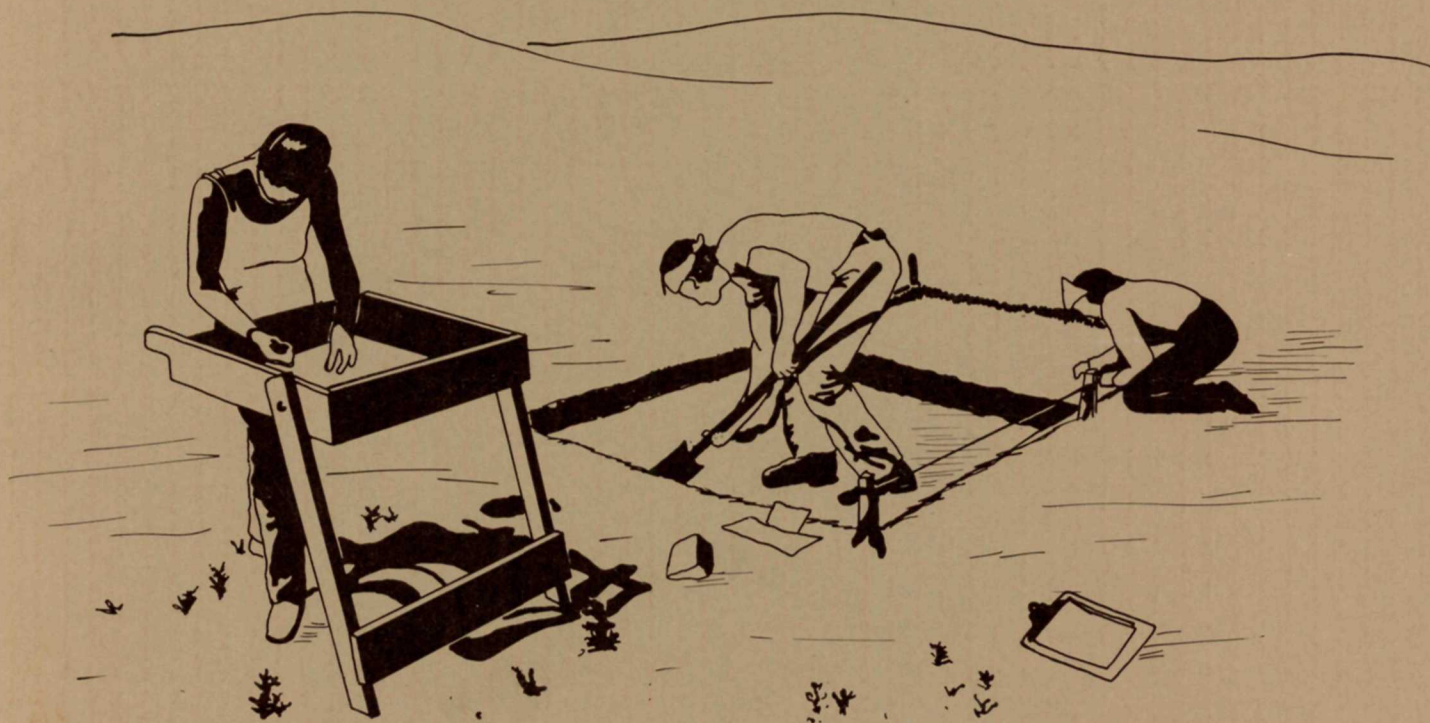


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

midwest archeological center

1982 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE
TAFT HOUSE SITE, (33HA431)
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
CINCINNATI, OHIO



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by

Leslie A. Perry

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Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service
Lincoln, Nebraska

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INTRODUCTION

The Taft House Site (33HA43) constitutes the main historical and cultural resource of the William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Cincinnati, Ohio. Located at 2038 Auburn Avenue, the house was the birthplace and boyhood home of the 27th President of the United States (Figure 1). The house and its accompanying property have witnessed extensive remodeling both during and subsequent to the Taft family occupation. Most recently, the deteriorating condition of the structure, particularly in the 1851 east extension of the house, has necessitated emergency stabilization procedures by the National Park Service. As a result, two periods of archeological testing were conducted on threatened portions of the site by the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service. Spring testing was overseen by Mark Lynott (project supervisor) and carried out by Leslie Perry (field supervisor) with a crew of three between April 26 and May 5, 1982. An unexpected increase in the extent of construction-related excavations in the east wing basement required further archeological testing from July 12 to 16, 1982 by Jeff Richner of the Center.

This report presents the findings of both periods of testing and is organized into the following sections: 1) Introduction; 2) Background; 3) Research Objectives and Field Methods; 4) Excavations and Site Stratigraphy; 5) Artifact Descriptions; 6) Discussion of Archeological Findings; and 7) Conclusions and Management Recommendations. Because testing was conducted by two different individuals, research objectives and field methods for each period of testing are presented separately. The results and conclusions drawn from the data obtained from both investigations are integrated, however.

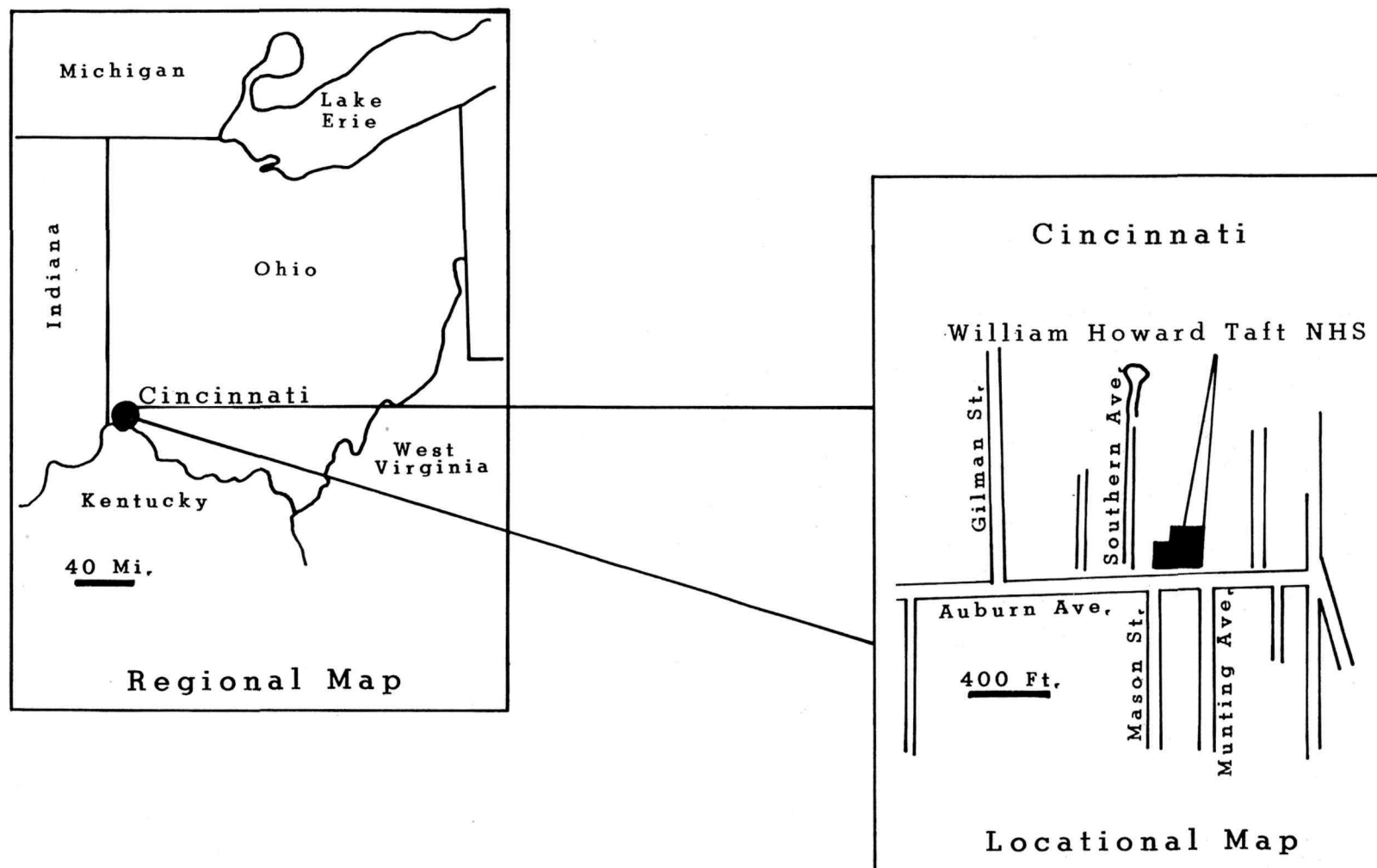


Figure 1. Regional and local setting of William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BACKGROUND

Significance of the Site

The Taft House was the birthplace and boyhood home of William Howard Taft (1857-1930). Taft had a long and prominent career in public affairs which included: 1) Solicitor General of the United States (1890); 2) Civil Governor of the Phillipines (1892); 3) Secretary of War of the United States (1904-1908); 4) President of the United States (1909-1913); and 5) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1921-1930). Although much of his life was spent away from the Auburn Avenue residence, the role that the house and its environs played in Taft's developmental years has extended national significance to the site.

History of the Site

Historic events and persons associated with the Taft House have been extensively documented (McCollough 1971, 1972; Bearss 1972; Sounder 1973). In 1851 Alphonso Taft (father of William Howard) purchased a house and lot from the G. Bowen estate for \$10,000.00. The house was located at 60 Auburn Street (later 2038 Auburn Avenue) in the stylish 19th century Mount Auburn suburb of Cincinnati. The two story brick house, originally built in 1848, faced Auburn Street. The frontage of the property measured ca. 100 ft (north-south), while the remainder of the property extended to the east down an extreme slope of Mount Auburn some 769 ft. Although much of the eastern (rear) portion of the lot has been lost to development and is not owned by the National Park Service, the grounds originally possessed numerous outbuildings and horticultural features including a carriage drive, carriage house/stable, barn, privy, well, bathhouse, orchard, vegetable garden, grape arbor, beehives, and pasturage. Along the northern boundary of the lot was a stone retaining wall which prevented the Taft lot from eroding and slumping to the north (cf. Bearss 1972; McCollough 1971).

Shortly after the acquisition of the house and property, a ca. 41 x 23 ft, three story wing was added to the house. This effectively doubled the size of the structure and modestly increased the prestige of the house in the upper middle class neighborhood. In addition to providing more living space, the expansion added a new kitchen, billiards room, servant's quarters, dining room, coal furnace, and north carriage entrance. In the wing's basement an existing cistern was modified and a larger second cistern was constructed. The two cisterns provided a filter system that, along with an exterior well, supplied the family with water from 1851 to 1857. In 1857, the house was linked to the city's main water supply and the cisterns were abandoned and later filled with refuse (cf. Bearss 1972; McCollough 1971, 1972).

The Taft family resided continuously in the house on Mount Auburn from 1851 to 1876. During that time, the configurations of the house and

lot remained basically the same. In 1876 Alphonso Taft was named Secretary of State and later Attorney General of the United States. This resulted in the senior Tafts (Alphonso and his wife, Louise) moving to Washington, D.C. and the house in Cincinnati being rented to Mrs. Mary Wilbur (McCollough 1972).

In 1877, during the family's absence, a fire gutted the entire second story of the house. The Tafts at this time took the opportunity to remodel the house while in the process of repairing it. Modifications included the raising of the second story ceiling, lengthening the second story windows, adding a bay window to the south side of the house, and numerous other external and internal modifications that greatly altered and enhanced the appearance of the house (Bearss 1972).

The senior Tafts continued to live intermittently at the Mount Auburn residence until 1889 when poor health forced Alphonso and Louise to permanently move to California. The house remained in possession of the family until 1890, at which time the house and lot were sold to Judge Albert C. Thompson. By 1892 the property passed into the hands of the Ruffner family where it stayed until 1940 when it was purchased by Mr. E. R. Bellinger.

During his ownership, Bellinger greatly altered both the exterior physical appearance of the lot and the internal configuration of the house. His modifications included: 1) selling three-fourths of the original property tract (mostly the eastern portion) to Hamilton County for a juvenile detention center; 2) subdividing the house into a series of apartments; 3) building a southern property wall/fence and a porch on the south side of the house; 4) terracing portions of the north lawn near the carriage entrance; 5) importing massive portions of clay fill to build up the eroding eastern terraces of the lot; 6) paving the carriage drive; and 7) repairing portions of the north retaining wall (McCollough 1971; Sam Witherup, personal communication 1982).

In 1960, the Taft Memorial Association purchased the remaining Taft property from Bellinger. The Association, in cooperation with Bellinger, conducted partial renovation of the structure which included rebuilding the front porch according to its former historic dimensions and restoring the original cornice work and widow's walk on the front portion of the structure (McCollough 1972).

In 1969, the National Park Service acquired the Taft house and remaining property via an act of Congress (Public Law 91-132). Shortly after the acquisition of the property, the Park Service initiated a number of historic and architectural documentation projects (Bearss 1972; McCollough 1971; Souder 1973), as well as archeological testing and emergency stabilization of the structure.

In 1971 an archeological investigation focusing on the east (rear) sections of the lot and house were carried out by the Ohio State Historical Society under the auspices of the National Park Service (McCollough 1972). The project employed a limited resistivity survey, trenching with a backhoe, as well as exploratory trenching and

excavation to attempt to define the stratigraphy of the back yard and locate features (e.g., outbuildings). Partial excavations also were conducted in both the south and north basement cisterns of the 1851 wing. Results of the testing indicated that the remaining backyard of the lot was covered with as much as seven feet of clay fill making the identification of outbuilding locations and other features difficult or impossible without the use of heavy equipment (which would damage the already unstable structure) and/or costly intensive archeological excavation. In general, the site was assessed as having poor archeological potential in view of the massive alterations occurring at the site following the turn of the century (McCollough 1972).

Additional archeological testing was conducted in 1975 by the Division of Historic Preservation, Denver Service Center (National Park Service) (Bauxar 1975). Testing concentrated on the south and the east foundations of the 1851 wing with limited investigation of the south basement cistern. Excavations revealed herring bone patterned brick paving in the southwest porch area which appeared to date prior to 1916. Unfortunately, improper excavation techniques prevented a comprehensive analysis of recovered artifacts (House 1976).

In 1974, the National Park Service also carried out emergency stabilization of portions of the structure's foundations. The project consisted of installing new reinforcing foundations along the north, west, and south foundations of the pre-1851 portion of the house (except in the front porch area). Also, cement sidewalks were poured over many of the existing brick walks presumed to reflect the original course of the historic brick walks in the front portions of the lot. In 1979 cement walks were poured in the rear portion of the site and a plywood cocoon was built around the 1851 wing in order to minimize further deterioration of this particularly unstable portion of the house.

In 1982 stabilization activities were resumed. The report that follows presents data recovered from testing done in conjunction with 1982 stabilization activities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND FIELD METHODS

Spring Testing

Research Objectives

The proposed 1982 foundation and wall stabilization plans (Midwest Archeological Center n.d.) for the Taft House were the impetus behind the spring phase of archeological testing. Potential ground disturbing activities included: 1) removal of the non-historic (i.e., post-Taft period) front porch and reconstruction of a temporary front porch, 2) continuation of the 1974 stabilization in the front porch area, 3) foundation stabilization around the 1851 wing, and 4) excavation of a crawl space in the 1851 basement.

Consultation with the park and the Denver Service Center and examination of planning documents and archeological reports, resulted in the isolation of areas which are threatened and which had not already received archeological attention. These areas lay in the gravel drive and in the north and front yard areas. Prior to testing, work plans designed to address research objectives of the park and the Center were drawn up and discussed with park personnel. The specific research problems identified were:

- a. Identification of the nature, location, and composition of the carriage drive in the vicinity of the north carriage entrance.
- b. Identification of remains of an 1850s historic (i.e., Taft period) front porch.
- c. Completion of partial excavation of the north cistern to determine if any materials relating to the Taft occupation.
- d. Identification of any special archeological activity areas/features and examination of the sub-surface integrity of the site in the north and front yard areas.
- e. Investigation of the north retaining wall of the lot to determine the historic nature of the feature.

Each of these problems was investigated and addressed with success to greater and lesser degrees. The presence of concrete/cement, compacted clay and gravel fill, asphalt, and high water table levels presented difficulties in investigating the problems as thoroughly as desired.

Field Methods

Following visual inspection of the site, shovel testing was employed to test the grassed areas of the north and front yards. Shovel tests,

oriented north-south, were placed every 3 m in transects 3 m apart (Figure 2). Thirteen transects with a total of 85 shovel tests were dug. Shovel tests were excavated to an average depth of 40 cm, at which point sterile soil generally was encountered. All materials from the tests were dry sifted through 0.25 in wire screens. Recovered artifacts were bagged and labeled according to shovel test transect and number. Notes on the stratigraphy and materials recovered were made for each test.

In the areas of the site covered with gravel and compacted clay fill (e.g., the drive), a series of shovel probes were dug. These probes were "excavated" with picks which provided little control. The intent of the probes was to: 1) trace the path of some brickwork noted in the previous shovel tests, and 2) to determine the stratigraphy of the gravel portion of the site which would yield data on the configuration and composition of the carriage drive. Profiles were drawn of key shovel probes and artifactual materials were neither screened nor collected.

In addition to the shovel tests and probes, seven excavation units with varying dimensions were removed using arbitrary 10 cm levels with all measurements taken from the southwest corners of the units. Materials were dry screened through 0.25 in mesh screens and recovered artifacts were bagged and labeled according to provenience. Soil samples for special 0.13 in screening were taken from each level in order to determine the presence of macro-botanical specimens such as small animal bones or seeds.

Exceptions to these procedures were made within zones which prior excavations indicated to be sterile or non-historic. In these cases materials were not screened in order to facilitate excavation. Units were profiled, mapped, and photographed in color and black and white (Note: All references to the color of soil, artifacts, etc., are keyed to the color code used for ceramic and curved glass materials (Appendix B or C).

Attempts were made to complete the partial excavation of the north basement cistern initiated by McCollough in 1972. (Note: McCollough excavated in arbitrary two ft levels; this system was continued in this location.) It was expected that the use of gas and hand-powered water pumps would sufficiently drain the standing water in the cistern and allow the completion of excavations. Unfortunately, neither form of pump was able to draw the water and the narrow collar of the cistern prevented operating the pumps from within the cistern.

Bailing with a bucket and pulley system, however, allowed the removal of an additional foot of fill. Below this level it was impossible to drain the cistern further due to a suspected crack in the plaster lining of the cistern and to the presence of a nearby underground spring. In view of the fact that the cistern was not directly threatened by the proposed stabilization, excavation efforts were terminated. Subsequently, the cistern was filled with sand for protection (Maxine Boyd, personal communication 1982).

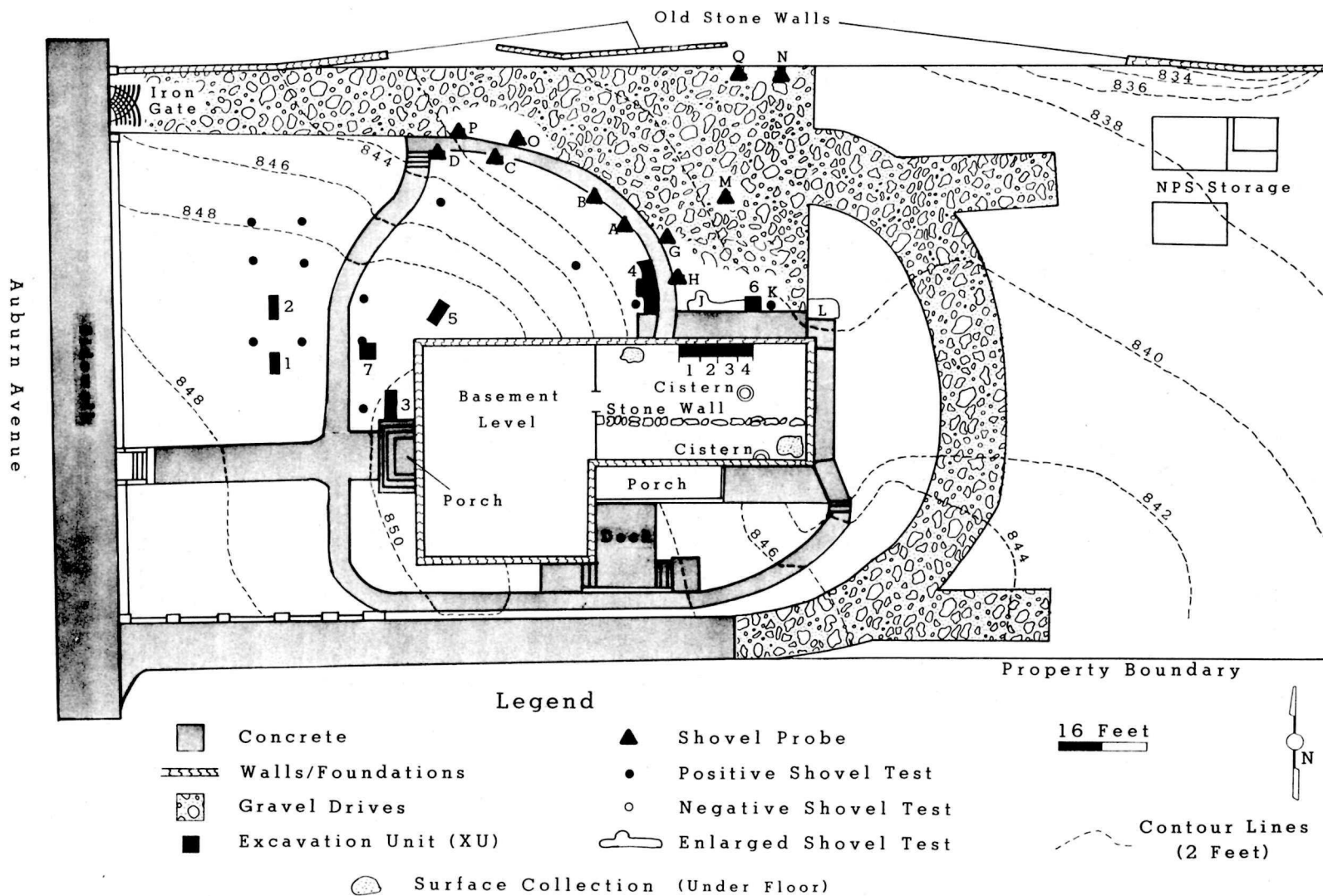


Figure 2. Taft House Site (33HA431), William Howard Taft National Historic Site, 1982.

Finally, a visual inspection of the north retaining wall was made. The different extant portions of the wall were carefully examined and photographed. No testing or excavation was carried out because the wall was not in immediate danger from the proposed stabilization. The entire feature, however, is unstable and should receive attention. The information from the inspection (summarized below) should constitute the basis for further investigation of the feature prior to its stabilization.

Summer Testing

Research Objectives

During the course of structural stabilization of the east wing basement, conducted in July of 1982, significant portions of the basement's earthen floor were removed. The presence of dense quantities of 19th-20th century artifacts and faunal remains, noted by workmen and Denver Service Center (NPS) observers, necessitated further emergency archeological testing of the Taft site.

Excavation conducted at this time was salvage in nature, and therefore, lacked true formal problem orientation. Testing focused on four portions of the basement: 1) a possible foundation line dividing the basement into north and south components; 2) an area immediately bordering the northern interior wall of the basement wing; 3) a portion of the northwest corner of the basement in the vicinity of a former dumbwaiter; and 4) the southeast corner of the basement adjacent to the south cistern. Testing these areas was done to recover datable artifacts from relatively undisturbed areas of the basement before the remaining deposits in this portion of the site were destroyed (Richner 1983).

Field Methods

In contrast to the spring phase, summer salvage operations were carried out in a different manner (Richner 1983). In the center of the basement a 5 m long trench was placed along the western border of the stone foundation in order to reveal the mode of construction of the suspected foundation line. Because of time restrictions, excavated soil from this trench was not screened but was troweled and hand sorted. No artifacts were recovered. Following this, the foundation line was mapped and several stones were removed to determine the configuration of the stone alignments and search for a builder's trench. The stones were dry laid and no builder's trench was discovered.

Along the north wall of the wing a series of four ca 1 x 1 m excavation units (XUs 8-11) were established in an area where the basement fill had not been totally removed. These units were excavated according to natural levels rather than by arbitrary levels. Though time limitations prevented screening, dense quantities of 19th-20th century artifacts were recovered in this portion of the basement. Profiles and plan maps were made of these units.

The northwest corner of the basement was investigated because of high concentrations of faunal remains in an area close to the location of a former dumbwaiter. At the time of testing, this area already had been considerably disturbed; (i.e., much of the deposit of faunal remains had been removed by construction workers). Therefore, no formal excavations were carried out. Instead, samples of the materials were collected from the removed fill, for analysis, and a sketch map was made of the area.

The southeast corner of the basement contained a dense deposit of 19th century bottle fragments. Similar to the northwest corner, this area was not formally excavated, but instead a sample collection was made.

The remaining portions of the basement, where 90% of the cultural fill had been removed, were visually inspected. Diagnostic materials noted in these areas were recovered from the removed fill for identification.

EXCAVATION AND SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Spring Testing

Shovel testing indicated a generalized scatter of architectural debris (bricks, nails, mortar, window glass, etc.) throughout the front and north yard areas. In addition, light scatters of domestic materials (bottle glass, butchered bones, buttons, etc.) and somewhat heavier concentrations of architectural materials were identified in isolated areas of the north half of the front yard and the north yard area. Placement of excavation units was largely guided by the location of these potentially diagnostic loci. A brief description of the excavation units follows.

Front Yard

XU 1. This unit is 50 cm x 1 m in extent and oriented on a north-south axis. The unit was located ca. 10 m west of the house at a point southwest of the northwest corner of the structure. Its soil stratigraphy was typical for most of the front yard west of the front sidewalk. Between 0 and 25 cm there was a layer of dark brown clay/loam containing moderate amounts of brick, glass, and cinder plus small amounts of animal bone. Beginning at 25 cm, the dark loam began merging with a mottled tan and medium brown clay. In the area of mixture between these two soil zones, dense concentrations of brick fragments were recovered. Below in the clay zone, no artifacts were found.

Shovel tests in a 5 m radius around the unit also produced high frequencies of brick from the same stratigraphic zone. The presence of concentrations of bricks in the front yard is atypical of most historic sites and certainly for one in a middle-upper class 19th century suburb. The density of fragments suggests that they are the remnant bricks used in the original construction of the house; or more likely, in remodeling the structure following the 1877 fire. A brick charred on all four sides, found in shovel test 9/4 immediately east of XU 1, supports an association of the brick concentrations with 1877 renovation activities. The blending between the loam and the clay, and the somewhat mixed nature of the materials above this zone, indicates that the area was raked or somehow turned under and then sodded in an effort to clean up the front yard.

XU 2. This 50 cm x 1 m unit was oriented north-south. The unit was located on the same north-south line and ca. 4 m to the north of XU 1. It was placed near an area where shovel testing yielded a crudely made shell button and some butchered bone. The stratigraphy of this unit resembled that of XU 1 with materials recovered including: brick, mortar, limestone, square cut nails, bottle glass and animal bone. These materials were concentrated between 20 and 40 cm. No artifacts were found below 45 cm.

XU 3. This unit was a 50 cm x 2 m trench positioned at the northwest corner of the present front porch. Its placement was designed to

determine whether remains of a mid- to late 19th century front porch were still present. The stratigraphy provided evidence for considerable disturbance from: 1) the installation of a ceramic drain pipe (Feature C); and, 2) the 1874 foundation stabilization activities immediately adjacent to the porch. From directly below the sod to ca. 30 cm, there was a zone of mottled medium tan/brown clay. Recent and 19th century ceramics, nails, glass, brick, cinder, and a button were recovered from this layer. Between 20 and 30 cm several pieces of disturbed and undressed limestone and one fragment of wood (Feature A) were revealed in the south half of the unit. Considerable gravel was mixed with the clay in this portion of the unit. At ca. 30 cm, the ceramic drain was uncovered. Below this point the mottled clay continued to 50 cm where it was replaced by an orange clay. No artifacts were found below the level of the pipe.

The installation of the pipe clearly disturbed the integrity of original cultural deposits, especially in the south half of the trench. The undressed limestone was similar to examples revealed in shovel test 9/6 to the north (Feature B). The stones formed a mortared pier and were parallel with the northwest corner of the house. They are interpreted as portions of the northwest pier for the front porch built in 1900 that spanned the entire front of the structure (Bearss 1972). The disturbed stone and wood fragments in XU 3 are interpreted as fragments of a second pier for the same porch. They do not appear to relate to an earlier historic porch; neither do any of the artifacts recovered from the unit. Historic documentation concerning the installation of the ceramic pipe might aid in interpreting this unit.

