south end of Trench 2 at a depth of 35 cm below the ground surface. The posthole measured 60 cm in diameter and the mold 30 cm in diameter. The posthole fill consisted of a dark brown silt loam with coal inclusions and the postmold was a black silt loam. Feature 2 had been truncated by the excavation of Trench 2 and only extended to a depth of 5 cm below the base of the trench. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. It was most likely associated with a twentieth century fence line or possibly a small outbuilding.

Interpretations

Based on archival, architectural, and archaeological evidence it is possible to establish a basic chronology for the development of Lot 3 (627 and 629 Center Street). The two houses were most probably constructed in the late nineteenth century, as they do not appear on the Beers and Lanagan map (1877) but do appear on the 1895 Sanborn map (Figures 16 and 22). The architecture of the buildings is typical of the late nineteenth century with some modern repairs and additions. The artifacts recovered confirm that the property was occupied in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Between 1883 and 1903 the descendants of Peter Kelly, the Nolan family, likely rented out the property. Unfortunately, no archival information about these renters could be obtained at this time. However, the archaeological remains can provide some insight into the residents. While the artifacts are rather typical domestic refuse, the Kaercher's Persian Balm bottle is likely indicative of female residents who lived at the property. This may be evidence that Lot 3 conformed to a pattern of families and female head of households renting along Center Street during the early twentieth century, as indicated by the Bowling Green city directories.

LOT 4: 625 CENTER STREET

Lot 4 was a houselot located at 625 Center Street that measured 64 x 15 m and contained a dwelling. The house, which faced Center Street, was a one-story wood frame structure located at the front of the lot (south end). The rear yard consisted of a grass lawn and a portion of the previously mentioned gravel drive. A large wood frame barn was located adjacent to and across the rear (north) property line. Several large trees were located on the lot. The front yard was small and consisted of a grass lawn and small trees.

Archival History

Like the other Center Street lots, the property at 625 Center Street was once owned by Maxey and Dr. John M. Briggs. As 625 Center Street does not appear on any maps prior to the 1901 Sanborn Insurance map, a complete chain of title was not compiled. The city directories give some information as to the various occupants of 625 Center Street. The first two families to occupy the property were Euro-Americans. After 1922, the occupants of the property were African American. In 1922, Samuel and Lizzie (Elizabeth) Blewett were living at 625 Center Street. Samuel was a porter for the L&N Railroad. Between 1910 and 1926, Kenna and Maggie Blewett owned and occupied 641 Center Street. It is unknown if Samuel and Kenna Blewett are related. Samuel and Elizabeth Blewett are listed in the 1910 United States Census as living on Adams Street. In 1920, Samuel and Elizabeth are listed in the census as renting their home on Center Street.

Table 39. Residents of 625 Center Street.

Date	Resident	Occupation
1911	Sterling and Lee Doss (white)	Carpenter at Kister Furniture Company
1914	Fred E. and Rhoda Goad (white)	Grocery store – Pearson & Goad, located at 631 College Street
1922	Samuel and Lizzie Blewett (colored)	Laborer
1927	Marshall and Obrella Mayfield (colored)	
1934	Louis and Aquilla Baker (colored)	
1937	Ella Butts (colored)	
1941	Edith Pearson (colored)	
1947	Roland Butts (colored)	Porter
1954	Elnere Goines (colored)	

The occupational history of this property appears to be much like that of the other Center Street properties. Rented or owned by Euro-Americans from the nineteenth to the early twentieth century and rented by African Americans after the 1920s.

Architectural History

Lot 4 contained a one-story wood frame house built in a cross-gable plan with a concrete block foundation (Terpstra and Goodman 2004). The house was most likely constructed sometime between 1895 and 1901 when it first appears on a Sanborn map. According to Sanborn maps, the structure has changed little throughout the twentieth century, with the exception of alteration to and addition of various porches. The existing house was most likely the only structure constructed on Lot 4 during its history.

The large frame barn located adjacent to the north property line is situated on the adjoining property to the north. It was associated with the bottling plant located at the corner of 6th and Kentucky Street to the northeast of Lot 4. A local resident indicated that the barn housed delivery trucks for the plant from the mid- to late 1900s.

Archaeological Investigations

A total of three backhoe trenches was excavated in the rear yard of Lot 4 (Table 40, Figure 45). The trenches were excavated from north to south to examine as much of the property as possible. They ranged in length from 6.5 to 17 m, and in depth from 35 to 60 cm below ground surface. They were concentrated near the rear of the lot close to the two cottages located on Lot 3.

Table 40. Trenches on Lot 4.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Maximun Depth (cm)	Number of Features
3	6.5	35	0
7	17	60	0
8	15	50	1

Stratigraphy

A total of four strata was identified in the backhoe trenches excavated on Lot 4 and two basic soil profiles were recorded. The soil profile identified in the middle portion of the yard near two Lot 3 cottages consisted of a 20 to 30 cm thick dark gray/black silt loam midden with coal and cinder inclusions (Stratum 2); a 15 cm thick mottled gray/brown silt clay loam with brick inclusions (Stratum 9); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6). Artifacts associated with Stratum 2, consisted primarily of mid- to late twentieth century glass containers. This midden is likely associated with the Lot 3 cottages, rather than the house on Lot 4.

The soil profile identified in the northern portion of the rear yard consisted of a 10 to 15 cm thick crushed limestone gravel mixed with a dark brown silt clay loam (Stratum 1); a 15 to 20 cm thick black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions (Stratum 2); a 10 to 15 cm thick mottled brown silt clay loam with coal, charcoal, and mortar inclusions (Stratum 9); and a red brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6).

