

An Interim Technical Report for the 2018 Field Season:

Archaeological Excavations at the Nathan “Nate” Harrison
Site in San Diego County, California



Cover image. Shannon Farnsworth (left) and Caeli Gibbs (right) pedestal dozens of late 19th- and early 20th-century artifacts, including faunal remains, glass, metal, and ceramics, in the central patio area of the Nathan Harrison site (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).

Seth Mallios

With Contributions by Jaime Lennox, James Turner, Melissa Allen, Micaela Applebaum, Jamie Bastide, Meagan Brown, Chris Coulson, Kat Davis, Shannon Farnsworth, Jordan Finch, Caeli Gibbs, Leah Hails, Cece Holm, Natalie Jackson, Isabella Montalvo, Hilary Moore, Jason Peralta, Amethyst Sanchez, Robb Hirsch, David Lewis, and Peter Brueggeman



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Abstract

San Diego State University (SDSU) Department of Anthropology Professor Seth Mallios directed scientific archaeological excavations at the Nathan “Nate” Harrison site in San Diego County for a seventh field season in 2018. Jaime Lennox again served as crew chief and laboratory supervisor for the archaeological program. The intensive Spring Break field school took place from March 24-29, 2018. Twenty students enrolled in this course; eighteen were undergraduates and two were graduate students. The crew was also joined by visiting SDSU archaeologists Peter Nelson and Isaac Ullah, and professional Yosemite photographer Robb Hirsch.

San Diego County pioneer Nathan Harrison (ca. 1832-1920) lived on Palomar Mountain during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, two-thirds of the way up its western slope. He was an African-American from the South and a former slave, who over the past century has grown to become a local legend. The Palomar-Mountain property that Harrison homesteaded in 1893 is now owned by Vicki Morgan, who graciously allowed Dr. Mallios and his students and guests to continue archaeological work on the land, known today as “Harrison Serenity Ranch.”

Some of the more exciting interesting and intriguing artifacts that students uncovered during the six-day Spring Break field school included Flow-Blue, Whiteware, and Yellowware ceramics, curved Old English Tobacco cans, a Cone’s Boss overall button, extensive butchered sheep remains, meat cans, tobacco-pipe mouthpieces, and a Royal Baking Powder Company lid, as well as the usual assortment of nails, glass, and metal fragments. These items offered significant insights into Harrison’s daily life, highlighting his skills as a shepherd, cook, and rancher. They also reflected his many visitors during the turn of the 20th century when Harrison became a tourist attraction for early San Diegans seeking to escape the city and explore the many wonders of Palomar Mountain.

Participants in the 2018 spring field school uncovered 2,287 artifacts, placing the site total at 35,260. The fieldwork emphasized a singular Harrison occupation at the site and pinpointed the cabin and patio as central loci of activity and the midden as a primary refuse area. Research in the field and laboratory continued to broaden insight into the life and legend of Nathan Harrison.

This field school unites cutting-edge archaeological research with one of few hands-on field experiences for students at an historical site in the region. Almost as soon as they were done digging, students began actively processing, cataloging, and researching the artifacts they found and preparing a site report for the 2018 field season, an essential part of any fieldwork. Dr. Mallios and his crew plan to resume work at the site in the summer of 2019.



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Figure 7.2. Field-crew dance mutiny.

7.1 Acknowledgments

The 2018 Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project field school benefitted greatly from a variety of people. Landowner Vicki Morgan, consultant Dr. Jacquelyn Martin, and Harrison Serenity Ranch manager April Walsh continue to provide timely practical solutions and visionary inspiration for this project. Their collaboration makes the project important, effective, and enjoyable. In addition, various members of San Diego State University (SDSU), including Interim President Sally Roush, Provost Chukuka Enwemeka, College of Arts and Letters Dean Norma Bouchard, College of Arts and Letters Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Karey Sabol, Anthropology Department Chair Frederick Conway, and Anthropology Department Administrative Coordinator Iris Isla, provided timely support for the project.

In December of 2017, the SDSU Association of Anthropology Students (AAS), under supervision from Dr. Seth Mallios, successfully garnered an SDSU Student Success Fee-Academically Related Programs (SSF-ARP) grant for \$36,000 to support the “Archaeological Field School at the Nathan Harrison Site at Palomar Mountain.” This grant provided money for lodging, food, equipment, and report publishing that was essential to the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project. Leah Hails was the student lead on the grant; she worked tirelessly before, during, and after the field school, learning firsthand the ups and downs of running a grant-funded dig.

The 2018 field students were delightful, determined, and diligent. They braved cold nights and hot days and were a joyful bunch. As a group, Micaela Applebaum, Jamie Bastide, Saz Benchekroun, Elyse Bradley, Meagan Brown, Steph Colvin, Chris Coulson, Kat Davis, Shannon Farnsworth, Jordan Finch, Caeli Gibbs, Leah Hails, Cece Holm, Natalie Jackson, Monse Meza, Rayna Milloy, Isabella Montalvo, Jason Peralta, Amethyst Sanchez, James Turner were fantastic (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2). Sixth-grader Gabby Mallios, now a seasoned veteran of multiple archaeological digs, also volunteered at the site for five of the six days of fieldwork. As always, Jaime Lennox was extraordinary in her duties as crew chief and laboratory supervisor.

The 2018 field school benefitted greatly from the expertise of three professionals who were new to the site and project. SDSU American Indian Studies Assistant Professor Peter Nelson undertook a preliminary ground-penetrating radar survey of the property, and instructed the field-school students in nuances of non-invasive archaeological techniques (Figure 7.3). SDSU Anthropology Assistant Professor Isaac Ullah conducted a variety of soil tests across the site and taught field-school participants about geo-archaeological analyses of anthropogenic landscapes (Figure 7.4). Acclaimed Yosemite photographer and naturalist Robb Hirsch visited the field school and gave detailed instruction on nature photography to the students; he even brought extra equipment and let the students spend hours shooting their own images of the site (Figure 7.5 and Figure 7.6). Peter, Isaac, and Robb were extremely gracious and generous with their time and expertise and have quickly become highly valued collaborators on this project.