XU 7. This was a 50 cm x 50 cm unit dug as an eastward expansion of shovel test 9/6. Its placement was intended to more fully reveal the mortared limestone pier noted above. The unit was later expanded 50 cm to the south to complete this objective and excavated to a depth of 30 cm. Soils consisted of medium tan/brown mottled clay and the only artifacts recovered included brick, glass, and cinder.

North Yard

XU 5. This 50 cm x 1 m unit was oriented east-west. The unit was located on the crest of the hill in such a position as to determine whether cultural materials had been discarded from the side windows of the structure and whether the 1974 stabilization activities disturbed these materials.

Disturbed, mottled medium tan/brown clay was present from beneath the sod to a depth of 40 cm. At 40 cm the soil began to grade into a mottled medium orange clay which extended to 70 cm where it was finally replaced by a medium tan/brown clay again. Gravel was found at ca. 25 cm and extended to 40 cm. At 70 cm a large rock was revealed and at 80 cm another ceramic drain pipe (Feature D) was encountered. Artifacts consisted of small numbers of cinder, nails, glass, and ceramics scattered to a depth of 60 cm. The entire unit appears to have been disturbed by either the drain pipe and/or the stabilization project.

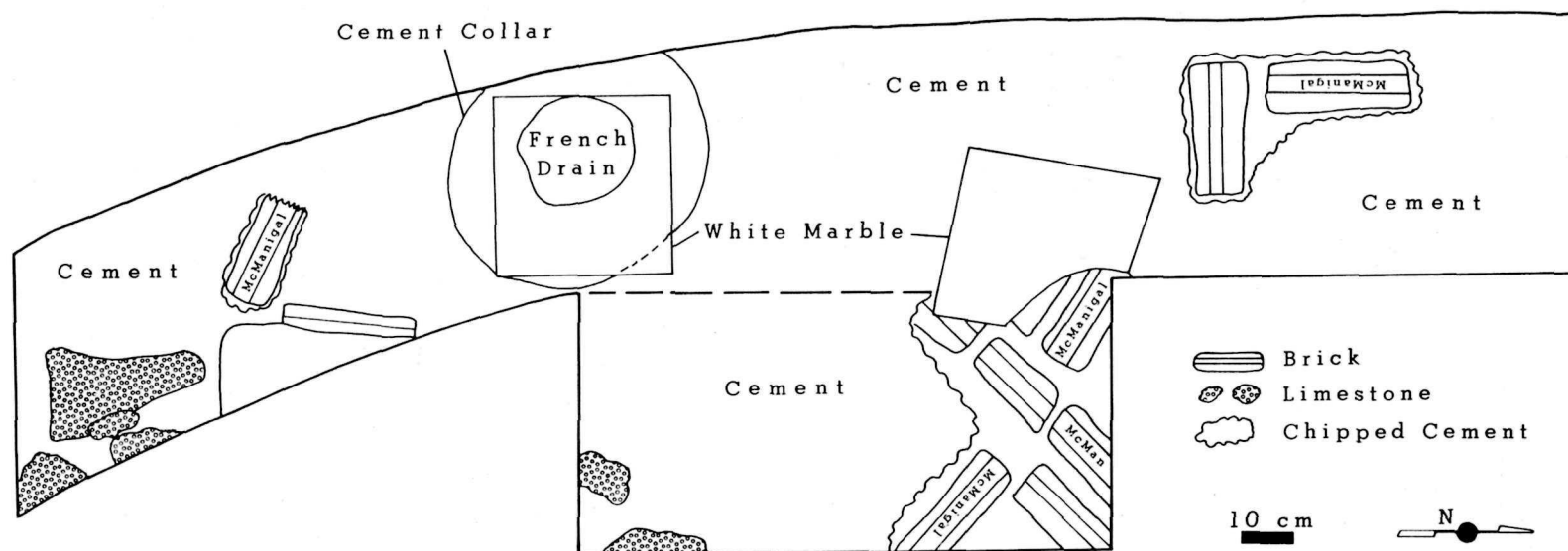
XU 4. This 50 cm x 1 m unit was placed adjacent to shovel test 1/1 near the current north basement entrance. It was intended to investigate a suspected brick paved area (Feature F) partially exposed in the shovel test. It was expanded later to the south, north, and west (labeled XU 4A-4C) and eventually covered a total area of 2 m². Each expansion was excavated separately. XU 4 and XU 4C were totally excavated. Upper sections of XU 4A and XU 4B were removed to facilitate excavation and to more fully reveal features encountered. The features observed, however, did not appear to relate to the Taft occupation (Figure 3).

Soils in these units initially consisted of medium brown loam ranging from 2-20 cm in thickness. This zone produced low densities of mixed turn of the century and later architectural artifacts (e.g., wire and square cut nails, brick, mortar, asphalt, etc.). Towards the bottom of the zone in the western portion of the units were the remains of a rubble wall (Feature E). Upper portions of the wall were composed of undressed limestone, brick fragments, asphalt, dressed marble, concrete, and terrazo. These materials appeared to be crudely mortared with contemporary cement. In contrast, the lowermost portions of the wall appeared to be mainly dressed limestone cemented with lime mortar. Adjacent to the wall in the east portion of the units was scattered debris from the wall that probably fell when the wall was razed to below ground surface. The wall was photographed and removed in order to continue excavation.

The base of Feature E intruded somewhat into the next soil layer. This zone consisted of medium to dark brown clay/loam and possessed higher concentrations of turn of the century architectural, domestic, and personal materials. None of the artifacts recovered were especially temporally sensitive.

Also in this zone at a depth of 18-25 cm, two large and one small slabs of dressed white marble were found laying horizontally. The larger slabs measured ca. 35 x 34 cm and were 2-3 cm thick. They resembled others encountered in the eastern portions of the north retaining wall. Some large slabs of very dark green marble also were found in the southern portion of the 1851 wing. These differed from the marble in XU 4 in that the darker marble was only dressed on three sides, whereas the white marble was dressed on all four sides. Both examples, however, probably were left over from (bathroom?) remodeling of the house during the Bellinger period.

Below the second soil layer was a zone of dark brown loam mixed with clay. Bottle glass, window glass, and mortar were recovered and brick paving similar to that noted in shovel test 1/1 was revealed at a depth of 33 cm. The paving consisted of vitreous street paver bricks with the maker's mark of "MCMANIGAL". The bricks had been capped with a thin layer of tar and then covered with modern cement. A desultory paving pattern was revealed in the southwest corner of XU 4B when the cement was chipped away. The paved area had a slight upslope trend to the west. To the north, the area seemed to merge with a brick walk constructed with the same (Feature J) bricks. This walk curved around the north yard toward the west and was capped with cement in 1979 (Sam Witherup, personal communication 1982).



Plan View of XU4

Figure 3. Plan view of XU 4, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

One of the large marble slabs (Feature G), in this soil zone, along the east edge of XU 4 and XU 4C, was removed to reveal a modified drain opening. The lower portion of the drain had a circular metal grate (Feature I) ca 10 cm in diameter and was flush with the brick paving noted earlier. Inspection with a flashlight and "snake" indicated that this was a possible French drain used to drain run-off from the eastern slope of the north yard in front of the basement entrance.

Above the metal grate was a crude circular course of brick sandwiched between two layers of contemporary cement (Feature H). It contained plastic tubing which effectively extended the top of the drain to a higher grade. It is suspected that this extension was constructed when a cement slab was poured in this area to cover the earlier paving (Sam Witherup, personal communication 1982). When the cement was removed, the marble slab was placed over the drain as a cover. This could have occurred in 1979 when the brick walks were capped with cement.

In sum, this area was highly disturbed by 20th century architectural activities. There appears to be little evidence of intact materials relating to the Taft occupation of the site.

East Wing

XU 6. This ca 50 cm x 1 m unit was oriented roughly east-west between shovel probes J and K along the north border of the 1851 wing (Figure 2). The unit was situated in the gravel portion of the driveway turn-around and was separated from the structure by a cement sidewalk bordering the wing. The unit was placed in this area to obtain a more controlled sample of materials from between the two shovel probes.

Of particular interest here was the similarity of its stratigraphy to that later observed in units excavated in the interior of the east wing (Richner 1982). The first zone (0-8 cm) consisted of modern gravel, with a layer of medium tan and yellow sterile clay beneath. Along the southern edge of the unit, a brick sidewalk (Feature I) was visible directly beneath the contemporary cement walk (Figure 4). This walk was observed by McCollough (1972:25) and Bauxar (1975) during earlier testing. Although no maker's marks were visible, the bricks were street pavers set in cement similar to those noted in the MCMANIGAL brick walk extending from XU 4. Therefore, this walk probably also represents a post-Taft era walkway.

Below the sterile clay in the remainder of the unit was a dense layer of cinders 2-5 cm in thickness. This cinder zone was most dense along the southern edge of the unit. A similar layer was noted near the northeast corner of the structure in association with the south porch by McCollough (1972:20, 25). Beneath the cinders were a series of interdigitating layers of sterile clay and medium-dark brown clay which extended to a depth of 27-30 cm. These zones apparently reflected successive resurfacing of the drive with a fill. Similar stratified layers were observed in shovel probes located elsewhere in the driveway (see below).



Figure 4. Brickwork in XU 6, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Finally, beginning at ca. 27 cm, there was a zone of very dark brown clay containing window and bottle glass, wire and square cut nails, and butchered bone. This zone corresponds to the buried humic zone noted by McCollough (1972:22,25,30), who interpreted it as soil development following the construction of the east wing.

This zone laid directly above a fragmented portion of brickwork which consisted of soft medium orange common bricks set in sand in a herringbone pattern. The brickwork, lay directly on sterile medium yellow clay and corresponds to brickwork encountered by McCollough (1972:17) on the south side of the house. Based on an 1870 photograph, the brickwork south of the structure was the:

"....southern remnant of the 1851 'back piazza'. This early structure stretched across the rear of the main (1848) house when the Tafts took possession in July of 1851 and was partially or wholly dismantled in October of that year as work progressed on the rear brick addition" (McCollough 1971:13-14).

The brickwork seen in XU 6 (Figure 4) was disrupted by the construction of the east wing and again by the installation of plumbing during the 20th century (McCollough 1971). To the west of the unit in Shovel Probe J, portions of two or more broken ceramic sewer pipes intruded. The brickwork ended abruptly, on the east side, probably as a result of earlier excavations (Bauxar 1975; McCollough 1971:25). To the south, the contemporary sidewalk and the north foundation of the east wing disrupted the earlier brickwork. These disturbances explain the mixture of 19th and 20th century materials observed in the cultural zone.

Cistern

Partial excavation of the north basement cistern produced bluing, medicinal, and liquor bottles, as well as butchered bone, a few pieces of porcelain, wire and square cut nails, and considerable cinder and brick debris. All bottles dated from after 1906. It is of interest that the debris noted in the cistern was very similar to that observed later in the excavation of XU 8-11. This suggests that the material both in the cistern and on the floor of the basement was deposited during the same general time period. All of these materials appear to post-date the Taft occupation. If remaining materials exist in the 2-3 ft (60-90 cm) of unexcavated fill in the cistern, which relate to Taft, they are protected by a layer of sand which now fills the cistern.

Carriage Drive

A series of shovel probes placed in the current gravel drive and turn-around on the north side of the site provide information on the historic carriage drives. In Probe G, which extended 75 and 50 cm below the present grade, at least two bands of very dark brown loam with cinder and gravel were identified below the present gravel drive. The first lays between 10 and 18 cm below present grade with the second between 26

and 36 cm. These bands are sandwiched between two layers of mottled medium orange clay toward the top and medium brown-tan clay at the bottom (Figure 5). In the vicinity of XU 4, the presence of cinder is less noticeable than in areas nearer XU 6 and Shovel Probes J, K, and M.

Along the walk leading toward the front of the house, Shovel Probes Q and P showed disturbances from the recent sewer lines. No distinct bands of cinder were visible in this portion of the drive. Instead, cinder was mixed throughout disturbed layers of asphalt and sandy clay/weathered shale. In the same area, but on the opposite side of the cement sidewalk (Shovel Probes C and D), a gray ashy gravel layer with some cinder extended from 5-10 cm below the current grade. From 10-19 cm, there was a distinct black-gray compacted cinder layer. Beneath this layer was a zone of sterile mottled medium red-brown loam/clay followed by a medium red-orange clay with charcoal and square cut nails. Along the northern edge of the current drive, the presence of cement and asphalt (Shovel Probes N and O) prevented an indepth sub-surface inspection.

North Retaining Wall (Figure 6)

Section 1 (from the main gate to the trail head). The retaining wall in this section appeared to be constructed of earth and lime-mortared bricks faced with fossiliferous limestone. Patch-work with modern cement was evident along the entire portion of the wall. Vitreous street paver bricks visible in a break in the wall may also relate to relatively recent patch-work. Two varieties of bricks are represented by the following marker's marks:

1) CARLYLE
SCIOTOVILLE
BLOCK

2) UNION
SCIOTOVILLE

It was difficult to assess whether the obviously old building materials in this section (e.g., weathered limestone slabs) were in original context or reflect re-use of such materials. The cement steps and a walk on the north side of the wall, however, clearly relate to the former apartment building in the adjacent lot to the north. A sawn-off lead pipe embedded in the limestone may have been an early handrail for these stairs.

Section 2 (beneath the west trailhead). Three courses of brick (alternating stretchers and headers) underlay a slab of concrete directly below the present trailhead platform (Figure 7). The bricks were pavers and possess remnants of tar on their surface similar to those seen in XU 4. No marker's marks were visible.

The bricks continued to the east and expanded to ca. 5 courses. Approximately 3 m east of the trailhead, the bricks were faced with dressed limestone. Most of the limestone in the wall was laid horizontally, but in Section 2 and Section 3 there were several cases where the stone had been laid vertically. A pattern was not readily

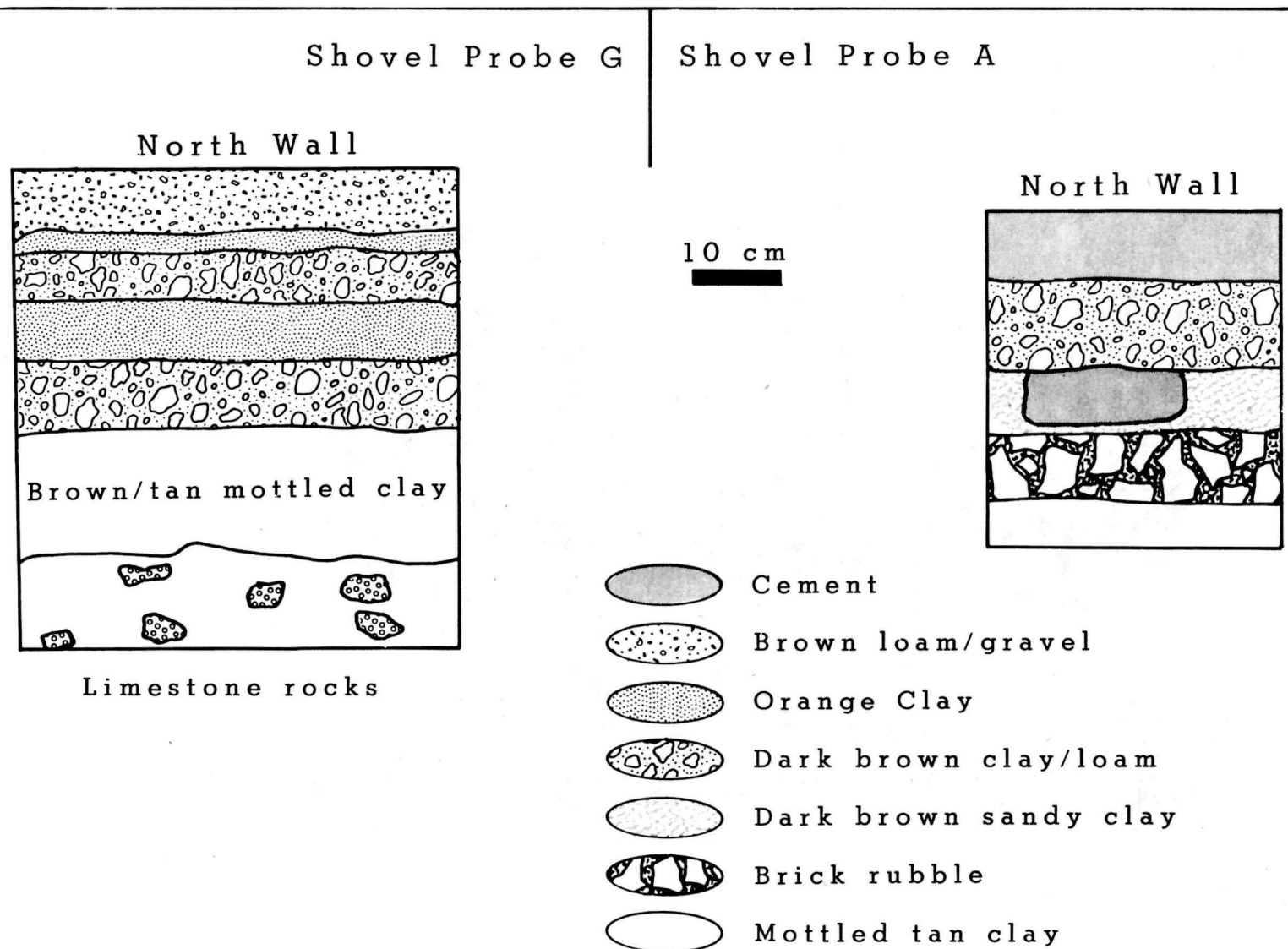


Figure 5. Profile of Shovel Probes G & A, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982



Figure 6. North retaining wall (section 2), Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

observable. Patchwork with contemporary cement on the top of the deteriorating historic lime mortar was apparent along the entire section.

Section 3 (eroded section paralleling the Sanning Apartment building to the north). In this section the wall was highly eroded and unstable. Debris such as old cement sidewalk slabs, dressed marble slabs, asphalt, cement, bricks, and an old tire were strewn along the section. Some materials represented attempts to stabilize the wall and others were discarded trash. Most of the wall in this section appeared to be highly disturbed.

Section 4 (east of the park boundary). This portion of the wall was relatively stable, but obviously recently rebuilt. Building materials appeared to have been salvaged from the Taft and surrounding lots. The materials included: 1) dressed limestone similar to that used in Section 1; 2) dressed sandstone similar to that used as capstones for the historic Taft front wall; 3) marble slabs similar to those observed in XU 4; 4) concrete sidewalk slabs; 5) cement and cinder blocks; and 6) bricks and cement.

Summer Testing

The summer tests were confined to the interior of the east wing basement. This area was originally used as a kitchen, a tank room (water storage)/recreation room, and living quarters for a hired man. After the 1877 fire, the tank/recreation room was converted into two bathrooms and a storage room (McCollough 1971:21). The following is an overview of the excavations conducted in this portion of the site.

Central Foundation Line

The trench placed along the foundation line in the interior of the east wing basement revealed roughly dressed stones laid without mortar upon a sterile dark yellow clay base (Richner 1982; Figure 2). Excavations revealed neither a builder's trench nor associated artifacts. The foundation was irregular in width and consisted of one to two courses of dressed limestone blocks ca. 10 cm each in thickness. Total height of the one-to-two coursed "wall" ranged from 25-55 cm. The foundation line extended completely across the basement and abutted with the foundation of the wing on both the east and west walls (Richner 1982). At the time of testing the function and origin of this foundation were unclear.

North Wall Excavations

XU 8. This was a ca. 1 x 1 m unit located along the northern foundation of the east wing basement. The excavation units along the north interior wall of the basement were positioned in the vicinity of several large

cement slabs relating to a 20th century bathroom (Richner 1982). XU 8 was situated immediately to the west of one of these slabs, almost adjacent to the north entrance to the basement.

The stratigraphy consisted of four distinct zones, the first zone consisting of red ash, cinder, and bone and probably derived from cleaning the 19th-20th century furnace (Richner 1982). This layer, however, seemed different from the cinder layer observed in XU 6. The second layer was a zone of dark organic soil containing mid- to late 19th century artifacts and corresponded to both a parallel zone in XU 6 and to McCollough's historic humic zone (McCollough 1972:30). Below this was a zone of brick and limestone rubble with fragments similar in composition (soft orange paste) to those encountered in XU 6. In profile, the material formed a builder's trench which had been excavated and filled during the construction of the north wall foundations of the wing. It may also have contained brick fragments from the piazza destroyed in the process of building the east wing. Finally, these zones lay upon the sterile yellow clay noted at the base of the foundation line in the interior of the basement.

XU 9. This ca. 1 x 1 m unit was placed immediately east of XU 8 and lay directly beneath one of the cement slabs. The slab was approximately 15 cm thick and was slanted 10 cm above the footer of the basement's foundation. The northwest portion of this unit was disturbed by plumbing pipes associated with the earlier bathroom. These pipes undoubtedly relate to those observed in Probe J and in XU 6.

The stratigraphy of this unit varied somewhat from that of XU 8. Because of the cement slab, the stove clean-out zone was largely absent. Instead, directly beneath the slab was a series of four MCMANIGAL street paver bricks laid flat. The bricks possessed remnants of cement mortar and appeared to be reutilized bricks used to level the slab which, in turn, supported a bath tub/toilet (Richner 1982). Beyond this, the stratigraphy and nature of recovered artifacts resembled those found in XU 8.

XU 10. This ca. 1 x 1 m unit was placed east of the first two units. Dimensions of this unit were irregular since much of the cultural deposit along the southern border of the unit had been previously removed by workers (Jeffrey Richner, personal communication 1982). The disturbance from the bathroom continued in this unit, with excavations in the northwest corner complicated by the presence of piping for a bath tub.

The stove/fireplace clean-out and other debris in this unit was comparable to that seen in the previous units although the density of faunal remains increased dramatically. The artifacts tended to date from the late 19th to early 20th century with the mid-to late 19th century deposit seen previously in unit 8 only poorly defined here. The brick rubble filled builder's trench noted earlier was more distinct (Figure 7).

Along the southern border of the unit, resting on sterile clay, were five bricks laid in a disrupted herringbone pattern (Figure 8). As in XU 6 and the south porch area excavated by McCollough (1972:30), these

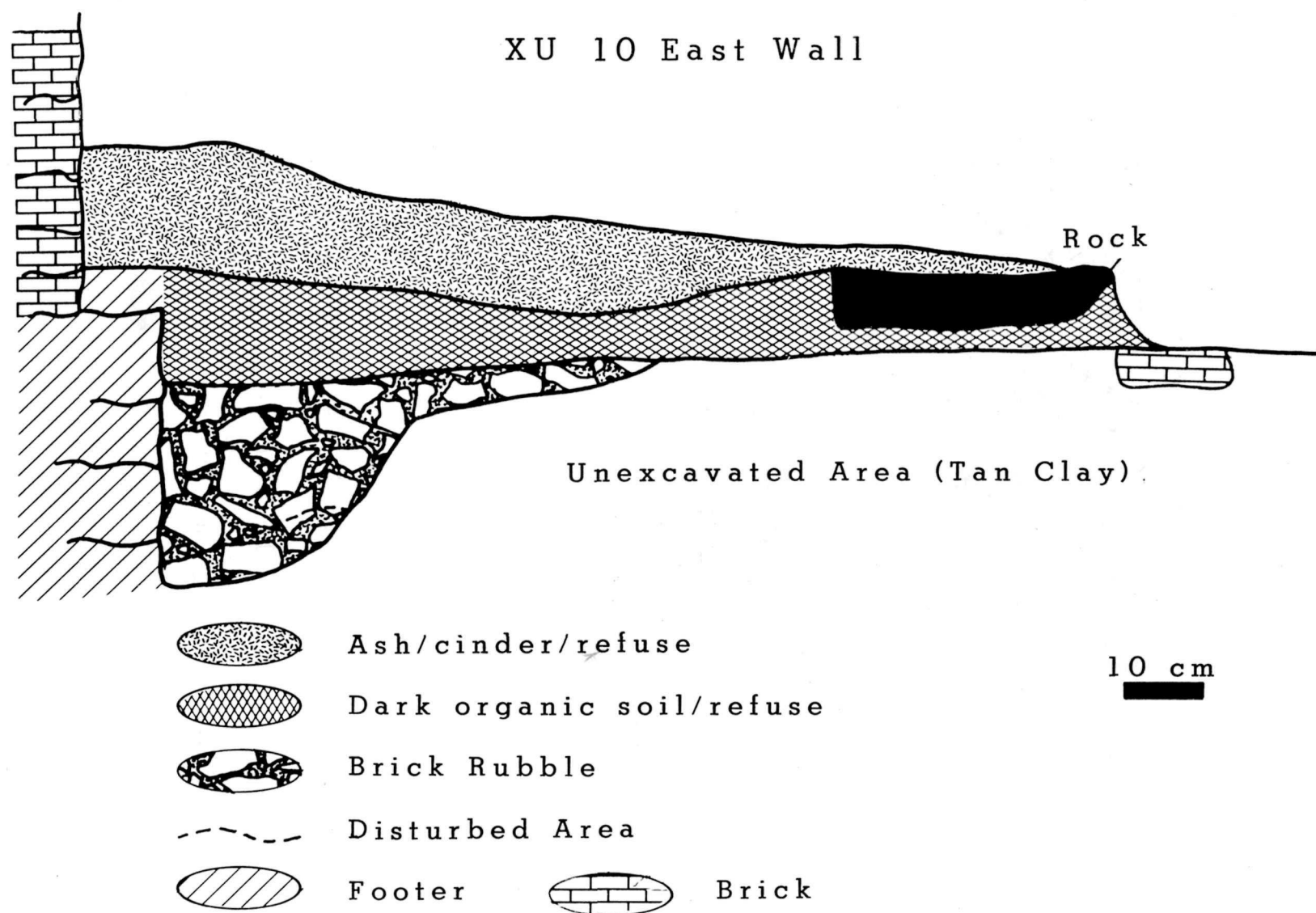


Figure 7. Profile of XU 10, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

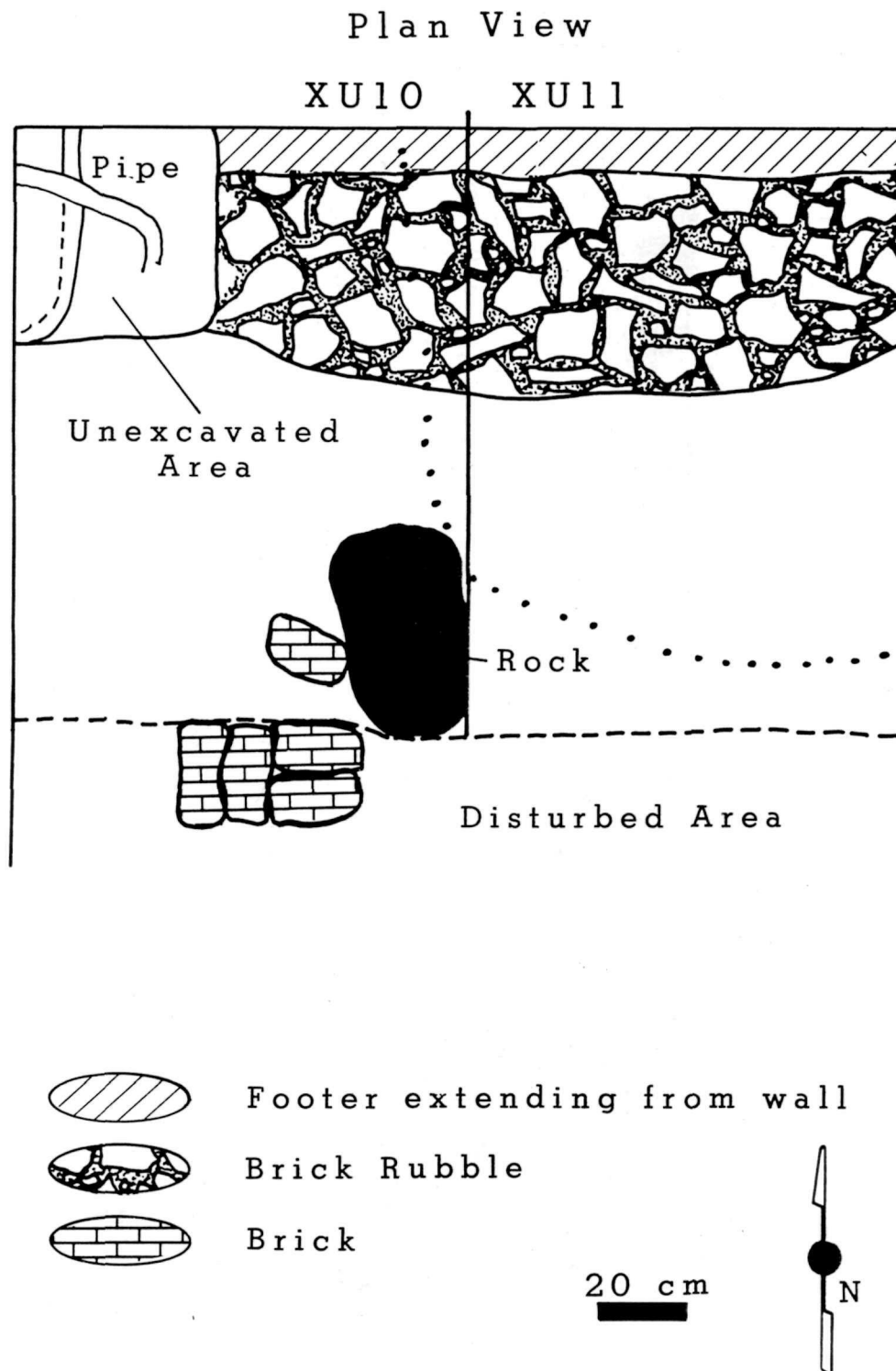


Figure 8. Plan view of XUs 10 and 11, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

bricks rested upon sterile clay. In association with this was a roughly dressed limestone rock measuring ca. 8 cm in thickness. The surface of the bricks was 13 cm below the surface of the footer, while the top of the rock was parallel with the top of the footer and the foundation line in the interior of the basement (Figure 7). All artifacts lay on top and in between the bricks. No materials were recovered from beneath either the bricks or the rock (Jeffrey Richner, personal communication, 1982).