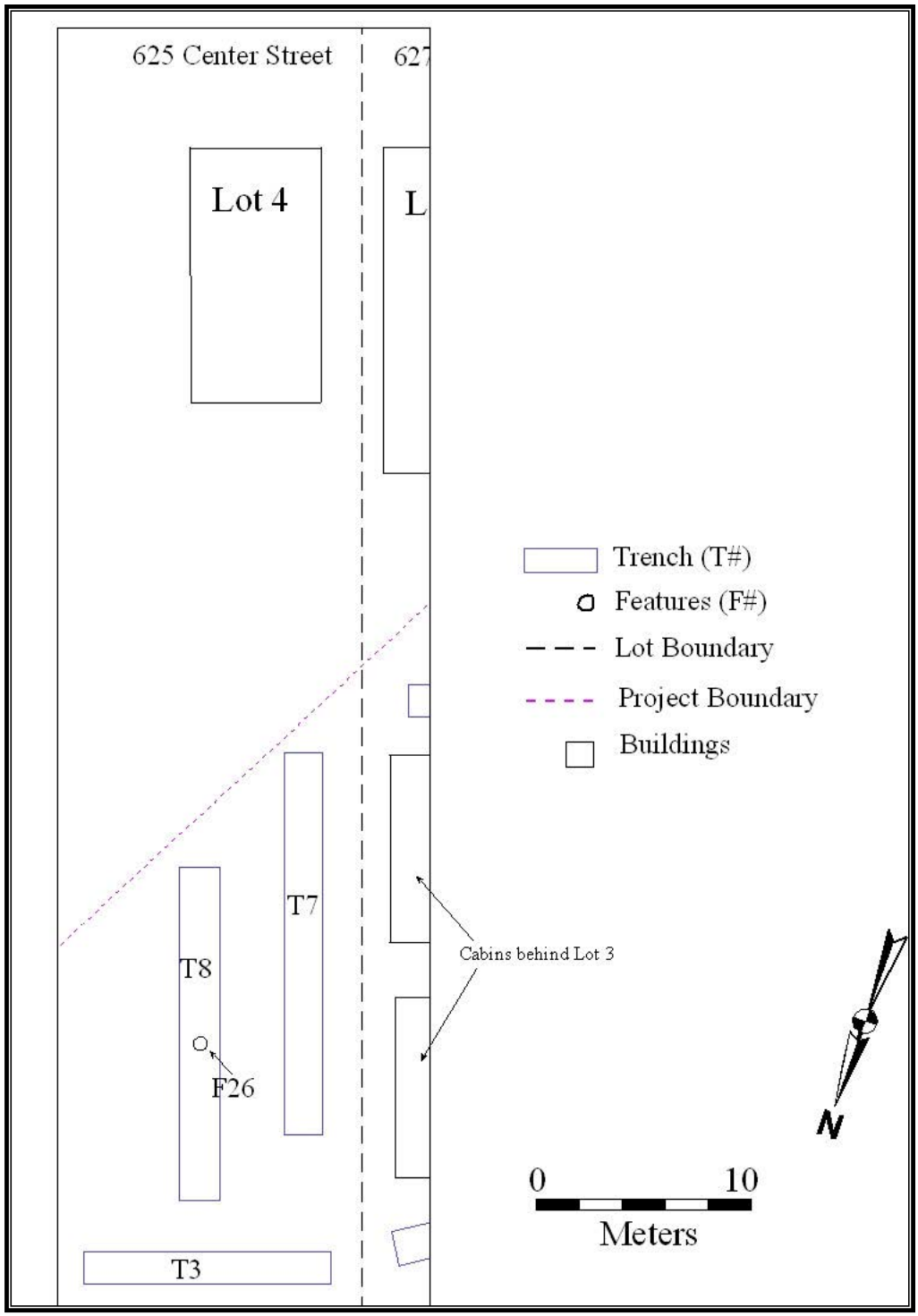


Figure 45. Trenches on Lot 4.

Features

Only one feature, a posthole, was documented in the three trenches excavated with the limits of Lot 4.

Feature 26

Feature 26 was a subrectangular posthole located 7 m from the north end of Trench 8 at a depth of 36 cm below the ground surface. It measured 45 cm in diameter and extended 21 cm below the base of the trench. The feature fill consisted of gray/brown silt loam with brick inclusions.

A total of 19 artifacts was recovered from Feature 26. Most were assigned to the kitchen (51 percent) functional group (Table 41). These materials consisted primarily of unidentified glass. The clothing group was represented by a porcelain button. Unidentified synthetics (n=3) and faunal remains (n=1) also were found. The artifacts date from the late 1800s to the late 1900s. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included whiteware ceramics (1830-1890), brown glass (1860-present), a white milk glass lid liner (1860-1915), mass-produced clear container glass (1875-present), and black rubber (1870s-present). A T.P.Q. of ca. 1870s was derived from these artifacts, which indicates that this posthole was filled in sometime after that date. It is most likely that this feature was associated with a late nineteenth century fence line. The T.P.Q. of the feature is slightly earlier than the late 1890s construction date for the dwelling and thus may predate this structure. This posthole may have been part of a fence line that was present on this property before the current lot boundaries were established.

Table 41. Artifacts from Feature 26.

Functional Group/ Object	Total
Clothing	
Button, porcelain	1
Kitchen	
Ceramic, cup	1
Ceramic, unidentified	2
Glass, bottle-unidentified	4
Glass, lid liner	1
Glass, unidentified	6
Unidentified	
Synthetic	3
Faunal	
Bone	1
Total	**19**

Interpretations

Because of project boundaries, the Lot 4 trenches were not place in close proximity to the house and thus did not provide much archaeological information about the occupants of the house. However, from archival information, the history of this lot may have been similar to that of Lot 3, initial occupation by working class Euro-Americans followed by rental occupation by working class African Americans.

Feature 26, a posthole, predates the house located at 625 Center Street. This post was probably associated with a late nineteenth century fence line. It is possible that as the area along Center Street was divided into smaller and smaller lots, fence lines and boundary lines became more important.

Overall, the archival and archaeological record for Lot 4 reflects the late nineteenth to early twentieth century division of land and the transformation of the rural Center Street neighborhood to an urban area.

306 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET SITE
15WA117

INTRODUCTION

The 306 South Seventh Street site consisted of a single houselot located near the intersection of 7th and Center Streets. The houselot measured 30.5 x 9 m. At the time of excavation, it was vacant and consisted of lawn, bushes, and exposed earth (Figure 44). A section of wire fencing was located near the northeast corner of the lot. Some modern debris was located towards the rear of the lot. The footprint of the dwelling that once occupied the lot was still visible at the time of this investigation.

Figure 46. 306 South Seventh Street, Looking East.

ARCHIVAL HISTORY

While the Beers and Lanagan map (1877) shows a building on this lot, the chain of title could not be followed prior to 1908 (Figure 45). The first owners of 306 South Seventh Street that could be found in the deeds were James Potter and Lucy Williams. In 1908 Potter sold the lot to Williams and by 1912 Williams had sold the lot back to Potter (Table 42). The Morris family was the owner of the lot for the longest period of time (1922-1944). William Meredith inherited the lot in 1944. Around the same time, Meredith also owned 627 and 629 Center Street (Lot 3). In the next transactions, the property only sold for one dollar. It is likely that the grantors and grantees were related, given the nominal selling price.

Like the other properties examined during the course of this investigation, 306 South Seventh Street appears to have been rented out, mainly to African Americans (Table 43). The occupants held service jobs as laborers, clerks, and maids. It is unknown if the occupants of the property from 1922 to 1927, Fount and Rena Butts were related to Ella Butts and Roland Butts who later occupied 625 Center Street.

Table 42. Chain of Title for 306 South Seventh Street.

DB/PG	Date	Grantor	Grantee	$
559/336	1985	Warren Circuit Court	Charles D. Clark	5,000
Not Rec.	Aug 10,1982	H.H. Johnson & Irene	Thomas & Geraldine Hill	
507/595	July 7, 1982	Clarice Gamble	H.H. Johnson & Irene	$10
479/403	Aug. 31, 1979	H.H. Johnson	Clarice Gamble	$11,000
438/212	3/25/1975	Commissioner Helen Connelly v. Maidie Wilson	H.H. Johnson	$3,000
365/197	6/23/1966	Robert & Fannie Loving	Josephine Miliken	$1
365/195	1/26/1966	Wilmot Brown	Robert & Fannie Loving	$1
201/139	5/2/1944	William Meredith & John Dodson	Wilmot Brown	$1
196/195	2/1/1943	Davis Duff for the estate of E.B. Morris, Lucille Morris widow	William Meredith	Inherited
149/187	1/13/1922	C.M. Rhea	E.B. Morris	$350
123/537	7/17/1918	Geo. W. McIntire, trustee	C.M. Rhea	$300
118/118	5/31/1916	Ewing L. Potter	Geo. W. McIntire	Unknown
114/178	12/24/1913	James G. Potter	Ewing L. Potter	Inherited
112/337	9/13/1912	Lucy Williams	James G. Potter	$185
	8/28/1908	Potter Deed burned, never recorded	Lucy Williams Court case against Williams no deed reference back	unknown

Table 43. Residents of 306 South Seventh Street.

Date	Occupants	Profession
1911	James Terry	
1922	Fount and Rena Butts	Laborer
1927	Fount and Rena Butts	Laborer
1934	George and Susie Taylor	Clerk with restaurant owner Robert Rowe
1947	Susie Taylor	Maid

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The building that once stood on this lot was a one-story, shotgun-type house with exposed rafter tails visible along the eaves. Changes in siding indicate that an addition was added to the rear of the structure. A chimney was located near the middle of the structure.

The front porch was an extension of the roof and covered the front of the structure (Terpstra and Goodman 2004:72).

A building is shown on this lot on the Beers and Lanagan map (1877), but the owner's name is not legible (Figure 47). The Sanborn maps indicate a building on this lot by 1895. In 1895 and 1901 the Sanborn maps depict a small extension of the north end of the rear wall of the structure. This extension is no longer present on the subsequent Sanborn map. Another extension was depicted on the 1925 Sanborn map. Terpstra and Goodman (2004:72) argue that the use of exposed rafter tails and the change in the footprint of the building between 1925 and 1932 Sanborn maps indicate that a new house was built on the site around 1930.