In addition to new partners on the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project, three mainstays in our work continued to be essential to our progress. Julian historian David Lewis grafted scions from the Harrison pear tree and has single-handedly kept this important natural history alive. Palomar Mountain historian Peter Brueggeman’s archival skills again solved a variety of historical enigmas; his ability to track down obscure sources, references, and contact information is otherworldly. Palomar Mountain neighbor John Smiley is also a wealth of historical and geographical information, a jack-of-all-trades, and a valued friend of the project.



Figure 7.3. Dr. Peter Nelson (right) discusses ground-penetrating-radar techniques with field-school students (left to right) Jordan Finch, Saz Benchekroun, Rayna Milloy, and Jamie Bastide (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.4. Dr. Isaac Ullah conducts various geo-archaeological soil examinations across the Palomar Mountain landscape.



Figure 7.5. Professional photographer and naturalist Robb Hirsch (right) both caught local lizards and taught students, like Saz Benchekroun (left), how to take their picture.



Figure 7.6. Robb Hirsch (left) spent many hours instructing the field crew on the basics of nature photography but also gave them time on their own with his equipment to find their own nuanced perspectives.



Figure 7.7. From sunrise to sunset, the 2018 field school worked diligently in the patio- and midden-area units (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.8. Field-school students engaged in digital- and paper-based archaeological techniques (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).

7.2 Introduction

The Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project unites research, teaching, and community engagement. It offers new insight into the multi-ethnic development of San Diego County, trains the next generation of archaeologists, and celebrates public history in a most accessible manner. The project, which began in 2004, is an ongoing endeavor.

The 2018 interim technical report presented here is a continuation of the 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2017 interim technical reports; it also builds on the 2017 Decade I final report. Except where noted, this report employs the same core archaeological techniques detailed in the 2004 report and amended in the 2005-08 and 2017 technical reports (Figure 7.7).

The 2018 report begins with an additional set of historical records, including a variety of documents with a direct tie to the life and legacy of Nathan Harrison. Interested community members forwarded many of the records to Professor Mallios. Accordingly, anyone with an historical image or any information regarding Harrison is urged to e-mail the Project Director at smallios@sdsu.edu, call him at (619) 594-4748, contact him by mail at Seth Mallios, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, CA 92182-6040, or just drop by his office (AL472 at San Diego State University).

Like the previous technical reports, this 2018 interim technical report also discusses the excavation results from the past field season (spring of 2018). It details stratigraphic insights from the excavation season, and provides temporal and spatial summaries of the site's material assemblage (Figure 7.8). In synthesizing the seventh year of historical and archaeological work on the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project, this annual publication serves as the 2018-2019 interim technical report. It also continues our streak of producing annual technical reports within a year of the end of the previous field season.

Biographical Synopsis

The child of Ben and Harriet Harrison, Nathan "Nate" Harrison was born into slavery in Kentucky in the 1830s. Virtually nothing is known of his childhood. As a young man, he traveled west with his owner, Mr. Harrison, during the early years of the Gold Rush (1848-52). Nathan Harrison worked as a miner in Northern California's mother-lode region in the 1850s and early '60s. Following the death of his owner, Harrison migrated southward toward Mission San Gabriel in the 1860s, working as a rancher, timber man, and laborer. In the 1870s, he frequented many parts of San Diego County, including Pauma Valley and other northern inland areas, as well as the city of San Diego; Harrison found regular work all over the region as a rancher, timber man, laborer, cook, and shopkeeper. It was during this time that Harrison married an indigenous woman with children from a previous union; their marriage was brief, although he would remain close to her family. From 1879 to 1882, Harrison patented and lived on land at Rincon, near the base of Palomar Mountain and adjacent to Pauma Indian territory; this acquisition made him the first African-American homesteader in the region. In 1882, Harrison sold his property to Andreas Scott and left Rincon, although he stayed in the general area and worked at Warner's Ranch and in Temecula for a few years. Harrison married again in the late 1870s or early '80s, this time to an Indian woman named Dona Lavierla; they were not together long. In the late 1880s, Harrison made his home two-thirds of the way up the west side of Palomar Mountain; he claimed the tract's water in 1892 and homesteaded the land in 1893. Harrison lived on Palomar Mountain from at least the late 1880s through 1919. During his early years on the mountain, Harrison was busy in many local industries, including shepherding, cattle tending, bee keeping, and horticulture. In his later years on Palomar—especially after the County widened his road and made it a public highway in 1897—he became a popular attraction for tourists, visitors, and friends, who helped to sustain him with regular gifts of food and other supplies. During a visit by acquaintances in October of 1919, an ailing Harrison was convinced to leave the mountain and receive medical attention. Now in his eighties, he lived for an additional year in the San Diego County Hospital before dying there on October 10, 1920. Harrison's body was immediately interred in an unmarked grave in Mount Hope, the city cemetery.



Figure 7.9. A tree to the immediate south of the stone cabin foundation grew around and enveloped a metal shovel blade decades ago, perhaps during Nathan Harrison's time on the property (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).

7.3 Additional Historical Information

Ongoing research by members of the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project and interested members of the local community located additional sources of historical information pertaining to Harrison's life and times on Palomar Mountain. Old accounts, images, and records continue to contribute to a better understanding of this local legend. However, the findings often raise as many questions as they answer. The search for any and all references to Nathan Harrison is ongoing as it is impossible to know for certain what one does not have and what has yet to be found. None of this material has been presented in previous technical reports.

Materials from the Pioneer Room of the Escondido Public Library

The Escondido Public Library has extensive materials that relate to Nathan Harrison, many of which were subsumed under the heading of the Ryan Collection. Frances Beven Ryan lived from 1901-1990; she assembled many articles on Harrison and conducted a variety of interviews with locals who knew him. Her materials are presented in the order in which they appear in the Ryan Collection.

Conversation with Max Peters

The first file in the collection was an interview with Max Peters at the Pauma Valley Reservation on December 18, 1964. There were no notes indicating the name of the interviewer, intimating that it was Frances Beven Ryan. The interview transcription was as follows:

Max M. Peters born in Pauma adobe house 77 years ago [making his year of birth ~1887]. Knew Nate at 10-12 years of age [~1897] 'til his death [1920]. Max's grandmother – Incarnationa (Spanish name) was good friend of Nate's. Nate called her God Mother. Max was delivery boy for his grandmother to take food she cooked up to Nate each weekend after school was out Fridays. Max called him Uncle Nate—and spent almost every weekend up on the mountain with Nate.