XU 11. This ca. 1 x 1 m unit placed east of XU 10, was significantly impacted by ongoing construction work in the basement. It was not disturbed by plumbing and produced mainly late 19th-20th century materials, from a fireplace clean out deposit.

Northwest Corner of Basement

This area was located close to a former dumbwaiter connecting the upstairs dining room and the basement kitchen during the Taft occupation. In this corner of the basement, there was a large concentration of faunal remains which had been largely removed by workers (Richner 1982). Nonetheless, a sample of bone remained and these were collected for analysis. The remarkably dense concentration of "smelly" garbage within the interior of the structure is curious.

Southeast Corner of the Basement

This location contained a dense quantity of mid- to late 19th century bottle fragments. Only samples were taken and no formal excavations were conducted.

Discussion of Site Stratigraphy and Archeological Features

Both testing phases in 1982 revealed a number of archeological and architectural features (Table 1). By way of summary, these features are reviewed and potential alternate explanations are offered. The remainder of the report will present data and interpretations that support or refute these explanations.

Front Yard

Testing in the front yard indicated that a zone of brick rubble, mortar, and cinder extended from the sod and graded into sterile clay. It was suggested that this debris related to architectural remodeling of the structure following the 1877 fire (McCollough 1971). If true, then one would expect that temporally sensitive artifacts would tend to date from the fourth quarter of the 19th century.

Front Porch

Soil stratigraphy in XU 3 and 7 indicated that no remnants of the historic 29th century front porch remained intact. Recovery of both 19th and later intrusive 20th century materials from XU 3 would confirm this interpretation of the stratigraphy.

North Yard (carriage entrance area).

Excavations in the north yard near the north carriage entrance to the house revealed three architectural features. These consisted of: 1) a possible 19th century razed retaining wall (Feature E); 2) a probable turn of the century brick walk (Feature K); and 3) an apparent 20th century paved patio (?) area with associated French drain (Features F-I). Because of disturbance from 20th century activities, archeological deposits are highly disturbed in this portion of the site. For that reason, dating these features requires the use of both archeological data and historic documents. The following data would support the tentative dates attributed to these features:

Razed Retaining Wall.

Differences in the modes of construction for this feature suggest that the lower portions of this wall may date from the 19th century, while upper portions reflect 20th century construction. If the lower portion of the wall existed during the 1800s, then its presence may be recorded on 19th century insurance maps or photographs. References to construction of the wall also may exist in family journals and/or correspondences. A concentration of artifacts dating from the 19th century in levels associated with the lower portion of the wall also support a 19th century construction date.

Brick Walk. Feature K was identified as a brick sidewalk made of vitreous street paver bricks bearing a MCMANIGAL maker's mark. The sidewalk traces a route from the carriage entrance to the front door. Shovel probe testing indicated that the brick sidewalk either does not follow original historic placement of this walk or portions of it have been disrupted by the installation of sewer lines. If descriptions of the brickwork at the site at the time of the 1851 remodeling were extant, these might clarify the construction date.

Patio and Drain. These features clearly date from the 20th century. An examination of associated artifacts and of 20th century photographs, however, might provide a more refined construction date.

East Wing

Excavations on the interior and exterior of the east wing basement revealed a number of curious stratigraphic and architectural features. These are discussed individually below:

Cinder zone. The first stratigraphic layer was a deposit of cinder, ash, bone, and assorted artifacts. It was speculated that in the interior of the structure this deposit reflects fireplace or stove clean-out, possibly dating from the turn of the century or later. A similar deposit filled the north cistern and was also present along the exterior of the north foundation wall. A comparison of the types of artifacts found in these associations may provide additional data. In addition, an examination of personal papers of site residents (both during the Taft occupation and later) might reveal when the cistern was first filled with cinder.

Table 1. List of defined features, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Features	Feature Description
A	Disturbed pier from 1900 front porch, XU 3.
B	Northwest pier from 1900 front porch, XU 7.
C	Ceramic pipe, XU 3.
D	Ceramic pipe, XU 5.
E	Rubble wall, XU 4.
F	MCMANIGAL brickwork, XU 4.
G	Marble cap on French drain, XU 4.
H	Drain extension, XU 4.
I	French drain, XU 4.
J	Brick Wall (leading from carriage entrance to front yard of house, extending from XU 4).
K	Brick walk (comparable to Feature J, but located north of the east wing).)
L	19th century brickwork, XU 6.
M	Trash pit, XU 6.
N	Ceramic pipe Shovel Probe J
O	Stone foundation line in interior of basement.
P	Concentration of faunal remains in northwest corner of basement interior.
Q	Cultural bearing zone, XUs 8-11.
R	Builder's trench for north foundation of east wing, XU 8-11.

Cultural Zone. Below the cinder zones, a dark organic clay zone bearing 19th-20th century artifacts was noted. This zone lay between the cinder and a zone of brick rubble and/or portions of brickwork laid in a herringbone pattern and corresponds with McCollough's historic humic zone (McCollough 1972:30). The zone may represent an accumulation of cultural debris dating from the construction of the brickwork until the distribution of the cinder. This is of interest in that it spans the Taft occupation. The presence of artifacts dating from the mid-to late 19th century would support this interpretation.

Brickwork and Interior Foundation Line. Brickwork in a herringbone pattern resting on sterile clay was noted in XU 6 and XU 9 below the cultural zone. In other units (e.g., XU 10), brick rubble was incorporated into the builder's trench for the north foundation line of the east wing. The origin of this brickwork is documented both historically and archeologically (McCollough 1971:13-14; 1972:17-19) and represents the remnants of the pre-1851 piazza extending from the rear of the original 1848 structure.

The origin/function of the unmortared foundation line extending east-west in the interior of the basement is less clear. The feature also rests on sterile clay and parallels the current wing's foundations. Possible explanations for this foundation line are:

1) Interior Basement Wall. The foundation once was a base for a wall that partitioned off a no longer extant stairway leading to the basement (Jeffrey Richner, personal communication, 1982). Architectural evidence of attachments of such a wall on the ceiling and walls of the basement would support this interpretation.

2) Original South Foundation Line of the East Wing. The foundation line represents what was intended to be the south wall foundation for the east wing, but later was abandoned in favor of the present one (Renzo Riddo, personal communication, 1982). Similarities in the construction of other foundations of the east wing and the way in which the interior foundation line relates to the original structure would provide support for or refute this hypothesis.

Northwest Corner of Basement. The concentration of faunal remains in the corner of the basement also was unexpected. "Smelly" garbage typically is discarded away from a structure (South 1977) or is burned. The reasoning behind depositing this kind of material within a structure is less clear. Two possible explanations can be offered. First, the faunal remains were deposited prior to the construction of the wing (i.e., they were discarded behind, but very close to the pre-1851 structure). A second possibility is that health standards during the 19th century were significantly different than now and that the bones were deposited intentionally in the basement. The type and temporal association of artifacts found with the bones may provide some insights into when and why the deposits were made.

Southeast Corner of the Basement. Temporal dating of the bottle fragments from this location may help explain the existence of a bottle refuse area in this portion of the site.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

The following section presents a discussion of the different types of artifacts recovered during the spring and summer testing phases at the Taft House Site. Artifacts are first grouped into the broad functional categories of: 1) Architectural, 2) Domestic, 3) Subsistence, 4) Personal, and 5) Miscellaneous.

Within each category, artifacts are discussed according to material classes. Classes with high representation are classified with function-oriented classification systems based on Dunne's (1971) paradigmatic classification schema. The rationale for the classification systems are presented at the beginning of each section. Artifact classes with only a few representations are described individually. The degrees to which the following data address the problems outlined above are discussed in a subsequent section.

Architectural Materials

Architectural materials include items that are associated with the construction and/or are part of the fabric of a building. These materials tend to be mildly temporally sensitive and tell little about the daily activities at a site. Instead, they are more useful in documenting past construction-related activities which frequently disturb the integrity of buried deposits. In such cases architectural materials can serve to identify areas and degrees of intensity of subsurface disturbance at a site. For this reason, seemingly mundane materials like window glass, nails, and even brick and mortar fragments are useful sources of information for interpreting past occurrences at a site.

Window Glass (n=345)

In recent years, the utility of window glass as a temporal indicator has been increasingly recognized. Walker (1971) was one of the first to note a correspondence between the thickness of window glass and periods of manufacture. More recently, Moir (1983) has offered a formula for estimating dates of manufacture based on the mean thickness (0.8 mm) of glass fragments.

Methods. The Moir (1983) formula has been successfully applied in various locations, but has certain restrictions that must be recognized. First, the formula was developed using samples from 19th century rural domestic structures located east of the Mississippi River. Its accuracy with other types of structures, time periods, and locations currently is being tested. Second, samples of at least 20-30 fragments, preferably from various locations on a site, are necessary for precision dating. Finally, glass fragments measuring 3.2 mm or more should be deleted from the sample as these fragments probably relate to non-window glass (e.g., glass fronted furniture).

In this analysis, the following methods were used to arrive at estimated dates of manufacture for recovered window glass. Samples of

flat glass were taken from each of the 11 excavation units. All fragments measuring 3.2+ mm or those recovered from shovel testing/surface collection were deleted (n=14). Each of the remaining fragments were measured to the nearest tenth of a millimeter. Three separate measurements were made on large fragments and an average recorded. On small fragments (1 cm or less), a single measurement was taken. This was intended to minimize the "sagging" sometimes observed in window glass that has been in a building for 50 years or more. Mean thicknesses were calculated and used in the formula to estimate dates of window manufacture.

Thus, in the present study the criteria that samples should come from diverse portions of the site and that non-window flat glass should be deleted have been met. The restriction that samples should come from rural domestic structures has not been met and may be a source of error and bias. Furthermore, it should be noted here that the dates generated reflect when the glass was made/installed, not the time it was deposited in an archeological context.

Description of Window Glass Fragments. A total of 345 fragments of flat glass attributable to windows was recovered. The thickness of these fragments ranged from 1.72 mm to 2.95 mm. Table 2 presents a summary of the mean thickness and estimated manufacture date of glass within each provenience. Provenience samples large enough to be statistically significant are indicated by asterisks. These primarily occur in XU 4 on the exterior of the structure and in XUs 8, 9, and 11 on the interior of the basement. A graphic comparison of the different estimated dates across the site is presented in Figure 9 (Appendix A for additional window glass data).

Discussion. Although many of the units produced a sample of window glass too small to be considered reliable, a number of dates and temporal patterns are suggested. First, window glass is most dense in the vicinity of and within the east wing basement. This is not unusual considering that most of the alterations to the structure took place in this area.

Second, in general terms glass which dates earlier appears to be located in the front yard and the interior of the basement. Glass in the front portion of the lot generally correlates with known construction phases of the house although a mixing of later and earlier materials is evidenced. Dates generated for the basement appear to be more convincing because of the denser concentrations of glass and reduced levels of disturbance. The remaining areas evidence a greater degree of late 19th and 20th disturbance and intrusion. This is particularly true for XUs 4 and 6 in the carriage entrance area where extensive remodeling during the 20th century took place. Dates generated by window glass measurement indicate that the only portion of the site tested which potentially relates directly to the Taft occupation is the east wing basement. Regrettably, the majority of the cultural deposits in this area were destroyed during 1982 structural stabilization activities.

Table 2. Estimated dates of window glass based on mean thickness
(mm), Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Provenience Date	Sample Size	Mean	Estimated Date	Adequate Sample (*)
<u>Front Yard</u>				
XU 1	4	1.98	1879.46	
XU 1, L1	1	2.10	1889.56	
XU 1, L2	3	1.93	1875.25	
XU 2	--	---	-----	
<u>Front Porch</u>				
XU 3	14	1.72	1857.56	
XU 3, L1	11	1.73	1858.40	
XU 3, L2	2	1.65	1851.66	
XU 3, L3	1	1.80	1864.30	
XU 7	4	1.80	1864.30	
XU 7, L1	1	1.70	1855.87	
XU 7, L2	3	1.83	1866.82	
<u>Side Yard</u>				
XU 5	2	2.15	1893.77	
XU 5, L1	1	1.80	1864.30	
XU 5, L2	1	2.50	1923.25	
XU 4-4C	178	2.40		
XU 4-4C, L1	2	2.95	1961.15	
XU 4-4C, L2	24	2.34	1909.77	*
XU 4-4C, L3	64	2.11	1890.40	*
XU 4-4C, L4	76	2.10	1889.56	*
XU 4-4C, L5	13	2.20		
<u>East Wing</u>				
XU 6	37	2.12	1891.25	*
XU 6, L1	--	----	-----	
XU 6, L2	12	2.56	1928.30	
XU 6, L3	17	1.93	1875.25	
XU 6, L4	8	1.86	1869.35	
XU 8	36	1.74	1858.82	*
XU 8, L1	15	1.76	1860.93	*
XU 8, L2	21	1.71	1856.68	*
XU 9	27	1.77	1861.77	*
XU 9, L1	27	1.77	1861.77	*
XU 9, L2	--	---	-----	
XU 10	18	2.09	1888.72	
XU 10, L1	18	2.09	1888.72	
XU 10, L2	--	---	-----	
XU 11	25	1.84	1867.65	*
XU 11, LL1	25	1.84	1867.65	*
XU 11, LL2	---	----	-----	

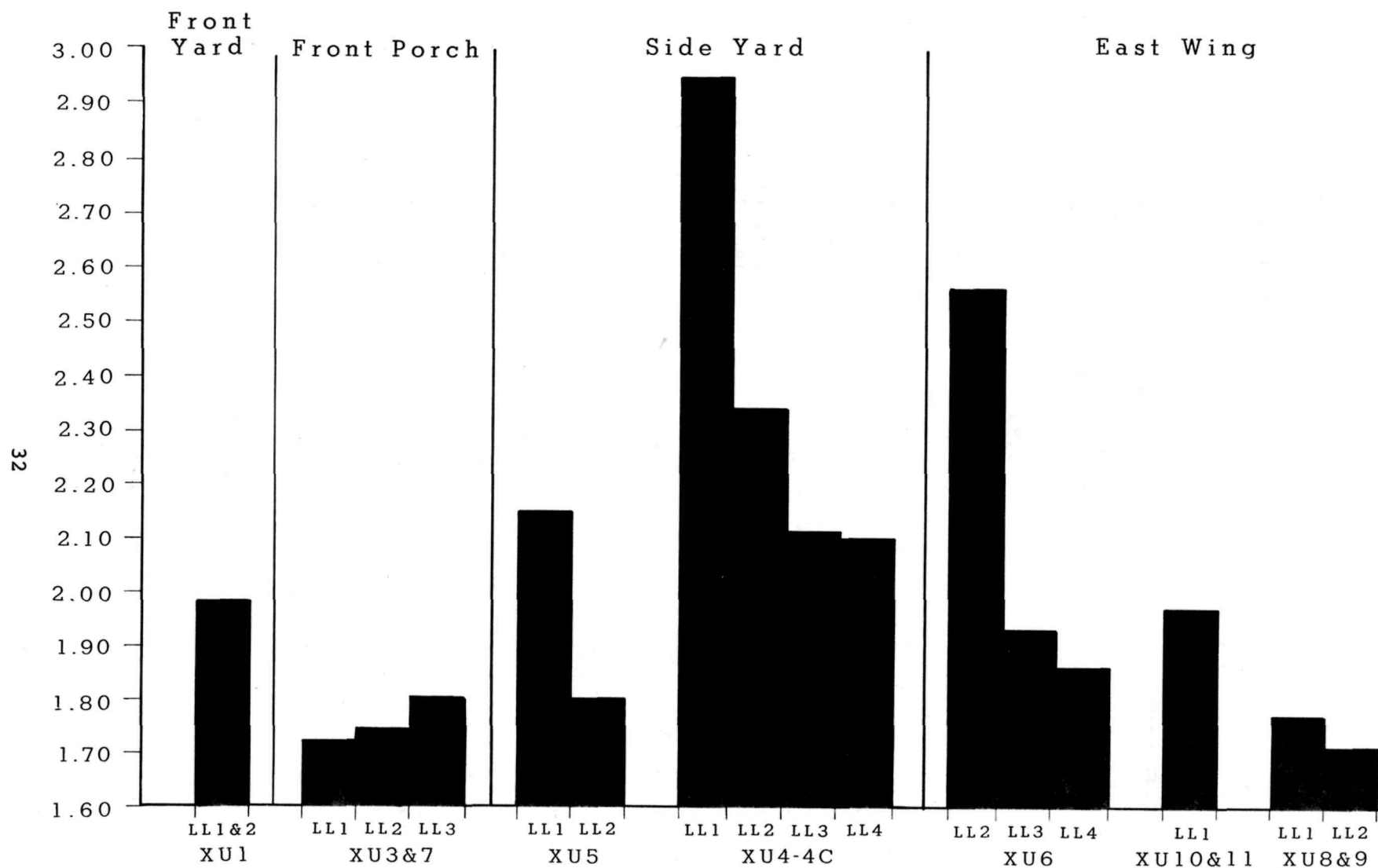


Figure 9. Graphic display of window glass thicknesses by provenience, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982

Nails (n=222)

Nails are another common architectural artifact at most historic sites. Most 19th century sites have two types of nails, square cut and wire. Occasionally handmade nails also are present. In general, handmade nails and square cut nails pre-date 1890, while wire nails predominate after that point (Shepard 1981). Exceptions to this rule, however, do exist (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962).

Methods. In analyzing the recovered nails, specimens were first divided on the basis of manufacture, i.e., square cut versus handmade or wire. Within these groups, materials were further divided according to functional forms (e.g., common, finishing, flooring nails), and then by lengths (pennyweights).

Specific forms of nails were identified with the aid of the Tremont Nail Company Catalog (Tremont 1981) and other turn of the century catalogs (e.g., Amory 1969; Russel and Erwin 1865). Because it was economically unfeasible to clean the nails down to base metal, identification of specific nail forms was somewhat difficult due to rust damage. In some cases, it was necessary to merge similar forms, such as foundry and finish nails, due to their likeness in form. Materials that could not be identified confidently, or were incomplete, were classified as "indeterminate."

In assessing the pennyweight lengths of nails, the guide provided by the Tremont catalog was used (Table 3). Walker (1971) cautions that use of pennyweights in contexts pre-dating the 1890s should be considered tentative since nail manufacture was not standardized. Nonetheless, he claims that different sized nails correlate with different functions, and while present day pennyweights do not always have a one-to-one correspondence to earlier nail sizes, they do afford a basis for systematic comparisons.

Description of Nail Types. Tables 4 and 5 summarize the distribution of handmade, square cut, and wire nails. As a group there are 95 handmade and square cut nails and 127 wire nails. Figure 10 provides a graphic display of the distribution of these materials. From this, it is apparent that the bulk of the nails recovered are from XUs 4. The majority of these, however, are wire nails and undoubtedly relate to the 20th century remodeling efforts observed in this portion of the site.

A limited number of different nail forms were observed, partially due to heavy rust damage. Table 4 indicates that only 2 handmade nails were recovered and both of these are common nails. The different forms of square cut nails encountered include: common (19.0%), spike (4.2%), finish (5.3%), and box (1.1%). The majority of square cut nails, however, fell into the "indeterminate" category. The range of different forms generally indicates a broad range of construction activities.

The predominant identifiable specimens observed among wire nails were common (41.0%) with finish (8.7%) and plaster (4.7%). The majority of nails in this sample were indeterminate (45.7%). Although the frequencies among the different nail forms is low, activities relating to interior construction activities seem to be indicated among the wire nails.

Table 3. Nail pennyweight lengths.

Pennyweight	inches	millimeters
2d	1.00	25.4
3d	1.25	31.75
4d	1.50	38.10
5d	1.75	44.45
6d	2.00	50.80
7d	2.25	57.15
8d	2.50	63.50
9d	3.00	60.85
10d	3.00	73.03
12d	3.25	82.55
16d	3.50	88.90
20d	4.00	101.60
30d	4.50	114.30
40d	5.00	127.00
50d	5.50	139.70
60d	6.00	152.40

Table 4. Distribution of handmade and cut nails, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

PROV	HANDMADE	CUT				TOTAL
	Common	Common	Spike	Finish	Box	Unid.
XU 1,L2						3
XU 2,L2						3
L3		1				2
L4						4
XU 3,L1			1			6
L2						1
XU 4,L1						2
L2						1
L3						3
L4						0
XU4B,L2				4		1
L3		1		1		2
L4		3				3
L5						1
XU4C,L3						0
L4						0
XU 5,L3						0
XU 6,L2		1				1
L3		3	1		1	1
L4		2				8
L5						0
XU 7,L2						0
XU 8,L1			1			1
L2	1					2
XU 9,L1		4				3
XU10,L1		1				9
XU11,L1	1	1				2
Shovel						0
Tests		1	1			15
Total	2	18	4	5	1	65
Percent	2.1	19.0	4.2	5.3	1.1	68.4
						100.0

Table 5. Distribution of wire nails, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Common	Finish	Wire Plaster	Unident	Total
XU 1,L2				1	1
XU 2,L2					0
L3					0
L4					0
XU 3,L1					0
L2					0
XU 4,L1	4				4
L2	2	1		2	5
L3	6		1	4	11
L4				1	1
XU4B,L2	4	2	1		7
L3	8			6	14
L4	3		2	20	25
L5	1		1		2
XU4C,L3	4			5	9
L4				6	6
XU 5,L3	1				1
XU 6,L2	7	5	1	5	18
L3	2	2		1	5
L4					0
L5	1			1	2
XU 7,L2	1				1
XU 8,L1					0
L2					0
XU 9,L1					0
XU10,L1					0
XU11,L1	1			4	5
					0
Shovel					0
Tests	7	1		2	10
Total	52	11	6	58	127
Percent	41.0	8.7	4.7	45.7	100.0

Prov	Cut nails	Wire nails
XU 1,L2	XXX	X
SU 2,L2	XXX	
L3	XXX	
L4	XXXX	
XU 3,L1	XXXXXXX	
L2	X	
XU 4,L1	XX	XXXX
L2	X	XXXXX
L3	XXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXX
L4		X
XU4B,L2	XXXXX	XXXXXXX
L3	XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
L4	XXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
L5	X	XX
XU4C,L3		XXXXXXXXXX
L4		XXXXXX
XU 5,L3		X
XU 6,L2	X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
L3	XXXXXX	XXXXX
L4	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	
L5		XX
XU 7,L2		X
XU 8,L1	X	
L2	XX	
XU 9,L1	XXXXXXX	
XU10,L1	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	
XU11,L1	X	XXXXX
Shovel		
Tests	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXX

Figure 10. Graphic comparison of distribution of cut and wire nails, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Discussion Several patterns are observed with regard to the nail assemblage. Of particular interest is the distribution of square cut nails. With the exception of two wire nails, square cut are the only type found in the front of the site (XUs 1-3, 7). This supports the notion that the rubble from this area relates to 19th century alterations of the structure (i.e., remodeling following the 1877 fire). A second concentration of square cut nails, not unexpectedly, is in units associated with the east wing of the house (XUs 6, 8-11) where the greatest concentrations occur in XU 9 and 10. Fewer square cut nails were derived from XU 11, which was disturbed slightly more than the other units in the basement. With the exception of this unit and disturbed portions of XU 6, square nails occur exclusively and lend support to the idea that materials recovered from these units relate to the Taft occupation of the site.

Differences in pennyweight lengths are observable between square, cut, and wire nails. A total of 33 square cut common nails were complete enough to measure lengths (Table 6) with pennyweights ranging from 2d (1.0 in or 2.5 cm) to 20d (4.0 in or 10.2 cm). There were 66 wire nails complete enough for measurement (Table 7) and these demonstrated a size range similar to the cut nails, although a few additional sizes were present.

In general, smaller pennyweights (2d-4d) are associated with wooden shingles while pennyweights ranging from 5d-6d often are used on moulding and framing. Larger pennyweights (8d-10d) generally are associated with flooring, boarding, and interior fittings. Sizes 12d-16d are used for wooden studding and 20d+ are used in conjunction with heavy framing (Walker 1971).

Figure 11 shows that among square cut nails there is a bimodal distribution of pennyweights. The majority range from 8d-10d with a smaller concentration clustering around 3d. The larger nails tend to be associated with the east wing basement (Table 6) while the smaller tend to relate to the north carriage entrance area. The presence of larger nails relating to boarding, flooring, and interior fittings on the interior of the basement and smaller nails generally associated with roofing activities (Walker 1971) on the exterior makes sense.

In contrast to the square nails, there seems to be a slightly greater predominance of smaller pennyweights among the wire nails (4d-8d). These sizes, all generally associated with interior building activities, are found almost exclusively in the north carriage entrance area of the site where considerable 20th century remodeling took place (Table 7).

In sum, the nail data corroborate the window glass data. Both sources of information indicate general types of architectural activities in the areas tested and provide general time frames for these activities. More importantly, both are essential in identifying areas of 20th century disturbance in 19th century components.

Table 6. Distribution of cut nails according to pennyweight*, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	7d	8d	10d	20d	Total
XU 2,L3		1								1
XU 3,L1									1	1
XU 4,L3							1			1
XU4B,L2			1				3			4
L3					1		1			2
L4		1	1	1						3
XU 6,L2								1		1
L3	1		1			1	1		1	5
L4		1			1					2
XU 8,L1									1	1
L2					1		1	2		4
XU 9,L1		1								1
XU10,L1						1	2	1		4
Shovel										
Tests							1	1	1	3
Total	1	4	3	1	3	2	10	5	4	33
Percent	3.0	12.1	9.1	3.0	9.1	6.1	30.3	15.2	12.1	100.0

* Only complete examples represented.

Table 7. Distribution of wire nails according to pennyweight*, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	2d	3d	4d	6d	7d	8d	10d	12d	16d	20d	Total
XU 4,L1				1		2			1		4
L2						2			1		3
L3	2			2	2			1			7
XU4B,L2	1	1		4					1		7
L3		1	1	3		3					8
L4	2										2
L5				2			1				3
XU4C,L3			1				1				2
L4			4								4
XU 5,L3				1							1
XU 6,L2	2	2	2	3	2						11
L3			1	1		2					4
L5				1							1
XU11,L1						1					1
Shovel											
Tests			1	1		4			1	1	8
Total	7	4	10	19	4	14	2	1	4	1	66
Percent	10.6	6.1	15.2	28.8	6.1	21.2	3.0	1.5	6.1	1.5	100.0

*Only complete examples represented.