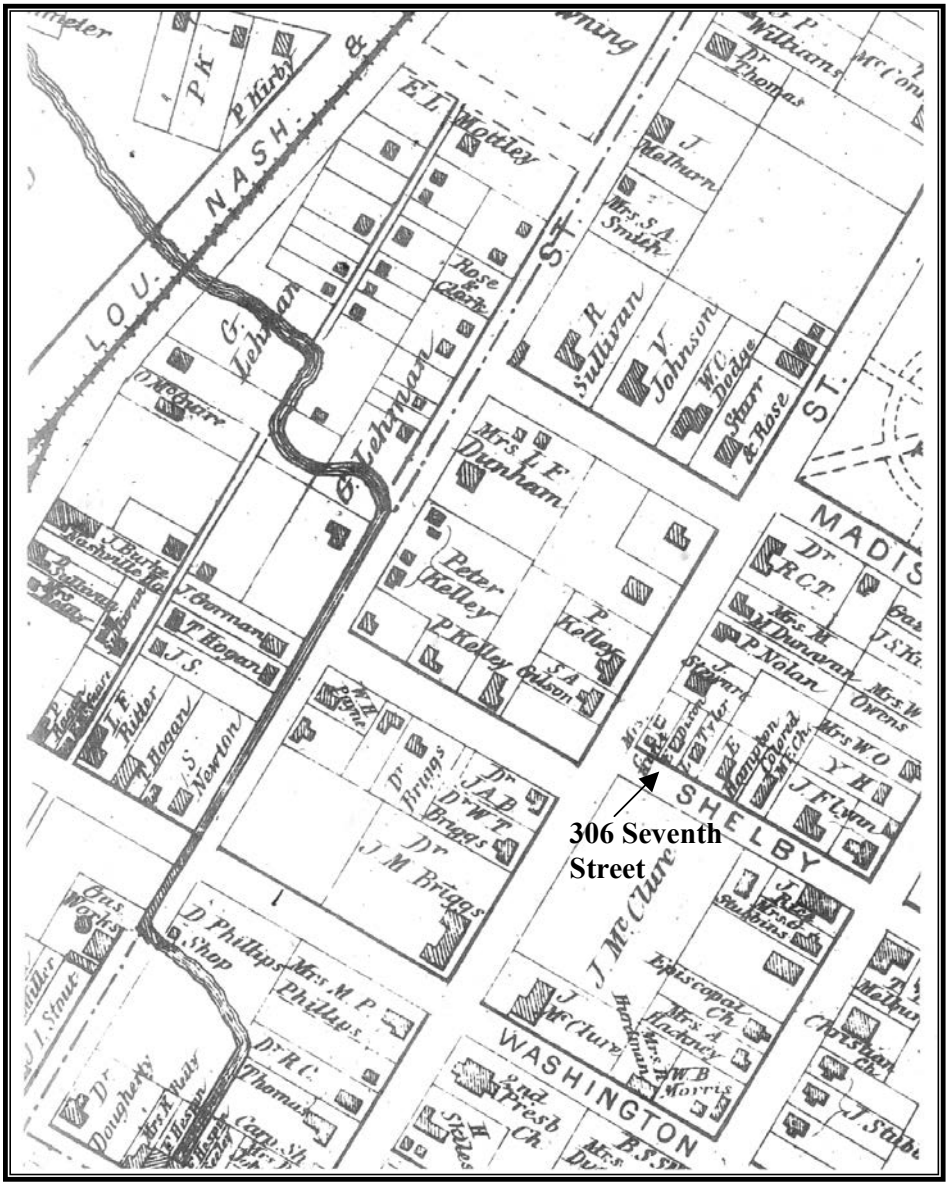


Figure 47. 1877 Beers and Lanagan Map showing 306 South Seventh Street.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The archaeological investigation of this site consisted of backhoe trenching (Figure 48). Two backhoe trenches were excavated on the northeastern (rear) half of the lot. Trench 13 was excavated in the northeast corner of the lot along its northern boundary and was 11 m long. Trench 14 was excavated diagonally from the northeast corner of the lot towards its southern boundary and was 12.3 m long.

Stratigraphy

A total of three strata was identified at 306 South Seventh Street. They consisted of a 30-35 cm thick black silt loam with stone, brick, coal, and cinder inclusions (Stratum 13); a 5-8 cm thick brown silt clay loam (Stratum 14), and red/brown silt clay subsoil (Stratum 6). Some areas of the yard particularly in the southwestern end of Trench 14 contained large deposits of coal.

Features

Of the two features excavated on this lot, one was a posthole and the other a small pit.

Feature 15

Feature 15 was a small circular-shaped posthole identified 6 m from the northeast end of Trench 13 at a depth of 37 cm below the ground surface (Figure 48). It measured 25 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 30 cm below the ground surface. The feature fill consisted of a black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions.

A total of 10 artifacts was recovered from Feature 15 (Table 44). They were assigned to the architecture, kitchen, and hardware functional groups. Most of the architecture artifacts were window glass fragments and nails. The kitchen group consisted of unidentified ceramics and glass. Faunal remains also were found. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nails (1800-1880), white granite ceramics (1842-1930), and mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present). Feature 15 was most likely a posthole associated with a late nineteenth to early twentieth century fence line.

Feature 16

Feature 16 was an amorphous small pit that was identified 10.5 m from the northeast end of Trench 13 at a depth of 45 cm below the ground surface (Figure 48). It measured 40 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 54 cm below the surface. The feature fill consisted of a black silt loam with coal and cinder inclusions.

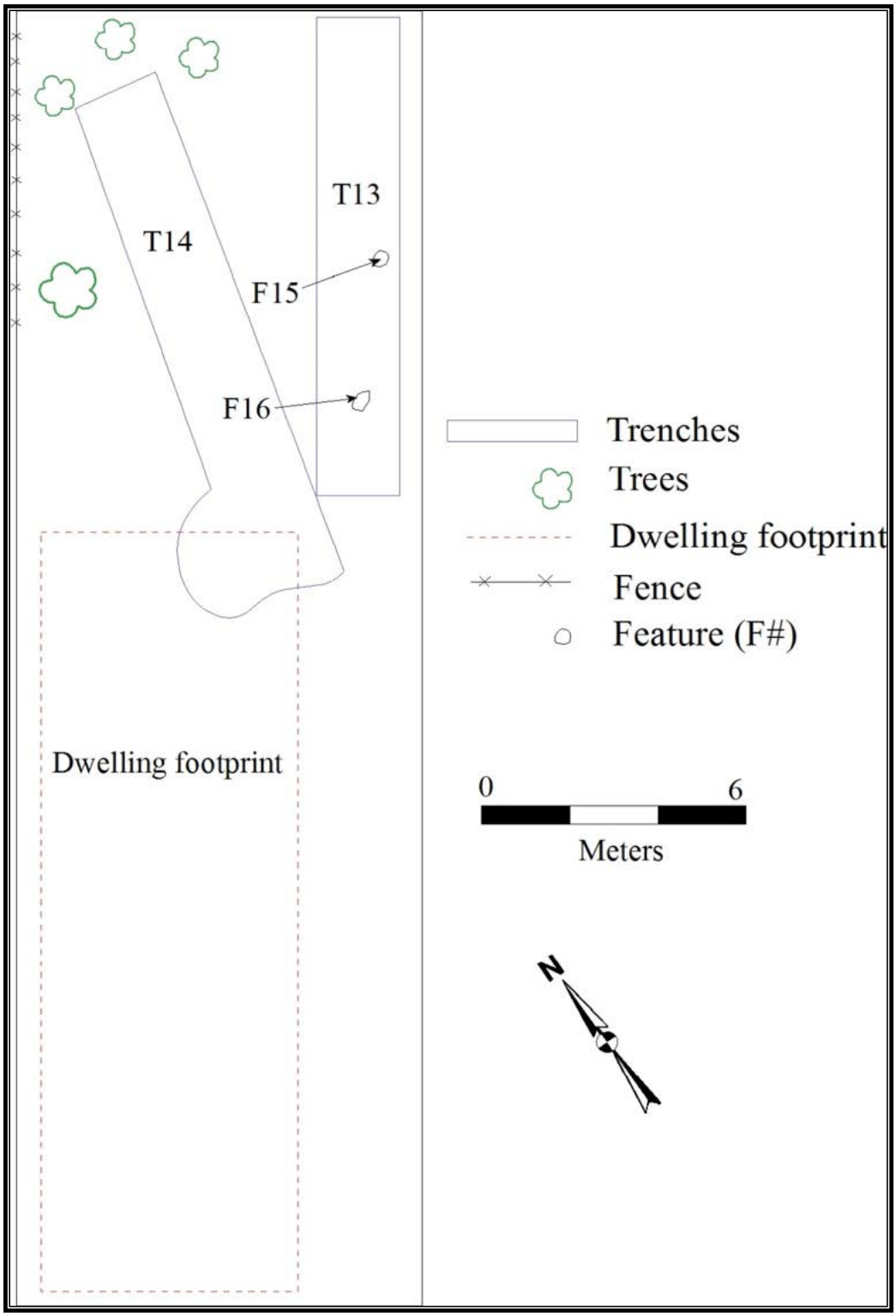


Figure 48. Excavations at 306 South Seventh Street.