Nate understood Indian language. He didn't know how old he was or how to count age. Nate was married to an Indian woman for a while and lived in Rincon. No children were born. Max didn't know what happened to the wife. Then Nate moved up to Baileys. He had a dozen or more pigs at Baileys. Rode his old white horse he owned. When Max's grandmother died in 1920, Nate rode his old white horse down to funeral. Nate was old and feeble himself, but he came. [Note: there seems to be a factual error here as Harrison was hospitalized and living off the mountain in San Diego during 1920, until he himself passed on October 10, 1920.]

Indians called Nate "Inez." He killed mountain lion to eat. One Juan went to visit Nate once—"Como esta Juan?" Nate greeted. "Eat some meat." Juan ate his fill and left—returned 4 or 5 days later. Nate asked him, "How was the lion meat?" Juan was mad [because mountain lion meat was taboo to the Luiseno] but it was too late, the meat was digested.

Nate used to talk until midnight. The most memorable story he told several times was about his early life. He was born a slave and had to pull the plow, harrow, corn planter. Along with the other negroes Nate was to be sold as a slave because he was full grown. One man came to look the slaves over but found Nate too small—though he was short and husky. Nate got to thinking: he didn't want to be sold. He practiced swimming the river, which was ¼ mile wide. He'd swim it 3 times until he was too tired and had to give up. All the while he grew stronger and a good swimmer.

A man (slave buyer) came and said he was short handed for horses. Nate was sure he'd be sold the next day. That night he got together all his belongings—shoes, pants, shirt, some matches and tied them in a bundle on his head. He jumped in the river and floated with the current 50-60 miles downstream. The bank was high—he grabbed hold [of] a tree limb and climber up the steep bank. It was dark—a jungle—

and Nate had no idea where he was. Afraid he'd be caught by a wild animal [bear] or the white man and taken back to his master to be sold. Made a little fire to warm himself. Slept a little supported in the crotch of a tree. Fire would always drive away wild things—especially wolves. As the fire died down he'd add a little more wood and crawl back up the tree to rest. Didn't know which way to go—went North. Saw wolf and bear tracks—no humans. Spent two nights thusly—the next day he heard two people talking. Found Indians—They grabbed him and were glad to see him. Treated him well. Women squaws picked him up and carried him into a hut. Fed him and let him sleep. He was exhausted. Nate stayed a couple of weeks—The Indians gave him a tomahawk to throw- but he couldn't do it. Indians teased and laughed at his misses. When rested, Nate got restless and wanted to move on. He was afraid he'd be caught again. Indians wanted him to stay, but they gave him food and went his way.

Another night or two of sleep in the wilds Nate met up with Comanche Indians. They fed him well on deer meat and hard tortillas (ash cake) cooked on top of the fire. After another two weeks or so, the Indians gave him knives when he decided to go on west. Nate claimed he was 20 years old then, tho it isn't definite. Took 3 months to reach Imperial Valley. Got a little work there and met up with other colored folks. Drifted west to Rincon and married an Indian woman.

Dr. Bailey of Palomar Mt. visited Nate regularly. Nate often visited with Max's grandmother all day—talking and laughing. Max remembers hearing them when he came in from milking the cows after his school day.

Nate was baptized by Indians and he became a member of the tribe. Allowed to dance in their dance ceremonials. Tie red bandana around his forehead, and a feather stuck in. Attended Indian fiestas. Nate made it a rule to walk away from trouble.

Nate never knew a stranger.

In 1901 and '02, Max worked at Smith Hotel [better known as the Smith and Douglass Hotel] on Palomar. He barbecued meat for the hotel guests. Wrap meat in cloth and gunney sack and cook it overnite in pit with hot rocks. Nate sometimes helped but was always on hand to eat. He smoked a pipe. Liked liquor.

Liked a good joke. Saw a pretty young girl-Nate said, "Let her come!"

In his west end ranch he planted apricot trees, fig tree, apple tree. Smith gave Nate a bottle – food and clothes. [This could have been a regular occurrence by Marion Smith of the Smith and Douglass Hotel or a special visit by Harrison son-in-law Fred Smith.] Nate had owl eyes- he could walk in the night without a light.

Max wandered into telling about his own self: Was 11 years old when he shot his first deer. Was proud. Killed it near Nate's cabin. Drought of 1910—Max skinned cows as they died: 5-6 every day. Others did same. 1916 flood: had time to cross the San Luis Rey River. Finally made it across on horseback. Took food to grandmother and Nate.

"Notes on Nate" by Bertram Moore

Bertram Moore was born in San Diego in 1891. He was Assistant County Engineer for 28 years, starting in 1922. His hobby was searching the County Supervisor's minutes and records for interesting notes on San Diego. He had two scrapbooks with intriguing anecdotes on local history. His notes on Harrison, which were copied into the Ryan Collection on November 12, 1964, stated:

HARRISON- (NATHANIEL) (UNCLE NATE)

No one knows just when as a young man this colored boy made his home on Palomar Mountain. There are several stories and his own leaves one in doubt:

First story: As a young boy he was to be sold as a slave and ran away. Worked his way north and west, finally stopping off at Warner's Spring where he lived with the Indians until he moved to his humble stone shack on Palomar.

Another story: As a young man, he joined a wagon train going to Calif., landing in Warners.

Another yarn: In 1846—Nate was about 16 years old—Harrison landed in one of those towns along

the route followed by the Mormon Battalion on their march to Calif. He joined as a helper (servant to some officer). Upon arriving at Warners, Nate left and lived among the Indians until he moved up Palomar Mountain.

It is not known when Nate built his one room shack, at one end of the room was a crude fireplace. From the ridge pole several iron hooks from which food hung to keep it from field mice.

A cold spring close by and when the county built west grade up the mountain in 1890, it passed within short distance of Nate's shack. Those were horse and buggy days. A water trough stood by side of the road to refresh tired man and beast.

During his later days, Nate was not able to work and ranchers on mountain kept him in supplies. Also his Indian friends saw that he never went hungry.

As years passed Nate was not able to care for himself and was taken to the county hospital where he passed Oct. 10, 1920. He was buried in a pauper's grave (Mt. Hope Cemetery) off Market Street.