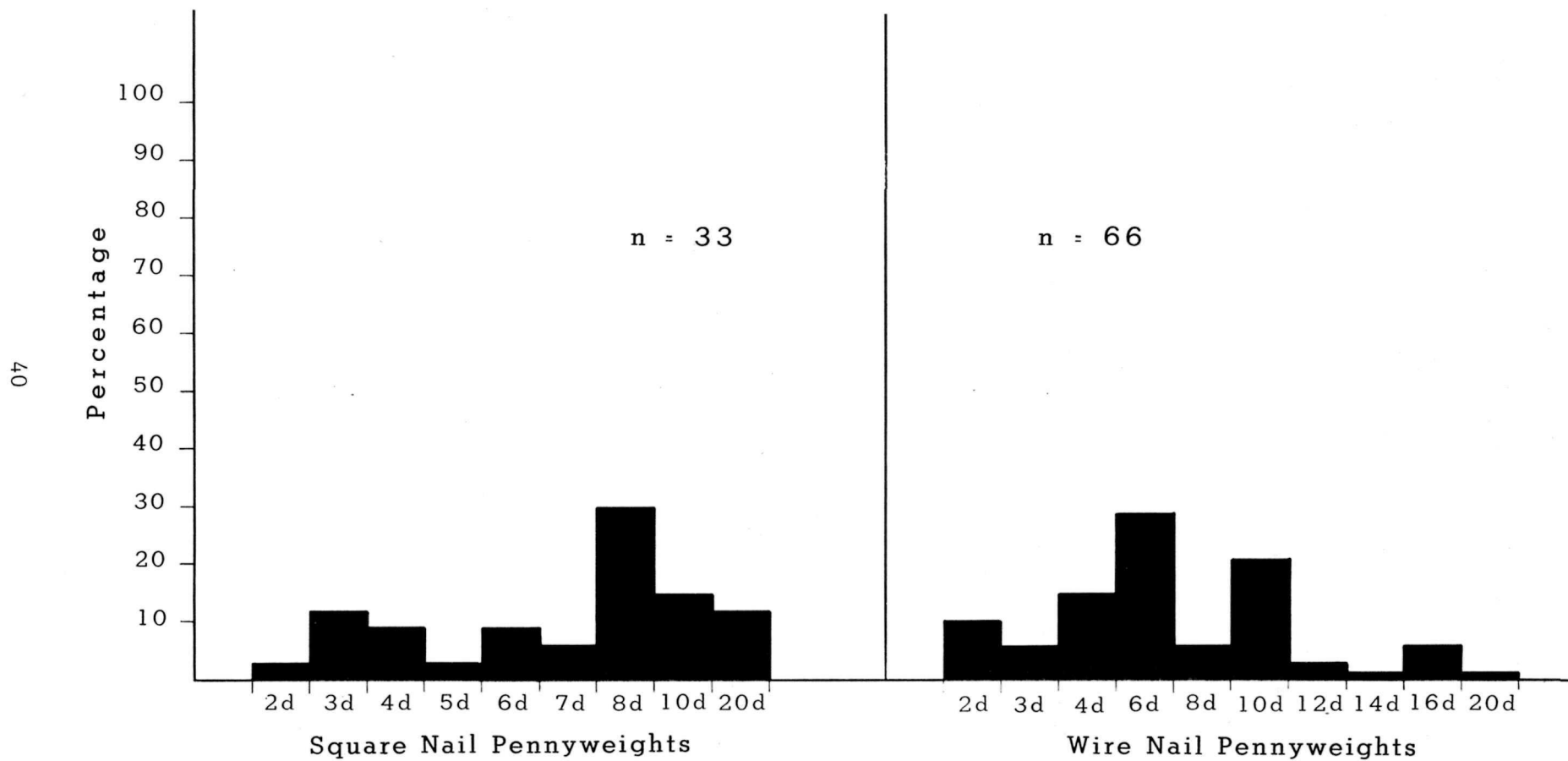


Figure 11. Graphic display of nails by pennyweights, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Screws and Related Materials (n=14)

Screws, bolts, nuts, washers, and staples occurred in very low frequencies and their distribution is presented in Table 8. Screws were the most prevalent and were recovered mainly from XU 4 and 6. Again, these units were located in areas of intense 20th century remodeling activities. The absence of such materials in units possessing greater densities of 19th century materials suggests a greater dependence on nails as fasteners during the 19th century. The low occurrence of screws and related materials in these proveniences also may reflect different types of activities; e.g. large scale remodeling and construction versus small scale "jury-rigged" modifications to existing fabric.

Brick (n=1602; 10508.2 g)

Bricks are not particularly temporally sensitive although different types of bricks and the ways in which they are laid sometimes can be attributed to different building phases of a structure; and thus, commute some temporal information.

Methods. Bricks can be grouped into four general types: common, face, paver, and clinker (Francis Krupka, personal communication 1982). Common bricks are the softest and most porous of fired bricks and typically are used in foundation and wall construction. Face bricks are harder and are used for veneer work on structures. Pavers are even harder, being virtually vitrified. As the name implies these are used for street and other construction needing durable bricks (e.g., foundations bearing heavy loads). The final category, clinkers, refers to totally vitrified bricks which normally are distorted in shape. During the 19th century, these bricks usually were discarded. In contrast, such bricks sometimes are used for picturesque effects on the exteriors of structures during the 20th century (Francis Krupka, personal communication 1982).

Description of Brick Types. Common and paver bricks are present at the site. The first type tends to be medium to dark orange in color and is porous. The pavers are dark to very dark red in color and are more vitrified. In general, the common bricks appear to relate to 19th century construction phases while the pavers appear to be associated with 1900s activities.

Three varieties of paver bricks were noted: Carlyle, Union, and MCMANIGAL. The Ohio Historical Society reports that the Carlyle brick company operated in the Sciotoville area from ca. 1907 to at least 1928 (Conrad Weitzal, personal communication 1982). Toward the end of this period, the company was reformed under the name of the Carlyle Labold Company. It would seem, then, that the Carlyle bricks observed in the north retaining wall dated from the earlier end of the company's production period. Whether the bricks observed in the wall are in original context or not remains unclear.

The Historical Society possesses no information concerning the Union and MCMANIGAL brick companies (Conrad Weitzal, personal

Table 8. Distribution of screws and related materials, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982

Prov	Screws	Nuts	Bolts	Staples	Washers	Total
XU 4,L1		1				1
L2	1					1
L3	2					2
XU4B,L4	1					1
XU 6,L2	2				1	3
L3				1		1
L4				1		1
XU 7,L2		1	1			2
XU 8,L2						0
XU 9,L1						0
XU11,L1	1					1
Shovel						
Tests	1					1
Total	8	2	1	2	1	14
Percent	57.1	14.3	7.1	14.3	7.1	100.0

communication 1982). However, because of similarities in manufacturing and location on the site, it is assumed that all three paver varieties date from a 1900s period.

Discussion. The distribution of brick fragments across the site generally confirm the patterns of temporal associations and sub-surface disturbance inferred from window glass and nail data. Table 9 shows the distribution of orange and red brick fragments across portions of the site tested during the spring (no brick was collected during the summer testing phase). Materials from the front yard relate to the 19th century almost exclusively. Some of these were charred on all surfaces and may be attributable to the 1877 fire.

In the north carriage entrance area, red brick fragments occur more frequently. These fragments most likely relate to: 1) construction of the patio(?)/drain area observed in XU 4; 2) partial dismantling of some of the turn of the century or later sidewalks; and/or, 3) the installation of 20th century plumbing in the east wing basement. The high frequency of orange brick fragments in this same area indicates that both 19th and 20th century construction was disrupted by these activities.

On the exterior of the east wing in XU 6, the high density of orange brick fragments undoubtedly resulted from the dismantling/destruction of the piazza during the construction of the east wing. Although no brick was collected from the interior of the wing, high densities of orange brick fragments were observed in the builder's trench for the north foundation of the wing. The only red bricks noted were the re-used bricks used to support a cement slab in the 20th century bathroom (Richner 1982).

Perhaps of greater significance than specific types and varieties of bricks is the different brickwork masonry observed at the site. Excavations at the site revealed four distinct types of brickwork. In terms of chronological sequence, the first type of brickwork consists of medium to dark orange common brick set into sand in a herringbone pattern. This is associated with the remnants of the pre-1851 back piazza observed in XU 6, XU 10, and in the south porch area (McCollough 1972:17-19). McCollough (1972:17) identified the same type of brickwork in a historic walk (his "Feature 3") that extended from the southwest to the southeast corner of the wing, and suggests that other masonry dating from the mid-19th century (i.e., during the Taft occupation) was similar in form (McCollough 1972:21).

A second style of brickwork entails street paver bricks (of the MCMANIGAL variety) set in cement in a herring bone pattern. This was observed in portions of the walk extending from XU 4 around to the front yard (Feature J) and in the walk adjacent to XU 6 (Feature K). It is probable that these walks post-date the Taft occupation.

A final type of masonry consisted of MCMANIGAL street paver bricks hap-hazardly laid in modern cement. This variety was observed around the drain in XU 4 (Features F-H). McCollough observed the same style in the

Table 9. Distribution of brick fragments, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Orance #	Brick wt.	Red #	Brick wt	#	Total wt
XU 1,L1	2	4711.			2	47.1
L2	24	61.2			24	61.2
L3	849	4309.3			849	4309.3
L4	16	198.8	4	62.6	20	261.4
XU 2,L1	5	19.2			5	19.2
L2	16	35.6	13	17.1	29	52.7
L3	23	55.6			23	55.6
L4	204	588.3			204	588.3
XU 3,L1	22	45.1			22	45.1
L2	11	34.8			11	34.8
L3	1	32.2	2	6.4	3	38.6
L4	3	8.1	3	4.5	6	12.6
XU 4,L1	13	87.1			13	87.1
L2	38	387.6	3	491.6	41	879.2
L3	9	161.7			9	161.7
XU4B,L1	8	66.4			8	66.4
L2	19	162.7			19	162.7
L3	37	187.3	4	46.9	41	134.2
L4	52	85.8	11	31.5	63	117.3
L5	8	17.5	8	15.8	16	33.3
XU4C,L3	7	149.4			7	149.4
L4	5	4.4	2	2.3	7	6.7
XU 5,L1	4	6.6			4	6.6
L2	3	3.9			3	3.9
XU 6,L1	1	2.6	1	.9	2	3.5
L2	5	108.3	3	73.7	8	182
L3	10	152.5			10	152.5
L4	5	9.9	1	4.1	6	14
L5	6	9.5	1	1.3	7	10.8
XU 7.L1	7	15.3			7	15.3
L2	3	12.1			3	12.1
Shovel Tests	121	2621.1	9	62.5	130	2683.6
Total	1537	9687.0	65	821.2	1602	10508.2
Percent	95.9	92.2	4.1	7.8	100.0	100.0

1970s south porch (now removed) and along portions of the southern boundary wall. These construction efforts are attributed to E. R. Bellinger who owned and later helped supervise attempts to restore the house between ca 1940-1970 (McCollough 1972). It is speculated that the bricks used in these construction activities were salvaged from other areas of the site or adjacent lots which Bellinger also owned (XU 9).

Thus, the presence of medium to dark orange common bricks appear to indicate mid-19th century construction and either slightly pre-date or are contemporary with the Taft occupation. The darker medium to dark red street pavers in a herringbone pattern may indicate a late 19th, or more probably, an earlier 20th century context. Street pavers laid in an irregular pattern point toward a probable 1940s-1970s context.

In sum, the brick data recovered from the site not only corroborate window glass and nail data observations, but also provide important information concerning previous building phases and structures at the site.

Miscellaneous Architectural Materials (n=968)

A number of architecturally related materials were recovered from the site. In general, these relate to various remodeling/construction phases that have occurred throughout the site's history. The distribution of these materials is shown in Tables 10 and 11. It should be noted that this category of materials was not systematically collected during the summer testing phase.

Building fabric such as limestone and sandstone are concentrated around the perimeter of the house. Sandstone is concentrated in the front yard in XU 1-3 and possibly pertain to the remodeling activities already observed there. Limestone also occurs in the front yard area in high frequencies as well as in XU 6. However, in XU 4 near the carriage entrance, it occurs only in the upper levels. This later concentration probably relates to the razing of the small retaining wall noted in the side (north) yard.

Wood and other miscellaneous materials such as plastic, linoleum, and other construction-related debris were distributed across the site, in fairly low levels. Wood, usually in the form of deteriorated lathes were primarily recovered in the north carriage entrance area although fragments were found in conjunction with the drain in XU 3.

Adhesive and paving materials (e.g., mortar, cement, concrete, tar, and asphalt) occurred in the highest densities immediately around the house. Relatively high densities of mortar in XU 6 undoubtedly pertain to the wing's construction. Even higher concentrations of cement and concrete were recovered from XU 3 next to the front porch and from XU 4 near the north carriage entrance. In both cases, "improvements" dating from 1940-1970 took place disrupting earlier contexts. Asphalt and tar occur in these areas but in significantly lower densities.

Materials pertaining mainly to the interior of the structure (plaster) occur primarily in the lower levels of XU 6 (Levels 3-5).

Table 10. Distribution of architectural construction-related materials, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Plaster		Mortar		Concrete		Cement		Limestone		Sandstone		Total	
	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt
XU 1,L3									66	131.2			66	131.2
XU 2,L1			7	44.2							1	8.1	1	8.1
L2									5	94.8	1	13.9	8	58.1
L3									2	1.4	2	9.4	7	104.2
L4									32	303.2			2	1.4
XU 3,L2			1	11.9					6	732.2	1	7.5	32	303.2
L3			1	1.1	1	339.6			6	409.6			8	751.6
L4	5	.9	3	3.7									8	750.3
XU 4,L1					1	23.2							8	4.6
L2			4	43.1	10	2608.1	4	154.8	1	.9			2	24.1
L3					2	175.5			20	1670.1			38	4476.1
L4			4	11.1					1	26.7			3	202.2
XU 4B,L1			2	11.4									4	11.1
L3					1	1.7	2	17.5					2	11.4
L4			5	5.1			1	11.1					3	19.2
L5			2	3.9	2	98.9	3	41.7					6	16.2
XU 4C,L3					1	17.3	2	17.3					7	144.5
L4			5	12.5			14	100.6	1	5.8			3	34.6
XU 6,L2			2	26.7			2	24.4	1	31.7			20	118.9
L3	14	58.4	5	72.4			1	11.8					5	82.8
L4	6	8.8	4	5.8									20	142.6
L5	36	71.5	15	32.2	1	7.3			4	127.5			10	14.6
XU 7,L1			35	41.5									56	238.5
L2			54	133.7									35	41.5
													54	133.7
									1	19.7			1	19.7
Shovel														
Tests	75	89.6	598	2919.6	22	687	47	502.4	93	3395	55	261.6	890	7855.2
Totals	136	229.2	747	3379.9	41	3958.6	76	881.6	239	6949.8	60	300.5	1299	15699.6
Percent	10.5	1.5	57.5	21.5	3.2	25.2	5.9	5.6	18.4	44.3	4.6	1.9	100.0	100.0

Table 11. Distribution of selected miscellaneous architectural materials, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Provenience	Asphalt	Tar	Wood	Ceramic Pipes	Misc.	Total	%
XU 2, L2	1					1	1.3
L4			1			1	1.3
L5			1			1	1.3
XU 3, L3			2			2	2.6
XU 4, L1		1			1	2	2.6
L2	3		1	2	1	7	9.1
XU4B, L2			1			1	1.3
L3	3			1		4	5.2
XU 6, L2			4		14	18	23.4
XU 9, L1					7	7	9.1
XU11, L1				1	26	27	35.1
Shovel Tests			6			6	7.8
Total	7	1	16	4	49	77	
%	9.1	1.3	20.8	5.2	63.6	100.0	

These levels are analogous to the cultural zone noted in the interior of the basement and to McCollough's historic humic zone but have been disturbed by the installation of 20th century plumbing. The relatively high frequency of plaster (along with nails, faunal remains, and other debris) suggest that this was a trash area during the construction of the wing.

Elements from at least four different ceramic pipes were recovered from XUs 4 and 10 and from shovel testing (104/003; 104B/003; 203/001). Two varieties of pipes are present: 1) very dark brown salt glazed; and 2) medium brown colored glazed (Tables 11, 12, and Table B-1). Both sets of pipes probably relate to the 20th century plumbing installed in the basement.

Summary of Architectural Materials

Architecturally related materials tell little about the daily lives of the site's inhabitants. However, they show various loci where construction related debris was discarded and provide general time frames for when these materials were deposited. Furthermore, and more importantly, architectural materials identify areas of the site that have been disturbed and the degree of that disturbance.

Domestic Materials

Domestic materials consist of objects necessary for the operation and maintenance of a household. In contrast to architectural remains, domestic materials provide important insights into day to day activities and lifestyles. Of equal importance, domestic materials frequently are more temporally sensitive and invaluable for dating. In the present assemblage, a wide range of domestic materials were recovered which represent a variety of different activities.

Ceramic Sherds (n=59: MNV=37)

Comparatively few ceramic fragments were recovered. The following presents the methods used in their classification followed by a brief description of the different types observed in the assemblage and a discussion of inferences drawn from the assemblage.

Methods. Fragments were classified according to a functional/temporal classification system based on Perry (1983a) where materials were initially grouped into broad functional classes and then were classified according to ware, paste, decorative, and form types. Definitions for ware, paste, decoration, and form types were derived from Derven (1980); Hume 1976; Lofstrom (1973, 1976); Miller (1980, 1975); Price (1979); and Wetherbee (1980).

In conjunction with classifying ceramic sherds, a combination of paste, decoration, and form characteristics were employed to assign temporal affiliations to ceramic specimens. These affiliations, in turn, were used to generate mean ceramic dates which can be used in South's mean ceramic date formula (South 1977). Though not extremely accurate in determining the occupation date of 19th century sites

Table 12. Distribution of ceramic materials according to functional classes, wares, and paste types, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Functional Classes							Wares				Paste Types								
	Indeterminate	Food Service	Food Preparation and storage	Household, Utilitarian	Household, decorative	Personal	Architectural	Coarse Earthenware	Refined Earthenware	Stoneware	Porcelain	Yellowware	Redware	Whiteware	Semi-porcelain	Generic Refined Earthenware	Generic Stoneware	Oriental Porcelain	British Porcelain	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	2	3	4	5	2	3	7	8	9	10	11	13	
49	XU 3,L1	1	1	1				1	1	1			1	1			1			
	L2	1								1							1			
	XU 4,L1		1								1								1	
	L2	2	2			1	2		4	2	1			2	1	1	2		1	
	XU4B,L3	1	2		1		1	1	3	1	1		1	2		1	1			
	L5		1						1					1						
	XU4C,L3	1								1							1			
	XU 6,L3	2	2		4			6	2				2	4	2					
	XU 8,L1		3	1				1	2		1		1		2				1	
	L2		4						4						4					
	L3		1								1								1	
	XU 9,L1	1	6							4		3			3	1			3	
XU10,L1		6					3		4	3	2			4	1		3	2		
XU11,L1		3							2		1			1				1		
Shovel Tests		1	1		2			2		1	1	1				1	1	1		
Total	9	33	2	6	2	1	6	11	27	10	11	4	6	22	3	3	10	9	2	

(Lofstrom 1976), it can be used to make intra-site comparisons given an adequate sample (Perry 1983a). Temporal associations assigned to ceramic specimens are presented in Table B-1.

Lastly, minimum numbers of vessels, patterns, and hallmarks were identified. Minimum numbers of vessels (henceforth, MNVs) are analogous to minimum number of individuals (MNIs) used in faunal analysis (White 1953). Calculating MNVs for ceramics provides a method for describing the distribution of ceramic materials that is complementary to raw frequency data. As with MNIs, MNVs often present a more realistic picture than do raw frequencies and percentages of individual specimens. The rationale in assigning MNVs and the distribution of individually recognized vessels are presented in Appendix B.

In addition to MNVs, pattern and hallmark numbers were assigned to diagnostic specimens. Affinities and disparities of individual patterns and their distribution across a site can be used to make statements with regard to socio-economic conditions and purchasing patterns (Perry 1983a). The datable hallmarks provide more refined dates for a site. In this study, Barber (1904), Gates and Ormerod (1982), Godden (1964) and Wetherbee (1980), are used in identifying hallmarks. Identified patterns and hallmarks are described in Table B-3 and B-5.

The following is a brief description of the different classes and types of ceramic sherds noted in the assemblage. More in-depth descriptive ceramic data is presented in Appendix B. (Note: when referring to specific vessels, patterns, or hallmarks, the abbreviations "v-," "p-," and "h-" are used respectively; materials not assigned specific vessel numbers, etc., are indicated by provenience catalog numbers).

Ceramic Classes and Types. Six different functional classes of ceramics are recognized in the assemblage. These include: 1) Food Service, 2) Food Preparation and Storage, 3) Utilitarian Household, 4) Decorative Household, 5) Personal, and 6) Architectural (discussed above). The majority (57.6%) of the sherds come from food service vessels. Other classes of ceramics represented include food preparation and storage vessels (3.4%), utilitarian household vessels (10.2%), decorative household pieces (3.4%), personal items (1.7%), and architectural materials (11.9%). An additional 11.9% of the assemblage is too incomplete to assess a functional class, and thus, is classified as "indeterminate." Tables 8 and 12 show the distribution of these materials.

Food Service (n=34; MNV=22). Food service vessels include items relating to either table or coffee/tea settings (e.g., platters, plates, cups and saucers, etc.). Four decorative types are present.

Transfer Printed (n=3; MNV=3; dates=1840-1860*, 1900-1910). Transfer printing is an underglaze decorative technique that has had two periods of popularity (cf. Derven 1980; Price 1979), both of which are represented in the sample. Two sherds (v-21 and v-22) have blue transfer

*specimens having whiteware pastes.

printing and date from 1840-1860. The third (v-20) is a saucer with dark blue transfer printing, gold gilt, and a hallmark (p-9, h-4) from the Mercer China Company. According to Barber (1904:57), the Mercer Pottery Company of Trenton, New York, produced table settings and toiletry items as early as 1868. The present example probably dates from the turn of the century due to its stylistic similarities to late flow blue examples (Derven 1980).

White Ironstone (n=17 MNV=12; dates=1840-1890). White ironstone consists of a whiteware or semi-porcelain paste covered with a clear glaze. Moulded repousse or ribbing is often found on earlier examples with later specimens sometimes exhibiting gold gilt on vessel rims, finials, etc. (Wetherbee 1980). All three varieties are in the assemblage: plain (n=21), moulded (n=1), and gilded (n=1).

A number of different plain white ironstone vessel forms are present (Figure 12d); i.e., a small dinner plate (v-34), salad/desert plates (v-12; 202/001), a saucer (v-10), cups (v-2, v-14, v-15, 201/001), a pitcher/coffee/teapot (v-13), and a salt dish (v-17). Forms among the other varieties include a moulded melon-ribbed saucer (v-18, p-14) and a cup (v-11). The saucer (v-18) bears a partial impressed hallmark (h-2) consisting of the words, "VITRIFIED," "IRONSTONE," and "CHINA". The manufacturer is not included.

Remaining specimens are from indeterminate flatware pieces (201/002, 203/001), indeterminate hollowware pieces (203/001), or pieces totally indeterminate as to form (v-8, v-16, 103/001, 104B/003, 106/003). Most of these sherds are from the interior of the basement and are associated with the (cultural zone) and, to a lesser extent, the stove cleaning debris (Table 13).

Clear Glazed Porcelain (n=7; MNV=2; date=?). A related ceramic type is clear glazed porcelain. Although the decorative techniques are the same, clear glazed porcelain materials are being distinguished from white ironstone because the latter is a well established type that frequently is associated with rural and middle income populations, especially in its later phases of popularity (e.g., 1870+) (Collard 1967). In contrast, the clear glazed porcelain examples appear to represent a more elegant form of tableware.

Two different vessel forms occur within the assemblage: salad/desert plates (v-12, 202/001) and a cup (v-14). Although such vessel forms obviously relate to food consumption, the paste type and delicate forms of the vessels suggest that they functioned in a specialized capacity such as parts of a tea service or a dessert setting.

Decal Decorated (n=6; MNV=4; dates=1890-1930). Decal decoration followed white ironstone in popularity as a decorative technique (Perry 1983). It is commonly found on earthenware table services and porcelain specialty services from the turn of the century into the first quarter of the 20th century.

A number of decorative patterns and forms are present among the recovered decal decorated sherds. Forms include a cup (v-4, p-2), a

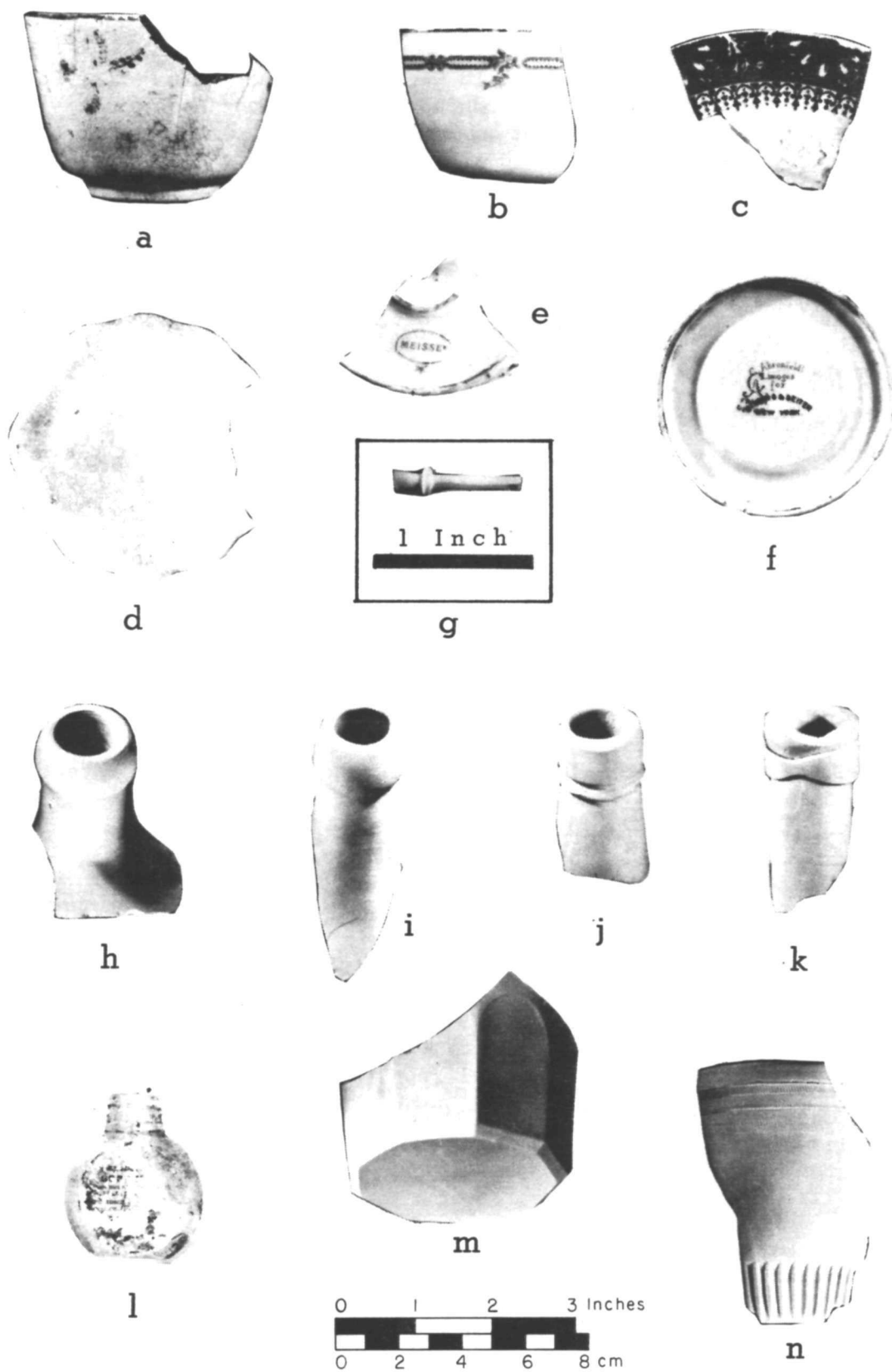


Figure 12. Examples of domestic materials, Taft House Site (33HA431) 1982.