A total of 16 artifacts was recovered from Feature 16 (Table 44). They were assigned to the architecture and kitchen functional groups. The architecture group consisted of window glass, nail, and bricks. The kitchen group was comprised mostly of unidentified ceramics and glass. A bone faunal remain also was recovered. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, included machine cut nail (1800-1880), whiteware ceramic (1830-1890), yellow ware ceramic (1830-1930), white granite ceramic (1842-1930), and mass-produced clear bottle glass (1875-present). Based on its size and location, and the types of artifacts recovered, Feature 16 was likely a small late nineteenth to early twentieth century trash pit.

Table 44. Artifacts Recovered from Features at 306 South Seventh Street.

Functional Group/ Object	Feature		Total
	15	16	
Architecture			
Brick	1	2	**3**
Nail, machine cut	1	1	**2**
Window glass	1	4	**5**
Hardware			
Wire	1	0	**1**
Kitchen			
Ceramic, unidentified	2	3	**5**
Glass, bottle-unidentified	0	1	**1**
Glass, unidentified	2	3	**5**
Metal, cap	0	1	**1**
Faunal			
Bone	2	1	**3**
Total	**10**	**16**	**26**

INTERPRETATIONS

Although the earlier history of the lot is not known, the history of ownership and occupancy seems to follow the history of the other lots within the project area; early occupation by working class Euro-Americans followed by rental occupation by working class African Americans.

Feature 15 is likely a posthole associated with a fence line established in the early twentieth century. Feature 16 is a small pit used to dispose of refuse.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigations of the Center Street (15Wa116) and 306 South Seventh Street (15Wa117) sites documented the presence of intact archaeological resources dating from the mid-nineteenth to late twentieth century. Among the intact historic features identified at the Center Street site were privies, trash pits, postholes, pit cellars, a builder's trench, a robber's trench, brick walkways, and a foundation. Intact stratigraphic zones documented at this site, included occupation layers and demolition middens and fills. The investigation of 306 South Seventh Street resulted in the excavation of a small posthole, a trash pit, and stratigraphic layers associated with the demolition of structures. Most of the artifacts recovered from both sites were assigned to the kitchen and architecture groups and consisted of container glass fragments, ceramic dish fragments, nails, and window glass.

Among the features excavated at the Center Street site were two pit cellars. Feature 17 corresponds to one of several servants' buildings shown on the 1895 Sanborn map of the Center Street area (Figure 39). Servants quarters would not have been unusual in the area, as several of the residents along Center Street at this time were some of the original wealthy families that developed the area and emerging middle class wage earners, both of whom could have retained servants. Feature 18 does not correspond to any buildings shown on the 1895 Sanborn map. It is likely that this feature was associated with a domestic outbuilding that was demolished prior to that time. The archaeological evidence suggests that these pit cellars were filled prior to the 1890s, which indicates that their associated buildings could date to the antebellum period. Pit cellars have been found at several nineteenth-century sites in Kentucky and Tennessee and were common features of slave houses, small cabins, and kitchens (Faulkner 1986; Stottman and Watts-Roy 2000; Young 1995). Many of the antebellum property owners in the Center Street area owned slaves and likely housed them on their property. These slave houses were most likely demolished or used for other purposes after the Civil War, such as servant's quarters or tenant houses.

Features 10 (robber's trench) and 23 (brick foundation) identified near the corner of the existing house on Lot 2 are likely the remains of a small brick building constructed by J. M. Briggs during the late 1820s or early 1830s. It is possible that the building was originally constructed as a slave quarters for some of Briggs' slaves and then later served as a tenant house. This building, which was set back much further from Center Street than the subsequent houses and would have been considered an outbuilding associated with the Briggs residence one and a half blocks to the west of the Center Street site. On the 1895 Sanborn it may be represented by what is labeled as a domestic servant's quarters (Figure 39). The arrangement of slave quarters or tenant houses along Center Street suggests that Briggs may have organized his property as a small urban farmstead patterned after other early 1800s plantations or rural upper class farmsteads, which typically consisted of a main house, with a cluster of domestic outbuildings and sheds nearby, that included slave houses or a row of slave houses nearby.

Analysis of the archaeological resources at, and the materials recovered from, the Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites has contributed to our understanding of the expansion and growth of Bowling Green through an examination of the history and development of five urban lots. In the following section the history of this area is summarized drawing on both archaeological and archival data collected during the course of this project.

BOWLING GREEN'S NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY GROWTH

The area around the Center Street and 306 South Seventh Street sites represents one of the first residential expansions of Bowling Green. By the early 1800s, in anticipation of more growth, town leaders added sections to the town plan. Expansions were made east and south of the town center towards the Barren River. Although this additional land had been platted into lots and offered for sale, much of it continued to be farmed until the 1830s. At that time land speculators began to purchase large blocks of lots, consisting of several acres. Some of these people, such as John M. Briggs and John Maxey constructed their residences on these large blocks. They also built houses for tenants or slaves, and other outbuildings related to their agricultural operations and other businesses.

J. M. Briggs was one of the most influential of the early landowners in the Center Street area. Briggs began to build his wealth through his profession as a doctor and through a wide assortment of investments, which included a variety of businesses and land speculation. Briggs purchased most of the property along the north side of Center Street between 1825 and 1842, and in the process acquired nearly three-platted city blocks (nearly 10 acres). It was on this property that he constructed his residence at the corner of Center and Eighth Streets, just one block from Main Street. Based on archival and archaeological evidence, it appears likely that by that time Briggs also had developed some of the Center Street site property. Deeds make reference to a brick house in this area (Lot 2) and the recovery of early to mid-nineteenth century artifacts from Lots 1 and 2 points to the use of the property at that time. Briggs may have constructed this structure to house some of his 14 slaves or as a tenant house.

At this time Briggs' property was still somewhat rural, and although he was a doctor, Briggs likely farmed some of his land. His property probably contained some farm buildings, such as barns and sheds. But, it also had slave cabins that were likely arranged in a row along Center Street extending some distance from the main residence. While this was no plantation by any means, it may have derived some of its layout from that rural style common to Kentucky. Briggs' farmstead was more tailored to a smaller more urban environment, where small-scale farming took place that did not require the labor of a large number of slaves. It is likely that many of Briggs' slaves were rented out to other local farms or businesses.

Through his investments Briggs accumulated a large amount of debt, which unfortunately for him came due in the mid-1840s. At that time, Briggs had to liquidate

most of his holdings. Though this included most of the Center Street property and slaves, he did retain his residence and a substantial surrounding lot. Briggs survived his financial problems, and continued to be a prominent doctor and businessman in Bowling Green for many more years.

The properties Briggs' sold along Center Street were still quite large for urban lots, encompassing approximately 3 acres. These properties were acquired by some of Bowling Green's wealthiest residents, such as Pleasant Hines, who bought the property that included Lot 1 and land speculators Burnam and Wright, who purchased the property that included Lot 2. At this time, the area was still not quite ready for intensive residential development; instead most of the property was purchased as investments.