No one knew his real age but Nate liked to brag that he was 100 years. Some of his friends living on the mountain [said] that he was in his late 80s.

In a newspaper article written by Mrs. John (Winifred) Davidson, she states that Nate could not write and signed by an "X." A registration statement at the San Diego Historical Society—in 1894 Nate gave his age as 61 years. He died in 1920. This would make his birth date 1833 and him 87 years old.

Notes from Mary Peet's Scrap Book

On November 4, 1964, Frances Ryan copied notes from Mary Peet's scrapbook for posterity. This brief account was an interview with Louis Salmons; it stated:

Times Advocate – Old Man of Palomar Recalls Events of 80s at Party Honoring Him.

Wednesday night was Louis Salmon's night in Pauma Valley. Louis Salmons was 87 years old.

Questioned by Fred Spears of TA.

Question: Was N----r Nate Harrison ever married?

Answer: "No, he had half a dozen Indian women and an Indian certificate, that was all."

Question: Did you know George Doan?

Answer: "I'll never forget the time an Indian came up while Doan was churning butter. Doan's beard got caught in the churning. Nobody would eat the butter."

"Doan used to advertise in the old Heart and Hand Magazine and he wrote letters to nearly every school teacher in California. He finally married a gal 6 ft. tall and with the biggest feet hereabouts. [Note: Salmons seemed to have mistaken Doane's wife Irene with her servant Amy. It was Amy who was large in stature and earned the name Cubby because of her enormous feet.]

Clyde S. James Phone Interview

On November 24, 1964, Frances Ryan interviewed Clyde S. James over the telephone about Nathan Harrison. She took the following notes:

N----R NATE

Clyde S. James-Paradise Mountain Road-Tel. 745-4088

Clyde's two brothers (both deceased) rented Doane Valley for awhile. In 1915-Clyde came down off the Palomar Mountain on west end grade. Nate was an old fellow sitting at the watering trough. White hair and beard looked like cotton against his black face. Nate joked about himself. "Ise de fust white man on dis here mountain, but I's stayed so long Ise turned black."

They talked about the name of BEAR VALLEY. Nate said, "I seen that ere bear which named de valley-He was as long as here to dar," pointed to a tree about 15 feet away. "He was a big one!" Nate's scared eyes almost popped out of his head just talking about the bear.

Nate was chore boy and companion to Grandpa James (at the Jensen ranch now) for awhile. Nate was a great spinner of yarns. Great sense of humor – well-liked by all.

When they parted, Nate shook hands like a polished gentleman-He was glad to see folks.

Thekla James Young Phone Interview

On December 7, 1964, Frances Ryan interviewed Thekla James Young over the telephone about Nathan Harrison. She took the following notes:

Thekla James Young-Rte. 1 Box 708A Valley Center, Telephone 745-5232; Three miles on Paradise Mountain Road

Colonel James (Thekla's father) leased Doane Valley for cattle up through 1916. Also leased for 2 years from Nate. 160 acres land on Palomar west end. Nate couldn't read or write. Lease pay was 1 gallon whiskey and a sack of beans.

Thekla first saw Nate in 1912 or 1913. She was helping drive cattle. Saw him at his little rock cabin. Nate had on 3 pair of overalls. White beard. Had two dogs. When people went up Palomar for vacation they took food and clothes to Nate. Nate was about 5' 8-10" high but age stooped him. "I called him Nate to his face – but if I were talking to someone about him I'd say 'N----R Nate.' That was his wish too – he called himself N----r Nate. Wasn't bad!"

Clarence Rand Phone Interview

On October 17, 1964, Frances Ryan interviewed Clarence Rand over the telephone about Nathan Harrison. She took the following notes:

N----R NATE

I was hunting deer on Palomar once. I was chasing a crippled deer by old Nate's cabin on the west end. Was about all in. Nate gave me a drink of cold water from his spring. Tasted good. Revived me. Nate asked me to eat with him. Showed me his hut. He had killed a wild hog and was smoking the meat. Smoke and odor terrible. I decided I wasn't hungry.

The Ryan Collection contained a few documents regarding Harrison that appeared elsewhere and thus have been published in previous technical reports. For example, the collection's "N----R NATE SAGA MOUNTAIN MEMORY" by Edmund Rucker (Roving Reporter) was an earlier draft of an article published in a local newspaper, most likely the Times Advocate, on February 22, 1951. The two texts were strikingly similar; the Ryan Collection was most likely the earlier draft in that only it contained multiple phrases with question marks in parentheses, suggesting that he was fact-checking these assertions. Likewise, the Ryan Collection contained an unattributed transcription of Philip S. Rush's "The Story of 'N----r Nate'" that appeared in the May 1952 issue of Southern California Rancher. Furthermore, the Ryan Collection included a first-hand account of Nathan Harrison by Mary Connaghan Newell of Escondido that was printed in its entirety in The Memoirs of Abel M. Davis (circa 1955). This article appeared in the sixth Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology technical report.

Letter from Congressman James B. Utt

Frances Ryan wrote to U.S. Congressman James B. Utt in 1964 asking for information about Nathan Harrison. Utt's recently celebrated connection with Harrison—the 1952 Rush article was the first to claim that Utt's grandfather, Lysander Utt, once owned Nathan Harrison and brought him to California—clearly justified this request. Representative Utt served the 35th District of California and maintained offices in Orange, California, as well as Washington, D.C. His letter to Ryan affirmed the Lysander Utt/Nate Harrison connection, although Congressman Utt admitted that he had no first-hand knowledge of either Lysander or Nathan Harrison. The letter stated:

November 24, 1964

Mrs. Frances B. Ryan

Route 4, Box 922

Escondido, California

Dear Mrs. Ryan:

I regret that the information I have on Nate Harrison is rather sketchy as my grandfather passed away before I was born and all that I recall is what my father told me.

Nate Harrison, who was always known as "N----r" Nate, came out to California on my grandfather's wagon train from Independence, Missouri, in 1849 arriving in Los Angeles on Christmas Eve of that

same year. I think Nate was 18 years old at the time. My grandfather, Lysander, went north to Auburn, California, and Nate drifted around, finally landing at Rincon at the upper end of Pauma Valley, where he socialized with the Indians and had a multitude of progeny.