Table 13. Frequency and distribution of bottle types, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov.	1 1830	2 1845	3 1868	4 1875	5 1885	6 1887	7 1888	8 1889	9 1893	10 1902	11 1909	12 1919	13 1937	14 1943	Provenience Mean Date	Area	Mean Date
XU 1, L1			1												1868	Front Yard	1867.5
XU 4, L1														3	1943	North	
XU4B, L1	1													1	1886.5	Yard	1907.5
L4	1														1830		
XU4C, L4					1									1	1914		
XU 6, L2						1			1					2	1866.5	East	
L3	4			1											1839	Wing	
L5															1875	(Ext.)	1853.6
XU 8, Surf. 10			1			12			4			1	1		*1873.3		
L1		15		1			22				6				1875.9		
L2		5		1			2				2				1843.9		
L3	1	3					1		7						1875.3		
XU 9, L1	1	7		1					1						1853.5		
XU10, L1				2			1	8					1	7	*1914		
XU11, L1							16		27		7	7		1	*1894.6		
Basement:																	
Gen. Surf.		3				5										1871.9	East
SE Corner		3					86								*1886.6	Wing	
NW Corner		4													1845	(Int.)	1881.2
1 Dark Green Glass, 1800-1860 (Newman 1970)									9 Improved Lipping Tool, 1870-1915 (Deiss 1981)								
2 Early Lipping tool-1870 (Deiss 1981)									10 Pasturation of Beer, 1873-1930 (Berge 1980)								
3 General Lipping Tool, 1820-1915 (Deiss 1981)									11 Heyday of Patent Medicines, 1860-19s04 (Deiss 1981)								
4 Aqua Glass, 1850-1900									12 Mason Jar, 1858-1980								
5 Unpasturized Beer 1860-1910 (Berge 1980)									13 Soda Pop (7 fl. oz), 1924-1950 (Berge 1980)								
6 Bust-Off and Grind Finish 1858-1915									14 Automatic Blown Technology, 1906-1980 (Deiss 1981)								
7 Snap Case, 1860-1915 (Deiss 1981)																	
8 Manganese Glass, 1880-1918 (Deiss 1981)																	

(Note: Mean dates adapted from South's Mean Ceramic)
* Sample size is greater than 15.

porcelain saucer (v-6, p-4), an unidentifiable flatware piece (v-7), and two unidentifiable pieces (v-5, p-3; 203/001). The saucer fragment (v-6) possesses a hallmark (h-5) identifying a French manufacturer and a New York importer (Fig. 12f and Table B-4).

Half of the sherds in this category have porcelain pastes (v-7; v-5; 203/001) while the rest have whiteware pastes. All but two (v-7; 104/001) came from XU 11 and were present within the fireplace or stove clean-out debris. The other examples were recovered from disturbed levels in XU 4. Most seem to post-date the turn of the century.

Handpainted (n=1; MNV=1; dates=?). The term handpainted normally is used to identify several different varieties of handpainted ceramics popular mainly from 1840-1860 (Lofstrom 1976). In the present assemblage, it is being used to identify a cup fragment (Figure 12a) possessing an abstract handpainted design (v-19, p-8). The design motif does not conform to earlier patterns, and thus, is viewed as a later, individualistic example of this decorative technique. It probably post-dates the turn of the century and, again, is associated with the fireplace/stove clean out debris in the basement.

Food Preparation and Storage Vessels (n=2; MNV = 2). This class pertains to ceramic vessels in kitchen related activities, and includes items such as crocks, mixing bowls, butter molds, etc. Surprisingly few examples could be classified in this category. Both examples are unidentifiable hollowware pieces which originally may have been crocks. One example (v-24) possesses Albany slip which was used from 1800-1910 (Derven 1980). The other has only a generic clear glaze (v-27). The low frequency of this category of ceramics may reflect the increasing roll of glassware and metal as food storage containers.

Utilitarian Household (n=6; MNV=4). This category includes utilitarian vessels not involved in food preparation or storage (e.g., wash basins, chamber pots, etc.). In the assemblage only one form of ceramic vessel falls into this category; e.g., flower pots. All examples are unglazed coarse earthenware with pastes ranging from medium to dark orange (v-30, v-32, v-35, v-36), and were retrieved mainly from the lower levels of XU 6. While these may be intrusive contemporary materials, it should be noted that flower pots were produced widely in the late 1800s (Viel 1976).

Decorative Household (n=2; MNV=2). This class of ceramics pertains to non-utilitarian vessels associated with non-food activities. Examples include toiletry items, figurines, lamps, etc. Spring and summer testing produced only two representatives of this category. The first is a white ironstone cosmetic jar dating from ca 1840-1900 (v-9, p-5), while the second is a decal and gilt decorated porcelain lamp base which dates from ca 1890-1930 (v-3, p-4). The lamp base has a Meissen hallmark (h-6). The hallmark (Figure 12e) has not been completely identified but is believed to be from a 1900+ Austrian or French manufacturer. The cosmetic jar was recovered from XU 4, while the latter object was associated with the fireplace/stove cleanout zone in the basement.

Personal (n=1). This category includes items used in entertainment and personal activities. The only ceramic example is a single fragment of bisque porcelain from a doll head, recovered from the upper levels of XU 4. The fragment dates from 1860+ (Shepard 1981). (Note: for further discussion, see "Personal Items" below.)

Architectural (n=7; MNV = 5). This category broadly includes all ceramic materials relating to the construction of a structure. In the assemblage two basic varieties are present. The first includes ceramic drains which are discussed above in the "Architectural Materials" section. The second variety entails decorative structural ceramic elements. Although these technically are architectural related, the present examples are decorative items that have been incorporated into the fabric of the house, and therefore, are described here. These materials include two decorative tiles and a ceramic bathroom fixture.

One tile (v-28; p-13) is a partial decorative tile recovered from the surface of the basement (208/000). Similar examples were recovered from the basement beneath the solarium (McCollough 1972: Plate VIIb). This suggests that the present tile may relate to that portion of the house. The second example is partial bathroom tile recovered from XU 6 (106/002). This specimen may be associated with the 20th century basement bathroom.

The final example is a black glazed bathroom/lighting fixture (v-27; p-12). The fixture consists of a circular base (diameter = 5.0 in or 12.7 cm) with a small cone-shaped projection. It was retrieved from the surface of the basement and would appear to date from the 20th century.

Discussion. Due to the exceptionally low number of ceramics recovered, no significant mean ceramic dates could be generated. Simple frequencies and the distribution of vessels show that the frequency of specimens and individual vessels are roughly similar on the interior and exterior of the structure. However, materials from the exterior of the structure generally are more incomplete (i.e., more prone to be "indeterminate") and are from disturbed contexts. Ceramics from these units tend to date from either the 19th or the 20th centuries, with transitional period examples not as common. Materials from the interior of the basement, in contrast, generally date from the turn of the century or later and typically are more complete. Much of this material (e.g., decal decorated, handpainted, and late transfer printed examples) is associated with the stove clean-out cinder zone and probably post-dates the Taft occupation.

With regard to ceramic decorative patterns, the most widely represented are the white ironstones and related clear glazed porcelains. White ironstone was prevalent from ca. 1840 to 1900 with the greatest popularity extending from post 1860 to the 1880s (Wetherbee 1980); e.g., during the Taft's residency at the site. It is assumed that at least some of the clear glazed porcelain possesses a similar date range in view of the similarity in decorative technique and style. Therefore, although these materials co-occur with later dating types (e.g., decal decorated and late transfer printing), at least some of the white ironstone and clear glazed porcelain may relate to the Tafts.

A closer examination of these two types shows a comparatively broad range of ceramic forms. More importantly a large percentage of the identifiable vessel forms among these types seem to relate to specialty services (e.g., tea sets, dessert settings, etc.). This observation, combined with the relatively high frequency of porcelain table service pieces, suggests that the Tafts possessed and used "finer" service pieces, at least some of the time. This would be in keeping with their upper-middle class economic standing.

With regard to other ceramic classes, it is interesting to note that few utilitarian household ceramics are present. This may reflect the transition from ceramic storage containers to those made of metal and later plastics. Among the decorative household and structural ceramic materials, a similar tendency toward higher quality ceramics and more specialized use is seen. The relatively low frequencies of sherds, but wide variety of forms, seen in most of the ceramic classes suggests an affluent atmosphere. It also may reflect a greater availability of different vessel forms as a result of increased industrialization during the late 19th and 20th century.

Curved Glass (n = 488; MNV 53)

A surprisingly large assemblage of bottle glass and other curved glass objects was recovered, most of which were from the basement interior. The presence of this and other refuse suggests that the basement was used as trash dump at some point. Following is a brief description of the methods used in classifying curved glass materials and the glass types observed in the assemblage. A short discussion on the distribution and patterning of these materials also is presented.

Methods. Glass fragments were classified according to a functional/formal classification system based on Perry (1983a). This system first groups materials according to broad functional classes and then into formally recognized bottle and glassware types. In the analysis, bottle types presented by Berge (1981) and Herskovitz (1978) were used primarily. Other sources (e.g., Innes and Spillman 1980) or personally defined types were employed for types not otherwise covered. Bottle types and other attributes used in classifying curved glass materials are summarized in Table C-2.

In addition to identifying functions and forms for curved glass specimens, other diagnostic attributes (e.g., color, finish type, makers marks, etc.) were used to assign dates of production. These dates were employed to generate mean production dates for specimens which then could be used in a similar manner as the mean ceramics date formula (South 1977). Such dates are helpful in determining the mean occupation date for the site and in making intra-site comparisons.

Estimated minimum number of vessels or glass objects were also assessed. As with ceramics, MNVs are analogous to minimum number of individuals (MNIs) used in faunal analysis (White 1953) and are useful in tracing the distribution of glass materials, as well as providing a control for differential breakage. The criteria for assessing glass MNVs are discussed in Appendix C.

Description of Curved Glass Type. Five major functional classes are present: 1) Beverage, 2) Food Storage, 3) Medicinal/Chemical, 4) Food Service, and 5) Household. The majority (52.9%; MNV = 26) of the assemblage falls into the food consumption category (Table 13), with all but one fragment relating to alcoholic beverage containers. The next larger functional class is the medicinal/chemical category (11.9%; MNV = 6), followed by food service (5.5%; MNV = 4), food storage (3.9%; MNV = 2), and household items (n=1.2%; MNV = 2). In addition, 117 fragments (24.0%) are indeterminate as to functional class or form.

Beverage (n = 258; MNV = 26). The beverage category includes bottles containing both alcoholic and non-alcoholic liquids intended for human consumption with three types of beverage bottles: wine, beer, and soda, present in the sample. Wine bottle varieties include those with kickups (v-44-56) and those without (v-11-16, 20-21, 27-28, 32). Bottles with kickups frequently represent champagne bottles, while those with no kickups tend to correlate with non-carbonated wines (Herskovitz 1978). Vessels without a kickup tended to be associated with the XUs 8-11 and generally date from the turn of the century or later. Those with kickups are concentrated in the southeast corner of the basement adjacent to the south cistern and were of distinct mid-to late 19th century manufacture. Finish types consist of applied tool (or early lipping tool) (1820-1870s) and improved lipping tool (1870s-1915) (Deiss 1981; Figure 12h-k).

Examples of beer (v-31) and soda (v-37) bottles are less complete than the wine bottles. Both examples were recovered from the basement excavations. The remainder of the specimens in this functional category are too incomplete to assess a bottle shape but are assigned to this category on the basis of color (e.g., all the dark to medium green are typical colors of 19th century wine bottles).

Food Storage (n = 19; MNV = 2). This category pertains to condiment bottles, preserve bottles, and canning jars. In the present sample the class is represented only by mason canning jars (v-1,39). All examples are dark to medium aqua and were retrieved mainly from the basement excavations. At least one vessel was produced automatically, and thus, post-dates 1906 (Deiss 1981). Liners to these jars indicate that more than one variety of Boyd's caps were used on the site. These are zinc lids with opaque white glass liners which were available as early as 1868 and continued to be produced into the 20th century (Berge 1980).

Food Service (n = 27; MNV = 5). This functional category includes glassware, decanters, and table service items, and is represented by fluted tumblers and the base to an unidentifiable stemmed hollowware piece (Figure 12m-n). The tumblers (v-23, 25, 29, 35) were recovered from the basement units. This type of glassware was popular during the last half of the 19th century and into the 20th (for similar examples see Innes and Spillman 1981:25). The stemmed hollowware base fragment (v-30) was recovered from XU 9 and may relate to a vessel similar to those pictured in Innes and Spillman (1981:22).

Medicinal/Chemical (n = 56; MNV = 6). This class combines both medicine bottles and glassware (e.g., patent medicine, syringes, etc.) and

chemical bottles (e.g., bluing bottles, poisons, etc.). Forms representing this category include: a paneled extract bottle (v-18), a probable bitters bottle (v-57), two small vial-like bottles (v-33, 34), a bluing bottle (v-17), and a portion of a syringe plunger (v-51; Figure 12g). For an example similar to the plunger, see Herskovitz (1978:29).

The extract bottle, vial-like bottles, and bluing bottle finish were produced automatically and post-date 1906 (Deiss 1981). One vial-like bottle (v-33) retains portions of the label which indicate that it originally contained sodium bicarbonate for indigestion (Figure 121). The extract bottle was scattered through several units in the basement, while the vial-like bottle and the syringe plunger were recovered from XU 10 as part of the fireplace/stove clean out deposit. The probable bitters bottle bears an incomplete makers mark of "XLEHNERS - BITTERQUELL/HUNY(?)/JANOS" on its base. The vessel has finish and appears to have been produced ca. 1870-1915.

Household (n = 6; MNV = 1). Household curved glass materials include primarily utilitarian items not involved in food-related activities (e.g., lamp chimneys). Three lamp chimney fragments (v-26) were found in the lower levels of XU 4 and a fragment from a 20th century bathroom glass window tile/cube (v-7) from the upper levels of XU 6. The latter probably relates to the basement bathroom.

Discussion. As Table 14 indicates, the overwhelming majority of curved glass was recovered from the interior of the basement. Much of this seems to be associated with the turn-of-the-century stove clean-out zone, though some materials appear to date from an earlier period. Their physical and temporal distribution may provide important data on earlier disposal patterns and other activities in this portion of the site; and therefore, are examined more closely below.

In contrast to the ceramic data, curved glass materials are present in sufficient numbers to generate meaningful mean dates of manufacture. Table 14 summarizes the mean production dates for curved glass according to individual proveniences. It should be noted that all proveniences on the exterior of the structure are too small to be statistically significant. Within the interior, only 50% of the proveniences with datable curved glass have samples of 15 or greater. Thus, the dates generated are not as accurate as one might wish, but do show some temporal patterning.

In the front yard area, glass samples are low, but none of the recovered fragments date later than 1850 which supports a pre-1900 context for these units. In the carriage entrance area, materials from XU 4 generally indicate that lower levels contain earlier (mid-to late 19th century) materials despite some disturbance. Similarly, lower levels of XU 6 provide mid-19th century dates with some later intrusive materials in evidence. Thus, although the temporal data from curved glass from this portion of the site is by no means "hard," the temporal and spatial patterns corroborate those inferred from several other material classes.

In the interior of the basement, the dates take on greater significance with mean production rates ranging from as early as 1843.9

Table 14. Distribution of curved glass according to mean production dates, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

PROV.	BEVERAGE			Unid.	MEDICINAL/CHEMICAL			FOOD PREP./STORAGE		FOOD SERVICE		HOUSEHOLD			UNID.	Total	%
	Soda	Beer	Wine		Extract	Vial	Plunger	Unid.	Mason Jar	Tumbler	Unid.	Lamp	Tile	Unid.			
XU 1, L1								1							1	1	0.2
XU 2, L2															2	2	0.4
L3															3	3	0.6
XU 3, L1															1	1	0.2
XU 4, L1															4	4	0.8
L2															2	2	0.4
L3															2	2	0.4
L4				1											2	3	0.6
XU4B, L1															1	1	0.2
L2				2											2	2	0.4
L3				1											8	9	1.8
L4				1								3			3	7	1.4
L5				2											2	4	0.8
XU4C, L3													1		1	2	0.4
L4				1												1	0.2
XU 6, L2								1				2	1		4	8	1.6
L3			2						1						6	9	1.8
L4			1												1	2	0.4
L5				1												1	0.2
XU 8, Surf			25	1				1							2	29	5.9
L1			47		2					12		1			7	26	5.3
L2			5	1						12		1			7	26	5.3
L3			13	5											6	24	4.9
XU 9, L1		1	11							3					9	24	4.9
XU10, L1	1		5	8	8	1	1		9	3	1		1		22	60	12.3
XU11, L1			16	6	2			41	8	2					5	80	16.4
Basement:																	
Gen Surf			5						1							6	1.2
SE Corner			90												2	92	18.9
NW Corner			6												6	12	2.5
Total	1	1	226	30	12	1	1	44	19	26	1	4	2	3	117	488	
%	0.2	0.2	46.3	6.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	9.	8.8	5.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	24.0		100.0

to as late as 1914.0. The lower levels of XU 8 and Level 1 of XU 9 (which lacked the stove clean out zone) tend to have earlier dates. Unfortunately, these are derived from small samples which are not extremely reliable.

Nonetheless, they suggest that at least some of the curved glass deposited in the basement may predate the Taft occupation; e.g., some may have been deposited prior to, or during the construction of the wing. The vast majority of the materials, however, were deposited during and after the Taft residency at the site. This observation strengthens the notion that the basement was an active dump site during much of the site's occupation.

Other Food-Related Domestic Items (n=5).

These materials consists of eating utensils, portions of a rubber bottle, and tin can fragments (Table 15).

Utensil (n=1). A sterling silver dinner fork (203/001) was recovered from XU 10. The fork measures 7 1/8 in (18.1 cm) in length and possesses a common beaded pattern (Hagan 1981; Figure 13n). The reverse side of the handle bears the maker's mark, "BIGELOW BROTHERS & KENNARD." Kovel (1961) dates this mark to ca. 1845. The back side of the handle also bears the initials, "L.M.T.," in Old English script. It is presumed that these represent the initials of Louise Taft, William Howard's mother, and probably represents a portion of her wedding silver. Kovel's date of ca. 1845 appears to be an initial date for these manufacturers since Louise did not marry Alphonso Taft until 1854 (McCollough 1971:2).

Rubber Domestic Vessel (n=2; MNV=1). A finish and a body fragment of a black hard rubber bottle were retrieved from XU 4 (104B/003). The finish is brandy-like in appearance. Hard rubber was first patented in 1858 and later was largely replaced by plastics in first half of the 20th century. Therefore, this item probably predates 1900.

Tin Can Fragments (n=2). Fragments from tin cans were recovered only from XU 4 (104/003; 104B/003). They are too incomplete to assess can type (e.g., hole-in-top versus sanitary) and cannot be dated. It is presumed that they originally contained food.

The low representation of this artifact class, compared to other food-related classes recovered, suggests that foods canned in metal containers were not a staple. Instead, fresh or home canned foods possibly played a more dominant role.

Household Furnishings (n=4).

Clock Part (n=1). A brass gear and shaft (204/001) were recovered from XU 11. The diameter of the gear measures 1.7 in (4.2 cm), while the shaft is 1.6 in (4.0 cm) in length. The teeth of the gear are bent. The specimen is not datable (Figure 13k).

Piano Keys (n=2). Fragments from two piano keys also were recovered from XU 4 (104B/005; 104C/003). Both are composed of an unknown hard celluloid-like material and are scratched and dulled from use on one

Table 15. Distribution of miscellaneous domestic materials, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.*

Prov	Food Related	Furnishings	Domestic Hardware	Transportation Items	Total
XU 1,L1					0
XU 1,L2				1	1
XU 2,L3					0
XU 3,L1					0
XU 4,L2					0
L3	1		1		2
L4			2		2
XU4B,L3	3				3
L4					0
L5		1			1
XU4C,L3		1			1
XU 6,L2			4		4
L3			1		1
L4					0
XU 8,L1			1		1
L2					0
L3					0
XU 9,L1	1				1
XU10,L1					0
XU11,L1		1	1		2
Basement		1	5	1	7
Shovel Tests				1	1
Total	5	4	15	3	27
Percent	18.52	14.81	55.56	11.11	100.00

*Coal and cinder deleted.

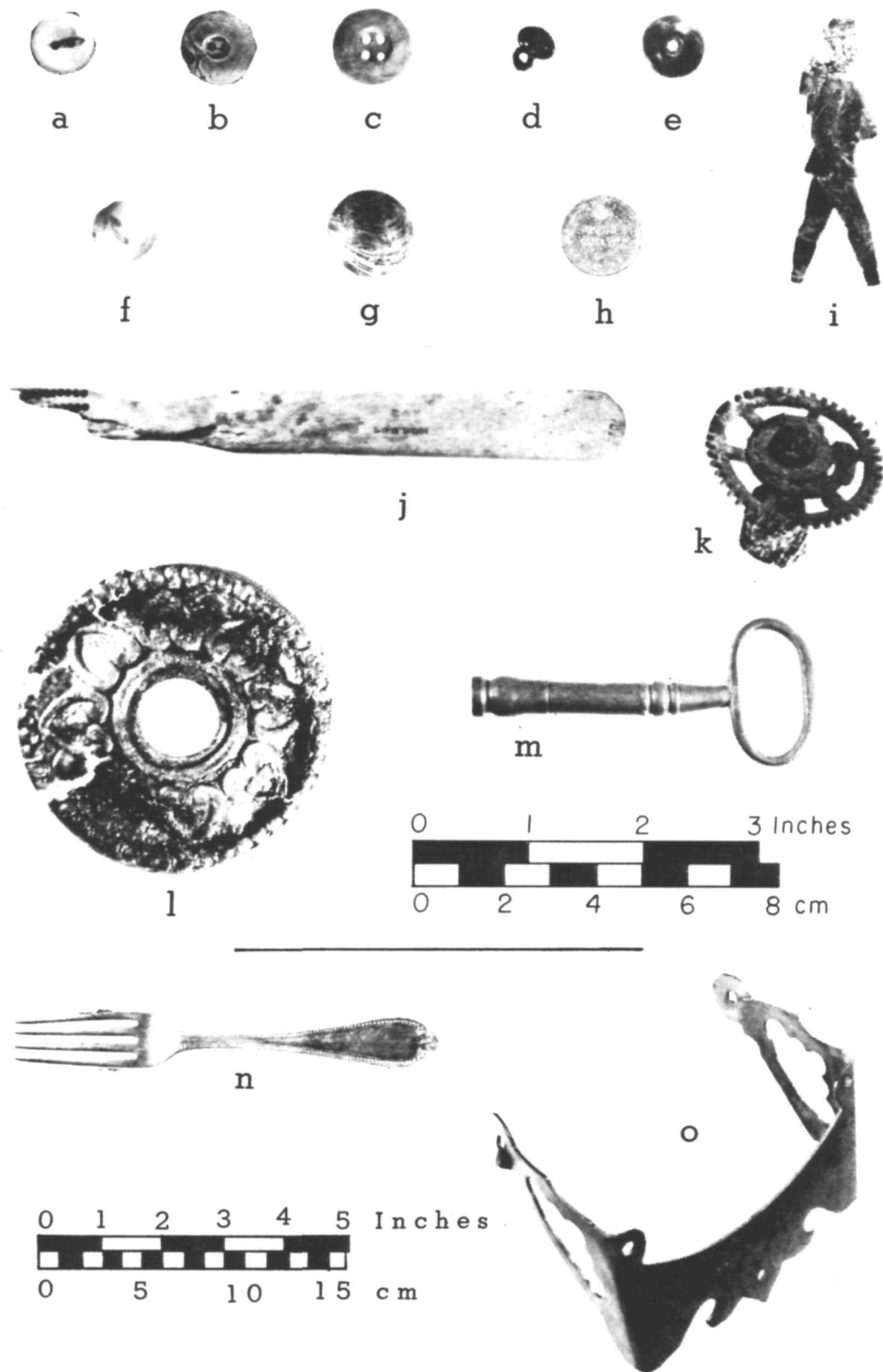


Figure 13. Examples of personal and domestic materials, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

surface. The reverse side possesses the remains of an adhesive used to attach the celluloid to the body of a wooden key. Both potentially date from the late 1800s or earlier 20th century.

Telephone Part (n=1). The connector plate for a telephone was recovered from the surface of the east wing basement adjacent to the south cistern (207/000). The plate, which separates the main wiring of the phone from the connection wiring, measures 2.0 x 2.0 in (5.0 x 5.0 cm). The specimen is presumed to date from the 20th century.

Domestic Hardware (n=15).

Several of the items recovered served as interior hardware elements. These included various fixtures, window hardware, hooks, etc., and are now described (Table 15).

Fixtures and Decorative Tiles (n=8). Three different types of fixtures and decorative tiles were recovered. The first fixture is a black glaze ceramic bathroom/lighting fixture described earlier. It was recovered from the surface of the basement and may relate to the 20th century bathroom constructed there.

The second is a decorative, pressed copper fixture that may relate to an electrical or gas light fixture (206/000). It also was recovered from the surface of the basement. The specimen is 2.8 in (7.0 cm) in diameter and bears an ornate abstract leaf or petal pressed design on its face (Figure 131). Assigning a date to this item is difficult; it could date from the late 19th or early 20th century.

The third fixture (201/001) is a metal thimble or plate used to connect a stove pipe to a ceiling or wall. Only half is present (diameter = 4.4 in or 11.1 cm). The reverse side of the plate has a patent date of, "Sept. 17 '95." United States Patent records for that date show that a patent number 546,461 was assigned to a stove floor or ceiling plate designed by J. Beaton of the Beaton and Bradly Company of Southington, Connecticut (U.S. Patent Records 1895). This item was recovered from the first level of XU 8. The date provided by the plate confirms a turn-of-the-century or later deposition for materials in the upper strata of the basement excavations.

In addition to the fixtures, two decorative tiles and a piece of painted stone tile also were recovered. The first is the previously described decorative tile recovered from the surface of the basement. Similar tiles were recovered by McCollough (1972, Plate VII:b) from the basement floor beneath the solarium and suggests that the present tile also was associated with the solarium.

A fragment of a second ceramic tile (106/002) was recovered from XU 6. It possesses white glaze on the surface and is too incomplete for measurement. The tile was recovered from a level disturbed by the installation of plumbing for the basement bathroom and may relate to the construction of that bathroom.

Finally, three tabular pieces of granite/schist were recovered from the same provenience as above. The fragments have medium red colored paint and some plaster on one surface. It is unclear what these materials relate to, although their deposition clearly relates to the construction of the bathroom.

Lock Parts (n=2). Two elements relating to door locks are represented in the assemblage. The first, recovered from XU 6, is a fragment of a door rim lock (106/003). The fragment measures 3.9 x 0.7 in (10.0 x 1.8cm) and possesses remnants of black japanning on one surface. The second example is an ornate brass key shank (208/000), which is presumed to relate to a lock (Figure 13m). The shank, recovered from the surface of the basement, measures 3.0 in (7.6 cm) and shows cuts, scratches and other signs of wear or modification. The bit of the key is missing, possibly through breakage. Russell and Erwins' catalog (1865:55-58) depicts similar "Large Door" keys, suggesting that the present example, may date from the middle to the latter 19th century.

Hooks (n=2). One specimen consisting of two fragments (1045/003) came from XU 4. The hook appears to be a clothes hook, but is deteriorated. The second (207/000) is more complete and consists of a hook (1.9 in or 4.9cm in its maximum extension) attached to a square bracket mounting (1.7 in or 4.3 cm) with four attachment holes. Remnants of black japanning are present at the base of the hook. The specimen resembles a japanned clothes line hook pictured in the Russell and Erwin (1865:87) hardware catalog. The specimen was recovered from the surface of the basement and potentially dates from the mid- to late 19th century.

Window Hardware (n=2). A pulley and a shade holder were also recovered. The pulley (204/001) served to guide the cord of an internally weighted window. The specimen exhibits heat damage and was associated with the stove clean-out deposit in the basement (XU 11). The shade holder (106/002) was used to hold a roll-up window shade. This item was recovered from XU 6 (Level 2). This provenience was disturbed by earlier 20th century remodeling, therefore the temporal affiliation of this specimen is unclear.

Pintle (n=1). A pintle (204/001) recovered from XU 11, shows heat damage similar to the window pulley and is also associated with the stove clean-out zone.

Transportation Items (n=3).

An ornate carriage step pad (208/000), used when getting in or out of a carriage (Figure 13o), was recovered from the surface of the basement. The second item is a harness buckle (037/000), which measures 1 x 1.3 in (2.5 x 3.3 cm). This was found in the northwest portion of the front yard in an area north of XU 2. The final item is a bent horseshoe nail (101/002) recovered from the front yard area.