By the 1850s, there was renewed interest in the Center Street area for residential use. In 1851, Hines sold Lot 1 to David H. Phillips. Phillips was 25-year old farmer at the time and with his wife Mary, he began to build wealth through land speculation and slaves. Based on the archival and archaeological records, it is likely that Phillips and his family built and lived in a house on Lot 1. He also likely constructed a slave house or houses on the property near his house. Eventually one of these building became the servant's quarters shown on the 1895 Sanborn Map on Lot 1 (Figure 13 and 39). During Phillip's tenure, the property was primarily used as an urban farmstead, where he raised hogs and conducted some market gardening.

During the 1850s, Phillip accumulated a substantial amount of wealth and his family outgrew the home he constructed on Lot 1. Between 1851 and 1860, Phillips' taxable wealth increased from just over $3,000 to nearly $14,000. In 1863, Phillips subdivided his property and sold off Lot 1, as a one-acre parcel including the house. The Phillips family moved to a larger house two blocks down Center Street near the Briggs residence.

Prior to the sale of Lot 2 to Burnam and Wright, J.M. Briggs rented the above-mentioned brick house to C.M. Combs. Very little is known about Combs, who does not appear in any of the Census or Tax records. Burnam and Wright in turn sold Lot 2 to Charles M. Briggs the son of J.M. Briggs, who sold the property in 1853 to Samuel W. Coombs, a recent graduate of medical school. At this time, the brick house's tenant, C.M. Combs moved. The new property owner, Samuel Combs, briefly lived in the small brick house until his medical practice had become established, at which point he sold the property in 1858.

In sum, by the end of the 1850s, the area along Center Street had experienced some development. Briggs' ca. 7-acre property had been subdivided into smaller ca. one-acre parcels, making them less conducive to farming and more adapted for residential development. Though this area could hardly be called a neighborhood, by this time it certainly had taken on a more residential character. The people who lived along Center Street at this time consisted of families in transition. Among them were the Phillips family who farmed their property, as they sought to improve their fortunes; C. H. Combs a tenant in an old slave house; and Samuel W. Coombs, a young medical school graduate trying to

establish himself as a doctor. All spent a short time at the Center Street site, before moving to another location. The Phillips family accumulated wealth and, then moved on to a larger house at a more prestigious location in the area. C.H. Coombs most likely moved to another rental property or perhaps moved out of town, as his landlord liquidated his assets. Samuel W. Coombs eventually established himself as a doctor and partnered with his neighbor Dr. J.M. Briggs, who himself had paid his debts and became a prominent citizen of Bowling Green.

As the Center Street area became less rural and the Civil War ended slavery, the properties became more urban and remnants of the old farmsteads were demolished or recycled. In some cases, as with the building associated with Feature 18 (a pit cellar), old unused outbuildings were demolished. In other cases, as with the building associated with Feature 17 (a pit cellar), an old outbuilding was renovated and reused as a servant's quarters. Other buildings, such as the small brick house located on Lot 2, were dismantled and salvaged. Recycled brick from this house was recovered from Features 9 and 22 (brick walkways). This behavior could be an indication of the lower socio-economic status of the postbellum property owners, but is more likely associated with the general thriftiness of the property owners.

At the beginning of the 1860s, the Center Street area was still sparsely settled, but subdivision of properties into smaller parcels facilitated increased residential development – which was associated with changes in the people who were living there. When Peter Kelly, an Irish immigrant laborer, purchased Lot 2, it signified the beginning of intensive development of the Center Street area. Kelly and his family lived in the small brick house on this lot, while he continued to invest in property in the area. By the 1870s, Kelly owned much of the city block surrounding Lot 2 and had begun to redevelop the lot. At this time he appears to have dismantled the small brick house and constructed a larger brick house. Kelly's redevelopment of Lot 2 coincided with the residential growth that this portion of Bowling Green experienced at this time. By the time the 1877 Beers and Lanagan map was produced (Figure 13), the Center Street area had become more residential, as the southside of the street had been fully developed with houses on small urban lots, including 306 South Seventh Street site.

While Lot 2 was undergoing redevelopment, Lot 1 underwent several changes in ownership. Throughout much of the 1860s and 1870s, J.R. Golladay awarded the lot to several raffle winners, who opted to sell it back to him for cash. In 1875, D.B. and Elizabeth Stephens won the raffle and quickly sold it to Sam Gilson that same year. The use of this property as a prize in a raffle demonstrates that the area along Center Street was becoming more residential at the time. The idea was to attract lottery players with cash prizes and houselots in new residential areas.

By the 1880s, the Center Street area had become a residential neighborhood, as most of the land in the area functioned as residential or commercial property. Gone were the small farmsteads and large parcels of undeveloped land. Also, the type of resident changed during this time from upwardly mobile farmers and tenants to working class wage earners. For instance, while Peter Kelly could be considered a person in financial

transition, like his predecessors, he was a laborer and most likely a wage earner. He was able to build some wealth by investing in land, but this happened much slower than those who had owned the property before him. Kelly was already 40 years old by the time that he purchased the property that included Lot 2 and it was not until the late 1870s when he was nearly 60 years old that he amassed significant land and wealth.

A similar situation existed with the Gilson family, who as previously mentioned purchased the property that included Lot 1, after its extensive use as a prize in a raffle. Sam Gilson was an engineer for the L & N railroad, which had established a depot and shop facility only two blocks from Center Street. He was a wage earner and did not own any land prior to his purchase of Lot 1. Like Kelly, Gilson invested heavily in the redevelopment and improvement of his property. During his ownership of the property he made substantial changes to the house, through various additions and likely demolished and renovated outbuildings, such as old slave houses. Eventually, the Gilsons were able to take on an African-American servant, who may have resided in a renovated slave house on the property. However, unlike his predecessors, Gilson did not invest in land acquisitions, instead choosing to invest more heavily in the property he already had. Thus, Gilson saw his fortunes rise very slowly.

Throughout the 1880s, the area took on a more working class character. At this time, the area around Center Street could be considered an emerging Euro-American working class neighborhood, but it had not really developed much of a neighborhood identity, because it had not been fully developed. The proximity to the L & N railroad depot and shops had begun to shape the character of the area, as workers for the railroad began to reside in the area around it.

Both Peter Kelly and Samuel Gilson were long-term residents of the area, owning and living on their property at Lots 1 and 2, respectively, for more than 20 years, which was longer than any previous owner or resident of these properties. They represented the postbellum reality of slowly rising economic fortunes that were restricted by late nineteenth century industrialism. By this time, wage labor had become the predominant form of employment for most people, supplanting farming for those living in and near cities. This form of employment did not afford people the opportunities to accumulate wealth quickly, by providing little in the way of surplus money for investment. What little money could be invested, took a long period of time to accumulate. These factors coupled with expensive smaller parcels of land and the abolishment of slavery at the end of the Civil War differentiated Kelly and Gilson from their predecessors of the antebellum period, who were primarily farmers or professionals who could purchase large amounts of land fairly inexpensively and reap large profits from the exploitation of slave labor.

Although Kelly and Gilson had similar economic situations, they took slightly different approaches to how they spent and invested their money. While Kelly chose to invest in the redevelopment and improvement of his property, he also chose to acquire more property and houses, which he most likely rented out to other wage earners. As a result, he was able to eventually accumulate some wealth over a long period of time. Gilson, on the other hand focused specifically on improving the small land holding he

owned and his quality of life. Unfortunately for Gilson, he was unable to maintain the value of his property, as drastic changes in the 1890s and early 1900s altered the face of the neighborhood and he ended up selling his property for less than what he paid for it.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Center Street area experienced more residential development and the creation of a neighborhood identity. During this time, major redevelopment of the Lots 1-4 took place. Peter Kelly's daughter, Catherine Nolan, acquired her father's property, demolished the house, and constructed a new wood frame duplex for use as rental property. This same situation was common all along Center Street, as property owners moved from their homes and redeveloped them as rental units. At this time many owners subdivided their property into smaller urban lots and constructed shotgun houses and duplexes. Lots 3 and 4 of the Center Street site and 306 South Seventh Street were developed at this time and represent good examples of late nineteenth to early twentieth century rental properties.