My grandfather moved from the Mother Lode country in about 1877 and settled shortly in Tustin where he acquired a little grocery store. Some time shortly after that, Nate walked into the grocery store and said, "Lysander, you don't remember me?" and Lysander said, "No" and Nate replied "I's N----r' Nate." They had quite a visit on what had transpired in the 30 years which had elapsed. Nate telling about what an easy life he had with all the Indian squaws waiting on him. Nate returned to Rincon within a day or two and my grandfather did not see him again. I imagine some of the older Indians around Rincon could fill in the details of that era.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

James B. Utt

Member of Congress

P.S. Lysander was born in Wythville, Virginia, around 1828 or 1830 and he may have brought Nate from Wytheville with him to Independence, Missouri, but I do not know.

Anonymous Account

The Ryan Collection also contained an anonymous firsthand account by someone that visited Nathan Harrison on Palomar Mountain in the early 1900s. Few clues exist as to who wrote it, but it is worth noting that the typewritten copy has extensive handwritten edits. These notes were more than corrections, they were alterations that made the narrative flow better as a story and included distinct changes to quoted material from Harrison himself. The passage at times reads like the script to a play, and the changes enhance the scenery and dialog. The text stated:

NATE

Camped overnite on tin can flats – Smith Mountain.

Early start up mountain.

Hack drawn by horses.

Bumped over chuckhole dusty road. Hair pin trees treeless up shoulder of west end of mountain.

Sun came up – grew hotter.

It was apple time – Adam's apples – tangy crispy bity apples.

At bend near summit – stood a lone overcalled straw hatted figure with a bucket in his hand.

Horses ears pricked up – low whinny –spurred anew.

Bucket of sparkling clear cold spring water.

Humand drank from a tin can.

"Where ya'll cumin from?"

"Escondido." "Skundido?"

"Me lonesome? Why I lives wid de stars." Pushed his straw hat back on his head and stroked his long white beard.

Tossed him a coin – and put a golden orange into his hand.

"Thank you Sir..."

Waved him around the bend – Found we saved cans to give to Nate on our way down.

Trees tied behind – rope to hold back the load down the steep grade.

Left food. Left the lone man smiling.

Shooed off chickens. Scraped the stump and sat. "Chickens is the most usefulness animals – You kin eat 'em 'fore they's born and eat em after they's dead." He laughed with us at his own jokes.

Nate tell me – what do you see in the stars? Like a wise ancient philosopher sh stroked his long white beard – "I lay awake nights – Stars go by so close kin almost touch 'em. They shine on me – that's the way they smile."

Did you ever see the Christmas star?

Some shine so bright – some have tails – some shoot.

Inside I feel peace.

"I'se de first white man on de mountain?" I hadn't noticed his dark skin. Long white beard, twinkly eyes, genial smile – wearing a red stocking cap – looked like Santa Claus.

Maybe more Christmasy because I had a load of Christmas firs-

We always got our Christmas trees from Palomar.

One grew – it is __ feet tall in our back yard.

Peace loving negro – (Pg 51) one of the 25 men who wanted a hand in hanging the murderer of Joseph Smith.

Grandpa Dixon – said to my brother once – "Thee mustn't stare at this dark skinned man. Though he's a negro he's human just like the rest of us."

Grandpa had played a part of the underground in the Civil war days.

Carried a cane- or a crooked stick. Hiking down postman trail to Nellie – Three legs.

"Ise goin visiting." Often visited with the Indians.

N----r Grade – officially named Nathan Harrison Grade.

Enjoyed watermelon – oranges. Contentment picture. Eating long slice of melon with spitting seeds and juice dripping down.

Asked to share meat with him-Back yard wood fire- skillet of hoe cake – coffee pot.

A lonesome soul without background- without money – can add to life doing his bit in the place he finds himself. Nate did. Wasn't surprising when the decision to put world's wonder largest telescope on Palomar. Years before an unscientific man negro man discovered it simply – "I lives wid de stars." Telescope trucked by our home Highway to the Stars – early morning hours – "Too bad it can't go up Nathan Harrison grade. Nate's spirit would be waiting at the bend in the road- Telescope was civilization's way of saying what Nate said, "I lives wid de stars."

"Old Uncle Nate" by Nanette C. Thompson, July 1961

The Ryan Collection also contained a short article on Nathan Harrison that appeared in the *California Herald Publication of the Native Daughters of the Golden West* in July of 1961. It stated:

Near the summit of the old west grade on Palomar Mountain is a monument to a negro. A bronze plaque with these words –

Affectionately called Uncle Nate by those who knew him and old timers of Palomar still look back with nostalgia when "Old Uncle Nate" is mentioned. Folks have pleasant memories of the times they ascended the grade and upon looking up would see a familiar figure seated on Billy Goat point. The spot from which Nate would watch his friends in horse and buggy or car wind in and out of the hairpin curves to the mountain top.

Nate liked to talk but could neither read nor write. Apparently he and his master came to California by ox team. Nate's master died leaving the slave to get along the best he could. Nate stayed at the San Gabriel Mission then found his way to Smith Mountain. Palomar travelers would come upon him sitting beside a spring. He liked to pass the time of day and enjoyed having guests. Many motorists enjoyed a delicious cup of spring water and a word with him.

One day, well meaning friends took Nate for a ride ending at San Diego County Hospital. They felt he could no longer care for himself. He left behind his beloved mountain and his treasures-his pipe – old book (which he couldn't read) and his few little belongings which meant the world to him. He died of a broken heart at 101 years. Today when the mist envelops Palomar Mountain with its majestic trees, cedar, fir and oak perhaps it would not be "Just imagination" to see by the spring on west grade an old colored gentleman with his straw hat on his head, his cane in hand and faithful dog by his side. He might nod and say in quavering voice "Yassuh – I was the first settler on the mountain!"

"Highway to the Stars" by Professor W. J. Hussey, October 21, 1934

The next entry in the Ryan Collection was an excerpt from a text written by a Lick Observatory astronomer in 1934. Professor Hussey, when provided historical background for the impending observatory atop Palomar Mountain, included a brief passage that related to Nathan Harrison. It stated:

One can't help imagining what old Nate Harrison would have thought of all this – the telescope, great silver dome, and intense searching of the stars on his mountain. For he surly regarded Palomar as his mountain. Nate was an old colored man, an exslave, who lived many years on the west slope of Palomar and proudly called himself “the first white man on the mountain.”