Recovery of the step pad from the basement is not unusual considering the variety of materials extracted from that location. However, finding horse related materials in the front yard is somewhat

Table 16. Distribution of coal and cinder by weight (grams), Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov.	Coal		Cinder		Total	
	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt
XU 1,L2	3	11.9	1	1.4	4	13.3
L3	3	1.1	11	4.5	14	5.6
L4			1	12.4	1	12.4
XU 2,L1	1	1.1	1	5.9	2	7
L2	9	6.4	1	.9	10	7.3
L4	6	4.3	5	4.6	11	8.9
XU 3,L1	36	23.5	18	46.3	54	69.8
L2	2	.9	20	74.9	22	75.8
L3	4	6.1	1	4.1	5	10.2
XU 4,L1	2	1.6	5	9.1	7	10.8
L2	1	87.3	2	45.4	3	132.7
L3	5	7.2	6	.9	11	8.1
L4	2	.9			2	.9
XU4B,L1	2	2.2	1	.9	3	3.1
L2	3	5.5	37	87.5	40	93
L3	2	5.5	1	4.1	3	9.6
L4	11	11.6			11	11.6
L5	1	.9	1	3.1	2	4
XU4C,L3	1	12.4			1	12.4
XU 5,L6			1	23.8	1	23.8
XU 6,L2	1	1.1	13	57.1	14	58.2
L3	5	27.1			5	27.1
L4	5	50.4			5	50.4
L5			3	*	3	*
XU 8,L2	16	74.1			16	74.1
L3	3	6.1			3	6.1
Shovel						
Tests	22	43.1	25	77.6	47	120.7
Total	146	392.3	151	467.6	297	859.9
Percent	49.2	45.6	50.8	54.3	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.1 g.

Prov	Density
XU 1,L2	.665
L3	.28
L4	.62
XU 2,L1	.35
L2	.365
L4	.445
XU 3,L1	3.49 XXX
L2	3.79 XXX
L3	.51
XU 4,L1	.54
L2	6.635 XXXXXX
L3	.405
L4	.045
XU4B,L1	.155
L2	4.65 XXXX
L3	.48
L4	.58
L5	.2
XU4C,L3	.62
XU 5,L6	1.19 X
XU 6,L2	2.91 XX
L3	1.355 X
L4	2.52 XX
L5	.15
XU 8,L2	11.115 XXXXXXXXXXXX
L3	.61

Figure 14. Graphic display of combined coal and cinder densities by weight (grams), Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

atypical for normal deposition patterns. Their presence in this portion of the site may relate to the hauling of construction materials for the 1877 remodeling.

Miscellaneous Domestic Materials (n = 297; wt = 859.9g).

This category includes coal and cinder fragments, pieces of which are distributed over the entire site (Table 16). Comparatively low levels of coal and cinder are scattered across the front and side yard areas. This would seem characteristic for many mid to late 19th century sites (cf. Perry 1983a). Coal and cinder debris may have acted as a fertilizer and/or enhanced drainage of clayey soils.

Figure 14 shows that heavier concentrations are found in XUs 3, 4, and 8. (Note: Because of the densities of cinder in XUs 8-11, cinders were collected only in XU 8 and simply noted in the remaining units.) The higher concentrations in the basement units has been attributed to clean-out from a stove or fireplace. Artifacts recovered from this zone are a mixture of late nineteenth and earlier 20th century materials.

The origin of the coal and cinder concentrations in XU 4 and XU 3 is less clear. Both units are located in areas of 20th century remodeling during the Bellinger period at the site. Possibly the coal/cinder fill represents a readily accessible source of fill. A second possibility for the cinder deposits in XU 4 is the original utilization of the cinders for the paving of the carriage entrance and drive. Subsequently, the cinders are incorporated into the lower levels of the unit.

Summary of Domestic Materials.

A wide variety of domestic articles were recovered during the spring and summer testing. The ceramics and curved glass data point toward elevated socio-economic conditions with the majority of items in this category recovered from the basement or XU 6. Furthermore, many of the specimens recovered from the basement showed evidence of heat damage and were associated with stove clean out debris. This suggests that many of the domestic-related items do not relate to the Taft occupation.

Subsistence Materials

Subsistence materials include faunal and floral remains that relate to food consumption at the site. In the present assemblage, faunal remains greatly outnumber floral. The following section discusses the distribution of faunal and floral remains recovered and their possible contribution to the diets of site inhabitants.

Faunal Remains (n=789)

The following is a brief overview of the faunal remains and inferred behavioral patterns. For an indepth discussion of these, see Appendix D.

Description of Faunal Remains. A total of 789 faunal elements were recovered from the site (Appendix D). Of these, 245 (31.1%) were identified to a meaningful taxonomic level (e.g., family, genus, individuals, (Table D-2 and D-3). Fauna represented include: 1) Fish -- Percidae (perch family); 2) Bivalve -- oysters and unidentified bivalve; 3) Bird -- mallard, domestic chicken, turkey, chicken-turkey, and unidentified bird; and 4) Mammal -- eastern cottontail, domestic cat, Norway rat, domestic pig, cattle, sheep, and unidentified medium mammal. An additional 544 elements (68.9%) were too incomplete for meaningful identification.

Discussion. Assigning temporal affiliation to the faunal assemblage is difficult. The overwhelming majority (ca. 95.0%) of the faunal remains comes from the basement. Portions (13.1%) of this material were scattered over the ground surface of the basement and possess no clear cut temporal provenience. Another 52.9% comes from the upper levels of XU 10 and 11 which are associated with the stove clean-out cinder debris. As other materials from this zone date from the late 1800s to the earlier 1900s, it is reasonable to presume the faunal remains likewise date from the turn of the century or later.

Materials in XU 8 generally date slightly earlier. Level 1 of this unit shows signs of disturbance and possesses some of the cinder zone material found in XUs 10 and 11. Levels 2 and 3, however, are associated with the organic cultural zone noted by Richner (1982). Datable artifacts from this zone generally predate 1900, and thus presumably also do the faunal materials. The concentration of faunal remains in the northwest corner of the basement is in close proximity to XU 8. Potentially, these materials also predate the 1900s, but this is less certain.

It should be noted that faunal remains also occur in relatively high frequencies in XU 6 (Levels 3 and 4). These levels are characterized by a dark organic ashy fill similar to the cultural zone in XUs 8-11. The two zones are considered to be related and consequentially are believed to be contemporaneous even though there is more extensive 20th century disturbance in XU 6.

The presence of refuse materials and an organic cultural zone on the interior (as well as the exterior) of the structure is curious. It is concluded that this zone is the remains of a 19th century refuse dump. As the zone overlies remnants of the pre-1851 piazza on both the interior and exterior of the structure, it is believed that the dump began prior to the construction of the wing. How early is not clear.

The only faunal materials that seem to date from the Taft period are located in the lower portions of XU 6 and 8, and possibly the concentration of bone in the northwest portion of the basement. The remaining elements are incidental deposits (XUs 1-5 and 7) or are associated with the stove clean-out zone. This latter deposit could have begun accumulating during the Taft's intermittent residency during the late 1800s. However, the practice of dumping cinder/refuse between the floorboards and the ground surface of the basement appears to have continued into the 20th century.

Although the bulk of the faunal material relates to the stove clean-out, the composition of the faunal assemblage in terms of species and butchering practices during both periods appears to be basically the same. This seems to suggest that the meat-related subsistence practices did not change considerably from the late 1800s through the early 1900s. For that reason, subsistence patterns observed in the assemblage are described as a continuous process.

In assessing the contribution of a given taxa to subsistence, it is necessary to look at both the frequency of recovered faunal elements and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented by those elements (cf. White 1953; Appendix D). A third consideration is the amount of usable meat/individual provided by a given taxa. For example, although 67 chicken elements were recovered, only eight individuals are quantitatively represented. Furthermore, the total amount of usable meat provided by these individuals is substantially less than that yielded by the single cow represented. (Note: The relatively low number of MNI for domestic cattle, sheep, and pig, in part, results from butchering practices which make MNI identification difficult (Susan Monk, personal communication, 1983).

The frequency and MNI data both point toward a heavy reliance on domestic species. An inspection of butchering patterns and inferred cuts of meats indicates that not only were domestic species relied upon more heavily, but more select cuts (e.g., roasts, steaks, etc.) were preferred (Appendix D). Less select cuts associated with soups and stews are present in lower frequencies. It is also interesting to note that no scrap faunal elements (e.g., tarsals, crania, etc.) are present in the assemblage. This implies that most meat was butchered elsewhere and then brought to the site.

Floral Remains (n=2) The interior of the basement produced a peach pit (206/000) and a charred walnut shell fragment (206/000). Both came from the northwest corner of the basement and are believed to be associated with the faunal materials deposited there.

Summary of Subusistence Materials

Meat consumption at the site revolved around more select cuts of meats which were butchered off-site. Such a pattern is expected for a middle-upper class urban occupation. The low frequency of floral remains is not unusual as this variety of "artifact" is generally poorly represented due to decay.

The presence of garbage in the interior remains difficult to explain. The densities of faunal remains as well as other refuse items (e.g., bottles) clearly indicate that refuse disposal in this portion of the site was not accidental. It is possible that some of the cinders observed in the basement and on the exterior of the structure in XU 6 and the northeast corner (McCollough 1972) was an attempt to neutralize the odorous deposits prior to the construction of the structure.

Personal Materials

Personal Materials include items pertaining to personal adornment, hygiene, entertainment, or individual activities. This group of artifacts is present in the site assemblage in low frequencies but encompasses a wide variety of forms including: clothing-related items, hygiene articles, toys, and miscellaneous items.

Clothing (n=33)

Buttons (n = 23). According to Brown (1942) buttons are best classified as to decoration, and then sub-classified according to form. However, buttons from this site lack decoration and are grouped on the basis of the material constituting the button. Recovered button types include: bone, shell, "china," and metal. Virtually all date to the 19th century and most are concentrated in the basement.

Bone (n=2). Two virtually identical bone buttons (201/001; 204/001) were recovered from XUs 8 and 11. Both are four hole sew-through buttons (Diameter = 0.7 in or 1.7 cm), with circular wells and slightly convex backs.

Shell (n=14). Shell buttons can vary in color from an irridenscent cream (which some attribute to marine origin) to a smokey gray, which may be of freshwater origin (cf. Brown 1942). As a general rule, shell buttons were first produced on a large scale beginning in ca. 1825. Between 1825 and 1850, shell buttons were hand produced, but were machine made after 1850 (Albert and Adams 1951). This type was largely replaced by comparable plastic buttons in the 20th century.

A majority of recovered buttons were made of shell (Figure 13a-b). One variety (n = 10) has two-hole sew-through buttons with either circular or elliptical wells, or no well at all (201/003; 203/001; 204/001; 104b/003; 028/000). Diameters range from 0.6 - 0.7 in (1.5 - 1.8 cm). The majority came from the basement excavations although two were recovered from XU4 (104B/003) and from shovel testing (028/000).

A second variety (n=4) consists of four-hole sew-through buttons with circular wells and a diameter of 0.4 in/1.0 cm (201/002; 201/003; 202/001; 203/001; 103/001). Most came from the basement excavations with one (103/001) recovered from XU 3.

"China" (n=6) Though most of the buttons falling into this group are opaque glass, and are universally referred to as "small chinas" (Luscomb 1967). This type was widely produced from the mid-1800s to the turn of the century in a number of varieties (Luscomb 1967).

Two varieties are represented, the first (n=4) consisting of four-hole sew-through buttons (Fig. 13c). Three (202/001; 203/001) are plain with a circular well (diameter = 0.7 in or 1.4 cm) and a fourth (204/001) has a milled edge "pie crust" rim bordering the circular well (Luscomb 1967). All were recovered from the basement.

Metal (n=1). An oval shoe button (101/002) with a black enameled shank (0.5 x 0.4 in or 1.3 x 1.0 cm) was recovered from XU 1 (Figure 13d).

Cloth (n=9). Nine fragments of plain weave brown cotton or linen fabric were recovered from the northwest corner of the basement (206/000) in the same area where the faunal remains were concentrated. Whether the fabric is related to or contemporary with these remains is unclear.

Bead (n=1). A faceted very dark purple bead (202/001) was found in XU 9. It measures 0.6 (1.4 cm) in diameter (Figure 13e) and probably dates from the late 1800s-1920 when beaded lamp shades, curtains, and accessories were popular.

Hygiene Articles (n = 2)

Two tooth brushes were recovered, one (203/001) of which is made of finely polished bone and consists of the handle and a portion of the head (Figure 13j). The specimen measures ca. 5.6 x 0.7 in (14.3 x 1.7 cm). The brush's handle bears the maker's mark, "R&V/LONDON." Though the manufacturer is currently unidentified, an imported toothbrush would seem to indicate a higher economic status.

The second example (104B/004) is also made of highly polished bone. This fragment, recovered from XU 4 (Level 4), consists only of the head of the brush. The head is incomplete but may relate to the above example. Certainly the style of manufacture is similar. If both fragments are from the same brush, a connection between the interior of the basement and Level 4 of XU 4 is implied. The latter level was characterized, in part by an ashy gray zone with mixed 19th and 20th century materials. As suggested, the buried cinder zone in XU 4 may represent stove clean-out from the basement used as fill during the construction of the patio in this unit.

Toys (n = 12).

Two categories of toys were recovered. These include marbles and dolls.

Marbles (n = 10). Buttons and marbles are classified according to their material of construction. Two types, ceramic and glass, are recognized.

Ceramic (n = 9) Two sub-types of marbles are present in the assemblage: earthenware and porcelain. Earthenware is represented by a single marble (201/001) found in XU 8. It is distinguished by an unglazed light yellow/gray paste with no decoration (diameter = 0.6 in or 1.5 cm) and may date to ca. 1900 (Baumann 1970).

The second sub-type is represented by two different decorative varieties. All possess low grade unglazed opaque porcelain bodies and vary in diameter from .6-.7 in (1.4-1.9 cm). The first variety (n = 3) is undecorated (201/001; 201/002; 203/001) and was recovered from XUs 8

and 10. The second variety (n = 4) has faint decal "bulleye" designs consisting of bands of red and blue (Figure 12f), sometimes crossing each other (201/001; 204/001). These marbles date from the late 1800s to early 1900s (Baumann 1970).

Glass (n = 1). Only one glass marble was recovered (201/002). Measuring 0.8 in (2.0 cm) in diameter, it is made of medium to dark blue glass with swirls of clear glass and is heavily patinated (Figure 12g). The date for this specimen is unclear, although its context (XU 8, Level 2) suggests that it may date from the Taft period.

The concentration of these marbles in the basement, and especially XU 8, suggests that most, if not all, were lost at the same time. It may also imply that the basement was an area repeatedly used for this type of recreation. The distribution of marbles in XUs 9-11 further suggests that the deposited materials may have been scattered as a result of later remodeling activities.

Toy Soldier (n = 1). A toy soldier (203/001; Figure 13i) was also recovered from the basement. The soldier is an infantryman dressed in blue trousers, red tunic, red and blue cap, and black boots. The soldier, 2.4 in (6.0 cm) in height, is made of solid cast lead, and conforms to the standards of figures produced by Heyde of Dresden, Germany (1870s-1940s). This company is:

"...Believed to have begun production in 1870, in seventy years the firm (Heyde of Dresden) was prolific and exported all over the world. Their popularity was due to the great variety of postures and types and the groupings of assortments in boxed sets. Heyde's standard size was 6 cm for a dismounted figure, although there were ranges in 40 mm and 7.75 cm..." (Harris 1962:26-27).

While it is quite possible that the present example was produced by the Heyde firm, it is also possible that it was produced by the McLoughlin Brothers of New York or the St. Louis Soldier Factory of St. Louis, both of which copied Heyde productions (Johnson 1982: 31-32). The exact date of manufacture for the figure is not known, although, its association with the marbles and other late 1800-1900 materials in the basement suggest that it may well date to the Taft occupation.

Doll Parts (n = 1). Excavations produced a single porcelain bisque doll head fragment (v-1). The fragment was recovered from the top of XU 4 and probably dates from 1860+ (Shepard 1981).

Miscellaneous Personal Items (n = 4).

Currency (n = 1). XU 8 also produced an 1865 one cent piece (201/001; Figure 13h). The coin possesses an Indian head profile on one side and the words "ONE CENT" encircled by a wreath on the other. Although the presence of this coin shows that at least some of the materials in XU 8 post-date 1865, it does not provide a terminal date for the associated deposit.

Tobacco Pipe Fragment (n = 1). A Fragment (031/000) of white kaolin ceramic suggests a tobacco pipe. The fragment is curvil-linear in shape, but no real form can be assessed. It was recovered from the front yard area via shovel testing. Kaolin tobacco pipes are common from the 16th - 20th century (Shepard 1981).

Fishing Weight (n = 1). A fishing weight (104C/003) was recovered from XU 4. The weight measures (1.5 cm) in length, 0.5 in (1.2 cm) in diameter. Its temporal affiliation is unclear.

Pencil lead (n = 1). A piece of pencil lead was recovered from XU 6 (106/002). The level in which it was found was disturbed, containing both 19th and 20th century materials. It is uncertain to which period the lead relates.

Summary of Personal Materials

In general, the personal items tend to indicate a general late 19th to early 20th century period of manufacture. The concentration of most of the materials in the basement (Table 17) suggest that a wide variety of activities took place there. The frequency of toys in particular confirms the basement was used as a recreation area at some point.

Miscellaneous Materials

This category is reserved for artifacts that have unknown functions or are unidentifiable. All of the items falling into this category are metal and were recovered from the basement.

Lead Pipe (n=1).

A portion of a lead pipe was found in XU 8 (201/001). The fragment measures 1 3/8 in (3.6 cm) in length and has been distorted by heat.

Brass Cog/Ferrule (n=2).

Two brass cogs or ferrule-like objects were recovered from XU 8 (201/002). They consist of a central hub with one long and one short projection extending from it. Both measure 1.3 in (3.3 cm) in length and 0.4 in (1.0 cm) in maximum width and may represent additional clock parts.

Ferrous Disc (n=1).

A thin ferrous disc (204/001) measuring 2.0 in (5.0 cm) in diameter was recovered from XU 11. The disc shows evidence of some painting on one side and has been damaged by heat.

Table 17. Distribution of personal items, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Provenience	Buttons	Tooth Brush	Marbles	Piano Keys	Misc.	Total
XU 1,L2	1					1
XU 3,L2	1					1
XU 4,L3	1				1	2
XU4B,L4		1	1	2		4
XU4C,L3				1	1	2
XU 6,L2					1	1
XU 8,L1	1		5		1	7
L2	1		2			3
L3	3		1			4
XU 9,L1	3		1			4
ZU10,L1	8	1	1		1	11
XU11,L1	3					3
Shovel Tests					9	9
Total	22	2	11	3	14	52
Percent	42.3	3.9	21.2	5.8	26.9	100.0

Copper Stripping (n=5).

Five small fragments of copper stripping were recovered from XU 9. The fragments are highly corroded but not damaged by heat.

Ferrous Stripping (n=2).

Two short lengths of ferrous stripping were recovered from XU 8 (201/001). These measure 0.9 and 0.6 in (2.3 and 1.5 cm) in length and 0.3 in (0.8 cm) in width. Both are corroded but not heat damaged.

Summary of Miscellaneous Materials

As a whole these materials tell us little about the site and activities taking place there. Several of the items do exhibit heat damage which may suggest that at least some refuse was burned before being discarded in the basement.

DISCUSSION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

In this section, the various data obtained as a result of 1982 spring and summer testing phases are integrated. This is accomplished first by addressing a series of observations concerning temporal and functional patterning at the site made earlier in the report and by discussing how these observations pertain to known socio-economic conditions at the site. A summary of the archeological findings and management recommendations are presented in a final section of this report.

Temporal and Functional Patterns

Earlier in the report, a series of observations inferred from excavation and stratigraphic data were presented. These are now restated as propositions and are evaluated on the basis of available archeological, historical and architectural data.

The area between the two front walks in the northwest portion of the front yard is a former architectural refuse area relating to the 1877 remodeling of the structure.

High densities of architectural materials partially support this contention. As analysis has shown, the dominant artifact classes recovered from this area include brick, nails, and some window glass. Other materials such as a button, bone, ceramics, and bottle glass occur in low levels. Temporally diagnostic materials like window glass and nails point toward a generalized 19th century context with only limited 20th century disturbance. The presence of an 1860+ button and bottle glass finish further support a third quarter 19th century date range. Finally, the densities of materials found in this area are not typical for a front yard; this portion of a site is not normally an area of intensive refuse disposal (cf. South 1977). Thus, it cannot be conclusively shown that the recovered architectural materials from this area date from the late 1870s. A relationship between these materials and the remodeling efforts following the 1877 fire, however, remains the best explanation at present.

No physical evidence for the historic front porch exists.

Data addressing this proposition comes mainly from stratigraphic observations made in XUs 3 and 7 and from corroborative artifactual and historic data. Excavations indicated highly disturbed soils in these units resulting from the construction of the 1900 front porch which spanned the interior front of the house (McCollough 1971) and from the installation of plumbing. Additional disturbance may also have occurred when Bellinger oversaw the dismantling of the 1900 porch and attempted to restore the historic porch (McCollough 1971). In XU 3, recovered artifacts included mixed 19th and 20th century materials. In all, no evidence for the remains of the historic porch was uncovered in the area tested.

North Yard/Carriage Entrance Area

Three architectural features were observed in this area resulting in the following propositions:

Original elements of a razed retaining wall (Feature E), located west of the carriage entrance area, date from the mid-to late 19th century (i.e., the Taft period). Upper portions of the wall were modified and then razed during the Bellingers' tenure at the site. Feature E was revealed in the expanded XU 4. The highly disturbed context of this unit makes assessing this proposition difficult. The presence of "Ready-Mix" cement and contemporary building materials like terrazo and marble used as patchwork on the upper portions of the wall appears to be a hallmark of Bellinger's handiwork at the site. Similar repairs are visible in the "patio" area in XU 4 on the north retaining wall, and southern boundary wall of the site. The last feature is known to have been constructed by Bellinger (McCollough 1971, 1972).

Whether the structure originally dates from the 19th century is less clear. In reviewing the Taft family papers, McCollough (1971) makes no reference to such a structure. Neither does the wall appear on any of the available photos or insurance maps. The absence of historic documentation, however, does not preclude the wall's existence. Being located half way down the north yard slope, it would be hidden in most of the historic photos. As for available insurance maps, the 1890 Sandborn insurance map shows only the house and one major outbuilding which probably is the carriage house (Sandborn 1890).

The only evidence for a 19th century origin of the wall comes from the construction of the wall and artifacts. In contrast to the upper portions of the wall, lower portions of the wall consist of lime mortar and dressed limestone slabs similar to those seen in the Auburn Avenue front wall and earlier portions of the north retaining wall. Artifacts recovered from the lower portions of XU 4, while mixed with some intrusive materials, did tend to date from the 19th century (e.g., bone tooth brush fragments, buttons). However, because of the temporally mixed contexts in this unit, the trend for earlier materials at the base of the wall is sketchy. Thus, the construction date for this hitherto unreported feature remains unclear.

The brickwalk (Feature K) extending from XU 4 dates from the turn-of-the-century or later (i.e., it is non-historic).

Evidence in support of this contention comes indirectly from historical and archeological documentation. The brickwork consists of MCMANIGAL paver bricks set into cement and constitutes one of four different brickwork patterns observed on the site. This contrasts brickwork associated with the Taft occupation which is characterized by common brick set in sand (Bauxar 1975; McCollough 1972). In addition, the MCMANIGAL bricks are very similar in manufacture to the Carlyle bricks observed in the north retaining wall. These bricks have been tentatively dated as being produced sometime between 1907 and 1928 (Conrad Weitzal, personal communication 1982). Lastly, stratigraphic profiles in Shovel Probes G and H indicate that Feature K overlies at

least two previous surfaces of the carriage drive. Combined, the historical and archeological information generally supports the view that the MCMANIGAL walk (and the contemporary cement walk overlying it) post-date the 1900s, and may not trace exact paths used during the Taft period.

The patio and drain (Features G-I exposed in XU 4) were constructed by Bellinger.

There is no direct historical evidence to link the construction of these features to Bellinger, but the types of materials and construction methods are typical of other Bellinger projects. Specifically, the patio is constructed of MCMANIGAL bricks which possess remnants of cement and tar indicating they were salvaged from elsewhere and re-used for the construction of the patio/drain. A similar example of the re-use of bricks was observed beneath 20th century cement slabs in the east wing bathroom. By analogy, therefore, it seems likely that the patio/drain features relate to Bellinger. The modifications to the drain (an extension collar) may be related to Park Service activities.

East Wing Basement

Several problematic archeological and architectural deposits and features were encountered in the basement of the east wing. The following propositions attempt to explain the features found: The cinder zone represents the intentional in-door disposal of turn-of-the-century and later refuse. Cinders, ash, and a wide variety of turn of the century and later artifacts covered much of the ground surface of XUs 8-11. Deposits were thicker in XUs 10 and 11. These units were located closer to the north basement cistern which contained similar materials (McCollough 1972). The composition of the materials mixed in the cinder deposit represents a wide range of domestic and personal activities. Artifacts relating to architectural and other miscellaneous activities also are present. The scattering of some items through several levels and/or units (e.g., ceramic vessels and bottles) suggests that the artifacts in the cinder were physically mixed or spread about, rather than deposited through an accident.

This deposit is curious on several accounts. First, although the artifacts are found in the cinder and ash fill but comparatively few artifacts are burned. For example, only three ceramic sherds and one curved glass fragment exhibit heat damage and none of the faunal materials show signs of charring. The major artifact classes which do exhibit heat damage are the personal and miscellaneous groups. Therefore, it would seem that refuse was not necessarily burned before being deposited. Instead, it seems that refuse items simply were mixed with the ash and cinder. Such a pattern seems almost contradictory considering the high percentage of faunal remains found in XUs 10 and 11 which probably would be odoriferous without burning.

The second curious feature about this deposit is disposal of garbage within the basement. Seemingly, this activity took place long enough to fill the north cistern and portions of the basement's ground surface. It would appear that when the cistern was filled, cinders and refuse were dumped under the basement floorboards. Dispersal of the cinder fill (thicker in XU 11 and thinner in XU 8) suggests that the fill may have been scattered from the cistern area toward the west.

Thus, the distribution of the cinder deposit strongly points toward intentional refuse disposal. Furthermore, the presence of the cinder refuse filling the north cistern and covering much of the basement floor indicates that this occurred over a considerable period of time. The practicality of the refuse disposal method is examined further below.

The organic zone of cultural materials observed in XUs 6 and 8-11 resulted from the accumulation of refuse following the dismantling of the back piazza associated with the 1848 structure and before the deposition of the cinder zone. Data pertaining to this proposition come almost exclusively from testing. Beneath the cinder zone was a highly organic zone intermixed with artifacts which tend to date more from the 19th century, although rodent activities and other disturbances may have caused some mixing (Appendix D). Artifacts associated with this deposit are primarily domestic and personal items and are most concentrated in XU 8.

This zone possesses both differences and similarities with the cinder zone overlying it. It is differentiated somewhat in that at least a few of the artifacts appear to have been lost accidentally rather than disposed as trash. Examples of this type deposition are represented by the concentration of 19th century marbles, a toy soldier, and sterling dinner fork from Louise Taft's silver. The kitchen and a recreation room were in this portion of the basement during the Taft occupation and these items would seem to have been lost in conjunction with specific activities and not intentionally discarded as trash.

Other materials from this zone, however, appear to be refuse materials associated with domestic or more specifically food consumption activities. Additionally, the high organic content of the zone seems to come from decomposing ash and cinder. That is, it may represent an earlier, buried, version of the refuse disposal pattern noted above.

The disrupted elements of the herringbone brickwork observed in XU 6 and XU 10 are remnants of the piazza located behind the original 1848 structure. Data in support of this contention come from previous historical documentation, field observations, and stratigraphy. According to McCollough (1971), a trellised piazza was located along the eastern border of the 1848 structure. This provided a patio area and access to the well and cistern located to the east of the house. It was dismantled during the construction of the wing which began in September. As he describes it:

"On October 1, the back porch or piazza was taken down, suggesting that work (on the wing) had proceeded from East to West and that only at this time did they undertake to join the addition with the main part of the house" (McCollough 1971:14).

The fact that the remaining elements of this structure lie directly on sterile clay further indicates that this brickwork was part of the pre-Taft construction phase of the site.

The foundation line in the interior of the basement originally was intended to be the south foundation line of the east wing. Little direct evidence for this proposition is available. Architecturally, there are physical remains on the walls and ceiling of the basement to indicate that the foundation line relates to a no longer extant wall (Renzo Riddo, personal communication 1982). Neither does the orientation of the foundation line correspond to the described dimensions of the back piazza (McCollough 1971, 1972).

Perhaps the strongest support for this argument is the similarity between the construction of central foundation and the north and east foundations of the wing (Renzo Riddo, personal communication 1982). In both cases, roughly dressed unmortared sandstone slabs are embedded into or lie directly on sterile clay. Foundations are embedded in a distinguishable builder's trench along the north wall but no trench is visible along the east foundation and the central foundation lines.