Several posts were identified during the archaeological investigations. They were most likely associated with fences constructed between the 1880s and early 1900s. The presence of these fences signify the separation and division of property that occurred more frequently during that time period, as the properties were transformed into urban houselots. As most of the property along Center Street were developed, the importance of defining property boundaries became more important, which likely explains the extensive use of fencing at that time.

Conversion of single-family housing into rental property also took place on Lot 1, which was converted into a duplex, when Gilson's widow sold the property to the Blewetts, who were African American. The Blewetts then rented the property to various African-American tenants, establishing a housing pattern that in concert with practices of racial segregation of the Jim Crow era changed the complexion of the neighborhood. This change facilitated the expansion of the poor African-American residential district of Shake Rag north into the Center Street vicinity. By the 1910s, the character and racial make up of the area had completely changed, as the area around the Center Street site had become primarily poor working class African-American renters, a characterization that came to define the identity of the area. The ensuing neighborhood consisted of a mix of owner occupied houses, rental property, churches, and businesses.

CONCLUSIONS

The Center Street houselots exemplify the process of development that was common to all cities and towns in America. As Kentucky moved from being a frontier in late 1700s to statehood at the turn of the century, small forts and settlements became thriving towns and cities. With these towns and cities came the development of neighborhoods to accommodate the growth. These neighborhoods resulted from the subdivision of large blocks of land and subsequent construction of residential and commercial structures. Over time, neighborhoods were redeveloped as successive generations of buildings and people occupied the landscape.

While the redevelopment of the Center Street site impacted earlier archaeological deposits, it also led to the creation of the occupational history of this site that was documented during the course of this study. Thus, the process of urban development that destroys archaeological resources also creates them. Since the 1980s, several researchers have investigated physical and social aspects of urbanization, such as the use of fill to create level areas, which often protects earlier deposits (Cantwell and Wall 2001; Gums and Shorter 2000; Sapan 1985); the internal structure and composition of urban sheet middens (King and Miller 1987; Little and Kassner 2001; Moir 1980); and changing uses of urban landscapes (Beaudry and Mrozowski 2001; Dawdy 2000; Halchin 1994; Rothchild 1985; Solari 2001; Zierden 2000). While the process of urbanization essentially can destroy and modify archaeological deposits, as documented with this project, as well as the others listed above, it in itself is a historical and cultural process worthy of study. Too often research is focused exclusively on examining pristine occupation layers, which are rare in highly modified urban environments. There is tremendous potential for understanding history and culture in historically disturbed archaeological remains. These deposits are the result of a process that can be examined to provide a better understanding the past.

Archaeological deposits that are associated with or that are the product of change in the urban environment, such as architectural features, demolition middens, fence posts, and privies, can be examined within the context of urbanization to understand this process. The reconstruction of architectural sequences from a combination of archaeological evidence and historic resources will allow researchers to expose and understand the urbanization process. While demolition deposits do not have much potential to examine specific people or families, they do allow for the comparison of different groups of people associated with episodes of drastic change. For example, as with the Center Street site, the various demolition middens were indicative of major transitions in the neighborhood, including the transition from urban farms to a working class district to an African-American neighborhood. The material culture within such deposits could address typical research questions of socio-economic status, consumerism, ethnicity, race, and gender as related to larger groups of people representative of various urban transitions. Through the documentation and interpretation of changing urban environments new insights can be gained into the growth of cities and how household use of space changed over time within urban contexts.

REFERENCES

Allgood, Jessica L. and James T. Kirkwood
2002 The Armstrong Farmstead (15Fa185): Spatial Patterning, Social Relations and Consumer Behavior at a 19th Century Central Bluegrass Farmstead. Paper presented at the Nineteenth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Frankfort.

Applegate, Darlene
2004 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Health Care Center in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky*. Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green.

Asch, Nancy B. and David L. Asch
1981 Archeobotany of Newbridge, Carlin and Weitzer Sites – The White Hall Components. Appendix B. In *Faunal Exploitation and Resource Selection: Early Late Woodland Subsistence in the Lower Illinois Valley*, by Bonnie Whatley Styles, pp. 275-291. Scientific Papers Number 3. Northwestern University Archeological Program, Evanston, Illinois.

Baird, Nancy and Carol Crowe-Carraco
1989 *The History of Bowling Green and Warren County*. City–County Planning Commission of Warren County, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Barton, Arlin J.
1981 *Soil Survey of Warren County, Kentucky.* United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Ball, Donald
1984 Historic Artifact Patterning in the Ohio Valley. *Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology,* edited by Donald B. Ball and Philip J. DiBlasi, 2:24-36. Archaeological Survey, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

Baugher-Perlin, Sherene
1982 Analyzing Glass Bottles for Chronology, Function and Trade Networks. In *Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 259-290. Academic Press, New York.

Beers, D. G. and J. Lanagan
1877 *Map of Warren County, Kentucky.* D.G. Beers, Philadelphia.

Beaudry, Mary and Stephan Mrozowski
2001 Cultural Space and Worker Identity in the Company City: Nineteenth-Century Lowell, Massachusetts. In *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland,* edited by Alan Mayne and Tim Murray, pp.118-131, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Bonzani, Renee M.
2002a Botanical Analysis. In *Phase III Investigations of the Historic Period Armstrong Farmstead Site (15Fa185), Fayette County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-163.00)* by Jennifer L. Barber, Chapter 14 pp. 14.1-14.15. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington.

2002b Non-domesticated Plants Often Overlooked in the Archaeological Record: Paleoethnobotanical Evidence from the Hart and Ward Sites in Kentucky. Paper presented at Nineteenth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference. Frankfort, Kentucky.

2003 Botanical Analysis. In *Investigations of the Historic Period Highbee Tavern Site (15Fa222), Fayette County, Kentucky*, by Grant L. Day pp.9.1-9.6. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington.

Bryant, Ron
1992 "Bowling Green," In *The Kentucky Enclyclopedia*, edited by John E. Kleber, pp. 106-107. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Cantwell, Anne-Marie and Diana diZerega Wall
2001 *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Chapman, Jefferson and Gary D. Crites
1987 Evidence for Early Maize (Zea Mays) from the Ice House Bottom Site, Tennessee. *American Antiquity* 52(2):352-364).

Chapman, Jefferson and Andrea Brewer Shea
1981 The Archaeobotanical Record: Early Archaic Period to Contact in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 6(1):61-84.

Chapman, Jefferson, Robert B. Stewart, and Richard A. Yarnell.
1974 Archaeological Evidence for Precolumbian Introduction of *Portulaca oleracea* and *Mollugo verticillata* into Eastern North America. *Economic Botany* 28:411-412.

Core, H.A., W. A. Cote, and A. C. Day
1979 *Wood Structure and Identifications*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.

Cowan, C. Wesley
1997 Evolutionary Changes Associated with the Domestication of *Cucurbita pepo*: Evidence from Eastern Kentucky. In *People, Plants, and Landscapes Studies in Paleoethnobotany*, edited by Kristen J. Gremillion, pp. 63-85. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Crader, D. C.
1990 Slave Diet at Monticello. *American Antiquity* 55:690-717.

Crowe-Carraco, Carol
1992 "Taylor, Caoline (Burnam)," In *The Kentucky Enclyclopedia*, edited by John E. Kleber, pp. 869. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington.

Culter, Hugh C. and Thomas W. Whitaker
1961 History and Distribution of the Cultivated Cucurbits in the Americas. *American Antiquity* 26(4): 469-485.

Dawdy, Shannon Lee
2000 Ethnicity in the Urban Landscape: The Archaeology of Creole New Orleans. In *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes,* edited by Amy L. Young pp. 127-149. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Dennell, Robin W.
1992 The Origins of Crop agriculture in Europe. In *The Origins of Agriculture: An International Perspective*, edited by C. Wesley Cowan and Patty Jo Watson, pp. 71-100. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Doran, G., D. Dickel, and L. Newsom
1990 A 7,290-Year-Old Bottle Gourd from the Windover Site, Florida. *American Antiquity* 55:354-60.