He lived on Palomar because he was enchanted by the same things that later brought astronomers although for different reasons. That fact is a tribute to his judgement. By any standards he chose a unique mountain for his home.

The Ryan Collection also contained a copy of Laura M. James' “Palomar's Friendly Hermit” article that appeared in the *Journal of San Diego History* in January of 1958. This article appeared in the second *Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Technical Report* (2004).

Fred Blum Telephone and In-Person Interview

Frances Ryan interviewed Fred Blum over the telephone on December 10, 1964 and in person on December 21, 1964. Both conversations focused on Blum's knowledge and interaction with Nathan Harrison. She took the following notes:

FRED BLUM

Knew Nate from 1905-1915.

Drove stage from San Diego to Smith Douglas Hotel summers 1905-06.

Hotel built at Inspiration Point—where State picnic park is now. (2-3 miles west of Bailey's)

Drove 6 team stage coach—black body—yellow wheels. 12 passengers. Two trips per week. Drove only during summers May-Oct. Leave SD 8AM—changed horses at Poway and ate lunch—Change horses at Escondido—Overnite in Valley Center at Jack Maxey's Hotel (in oaks where old store used to be).

8 hour trip to Escondido—12 hours on up to Palomar.

Nate was waiting on Billy Goat Point, watching for stage on stage days.

Lv. SD every Monday; arrive Palomar Tuesdays; return to SD Wed.

2nd trip Thursday and Fridays; Return Sat. Rest in SD Sundays.

Water troughs along the way for horses to drink. Smith & Douglas Hotel built at place where big cedar tree is now fenced in. Many oaks, a spot for love and match making.

Nate had a black & white dog named BILL DUKES.

Entertained passengers with yarns: (mostly tales of encounters with wild animals)

1. *One time a “bar” was chasing Nate. He climbed a tree and spent the nite in a hollow log rather than chance outrunning the “bar.”*
2. *A wild cat went up a tree. Nate thought to poke him down with his cane stick so Bill Dukes could have the fun to kill him. The two rolled around. Seemed to Nate that Bill Dukes was helping the cat mor'n Nate.*
3. *Nate was skeered 'o snakes. Telling the stories one snake came out as hundreds and hundreds 'o snakes! “I jus got out of their way and never looked back!”*
4. *Doane was love making to all the school teachers. Finally advertised and married a gal from the southern states. She brought along her mother and a colored maid. When Doan stopped at Nate's he said, “Nate, I brot you a wife.” Nate answered, “Which one?”*
5. *Nate was crossing the swollen San Luis Rey river going to the flour mill. Nate swore the horse got dizzy and fell down. Nate had to be fished from the willow tree he was clinging on to. Nate was the one who was dizzy. Too much bottle!*
6. *Nate liked his drink. Had a saying, “But the Preacher stole my demijohn.”*
7. *Blum hauled apples down Palomar in the fall. Would leave groceries enough for Nate to do thru the winter. Luis Salmons, Mendenhalls & Frenchman saw that Nate had winter food. He hibernated like a bear.*
8. *Ask Nate what foods he liked – answered, “Jerkeys! Anything I'se like better is more jerkey.”*
9. *Bailey & Doane got into a fight. Bailey got Doane by the whiskers; Bailey's false teeth fell out. Nate laughed as he told the story-“Let go my whiskers!” Bailey shouting, “Pick up my teeth!” (Bailey gave very little to Nate.)*

In summer late-spring dried up and Blum had to take horses to canyon for water. Water collected in a kind of well and Nate hand pumped the collected water into the trough where the horses drank.

Nate was a timber man and chimney builder.

One trip down the mountain it was snowing & cold! Saw a wisp of smoke curling from Nate’s cabin. Inside Nate and his dog sat almost inside the fireplace shivering. Had a bath towel around his head & neck. Blum built him a big fire—so they all got warmed.

Blum said the old timers told him that Nate stayed with Kearney’s soldiers at Warners for a while before he went up on the Mt.

There were multiple references from the interview with Blum meriting additional explanation. For example, a “demijohn” was a large narrow-necked bottle often enclosed by wickerwork. The word came from the French translation of damejeanne (“Lady Jane”) and referred to the bottle’s similar shape to stout women of the time period in which the bottles were most popular (the 18th century). Demijohns were common alcohol containers of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, frequently used to hold wine or mixed-spirit concoctions—including moonshine. This link between homemade alcohols and the demijohn led the vessel to be a common reference in popular culture, especially in African-American culture of the rural South. In 1929, Winston Holmes and Charlie Turner recorded a musical parody entitled, “The Death of Holme’s Mule,” which included the lyrics:

Charlie Turner: Hello there Holmes. What are you doing?

Winston Holmes: Well, old Jake’s dead an’ I’m buryin’ his mule.

C.T.: Buryin’ a mule without a prayer? You can’t do that.

W.H.: Why, you know I can’t sing or pray.

C.T.: Can’t sing or pray? Why I can’t either. Probably my old guitar can.

W.H.: You don’t mean to tell me that old guitar can sing an’ pray.

C.T.: Why, certainly.

W.H.: Alright. Let’s hear one of them old long-meter numbers.

C.T.: Hark from the tomb, the long-eared coon; I hope my dog will catch ‘im soon.

(laughing) Boy! That sure is it. Ain’t it? Pastor, listen at that coon.

W.H.: Hark from the tomb, a doleful sound;

Someone stole my demi-john.

Nathan Harrison’s reference to “someone stole my demi-john” was both a link to his southern roots and a time-honored bluesy refrain.

Blum’s reference to Nathan Harrison “stay[ing] with Kearney’s soldiers at Warners” referred to the men overseen by U.S. General Stephen Watts Kearney during the 1840s. Kearney’s unit was active in California during the Mexican-American War (1846-48). Led by Kit Carson, the American soldiers marched from New Mexico through Arizona and through Warner Springs; this was the expedition that led to the Battle of San Pasqual on December 6-7, 1846.