Original plans for the east wing called for the southern foundation line to extend from roughly the back door of the 1848 structure to the vicinity of the cistern and well complex to the rear of the house. This plan would have avoided the south cistern during construction. It would seem that this line was partially constructed, but later abandoned in favor of larger dimensions. It is not entirely clear why the new southern foundation line was positioned so that it bisected the south cistern (see McCollough 1972). Perhaps the Tafts wished to have both cisterns housed within the structure to avoid freezing in the winter. Currently, interpretation of the sandstone block alignment as a partially completed south foundation wall for the east wing is the best available explanation for this feature.

The dense deposit of faunal remains in the northwest corner of the basement and the concentration of 19th century wine bottles in the south-east corner area are further examples of in-door refuse disposal. Data concerning this proposition is circumstantial. Both locations contained surprisingly dense concentrations of materials with little other than bone or wine bottle fragments recovered from the respective loci. This suggests that each area was a specialized dump site. The faunal remains located in the former kitchen near a dumbwaiter seem to indicate that table scraps were at least partially disposed of here. The disposal of raw (non-incinerated) faunal remains within the basement seems not only incongruous but also a health hazard by today's standards.

The concentration of wine bottle fragments in the southwest corner of the structure possibly relates to another set of activities. According to Peter Rawson Taft (William Howard's grandfather), the south cistern was cleaned out and then modified so that it served as a filter for the larger cistern. It is possible that the bottle fragments found immediately adjacent to the south cistern reflect this cleaning out. The predominance of wine bottle fragments in this deposit may indicate specialized disposal of these materials, which is not inconceivable given the prevailing temperance attitudes during the second and third quarters of the 19th century.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The findings from the spring and summer testing phases at the Taft House Site are both illuminating and frustrating. They are frustrating because, like most short-term testing phases done in conjunction with construction projects, only a few arbitrary locations of the site could be investigated. In general, during the spring phase, these locations corresponded to the immediate perimeters of the structure that were going to be disturbed via stabilization activities. These excavations yielded mainly disturbed contents depicting past architectural activities. During the summer phase, only remnants of the original basement fill were left when archeological testing commenced. These excavations yielded information on the daily activities of the site but interpretations suffered from impacts from the on-going stabilization actions in the basement. Thus, most of the materials recovered during 1982 came from highly disturbed contexts.

In spite of the historical and recently induced sub-surface disturbances at the site, a few generalized patterns of activities at the site can be inferred. First, throughout the Taft period and into subsequent early 20th century occupations of the site, artifacts reflect a prosperous socio-economic condition. Based on the ceramic assemblage, it was seen that occupants of the site owned finer and perhaps more socially specialized tableware and domestic items. Curved glass indicated that luxuries like wine and fine glassware were part of the site's social scene, while the faunal assemblage showed that more select cuts of commercially butchered meats were preferred. Finally, an increased availability of mass produced goods during the latter 19th and early 20th century was clearly reflected by the broad range of fashionable domestic and personal materials recovered from the site.

In terms of specific human behavior, the subject of in-door refuse disposal is the most intriguing. On earlier and/or less urban sites, refuse is typically discarded in buried trash pits, over a convenient slope edge, or in abandoned privies or wells (cf. South 1977). On some sites two types of refuse disposal can be observed: 1) non-odorous which is often located closer to a domestic structure as litter; and, 2) odorous, more typically located some distance, and if possible downwind, of a domestic structure (cf. Carillo 1977; South 1977).

At the Taft site, this pattern does not entirely hold. Because so much of the "rear" portion of the Taft lot has been lost to urban development (McCollough 1971, 1972), it is impossible to tell if the Taft's and later occupants disposed of trash and garbage in the conventional manners outlined above. Considering the length of occupation of the site, one must presume that some exterior refuse dumping occurred.

Nonetheless, evidence from basement excavations strongly suggests that discarding at least some household refuse beneath the basement

floorboards was practiced from the mid- or latter 19th century into the 20th century. Such refuse characteristically was combined with ash, presumably clean-out from the furnace in the basement. The overall paucity of heat damaged materials from these deposits is confusing. It implies that portions of the refuse were not burned but merely mixed with the ash. Possibly mixing refuse with the furnace clean-out neutralized odoriferous refuse such as faunal remains.

Clearly such practices would not conform to present sanitary standards, but may have to 19th century ones. It is further possible that the refuse pattern exhibited at this site reflects seasonal patterning. That is, during the winter refuse was totally or partially disposed of in the basement rather than in outside loci. Possibly other factors such as limited outside refuse disposal areas in urban settings may have fostered this type of behavior. Presently, it is not clear why interior refuse disposal was practiced. A comparison with disposal patterns on other later 19th century urban sites might clarify this point.

In sum, the findings of the spring and summer testing at the Taft House Site provide limited insights into the lives and activities of past occupants of the site. Not all materials relate directly to the Taft family, per se. In fact, materials from the Taft period cannot always be discriminated from non-Taft period materials. Nonetheless, consistent social, economic, and domestic patterns found throughout the latter 19th to early 20th century occupation range of the site can be seen. These patterns may not greatly enhance our understanding of William Howard Taft's developmental years which are documented exceptionally well through historic records. Instead, the utility of the data presented here is that it documents characteristics and patterns of a known upper middle class urban occupation(s), and thus, can be useful for comparisons with less well-documented sites belonging to different locales, time periods, and economic settings.

Management Recommendations

The Taft House Site has undergone extensive modification stemming from urban development and recent renovation and stabilization (McCollough 1971, 1972). In addition, a considerable amount of archeological testing has been conducted at the site (Bauxar 1974; McCollough 1972; Perry 1983; Richner 1982). As a result, very few portions of the site currently owned by the National Park Service have escaped significant sub-surface disturbance. Further disturbance in most cases, therefore, will not significantly affect the already disrupted integrity of these portions of the site.

Possible exceptions to this are: 1) untested areas in the southwest portion of the lot; 2) backyard features buried under up to seven feet of clay fill; 3) the lower element of the north cistern which is currently sealed with sand for protection; and 4) the well east of the east wing which is also sealed. The southeast quadrant of the site and the well potentially could be damaged by stabilization activities but the other two features are protected and stable.

In spite of the overall poor archeological potential left at the site, the Center should be consulted prior to any future activities that will involve ground disturbance. In this way, any remaining undisturbed historic elements of the site will be protected.

Finally, in view of its current precarious condition, stabilization of the north retaining wall should seriously be considered. Prior to this, however, further architectural and possibly archeological inspection of this feature should be undertaken to assess which portions of the wall may be original. This could be done in conjunction with a park wide archeological survey.

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APPENDIX A: Window Glass Data

Table A-1 Window glass code sheet.

A Record Number

B Project/Site Indicator

C Horizontal Provenience

0000-0099	Shovel Tests
0101	Excavation Unit 1
0102	Excavation Unit 2
0103	Excavation Unit 3
0104	Excavation Unit 4 (Section A)
104B	Excavation Unit 4 (Section B)
104C	Excavation Unit 4 (Section C)
0105	Excavation Unit 5
0106	Excavation Unit 6
0107	Excavation Unit 7
0201	Excavation Unit 8
0202	Excavation Unit 9
0203	Excavation Unit 10
0204	Excavation Unit 11

D Vertical Provenience

000	Absent (e.g., Shovel Tests)
001	Level 1
002	Level 2
003	Level 3
004	Level 4
005	Level 5

E Color

00	Indeterminant
01	Clear
02	Light Aqua
03	Light Green

F Thickness (0.0 mm)

G Multiplier (Frequency)

Table A-2. Window glass descriptive data, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Color	Thickness	Multiplier
WIHO1982	0207	000	02	017	001
WIHO1982	0207	000	03	028	001
WIHO1982	0207	000	01	017	002
WIHO1982	0208	000	01	018	001
WIHO1982	0201	000	03	016	001
WIHO1982	0201	000	02	016	001
WIHO1982	0201	000	02	019	001
WIHO1982	0201	000	02	021	002
WIHO1982	0201	000	01	022	001
WIHO1982	0201	001	03	017	003
WIHO1982	0201	001	03	018	001
WIHO1982	0201	001	01	020	001
WIHO1982	0201	001	02	016	001
WIHO1982	0201	001	02	017	001
WIHO1982	0201	001	02	018	002
WIHO1982	0201	002	02	019	001
WIHO1982	0201	002	01	017	003
WIHO1982	0201	002	01	024	002
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	012	001
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	014	002
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	015	003
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	016	004
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	017	003
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	019	001
WIHO1982	0201	002	03	022	001
WIHO1982	0202	001	01	017	001
WIHO1982	0202	001	01	018	003
WIHO1982	0202	001	01	022	001
WIHO1982	0202	001	01	023	001
WIHO1982	0202	001	03	016	005
WIHO1982	0202	001	03	017	004
WIHO1982	0202	001	03	019	001
WIHO1982	0202	001	03	022	001
WIHO1982	0202	001	02	016	002
WIHO1982	0202	001	02	017	004
WIHO1982	0202	001	02	018	002
WIHO1982	0202	001	02	019	002
WIHO1982	0203	001	02	017	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	02	019	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	02	022	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	03	017	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	03	018	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	03	019	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	03	024	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	018	002
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	019	003
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	021	001

Table A-2 (continued).

	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Color	Thickness	Multiplier
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	022	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	024	002
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	025	001
WIHO1982	0203	001	01	031	001
WIHO1982	0204	001	02	019	001
WIHO1982	0204	001	01	016	001
WIHO1982	0204	001	01	017	002
WIHO1982	0204	001	01	018	006
WIHO1982	0204	001	01	019	004
WIHO1982	0204	001	01	026	001
WIHO1982	0204	001	03	016	003
WIHO1982	0204	001	03	017	003
WIHO1982	0204	001	03	020	003
WIHO1982	0204	001	03	021	001
WIHO1982	0101	001	01	021	001
WIHO1982	0101	002	01	019	002
WIHO1982	0101	002	03	020	001
WIHO1982	0103	001	01	020	001
WIHO1982	0103	001	02	017	002
WIHO1982	0103	001	02	018	003
WIHO1982	0103	001	03	012	001
WIHO1982	0103	001	03	014	001
WIHO1982	0103	001	03	016	001
WIHO1982	0103	001	03	018	001
WIHO1982	0103	001	03	002	001
WIHO1982	0103	002	02	016	001
WIHO1982	0103	002	02	017	001
WIHO1982	0103	003	01	018	001
WIHO1982	0104	001	01	028	001
WIHO1982	0104	001	03	031	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	02	014	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	02	019	002
WIHO1982	0104	002	02	022	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	02	031	004
WIHO1982	0104	002	01	020	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	01	022	003
WIHO1982	0104	002	03	023	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	03	028	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	03	031	002
WIHO1982	0104	002	01	019	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	01	021	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	02	020	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	03	024	001
WIHO1982	0104	002	03	027	001
WIHO1982	0104	003	01	014	001
WIHO1982	0104	003	01	019	001
WIHO1982	0104	003	01	023	001
WIHO1982	0104	003	01	024	001

Table A-2 (continued).

	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Color	Thickness	Multiplier
WIHO1982	0104	003	01	025	001
WIHO1982	0104	003	03	022	001
WIHO1982	0104	003	03	023	008
WIHO1982	0104	004	01	021	001
WIHO1982	0104	004	01	024	001
WIHO1982	0104	004	03	022	001
WIHO1982	0104	004	03	023	002
WIHO1982	104B	002	01	016	001
WIHO1982	104B	002	01	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	01	016	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	01	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	01	020	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	01	021	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	01	024	003
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	014	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	015	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	016	002
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	017	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	020	004
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	021	002
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	022	011
WIHO1982	104B	002	03	023	016
WIHO1982	104B	003	03	024	004
WIHO1982	104B	003	02	015	001
WIHO1982	104B	103	02	017	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	02	018	001
WIHO1982	104B	003	02	025	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	013	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	014	002
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	015	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	016	002
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	017	003
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	018	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	020	002
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	021	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	022	003
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	023	003
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	024	002
WIHO1982	104B	004	02	014	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	02	015	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	02	021	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	020	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	021	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	022	005
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	023	017
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	024	002
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	025	001

Table A-2 (continued).

	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Color	Thickness	Multiplier
WIHO1982	104B	004	02	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	015	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	021	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	022	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	01	023	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	019	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	021	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	022	002
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	023	001
WIHO1982	104B	004	03	024	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	02	016	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	02	020	003
WIHO1982	104C	003	01	014	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	01	019	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	01	023	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	01	024	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	03	020	001
WIHO1982	104C	003	03	022	002
WIHO1982	104C	003	03	023	004
WIHO1982	104C	003	03	024	002
WIHO1982	104C	004	01	023	001
WIHO1982	104C	004	03	015	001
WIHO1982	104C	004	03	023	003
WIHO1982	0105	001	02	018	001
WIHO1982	0105	002	03	025	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	01	023	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	01	029	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	02	023	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	02	027	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	02	028	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	02	029	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	03	023	001
WIHO1982	0106	002	03	024	004
WIHO1982	0106	002	03	029	001
WIHO1982	0106	003	01	018	001
WIHO1982	0106	003	01	024	001
WIHO1982	0106	003	03	016	001
WIHO1982	0106	003	03	017	002
WIHO1982	0106	003	03	019	001
WIHO1982	0106	003	01	019	002
WIHO1982	0106	003	02	021	004
WIHO1982	0106	003	03	016	002
WIHO1982	0106	003	03	021	003
WIHO1982	0106	004	01	019	002
WIHO1982	0106	004	02	016	001
WIHO1982	0106	004	02	019	002
WIHO1982	0106	004	03	016	001

Table A-2 (continued).

	Horizontal Provenience	Vertical Provenience	Color	Thickness	Multiplier
WIHO1982	0106	004	03	018	001
WIHO1982	0106	004	02	023	001
WIHO1982	0107	001	02	017	001
WIHO1982	0107	002	03	024	001
WIHO1982	0107	002	02	014	001
WIHO1982	0107	002	02	017	001
WIHO1982	0005	000	01	019	001
WIHO1982	0021	000	02	016	001
WIHO1982	0022	000	01	021	002
WIHO1982	0022	000	03	023	001
WIHO1982	0031	000	01	018	001
WIHO1982	0033	000	01	021	001
WIHO1982	0034	000	01	018	002
WIHO1982	0037	000	01	019	001
WIHO1982	0044	000	01	016	001
WIHO1982	0044	000	01	017	002
WIHO1982	0044	000	01	019	002
WIHO1982	104B	005	02	020	001
WIHO1982	104B	005	02	016	001
WIHO1982	104B	005	01	020	001
WIHO1982	104B	005	01	002	001
WIHO1982	104B	005	01	023	001
WIHO1982	104B	005	01	024	001
WIHO1982	104B	005	03	020	002
WIHO1982	104B	005	03	023	002
WIHO1982	104B	005	03	024	002
WIHO1982	104B	005	03	025	001

APPENDIX B: Ceramic Data

Table B-1 Historic ceramics code sheet.

A PROVENIENCE

B BURNT

- 00 Absent
- 01 Present

C FUNCTIONAL CLASS

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Food Service
- 03 Food Preparation and Storage
- 04 Households, Utilitarian (vessel)
- 05 Household, Decorative
- 06 Personal
- 07 Aboriginal
- 08 Architectural
- 09 Other (non-vessel)

D WARE

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Coarse Earthenware (CEW)
- 03 Refined Earthenware (REW)
- 04 Stoneware (SW)
- 05 Porcelain (POR)

E PASTE TYPE

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Yellowware (CEW)
- 03 Redware (CEW)
- 04 Generic CEW
- 05 Creamware (REW)
- 06 Pearlware (REW)
- 07 Whiteware (REW)
- 08 Semi-Porcelain (REW)
- 09 Generic (REW)
- 10 Generic Stoneware (SW)
- 11 Oriental Porcelain (POR)
- 12 Bone China (POR)
- 13 British Porcelain (POR)

F DECORATIVE TECHNIQUE

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Unglazed (biscuit)
- 03 Albany Slip
- 04 Bristol Slip
- 05 Annular Slip
- 06 Mocha

Table B-1 (continued).

F DECORATIVE TECHNIQUE, continued.

- 07 Engine turned
- 08 Wormy Finger Painted
- 09 Salt Glaze
- 10 Salt Glaze and Secondary Slip
- 11 Salt Glaze and Secondary Glaze
- 12 Clear Glaze
- 13 Clear Glaze with Gilt
- 14 Clear Glaze with Hand Painting
- 15 Mottled Glaze
- 16 Colored Glaze
- 17 Rockingham Glaze
- 18 Sponge/Spatter Glaze
- 19 Sponge Stamped
- 20 Hand Painting
- 21 Hand Painting, Flow
- 22 Edge Decoration
- 23 Transfer Printing
- 24 Transfer Printing, Flow
- 25 Transfer Printing and Gilt
- 26 Transfer Printing, Flow and Gilt
- 27 Decaling
- 28 Decaling and Gilt
- 29 Decaling and hand Painting

G OPTICS

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Transparent
- 03 Translucent
- 04 Opaque, Flat
- 05 Opaque, Iridescent

H COLOR (of design)

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Clear
- 03 Light Red (Pink); 5 R 9/2
- 04 Medium Red; 5 R 6/8
- 05 Dark Red; 7.5 R 4/16
- 06 Very Dark Red; 7.5 R 3/1
- 07 Light Orange; 10 R 8/6
- 08 Medium Orange; 10 R 5/14
- 09 Dark Orange; 10 R 3/10
- 10 Very Dark Orange; 10 R 2/4
- 11 Light Brown; 5 YR 8/4
- 12 Medium Brown; 5 YR 6/6
- 13 Dark Brown; 5 YR 3/6
- 14 Very Dark Brown; 5 YR 2/2
- 15 Light Yellow; 2.5 Y 9/4

Table B-1 (continued).

H COLOR, continued

- 24 Medium Aqua; 5 BG 7/4
- 25 Dark Aqua; 5 BG 3/6
- 26 Very Dark Aqua; 5 BG 2/6
- 27 Light Blue; 5 B 9/2
- 28 Medium Blue; 5 B 6/6
- 29 Dark Blue; 5 B 4/8
- 30 Very Dark Blue; 5 B 2/4
- 31 Light Purple; 5 P 9/2
- 32 Medium Purple; 5 P 7/6
- 33 Dark Purple; 5 P 4/8
- 34 White; N 9.5
- 35 Light Gray; N 8
- 36 Medium Gray; N 6
- 37 Dark Gray; N 4
- 38 Black; N 1
- 39 Polychrome
- 40 Gold
- 41 Light Tan 2.5 Y 7/2

I SURFACE TREATMENT

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Plain
- 03 Embossed
- 04 Indented

J MOTIFS (primary)

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Plain
- 03 Floral-Foliate
- 04 Oriental Landscape
- 05 European Landscape
- 06 Mid-Eastern Landscape
- 07 Commemorative
- 08 Advertizing
- 09 Animalistic
- 10 Vegetative
- 11 Abstract

K MOTIFS (secondary)

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Plain
- 03 Floral-Foliate
- 04 Oriental Landscape
- 05 European Landscape
- 06 Mid-Eastern Landscape
- 07 Commemorative
- 08 Advertising

Table B-1 (continued).

K MOTIFS (continued)

- 09 Animalistic
- 10 Vegetative
- 11 Abstract

L PATTERN NUMBER (1-14)

M HALLMARK (1-6)

N VESSEL SHAPE

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Circular-Oval, Plain
- 03 Circular-Oval, Ribbed
- 04 Square-Rectangular
- 05 Polygonal

O DIAMETER

P VESSEL FORM

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Indeterminate, Flatware
- 03 Indeterminate, Hollowware
- 04 Platter
- 05 Large Dinner Plate
- 06 Small Dinner Plate
- 07 Salad/Dessert Plate
- 08 Saucer
- 09 Basin
- 10 Soup Tureen
- 11 Mixing Bowl
- 12 Small Bowl
- 13 Dish
- 14 Cup, Handled
- 15 Cup, Handleless
- 16 Mug
- 17 Pitcher/Coffee/Tea Pot
- 18 Jug, Bulbous
- 19 Jug, Cylindrical
- 20 Chamber Pot
- 21 Spittoon
- 22 Bottle
- 23 Wide Mouth Jar (Crock)
- 24 Flower Pot
- 25 Cosmetic Jar/Pot
- 26 Door Knob
- 27 Decorative Tile
- 28 Doll
- 29 Minatures
- 30 Lamp

Table B-1 (continued).

P VESSEL FORM (continued).

- 31 Salt Dish
- 32 Fixture
- 33 Tobacco Pipe
- 34 Drain Pipe
- 35 Brick

Q BODY ELEMENTS

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Body
- 03 Rim
- 04 Footing
- 05 Vessel Section
- 06 Base
- 07 Lid
- 08 Handle
- 09 Finial
- 10 Spout
- 11 Near Complete

R LIP FORM

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Pointed
- 03 Rounded
- 04 Rounded, Downturned
- 05 Rounded, Upturned
- 06 Rolled, Out
- 07 Rolled, In
- 08 Flattened
- 09 Bevelled, Out
- 10 Bevelled, In
- 11 Wedged
- 12 Bulbous

S RIM FORM

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Straight
- 03 Everted
- 04 Inverted
- 05 Recessed
- 06 Reinforced

Table B-1 (continued).

T FOOTRING FORM

00 Absent
01 Indeterminate
02 Flush
03 Rounded
04 Rounded-V
05 Rounded-Flattened
06 Raised Rounded

U VESSEL NUMBER

V DATE RANGE

Table B2. Descriptive data for ceramic materials, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
103/001	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	18401900
103/001	0	4	2	3	2	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	24	2	0	0	0	35	
103/001	0	1	4	10	16	1	10	3	3	0	10	0	2	6.0	2	3	8	1	0	23	19201950
103/002	0	1	4	10	16	4	10	3	3	0	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	23	
104/001	0	2	5	13	12	2	34	2	2	0	7	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
104/003	1	2	3	8	12	1	35	2	2	0	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	18401900
104/003	0	6	5	13	2	0	34	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	0	0	0	1	
104/003	0	2	3	7	13	2	34	2	11	0	6	0	1	0	14	8	0	0	0	11	18601890
104/003	0	2	3	7	24	2	30	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	8	3	0	22	18401860
104/003	0	1	3	9	16	3	20	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	
104/003	0	8	4	10	16	3	12	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	34	2	0	0	0	37	
104/003	0	8	4	10	9	3	14	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	34	2	0	2	0	38	
104B/003	0	2	3	7	27	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	4	1	0	7	18901930
104B/003	0	5	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	1	3.0	25	7	0	0	0	9	18401900
104B/003	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	18401900
104B/003	0	2	5	13	12	2	34	2	2	0	7	0	2	5.5	8	3	5	4	0	10	18401900
104B/003	0	1	3	9	16	3	20	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	
104B/003	0	4	2	3	2	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	24	2	0	0	0	30	
104B/003	0	8	4	10	9	3	14	2	2	0	0	0	2	7.0	34	3	5	2	0	38	
104B/005	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	2	0	1	3	4	3	0	13	18401900
104C/003	0	1	4	10	16	4	11	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	31	
106/003	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	18401900
106/003	0	2	3	7	24	2	30	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	0	21	18401860
106/003	1	1	2	2	16	4	25	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	25	
106/003	0	4	2	3	2	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	24	2	0	0	0	32	
106/003	0	4	2	3	2	0	8	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	
106/003	0	4	2	3	2	0	9	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	24	2	0	0	0	36	
106/003	0	4	2	3	2	0	9	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	
106/003	0	1	2	2	2	0	15	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	33	
201/001	0	3	2	2	12	3	16	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	12	0	0	27	
201/001	1	2	5	11	12	2	34	2	2	0	7	0	2	6.8	7	5	3	3	4	12	
201/001	0	2	3	7	12	2	35	2	2	0	5	0	2	3.3	14	5	5	2	4	2	18401900
201/001	0	2	3	7	12	2	35	2	2	0	5	0	2	0	14	3	4	5	0	0	18401900
201/002	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	18401900

Table B-2 (continued).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
201/002	0	2	3	7	12	2	35	2	2	0	5	0	2	0	2	3	4	1	0	0	18401900
201/002	0	2	3	8	12	2	34	2	11	0	5	0	1	0	17	8	0	0	0	13	18401900
201/003	0	2	5	13	12	2	34	2	2	0	7	0	1	0	14	8	0	0	0	14	
202/001	0	2	5	11	12	3	34	2	2	0	7	0	2	0	7	3	3	3	0	0	
202/001	0	2	5	11	12	2	34	2	2	0	7	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
202/001	0	2	3	7	28	2	39	2	11	3	2	0	2	3.3	14	3	2	2	0	4	18901930
202/001	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	2	7.0	12	3	8	3	0	34	18401870
203/001	0	2	5	11	27	2	39	3	3	11	4	5	3	5.0	8	5	3	4	6	6	
203/001	0	2	3	7	28	2	39	2	11	3	2	0	2	3.3	14	3	2	2	0	4	18901930
203/001	0	2	3	7	12	2	35	2	2	0	5	0	2	3.0	14	3	4	2	0	15	18401870
203/001	0	2	3	8	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	1	0	3	8	0	0	0	16	
203/001	0	2	3	7	12	2	34	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	18401870
203/001	0	2	3	7	25	2	30	3	3	11	9	4	2	5.5	8	5	4	4	3	20	18901920
203/001	0	8	4	10	9	3	14	2	2	0	0	0	2	7.0	34	3	8	2	0	29	
203/001	0	8	4	10	16	5	12	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	34	2	0	0	0	0	
203/001	0	2	5	11	27	2	39	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	
204/001	0	5	5	11	28	2	39	2	3	11	1	6	2	4.8	30	5	4	3	3	3	
204/001	1	2	3	7	12	2	34	2	2	0	5	0	3	3.3	31	5	4	3	3	17	18401900
204/001	0	2	3	8	12	2	35	4	11	0	11	2	2	5.5	8	5	4	4	3	18	18401870
204/001	1	2	3	7	14	2	39	2	3	11	8	0	2	3.7	14	5	3	2	4	19	
203/000	0	2	5	11	27	2	39	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	4	5	
205/000	0	8	2	2	16	3	26	3	3	0	13	0	4	0	27	5	8	0	0	28	
205/000	0	8	4	10	16	3	38	2	2	0	12	0	2	5.0	32	5	1	1	1	27	
206/000	0	3	2	9	2	5	13	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	24	18001910

Table B-3. Distribution of estimated minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV), Taft House Site, (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Vessel Numbers																																					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
XU 3,L1																							1												1			
L2																						1																
XU 4,L1																																						
L3	1						1	1													1				1										1	1		
XU4B,L3							1				1															1											1	
L5									1	1			1																	1								
XU4C,L2																															1							
XU 6,L3																					1				1							1	1			1		
XU 8,L1		1										1																1										
L2													1																									
L																																						
.L1				1																														1				
XU10,L1			1			1									1	1				1									1									
XU11,L1			1														1	1	1																			
Shovel																																						
Tests					1																			1			1	1										
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Note: Only sherds attributable to a specific vessel represented.

Table B-4. Inventory of identifiable ceramic patterns, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Pattern Number	Description
p-1	Decal and gilt on oriental porcelain -- scattered sprigs of pink, orange, and purple violet-like flowers on a white field, gold gilt on vessel rim. Hallmark: h-3.
p-2	Decal and gilt on whiteware -- stylized linear gothic border interspaced with small sprigs of pink forget-me-not-like flowers with green leaves outlined in red; gold gilt on vessel rim.
p-3	Decal on whiteware -- (partial) green leaves outlined in red. Leaves typical of those found on pink rose/forget-me-not decal motifs.
p-4	Decal on British porcelain -- garland of green leaves with red outlining superimposed on a second garland of pastel flowers/buds and pink roses on vessel rim; plume/branch repousse' on vessel body. Hallmark: h-3.
p-5	Clear glaze on whiteware/semi-porcelain.
p-6	Clear glaze with gold gilt on whiteware/semi-porcelain.
p-7	Clear glaze on porcelain.
p-8	Handpainted overglaze on whiteware--star-like branches of green leaves with blue flowers/buds on white field; handpainted orange band on vessel rim.
p-9	Transfer print and gilt on whiteware--medium-dark blue stylized floral-foliage/scroll transfer print border around vessel rim; border separated from a second abstract Arabic border by a thin line of gold gilt; dendritic repousse' on vessel body. Hallmark: h-5
p-10	Glazed stoneware--Light to medium orange glaze on stoneware; repousse' floral-foliage pattern on vessel body.
p-11	Slipped stoneware--iridescent Albany slip on upper portion of unglazed stoneware.
p-12	Glazed earthenware--plain black glaze on vessel surface.
p-13	Glazed earthenware--floral-foliage repousse on dark green field.
p-14	Melon ribbed/fluted molded vessel. Hallmark: h-2.