Elmore, Chris and Nancy Ross-Stallings
2004 A Phase I Archaeological survey of Three Acres Along the Proposed Natcher Parkway Extension, Warren County, Kentucky. Cultural Horizons, Inc., Harrodsburg, KY.

Evans, Martin C.
1994 A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Girls Club Site in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. Archaeology Resource Consultant Services, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

Ferguson, Leland
1992 *Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800.* Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Fike, Richard E.
1987 *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles.* Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City.

Freeman, Susan Tax
1999 The Capsicums in Old World Culinary Structures. In *Consequences of Cultivar Diffusion*, edited by Leonard Plotnicov and Richard Scaglion, pp. 75-83. Ethnology Monographs No. 17. Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh.

Gartley, Richard and Jeff Carskadden
1987 Marbles from the Irish Channel Cistern, New Orleans, Louisiana. *Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology* 5:112-125. Archaeology Survey, University of Louisville, Kentucky

Genheimer, Robert A.
1987 *Archaeological Testing, Evaluation, and Final Mitigation Excavations at Covington's Riverfront Redevelopment Phase II Site, Kenton County, Kentucky, Vol. I and II.* R. G. Archaeological Services, Covington, and Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington.

Grimm, William Carey
1983 *The Illustrated Book of Trees*. Third edition. Stackpole Books. Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Gums, Bonnie L. and George W. Shorter Jr.
2000 Mobile's Waterfront: The Development of a Port City. In *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes,* edited by Amy L. Young, pp. 30-51. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Halchin, Jill (editor)
1994 *Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry.* National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Hastorf, Christine A. and Virginia S. Popper (editors)
1988 *Current Paleoethnobotany: Analytical Methods and Cultural Interpretations of Archaeological Plant Remains*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Heiser, Charles B., Jr.
1979 *The Gourd Book*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Janzen, Donald E.
1982 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of a Borrow Site for the North-South Arterial Corridor, Bowling Green, Kentucky.* Janzen, Inc., Danville, Kentucky.

Jefferies, Richard W.
1990 Chapter 4: Archaic Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions*, Volume I, edited by David Pollack, pp. 143-246. State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 1. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

1996 Chapter 3. Hunters and Gatherers After the Ice Age. In *Kentucky Archaeology*, edited by R. Barry Lewis, pp. 39-77. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Jeffery, Jonathan and Michael Dowell
2001 *L & N: Bittersweet: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Warren County, Kentucky.* Bowling Green Landmark Association, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Johannessen, Sissel
1984 Paleoethnobotany. In *American Bottom Archaeology*, edited by C. J. Bareis and J. W. Porter, pp. 197-214. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Johnston, Janet, Becky Procter, Brian Gregory, Karen Heege
1999 Shake Rag Historic District National Register of Historic Places Register Form. On file, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Jones, Glynis, Kenneth Wardle, Paul Halstead, and Diane Wardle
1986 Crop storage at Assiros. *Scientific American* 254(3): 96-103.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan with contributions
1989 *Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Canadian Parks Service, Ottawa.

Keeling (no first name given)
1968 Site 15Wa15 Archaeological Site Form. On file, Office of State Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Kendrick, Grace
1966 *The Antique Bottle Collector.* Western Printing and Publishing Company, Sparks, Nevada.

King, Julia A. and Henry M. Miller
1987 The View from the Midden: An Analysis of Midden Distribution and Composition at the van Sweringen Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 21:37-59.

Lennstrom, Heidi A. and Christine A. Hastorf
1992 Testing Old Wives' Tales in Plaeoethnobotany: A Comparison of Bulk and Scatter Sampling Schemes from Pancan, Peru. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 19: 205-229.

1995 Interpretation in context: sampling and analysis in paleoethnobotany. *American Antiquity* 60(4): 701-722.

Lev-Tov, Justin S.
2002 Implications of Risk Theory for Understanding Nineteenth Century Slave Diets in the Southern United States. In *Behavior Behind the Bones: The Zooarchaeology of Ritual, Religion, Status, and Identity,* edited by Sharyn Jones O'Day, Wim Van Neer, and Anton Ervynck, pp304-317. Proceedings of the Ninth Conference of the International Council of Archaeology, Durham, August 2002, Oxbow Books, London.

Little, Barbara J. and Kassner
2001 Archaeology in the Alleys of Washington, D.C. In *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland,* edited by Alan Mayne and Tim Murray pp. 57-68, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Little, Elbert L.
1980 *National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees: Eastern Region*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Lopinot, Neal H.
1994 A New Crop of Data on the Cahokian Polity. In *Agricultural Origins and Development in the Midcontinent,* edited by William Green, pp. 127-153. Report No. 19. Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Lopinot, Neal H., Lucretia S. Kelly, George R. Milner, and Richard Paine
1991 *The Archaeology of the Cahokia Mounds ICT-II: Biological Remains*. Illinois Cultural Resources Study No. 13. Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Lucas, Marion B.
1992 *A History of Blacks in Kentucky: From Slavery to Segregation, 1760-1891, Volume 1*. Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort.

Martin, Alexander C. and William D. Barkley
2000 *Seed Identification Manual*. Second edition. Blackburn Press, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Miller, George L.
1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1-25.

Milliken, Rena
1992 "Confederate State Government," In *The Kentucky Enclyclopedia*, edited by John E. Kleber, pp. 222. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Minnis, Paul
1987 Identification of Wood from Archaeological Sites in the American Southwest. I. Keys for Gymnosperms. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 14:121-131.

Moerman, Daniel E.
1998 *Native American Ethnobotany*. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.

Moir, Randall W.
1980 Sheet Refuse An Indicator of Past Lifeways. In *Settlement of the Prairie Margin: Archaeology of the Richland Creek Reservoir, Navarro and Freestone Counties, Texas 1980-1981, A Research Synopsis,* edited by L. Mark Raab, pp. Archaeology Research Program, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX.

Montgomery, Frederick H.
1977 *Seeds and Fruits of Plants of Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Morgan, Philip D.
1982 Work and Culture: The Task System and the World of Lowcountry Blacks, 1700 to 1880. *William and Mary Quarterly* (Third Series) 39(4):563-599.

Muenscher, Walter Conrad
1980 *Weeds*. Second edition. Cornell University Press. Ithaca.

Nelson, Lee H.
1968 *Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings*. Technical Leaflet 48. American Association for State and Local History, Nashville.

Newman, T. Stell
1970 A Dating Key for Post-Eighteenth Century Bottles. *Historical Archaeology*

Nöel Hume, Ivor
1969a *Historical Archaeology*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

1969b *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books, New York.

O'Malley, Nancy, Donald Linebaugh, Jeanine Duwan, and R. Berle Clay
1999 "A Brilliant and Pleasant Light" Nineteenth-Century Gas Lighting at Ashland, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. Archaeological Report No. 35. Program for Archaeological Research, Lexington.

Panshin, Alexis J. and Carl de Zeeuw
1980 *Textbook of Wood Technology: Structure, Identification, Properties and Uses of the Commercial Woods of the United States and Canada*. Fourth edition. McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York.

Paul, John R. and Paul W. Parmalee
1973 *Soft Drink Bottling: A History with Special Reference to Illinois*. Illinois State Museum Society, Springfield.

Pearsall, Deborah M.
1992 The Origins of Plant Cultivation in South America. In *The Origins of Agriculture: An International Perspective*, edited by C. Wesley Cowan and Patty Jo Watson, pp. 173-206. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.

1983 Evaluating the stability of subsistence strategies by use of paleoethnobotanical data. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 3(2):121-137.

Pickney, Elise (editor)
1972 *The Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pickney, 1739-1762*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Preiss, Peter
1973 Wire Nails in North America. *ATP* 5/4:87-92

Prybylski, Matthew
2005 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 26.5 Acres for the Proposed Warren County Water District Water Line. AMEC Earth & Environmental. Louisville, Kentucky.