Donald Jamison In-Person Interview

Frances Ryan interviewed Donald Jamison in person on December 11, 1964 at her home. She took the following notes:

Nate married to an Indian woman. Lived at Rincon springs—later became Dr. Manser and Merrit’s home. Louis Salmons bought the place from Nate. Drs. Manser and Merritt bought it from Louis Salmons. Marriage didn’t last too long. No children.

Nate rode an old white horse—black man on a white horse. When he came to the Golch home the girls (including Donald’s mother) ran and hid.

Suggested I talk with Max Peters, Chris Forbes and Millard J. Beemer.

Wallace Stewart Telephone Interview

Frances Ryan interviewed Wallace Stewart over the telephone on December 11, 1964. She took the following notes:

Saw Nate a couple of times on way up the west grade. Took him a new pair of overalls. Nate pulled them on top of the other two pair he had on. Next summer they saw him again; he was still wearing 3 pair overalls.

Frank Jones Telephone Interview

Frances Ryan interviewed Frank Jones over the telephone on December 11, 1964. She took the following notes:

In 1914 made the trip up the west grade in his Model T. Ford. Engine boiled. Nate filled the radiator at the trough—Frank gave him 10 cents. Frank said, “That was Nate’s racket!”

M. J. Beemer Interview

Frances Ryan interviewed M. J. Beemer on December 19, 1964. She did not specify whether the conversation was over the telephone or in person. Ryan noted the following:

M.J. Beemer – Citrus and Avocado Rancher in Pauma Valley 1924 – Talked with him December 19, 1964.

Knew C. E. (Ed) Utt—father of James Utt in Santa Ana who talked frequently about Nate.

Ed Utt told Beemer

A man member of the wagon train to the west in which Lysander Utt was a part from Virginia (Man’s name forgotten) extracted a promise from Nate that if he took him along to California where he’d be free—not a slave—that Nate wouldn’t leave him, but stay with him. Nate figured that was just another form of slavery from which he was running away, but to get west he made a tentative promise and joined the wagon train west. (Independence, Mo.)

Along the way Nate seemed to disappear. Nate appeared later in Tustin. Nate had hid in Lysander Utt’s wagon under stuff in order to get away from the promise he made.

Utt opened a store in Tustin—Looked over the counter at the colored man—said, “Be you Nate?” “Ise Nate!”

Utt did prospecting for gold and went to Smith Mountain (Palomar). Found Nate had drifted into the Palomar area and socialized with the Indians.

Beemer also told about Freye Brothers. George and John brothers lived in an orphanage in San Francisco at time of earthquake 1906. Orphans were placed in ranch homes. Gird Rancher (Bonsall) took George Freye as a boy. Later he homesteaded his own place back of the country club. The other brother John was taken by another rancher in this vicinity. George and Max Peters went to school together (Sickler was teacher).

George had a big heart for animals—especially horses—and thought Nate mistreated his old white horse. So didn’t care too much for Nate. George lived in a little one windowed shack. Didn’t want to see folks. Beemer went there and the window slammed closed. Geo wouldn’t come to the door. Finally got so he’d let Beemer talk to him. Beemer helped him move—boxes and boxes of rocks—he was a rock hound.

Embry Bird of Laguna has a good picture of Nate.

Mrs. Beemer has a snap shot of herself by Nate’s cabin remains taken in 1932.

Frazee-Worsley Letter

The last item in the Ryan collection is a handwritten 13-page letter from Elizabeth Frazee-Worsley to Frances Ryan. The letter was undated but likely was penned in the early 1960s. It is reprinted here in its entirety:

Apt #3

5808 Encino Road

Goleta, California

Dear “Frances”:-

(I hope you won’t mind my calling you “Frances” that is the name I remember you by and besides, I can’t be “formal” with anyone who ever lived in dear old Escondido) First of all, let me say am not Helen but Elizabeth, Helen’s oldest sister. I taught school in Escondido while Helen and Jenks (our brother) were

in school with Lily and Whitmore. (Helen died four years ago and Jenks died 40 years ago.) My husband taught both of them (Lily and Whitmore) in High School I think,
{MISSING PAGE}

Of course is now dead as he was born 106 years ago. I wish he had written a book about "the early days." My mother did write one—a very brief one—after she became blind. If you do not have a copy of it I will send you one. It was called "Journeying through the Years."

Now, in regard to old "Uncle Nate"—Nate Harrison. Yes, I do remember him and can supply you with some valid recollections of him. In the first place, it was because of Uncle Nate that I had my first lesson in "Civil Rights" and tolerance. Because of the important place Civil Rights is holding in the public mind at the present moment perhaps you might like to hear about my first lesson. It happened long ago when I was a young child. We were trudging up that awful grade on the west side of Palomar. In those days it was a series of narrow crooked "switchbacks" from the floor of the valley up to the timberline. That particular summer was an extremely hot one and made worse by a scourge of grasshoppers that had eaten clean all the vegetation on the mountain side. Rather than follow the wagon the long way, we children would take short cuts from one switchback to another. As we clambered up over the rocks the grasshoppers would rise up like a cloud in our faces! To add to our misery we were all just about famished for a drink of water. We had heard tales of a black man on the mountain who gave drinks of cool spring water to thirsty travelers so it was only natural for me to wonder how far it was to his place. I called out to my brother, "I hope we will get to the 'n----r's' soon!"

My father heard me. I knew I had said something wrong but I didn't know what until we turned a bend in the road and father stopped the team to rest it. Then he called me to him and we sat down on the bank beside the road and he put his arm around me. Then he said, "Elizabeth, I heard you use a word a little way back there that I never want you to ever use again." I said, "What word was it, Papa?" He said, "n----r!" Then he went on to explain there was really no such word. The real word was "Negro." He explained about the "races," also gave me a lecture about slavery. He told me that this "Mr. Nate Harrison" was a runaway slave; that he had settled high up on the mountain where he enjoyed his freedom; that he harmed nobody but in fact, was kind and thoughtful because we would find him waiting on the roadside with a bucket of cool spring water for us to quench our thirst. At that moment he (and all his black brothers) became a person rather than a "n----r" to me! The lesson father taught me that day must have "sunk in" for I can truthfully say I have always been a champion of minority groups ever since! In my classroom no child was ever discriminated against because of race or color. From that first meeting with him, a friendship between him and my father grew up and lasted over the years. He loved father and father respected him.