Table B-5. Inventory of identified ceramic hallmarks, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Hallmark Number	Description
h-1	Unidentified transfer printed hallmark.
h-2	Unidentified impressed hallmark. Occurs on a semi-porcelain white ironstone saucer (v-18, p-4).
h-3	Unidentified transfer printed and impressed hallmark.
h-4	Mercer Pottery Company, Trenton, New Jersey, post-1879. Hallmark consists of the three words, "SEMI-VITREOUS, HARDWARE," and "MERCER CHINA" written in a circle with "Hardware" in the center. The hallmark is pictured in Barber (1904:57) as one of the Mercer company's later (i.e., turn of the century) line of products produced by that company. Hallmark is found on a flow blue-like transfer print and gilt saucer (v-20, p-9).
h-5	C. Ahrenfeldt, Ligmones, France; date of manufacture unknown, probable date=1900+. Hallmark consists of a) an A/C logo of C. Ahrenfeldt, b) the phrase, "C. Ahrenfeldt for..." and c) the phrase, "Higgin and Seiter of New York." It is presumed that Ahrenfeldt was the French manufacturer and Higgin and Seiter were the New York importers. Hallmark occurs on a porcelain saucer (v-6; p-4).
h-6	Unidentified hallmark consisting of the name "MEISSEN" in an oval with an "X" beneath it (decal) and a partially identifiable impressed mark of "...MBISSE..." Hallmark appears on a porcelain lamp base (v-3, p-1) it is presumed to be a 1900+ Austrian or French product.

Table B-6. Distribution of identified ceramic patterns,* Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Pattern Numbers													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XU 3,L1					1					1				
L2										1				
XU 4,L1							1							
L3					1	1								
XU4B,L3					2		1							
L5					1									
XU4C,L2														
XU 6,L3					1									
XU 8,L1					2		1							
L2					3									
L3							1							
XU 9,L1		1			1		3							
XU10,L1		1		1	2				1					
XU11,L1	1				1			1			1			1
Shovel														
Tests			1									1	1	
Total	1	2	1	1	15	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

* Only sherds with identifiable patterns represented.

Table B-7. Distribution of identified ceramic vessel forms, Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov	Vessel			Forms													Total
	1	2	3	7	8	12	14	17	24	25	27	28	30	31	32	43	
XU 3,L1	1	1							1								3
L2		1															1
XU 4,L1	1																1
L3	2		1				1					1				2	7
XU4B,L3	2	1			1				1	1						1	7
L5	1																1
XU 6,L3	2	1	1						4								8
XU 8,L1			1	1			2									4	
L2		2						1									3
L3							1										1
XU 9,L1	1			2		1	1										5
XU10,L1		2	1		2		2									2	9
XU11,L1					1		1						1	1			4
Shovel																	
Tests	1			1							1				1		4
Total	12	8	4	4	4	1	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	59
Percent	20.3	13.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	1.7	13.6	1.7	10.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.5	100.0

APPENDIX C: Curved Glass Data

Table C-1 Curved glass code sheet.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER*

B PROVENIENCE NUMBER*

C QUANTITY*

D BURNT*

- 00 Absent
- 01 Present

E PATENATION*

- 00 Absent
- 01 Present

F BUBBLES*

- 00 Absent
- 01 Present

G OPTICS*

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Transparent
- 03 Translucent
- 04 Opaque

H COLOR***

- 00 Clear
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Deleted
- 03 Light Red (Pink); 5 R 9/2 (2056W)
- 04 Medium Red; 5 R 6/8 (2123M)
- 05 Dark Red; 7.5 R 4/16
- 06 Very Dark Red; 7.5 R 3/1
- 07 Light Orange; 10 R 8/6 (2168M)
- 08 Medium Orange; 10 R 6/12 (2240D)
- 09 Dark Orange; 10 R 3/10
- 10 Very Dark Orange; 10 R 2/4
- 11 Light Brown; 5 YR 8/4 (2232M)
- 12 Medium Brown; 5 YR 6/6 (2240D)
- 13 Dark Brown; 5 YR 3/6 (2290A)
- 14 Very Dark Brown; 5 YR 2/2
- 15 Light Yellow; 2.5 Y 9/4 (2321M)
- 16 Medium Yellow; 2.5 Y 8.5/8 (2354D)
- 17 Dark Yellow; 10 YR 7/14 (2305A)
- 18 Very Dark Yellow; 10 YR 5/10 (2325A)
- 19 Light Green; 10 GY 9/2 (2606W)
- 20 Medium Green; 7.5 GY 6/10 (2559A)
- 21 Dark Green; 7.5 GY 3/6
- 22 Very Dark Green; 5 GY 2/2
- 23 Light Aqua

*Attributes and definitions based on personal observation.

***Color codes based on Munsell Color Charts and Columbia Paint Color Charts

Table C-1 (continued).

H COLOR, continued

- 24 Medium Aqua; 5 BG 7/4 (2667M)
- 25 Dark Aqua; 5 BG 3/6
- 26 Very Dark Aqua; 5 BG 2/6
- 27 Light Blue; 5 B 9/2 (2751W)
- 28 Medium Blue; 5 B 6/6 (2753M)
- 29 Dark Blue; 10 B 4/8 (2770A)
- 30 Very Dark Blue; 10 B 2/4 (2780A)
- 31 Light Purple; 5 P 9/2 (2966W)
- 32 Medium Purple; 5 P 7/6 (2963M)
- 33 Dark Purple; 5 P 4/8 (2956A)
- 34 White; N 9.5 (2491W)
- 35 Light Gray; N 8 (2796W)
- 36 Medium Gray; N 6 (2893M)
- 37 Dark Gray; N 4
- 38 Black; N 1
- 39 Polychrome
- 40 Gold
- 41 Light Tan; 2.5 Y 7/2 (2448M)
- 42 Light Olive; 5 Y 5/8
- 43 Medium Olive; 5 Y 4/6 (2535A)
- 44 Dark Olive; 5 Y 3/4
- 45 Very Dark Olive; 5 Y 2/2

I FUNCTION*

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Beverage, Alcohol
- 03 Beverage, Non-Alcohol
- 04 Medicinal/Chemical
- 05 Food Preserving
- 06 Food Service
- 07 Household
- 08 Personal
- 09 Decorative
- 10 Miscellaneous

J BOTTLE TYPE*****

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Wine Bottle (no kickup)
- 03 Champagne Bottle (wine with kickup)
- 04 Case bottle
- 05 JoJo Flask
- 06 Shoofly Flask
- 07 Union Oval Flask
- 08 Picnic Flask
- 09 Soda Water Bottle (torpedo)
- 10 Packing Bottle
- 11 Round Prescription Bottle

*Attributes and definitions based on personal observation.

*****Attributes and definitions based on Herskovitz (1978 and Innes and Spillman (1981).

Table C-1 (continued).

J BOTTLE TYPE, continued

- 12 Fluted Prescription Bottle
- 13 Pomade/Morphine Bottle
- 14 Panel Bottle
- 15 Ball Neck Panel Bottle
- 16 Baltimore Oval Bottle
- 17 Union Oval Bottle
- 18 Philadelphia Oval Bottle
- 19 Blake Bottle
- 20 Oblong Tooth Powder Bottle
- 21 French Square Bottle
- 22 Plain Oval Bottle
- 23 Vial
- 24 Oval Castor Oil Bottle
- 25 Club Sauce Bottle
- 26 Olive Oil Bottle
- 27 Olive Bottle
- 28 Eclipse Olive Oil Bottle
- 29 American Square Pickle Bottle
- 30 Octagontal Peppersauce/Spice Bottle
- 31 Gothic Peppersauce
- 32 Square Ring Peppersauce Bottle
- 33 French Barrel Mustard Bottle
- 34 Round Horseradish Bottle
- 35 Beer Bottle
- 36 Oval Polish Bottle
- 37 Snuff Jar
- 38 Carmine Ink Bottle
- 39 Conical Ink Bottle
- 40 Round Ink Bottle
- 41 Igloo Ink Bottle
- 42 Chimney Glass
- 43 Glass Tile/Cube
- 44 Canning Jars
- 45 Late Patent Bottle (similar to 14 and 15, but missing panels)
- 46 Fluted Tumbler
- 47 Scent Jar
- 48 Unfluted Tumbler
- 49 Soda Bottle (non-torpedo)
- 50 Modern Medicine/Flask Bottle
- 51 Glass Syringe Plunger

K BODY ELEMENT*

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Finish
- 03 Body
- 04 Base
- 05 Complete/Near Complete
- 06 Lid

*Attributes and definitions based on personal observation.

Table C-1 (continued).

L MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE*

- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Handblown
- 03 Mold Blown
- 04 Semi-Automatic
- 05 Automatic

M FINISH TECHNIQUE**

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Sheared Lip
- 03 Bust-Off and Grind
- 04 Laid-on-Bead (1820-1870)
- 05 Early Lipping Tool (1820-1870)
- 06 Improved Lipping Tool (1870-1915)
- 07 Lipping tool, gen.
- 08 Bust-Off and Grind with Laid-on-Bead
- 09 Early Lipping Tool with Laid-on-Bead
- 10 Improved Lipping Tool with Laid-on-Bead
- 11 Automatic
- 12 Fired

N FINISH TYPE*****

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Prescription (straight lip)
- 03 Prescription (flared lip)
- 04 Champagne
- 05 Brandy (regular)
- 06 Brandy (with bead)
- 07 Beer
- 08 Bead
- 09 Double Bead
- 10 Patent/Extract (uneven double bead)
- 11 Patent/Extract (flared doubled bead)
- 12 Patent/Extract (even double bead)
- 13 Wide Mouth Patent/Extract
- 14 Oil
- 15 Packing
- 16 Crown
- 17 Club Soda
- 18 Screw
- 19 Sheared
- 20 Wide Mouth with Everted Rounded Lip
- 21 Laid on Bead
- 22 Rounded Lip with Straight Rim (tumbler)

*Attributes and definitions based on personal observation.

**Attributes and definitions based on Diess (1981).

*****Attributes and definitions based on Herskovitz (1978 and Innes and Spillman (1981).

Table C-1 (continued).

N FINISH TYPE****,continued

- 23 Crown/Extract
- 24 Reduced Brandy
- 25 Globular (with Crown Top Lip)
- 26 Globular (with no Crown Top Lip)

O CLOSURE TYPES AND CLOSURE PARTS****

- 00 Absent 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Whole Cork
- 03 Hutchinson
- 04 Lightning
- 05 Threaded, Continuous
- 06 Threaded with Glass Insert
- 07 Lugs
- 08 Crown cap
- 09 Threaded with Glass Liner
- 10 Threaded, Discontinuous

P MOLD TYPE*

- 00 Absent (i.e., Handblown)
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Dip Mold
- 03 Turn Mold
- 04 Multiple Piece Mold

Q BASE MARK**

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Rough Pontil
- 03 Improved Pontil (1858-1870)
- 04 Snap Case (1850-1915)
- 05 Suction Cut-Off (1900-1915)
- 06 Nipple

R BASE SHAPE*

- 00 Absent
- 01 Indeterminate
- 02 Round
- 03 Oval
- 04 Rectangular

S EMBOSSING PATTERN/MARKERS MARK*

- 00 Absent
- 01 Present, but Indeterminate
- 02 "Bubbl..." (embossed script)
- 03 "Aug..." (embossed block)

*Attributes and definitions based on personal observation.

**Attributes and definitions based on Diess (1981).

*****Attributes and definitions based on Herskovitz (1978 and Innes and Spillman (1981).

Table C-1 (continued).

- 04 "Sodium Bicarbonate/...Nausa.../...Digestion..." (Printed label)
- 05 "2" (embossed)
- 06 "D73" within a triangle (embossed)
- 07 "MASON...PATE.../...ON.3..." (embossed block)
- 08 "THE.../...CH-E/inger...ER/...QUAH.../registered...E.4" (embossed block)
- 09 "Cen.../FWID..." (embossed block)

T VESSEL NUMBER*

U DATE RANGE**

*Attributes and definitions based on personal observation.

** Attributes and definitions based on Diess (1981).

Table C-2. Distribution of curved glass by minimum number of vessels (MNV), Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982.

Prov.	Vessel																Numbers																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
XU 1, L1	1																																
XU 2, L2																																	
L3																																	
XU 3, L1																																	
XU 4, L1	1																																
L2																																	
L3																																	
L4																																	
XU4B, L1																																	
L2			1																														
L3																																	
L4				1																													
L5																																	
XU4C, L3																																	
L4																																	
XU 6, L2				1	1	2																											
L3							1	1	1	2	2																						
L4																																	
L5																																	
XU 8, Surf.												3	4	12	3	1							6										
L1												5	12	7	3		2		1	5								4					
L2															1		2		1	1	1		3	1	4	1							
L3																										3							
XU9, L1												1			1														2	1	5		
XU10, L1																	8													1	1		
XU11, L1																	2																
Basement:																																	
Gen. Surf.																																	
SE Corner																																	
NW Corner																																	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	9	16	19	8	1	12	2	1	6	1	1	*	9	1	7	4				

* Vessel Number deleted (duplicate)

**Total number of vessels represented in each provenience; Total number of vessels = 53

Table C-2. Distribution of curved glass by minimum number of vessels (MNV), Taft House Site (33HA431), 1982 (continued).

	Vessel														Numbers												Total	**Total
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	Fre- quency Present	# of Vessels		
L1																									1	1		
XU 2, L2																									0	0		
L3																									0	0		
XU 3, L1																									0	0		
XU 4, L1																									1	1		
L2																									0	0		
L3																									0	0		
L4																									0	0		
XU4B, L1																									0	0		
L2																									1	1		
L3																									0	0		
L4																									1	1		
L5																									0	0		
XU4C, L3																									0	0		
L4																									0	0		
XU 6, L2																									4	3		
L3																									7	5		
L4																									0	0		
L5																									0	0		
XU 8, Surf.																									29	6		
L1																									39	8		
L2																									15	9		
L3																									3	1		
XU9, L1																									10	5		
XU10, L1	1	3	1	1		6	7		1																29	9		
XU11, L1		2				1																32			37	4		
Basement:																									0	0		
Gen. Surf.								1		5										1	1				8	4		
SE Corner											1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1							21	8		
NW Corner																			4	1	1				4	1		
Total	1	5	1	1	*	7	7	1	1	5	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	32			210	67		

* Vessel Number deleted (duplicate)

**Total number of vessels represented in each provenience; Total number of vessels = 53

APPENDIX D:

An Analysis of Unmodified Vertebrate Remains Recovered From the William Howard Taft National Historic Site

by
Susan M. Monk

INTRODUCTION

The following report describes the analysis of unmodified vertebrate remains recovered during both the spring and summer 1982 field investigations of William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The nature of this report is primarily a descriptive account with quantitative and qualitative aspects of the identified remains also discussed. Laboratory procedures employed are discussed and the results of the analysis will be examined for both time periods of excavation (spring and summer). Butchering patterns as evidenced by the recovered specimens will be inferred. A total of 239 unmodified vertebrate remains have been identified to the lowest possible taxonomic group and will be discussed here.

LABORATORY PROCEDURES

All bone remains were counted and weighed at the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska. Weight in grams was recorded for each catalog number from each provenience with charred remains figured separately.

Materials were subsequently sorted into identifiable and unidentifiable categories. An element is considered identifiable if it can be assigned to a meaningful taxonomic unit (e.g., family, genus, species) and specific criteria determined (e.g., element, side). Unidentifiable specimens include those items not so classified.

Identifiable remains were further sorted into general taxonomic groups (e.g., fish, bird, mammal) prior to identification. Final taxonomic and element identifications were completed with the aid of the comparative vertebrate collection maintained by the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service. All specimens were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic group. Many of the chicken and turkey remains were so similar in morphological characteristics that a distinction between the two taxa could not be made. Hence, the group of "chicken/turkey" was used. Also, a cf. was placed before the taxonomic identification if the identification is tentative, as is the case with mallard and sheep.

Further quantification of remains includes the minimum number of individuals (MNI) estimate as described by White (1953). This number

equals the most frequently occurring single element identified for each taxa. This estimate was figured separately for the spring and summer excavations. The MNI is considered to be the smallest number of individuals which would account for the remains present.

RESULTS

A summary of weight and number of unmodified bone and shell remains for both spring and summer 1982 excavations are summarized in Tables 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Nine specimens (less than 4%) of the elements weighing a total of 92 g were recovered in the spring testing. Summer excavation yielded a total of 239 elements whose weight of 2738 g was greater than 98% of the total combined recovered remains for both periods of testing. Eleven grams of charred remains were found in the spring with no charred debris in the summer assemblage.

A total of 32 (13.4%) identified elements exhibited rodent gnawing, 25 (10.5%), specimens were gnawed by carnivores and one specimen (0.4%) exhibited both rodent and carnivore gnawing. No identified elements exhibited any charring.

Six taxa were identified in the initial recovered sample (9 specimens). These include Percidae, domestic chicken, eastern cottontail, Norway rat, domestic pig, and sheep. The one Percidae element (11.1% of the total) was the only fish element recovered in testing in and around the Taft house. Four domestic chicken elements represent 44.4% of the spring sample, eastern cottontail, Norway rat, domestic pig and domestic sheep all provided one element each for a total of 44.4%. Elements identified in the first excavations include two specimens (domestic pig and sheep) from two shovel tests. The remaining seven elements are all from XU6, Levels 3-5.

Two hundred and thirty elements were assigned to 13 taxonomic groupings from the summer excavations. Nearly 64% of these specimens are bird which includes mallard (6), domestic chicken (63), turkey (43), bird (8), and chicken/turkey (26). Mammals comprise the remaining 36.6% (84 specimens) and include eastern cottontail (3), Norway rat (18), domestic cat (12), domestic pig (3), domestic cow (26), domestic sheep (9) and medium mammal (13). Six insided bivalve fragments from Crassostrea Virginica (oysters) were also recovered.

The provenience of the summer excavated specimens is not as clear cut as the earlier testing. Remains are from test pits one to four and the northwest corner of the basement. Excavation unit eight contains 33 identified remains which is 14.3% of the total vertebrate sample. These remains include domestic chicken (5), turkey (7), Norway rat (5), domestic cat (8), domestic pig (1), domestic cow (4), domestic sheep (2), medium mammal (1), and oysters (6 specimens). Excavation unit nine contributed ten identified elements or 4.3% of the total. These taxa are: bird (2), turkey (1), eastern cottontail (1), domestic cat (4), and domestic cow (2).

Table D-1. Summary of identified vertebrate remains from William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Spring and Summer 1982.

Taxonomic Identification	No.	% Class	% Total
FISH			
Percidae			
(perch family)	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>
BIRD			
bird	8	5.3	3.4
cf. <u>Anas platyrhynchos</u>			
(mallard)	6	4.0	2.5
<u>Gallus gallus</u>			
(domestic chicken)	67	44.7	28.0
<u>Melagris gallapavo</u>			
(turkey)	43	28.7	18.0
Chicken/turkey	<u>26</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Subtotal	150	100.0	62.8
MAMMAL			
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u>			
(eastern cottontail)	4	4.5	1.7
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u>			
(Norway rat)	19	21.6	7.9
<u>Felis catus</u>			
(domestic cat)	12	13.6	5.0
<u>Sus scrofa</u>			
(domestic pig)	4	4.5	1.7
<u>Bos taurus</u>			
(domestic cattle)	26	29.6	10.9
<u>Ovis aries</u>			
(domestic sheep)	9	10.3	3.8
cf. <u>Ovis aries</u>			
(domestic sheep)	1	1.1	0.4
Medium Mammal	<u>13</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Subtotal	88	100.0	36.8
Total	239	--	100.0

Table D-2. Summary of identified vertebrate remains from William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Spring 1982.

Taxonomic Identification	No.	% Class	% Total	MNI
FISH				
Percidae				
(perch family)	<u>1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>11.1</u>	1
Subtotal	1	100.0	11.1	
BIRD				
<u>Gallus gallus</u>				
(domestic chicken)	<u>4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>44.5</u>	1
Subtotal	4	100.0	44.5	1
MAMMAL				
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u>				
(eastern cottontail)	1	25.0	11.1	1
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u>				
(Norway rat)	1	25.0	11.1	1
<u>Sus scrofa</u>				
(domestic pig)	1	25.0	11.1	1
<u>Ovis aries</u>				
(domestic sheep)	<u>1</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>11.1</u>	1
Subtotal	4	100.0	44.4	
Total	9	--	100.0	

Table D-3. Summary of identified vertebrate remains from William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Summer 1982.

Taxonomic Identification	No.	% Class	% Total	MNI
BIRD				
bird	8	5.5	3.5	---
cf. <u>Anas platyrhynchos</u> (mallard)	6	4.1	2.6	2
<u>Gallus gallus</u> (domestic chicken)	63	43.1	27.4	8
<u>Melagris gallopavo</u> (turkey)	43	29.5	18.7	7
Chicken/turkey	<u>26</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>11.1</u>	--
Subtotal	146	100.0	63.5	
MAMMAL				
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (eastern cottontail)	3	3.6	1.3	2
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway rat)	18	21.4	7.8	4
<u>Felis catus</u> (domestic cat)	12	14.3	5.2	1
<u>Sus scrofa</u> (domestic pig)	3	3.6	1.3	2
<u>Bos taurus</u> (domestic cattle)	26	31.0	11.3	1
<u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)	8	9.5	3.5	1
cf. <u>Ovis aries</u> (domestic sheep)	1	1.2	0.4	--
Medium mammal	<u>13</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>5.7</u>	--
Subtotal	84	100.0	36.5	
Total	230	--	100.0	

Excavation unit ten contained 36 elements or 15.7% of the total. These include domestic chicken (17), turkey (7), chicken/turkey (6), domestic cow (4), and domestic sheep (2). Excavation unit eleven contained nearly 50% of the identified sample (113 specimens). Eleven taxa were represented and include bird (6), mallard (6), domestic chicken (31), turkey (24), chicken/turkey (20), eastern cottontail (1), Norway rat (1), domestic pig (2), domestic cow (11), domestic sheep (5), and medium mammal (6).

ACCOUNT OF SPECIES

Fish

Only one fish element (vertebrae) was recovered and identified to the family Percidae. The fragmentary nature of the specimen together with a difficulty in identifying an isolated vertebrae did not allow identification to a lower taxonomic level.

Bird

A total of 150 bird elements (63% of the total assemblage) was identified from both excavations. Nearly 45% of these are domestic chicken. Turkey comprise an additional 30% with a group called chicken/turkey providing 17% and the only non-domestic taxa (mallard) providing the remaining six specimens (4%).

Mammal

Thirty seven percent of the total recovered remains are mammal which includes eight taxonomic groups. Domestic cow provided 26 remains or nearly 30% of this class. Norway rat closely follows in frequency with 19 remains or 21%. Medium mammal made up almost 15% followed by domestic cat with 12 specimens or almost 14% of the total class. Domestic sheep provide ten specimens with one identification being tentative. Domestic sheep and goat look very similar and in this situation a distinction could not be made. Finally, domestic pig and eastern cottontail each contribute four specimens or 4.5% of all mammals.

Butchered Specimens

The butchered elements recovered from both spring and summer, comprised primarily of domestic cow, pig, and sheep, will be examined with regard to recovered elements and proposed cuts of meat. Frequencies of bone cuts were totaled for the site as a whole due to clustered provenience information and possible disturbed deposits. This analysis will give an overview of subsistence at the site even if it does not break it down into specific temporal occupations. The following sources: Lyman (1977), Hamblin (1981); and Snyder (1982) among others, will be used as reference material for an archeological application of butchering patterns used on domestic animals.

Most of the recovered animals are associated with subsistence activities in the Taft house. The only exceptions being the Norway rat elements which are considered a natural intrusion, and domestic cat which was probably a family pet. Only one of the domestic chicken remains exhibited cut marks indicative of butchering so it is possible that chickens were used for their egg production as well as meat.

Cuts of Meat

A total of three domestic pig elements, 25 cow elements and ten sheep elements are summarized in Table D-4. Generalized meat cuts have been assigned to these select taxa based upon recovered elements.

None of the pig elements exhibited butchering or saw marks, three butchered cuts were present on sheep while 23 of the cow elements showed such treatment. It appears from the choice sections of meat that the occupants of the Taft house were eating more select cuts of meat rather than soups or stews although these portions are also present in a lesser frequency. The cuts of meat for pig, cow, and sheep have been divided into lower grade cuts of meat vs. choice grade cuts following Hamblin (1981). All three pig elements representing a shoulder/picnic ham and two ham/butt portions are classified as choice cut meats. Two cow cuts of meat (foreshank/brisket and soup/stew bones from select vertebrae) are of lower grade quality than the remaining six cuts (loin/sirloin steak, loin roast, rump roast, rib roast/chop, short and beef ribs) which are choice front and hindquarter cuts of meat. Two sheep cuts (shank and hock bones) are of a lesser quality than the leg of lamb and loin roast which are two of the best cuts available (cf. Otto 1977:104).

While these discussions are not definitive answers to all butchering questions, a generalized pattern of recovered butchered elements has been described and can be used to suggest the economic class of the occupants of the historic structure. The most common elements present for domestic cow, pig, and sheep are meat "important" portions of the carcass such as long bones and pelvis regions. Lower grade meat elements such as cranial fragments and carpals and tarsals were not recovered suggesting consumption of meat which was butchered elsewhere, off the premises of the house.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Ninety-two grams of bone debris were recovered in the spring and 2738 g in the summer field testing. Eleven grams of charred remains were recovered in the spring with no charred specimens in the summer excavations.

A total of 239 vertebrate specimens was identified from two periods of excavation at William Howard Taft, National Historic Site, spring and summer 1982. Less than 4% of these (9 specimens) are from the initial spring testing. Six taxa including Percidae, domestic chicken, eastern cottontail, Norway rat, domestic pig, and sheep were identified.

Table D-4. Meat cuts represented by select taxa recovered from William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Spring and Summer, 1982.

<u>Taxonomic Identification</u>	<u>Recovered Elements and Type of Cut</u>	<u>Number of Specimens</u>	<u>Number Butchered</u>
<u>Sus scrofa</u>	<u>shoulder/picnic ham</u> humerus (diaphysis)	1	
	<u>ham/butt portion</u> tibia (proximal)	2	
<u>Bos taurus</u>	<u>foreshank/brisket</u> ulna (proximal)	1	
	<u>loin/sirloin steak</u> ilium (anterior)	1	1
	<u>loin roast</u> acetabulum/ischium	1	1
	<u>rump roast</u> femur (proximal)	1	1
	<u>rib roast/chop</u> thoracic vertebrae (spinous process)	2	2
	<u>soup/stew bones</u> cervical vertebrae	2	2
	lumbar vertebrae	7	7
	<u>short ribs</u> proximal rib	6	6
	<u>beef ribs</u> rib (diaphysis)	4	3
	<u>leg of lamb</u> femur	2	1
	<u>loin roast</u> acetabulum	2	1
	ilium (anterior)	1	
<u>Ovis aries</u>	<u>hock bones, stew/soup meat</u> calcaneum	2	1

Table D-4 (continued).

Taxonomic Identification	Recovered Elements and Type of Cut	Number of Specimens	Number Butchered
<u>Ovis aries</u> (continued)			
	<u>Shank</u>		
	metatarsal	1	
	tibia (distal)	1	
	tibia (proximal)	1	

Note: Cut types are adapted from Hamblin (1981).

Thirteen taxa were identified in the summer excavations. These taxa are: mallard, domestic chicken, turkey, bird, chicken/turkey, eastern cottontail, Norway rat, domestic cat, pig, cow, sheep, and medium sized mammal.

Bird makes up over 60% of the entire recovered sample with domestic chicken supplying 67 specimens for 28% of the total. The next frequently occurring taxa is turkey with 43 specimens or 18% of the total assemblage. It is apparent that the Taft occupants relied primarily on domestic fauna and did not exploit the local resources to any great extent, eastern cottontail being the largest exception.

A total of 38 domestic pig, cow, and sheep elements were examined with regard to inferred meat cuts. Twenty seven of the remains are attributable to a cut of meat (e.g., steak, roast, ribs) with eleven specimens being associated with soup/stew bones. It appears from the sample that the economic level of the Taft House occupants was that of an upper class family.

The provenience of the summer recovered specimens has some broad groupings and does not allow the identification of faunal remains to speak for themselves in terms of time periods of occupation together with related economic status. Also the high numbers of rodent and carnivore gnawing evidenced on recovered bone suggests the possibility of disturbance of remains in the basement of the house. However, when combined with other datable items (e.g., ceramics, bottles), the faunal remains should give a clearer picture of the economic and social status of the inhabitants of the Taft House over its history.

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Note: Summary of weight and number of specimens for unmodified bone and shell remains and taxonomic and element identification for vertebrate specimens are on file, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