Railey, Jimmy A.
1990 Chapter 5: Woodland Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions*, Vol. I, edited by David Pollack, pp. 247-374. State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 1. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Roberts, Katherine M.
1993 Appendix 3. Arbuckle's Fort (46GB13) Plant Remains. In *Forting-up on the Greenbrier: Archaeological Investigations of Arbuckle's Fort, 46GB13, Greenbrier County, West Virginia*, edited by W. Stephen McBride and Kim A. McBride, pp. A-36-40. Report No. 312. Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Rossen, Jack
1991 Kentucky Landscapes: The Role of Environmental Reconstruction in Settlement Pattern Studies. In *The Human Landscape in Kentucky's Past: Site Structure and Settlement Patterns*, edited by Charles Stout and Christine K. Hensley, pp. 1-7. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

1992 Archaeological Contexts and Associations: The Lextran Archaeobotanical Collection. In *Current Archaeological Research in Kentucky:Volume Two*, edited by David Pollack and A. Gwynn Henderson, pp. 241-250. Kentucky Heritage Council, Lexington.

1999 Archaeobotanical Remains from the Old Bank Site, Kentucky. In *Archaeological Excavations at the Old Bank Building, Shepherdsville, Kentucky.* Report No. 17. Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

2000a Archaebotanical Remains. In *Archaeological Investigations at Logan's Fort, Lincoln County, Kentucky*, edited by Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride, pp. 95-105. Research Report No. 3. Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

2000b Botanical Remains. In *Archaeological Research of the Riverside Detached Kitchen* by M. Jay Sottman and Jeffery L. Watts-Roy, pp. 55-57. Research Report No. 4. Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

2003 Botanical Remains. In *From Supply to Emancipation Center, the Archaeology of Camp Nelson, Kentucky-Appendices,* by W. Stephen McBride, Susan C. Andrews, J. Howard Beverly, and Tracey A. Sandefur. Wilbur Smith Associates, Lexington.

2006 Archaeobotanical Remains. In *Archaeological Excavations at the Frankfort Craw and Luscher House,* edited by M. Jay Stottman Research Report No. 6. Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

n.d.a. Archaeobotanical Remains from Forest Home. On File at the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

n.d.b. Archaeobotanical Remains from the Louisville Convention Center Site (15Jf646), Louisville, Kentucky. Report on file, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

Rossen, Jack and James Olson
1985 The Controlled Carbonization and Archaeological Analysis of Southeastern U.S. Wood Charcoals. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 12: 445-456.

Rothchild, Nan A.
1985 Spatial Aspects of Urbanization. *American Archaeology.* 5(3):163-169.

Scarry, C. Margaret
1993 Appendix B: Food Plant Remains from the Ashland Privy. In *Archaeology at Henry Clay's Ashland Estate: Investigations of the Mansion, Yard and Privy*, edited by W. Stephen McBride, pp. 101-111. Report No. 281. Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Schiffer, Michael B.
1983 Towards the Identification of Formation Processes. *American Antiquity* 48:675-706.

Schock, Jack
1969a 15Wa29Archaeological Site Form. On file, Office of State Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

1969b 15Wa302 Archaeological Site Form. On file, Office of State Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

1986 *A Cultural Reconnaissance of Approximately 5.3 Miles for the Preferred Alternate for the Bowling Green Bypass in Bowling Green in Warren County, Kentucky.* Report Submitted to Balke Engineering, Cincinnati, OH.

1997 *A Cultural Reconnaissance of Approximately Seventeen Acres for the Proposed Durbin Subdivision at Bowling Green, in Warren County, Kentucky.* Report Prepared for E. Kenneth Duncan, Bowling Green, KY.

Sharp, William E.
1990 Chapter 7: Fort Ancient Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions Volume 2*, edited by David Pollack, pp. 467-558. State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 1. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Smith, Bruce D.
1992 *Rivers of Change: Essays on Early Agriculture in Eastern North America*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Smith, H. R. Bradley
1979 C*hronological Development of Nails, Blacksmith's and Farrier's Tools at Shelburne Museum*. Bulletin No. 7, Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Vermont.

Smith, Samuel D.
1983 Excavation of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Trash Pit, Wynnewood State Historic Site, Sumner County, Tennessee. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 8(2):133-181.

Solari, Elaine-Maryse
2001 The Making of an Archaeological Site and the Unmaking of a Community in West Oakland, California. In *The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes: Explorations in Slumland,* edited by Alan Mayne and Tim Murray, pp22-38. Cambridge University Press, New York.

South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

1978 Pattern Recognition in Historical Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 43(2):223-230.

Stallings, Richard and Nancy Ross Stallings
1994 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a Two Mile Corridor, Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky*. Cultural Horizons, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Steyermark, Julian A.
1963 *Flora of Missouri*. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa.

1999 *Flora of Missouri*. Volume 1. Revised edition by George Yatskievych. Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis.

Stottman, M. Jay
1996 Archaeological Investigations at Forest Home. Report No. 11, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

2000 Out of Sight Out of Mind: Privy Architecture and the Perception of Sanitation. *Historical Archaeology* 34(1):39-61.

Stottman, M. Jay and Jeffery L. Watts-Roy
1995 *Archaeology in Louisville's Russell Neighborhood, Jefferson County Kentucky.* Archaeological Resources Consultant Services. Louisville, Kentucky.

2000 Archaeological Research of the Riverside Detached Kitchen. Research Report No. 4. Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Lexington.

Stottman, M. Jay and Joseph E. Granger
1993 *The Archaeology of Louisville's Highland Park Neighborhood: Jefferson County Kentucky*. Archaeological Resources Consultant Services. Louisville, Kentucky.

Striker, Michael
2004 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Bowling Green ByPass Extension from KY 185 to the Seventh and College Street Intersection (Item No. 3-310.00), Warren County, Kentucky*. ASC Group Inc. Columbus, Ohio.

Tankersley, Kenneth B.
1990 Chapter 3: Paleoindian Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions, Volume One*, edited by David Pollack, pages 73-142. State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 1. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Terpstra, Douglas and James Goodman
2004 A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Bowling Green Bypass Extension from KY 185 to Seventh and College Street Intersection (Item No. 3-310.00), Warren County, Kentucky. ASC Group Inc. Columbus, Ohio.

Thompson, G. B.
1994 Wood Charcoals from Tropical Sites: A Contribution to Methodology and Interpretation. In *Tropical Archaeobotany: Applications and New Developments,* edited by Jon G. Hather, pp. 9-33. Routledge, New York.

Toulouse, Julian Harrison
1969 *Fruit Jars*. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Camden.

1972 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks.* Thomas Nelson Inc., New York.

Trafton, Paula
1998 National Register Nomination Form for Taylor's Chapel A.M.E. Church. On file at Bowling Green/Warren County Historic Preservation Board, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
1948 *Woody-Plant Seed Manual.* Miscellaneous Publication No. 654. Blackburn Press, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Wagner, Mark J.
1992 *Phase III Archaeological Investigations at the James L. Brown Farmstead (15He683) Green Coal Company Permit 851-0006, Henderson County, Kentucky. Cultural Resource Management Report No. 179.* American Resources Group, Carbondale, Illinois.

Walsh, Lorena S.
1997 *From Calabar to Carter's Grove, The History of a Virginia Slave Community.* University Press of Virginia, Charlottsville and London.

Wolfe, Bernard
1945 *Plastics: What Everyone Should Know*. Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York.

Yarnell, Richard A.
1986 A Survey of Prehistoric Crop Plants in Eastern North America. *Missouri Archaeologist* (47): 47-59.

Young, Amy L.
1995 Archaeology at Locust Grove Plantation, Jefferson County, Kentucky. In *Current Archaeological Research in Kentucky: Volume Three*, edited by John F. Doershuk, Christopher A. Bergman and David Pollack, pp. 279-296. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

Young, James A. and Cheryl G. Young
1992 *Seeds of Woody Plants in North America.* Dioscorides Press, Portland, Oregon.

Zierden, Martha
2000 Charleston's Powder Magazine and the Development of a Southern City. In *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes,* edited by Amy L. Young, pp. 92-108. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.