As you probably know, "Uncle Nate's" little shack sat well back from the road in a little canyon running down from the mountain top. It was below regular timber-line. Nevertheless it was a flower of greenery. A little spring trickled out of the mountainside nearby. Uncle Nate had cleaned it out and built a little rock apron in front of it. It was from the spring he used to carry the buckets of water to greet the weary travelers with after he had seen their wagons toiling up the grade far below. There was no other water to be found until one got nearly to the top. In later years, the Supervisors piped the water out to the roadside and built a large horse trough. Later and historical marker was placed to mark the spot where Uncle Nate had lived.

Over the years father had many long talks with him and out of one of these he asked him where he wanted to be buried. He said, "Right up here on my mountain side and no place else." I wonder where he was buried. Do you know? Once when father told him about his collection of autographs of famous men he said to Uncle Nate, "Mr. Harrison (father always called him that) I would like to have you your autograph to add to my collection because I consider you to be a man who has scattered considerable good as you have gone through life. "Uncle Nate" was then an old man with white hair that set off his mahogany brown skin and I remember the picture of dignity he made as he reached for the pencil and paper father held out to him. When he handed it back father was surprised to see an "X"—the only "signature" Uncle Nate knew how to write. He was small and stooped. One time after a chat with father, he drew himself up above the stick he was using for a cane and said, "Mr. Frazee, I don't know why but I always feel ten feet high after I talk to you!" I have always thought that was a lovely compliment to father.

As you probably know, he married in his old age. She was an Indian. Father had heard of the marriage so the next time he went up the mountain he stopped and congratulated Nate, but the old man was sad. The marriage had not worked out and his wife had left him. He said, "I won't talk about her, but she put me back in chains just like Massa Harrison did when I was his slave!" I have forgotten what year he came to the Mt and what year he died. Can you give me the dates?

I realize all people did not look upon Uncle Nate with the kindly tolerance and appreciation father showed him. I have listened to people berate him. Some said he was a conniving old black rascal who charged for the water he supplied. He never did, that I know of, but probably where the grade was improved so that auto's could go an down it, he did collect a fee for filling their boiling radiators. He would have been naïve not to have! Once when Mr. Sparkman who kept the Rincon store at the foot of the mountain and who was murdered, and from whom Nate used to buy his meager supply of groceries, suspicions were momentarily cast in Uncle Nate's direction. I remember how quickly father went to his defense. Later an Indian was convicted.

I want to read your article about Uncle Nate after it is published. If we could only get together to talk instead of write (I am nearly blind with glaucoma and cataracts). I am sure I could tell you some interesting stories about Moosa Canyon old-timers and those on the surrounding mesas for the hills were full of interesting characters in those days and each had a "story." About a year ago we moved to Santa Barbara to live. We live in a place called "New Horizons" out near the university but we get our mail in Goleta. My husband who will be 80 soon no longer drives long distances so we are not likely to be in Escondido soon but there is no lovelier place than Santa Barbara for one to spend an enjoyable weekend. So if you and your husband should have time to come up we could get together and talk over "old times." We do not have an extra bedroom so we can not invite you to be "house guests." I hope I have not tired you with this awfully long letter, so badly written.

Hoping to see you in the not too distant future.

I am

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Frazee-Worsley

Telephone

S.B. 7-0522

If you have any specific questions you want to ask about Uncle Nate, I'll be glad to answer, if I know the answers.

New Government Documents

Differing recollections and theories exist within the historical narratives as to Harrison's age and place of birth. Of these, the evidence most strongly supports Harrison being born as a slave to an owner with the surname Harrison around 1832 in Kentucky; these factors were used as the basis for attempting to determine how and when Harrison made his way to California. Various resources were consulted with reliance on historical records, both their transcriptions and images of the original documents. As outlined, there were six general theories as to how and when Harrison came to California:

1. Mid-1840s Pre-Mexican-American Arrival Date
2. 1846 Journey Uniting with the Mormon Battalion – Marching from Iowa to San Diego
3. Late 1840s Mexican-American War Period/Pre-Gold Rush Cross Country Trip, Ending with Joining Fremont's Battalion about 1846-1848
4. Virginia-to-Los Angeles Journey Ending on Christmas Eve 1849
5. Late 1840s/mid-1850s Gold Rush
6. 1860s Wagon Train from Midwest

Multiple lines of evidence discussed in previous technical reports and journal publications emphasized that the fifth scenario was the most probable. This scenario was further substantiated by the recent discovery of an 1852 California census record for Mr. Harrison and Benjamin O. Harrison. The first federal census conducted in

California was in 1850 just after statehood and during the height of the Gold Rush, when individuals were flooding into the state. As those in search of gold coming into the state tended to be mobile, the accuracy of the counts from 1850 were questionable, therefore the state implemented its own census in 1852 to address this and to more accurately capture the demographics of the state.

A search through the 1852 California census yielded a record for a Nathan Harrison in Santa Clara. The individual listed was a black male, nineteen years old (putting his birth year at approximately 1832/3), born in Kentucky, and having last lived in Missouri. Up to this point in the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project, this was the first official documentation of Nathan Harrison in California (Figure 7.10 and Figure 7.11).

Listed directly above Nathan Harrison on the original 1852 document is a B O Harrison, a white male also born in Kentucky, and having last lived in Missouri. Although the document was difficult to read, it appeared that B O Harrison was listed as 55 years old (or possibly 53 due to the poor legibility of the document) and was a farmer. It

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in the County of <u>San Diego</u>				State of California enumerated by me, on the																	
<u>4th</u> day of <u>October</u> 1882.				Census Ag't for the county of <u>San Diego</u>																	
Names of Persons of every Description.	Description.			Profession, trade or occupation.	Place of Birth, naming State or Country.	Last residence.	Number of White Inhabitants.		No. of Chinese of the U.S. over 21 years.	No. of Negroes.		No. of Malattoes.		No. of Discolored Indians.		No. of Foreign Residents.					
	Age.	Sex.	Color or Race.				Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Augustine Aguirre	42	M	Sp		California	California	1	1													
Francisco Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Francisco Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
C. Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Josefa Aguirre	42	F	Sp																		
Agnes	42	F	Sp																		
Philipi	42	M	Sp																		
Francisco Aguirre	42	M	Sp		Spain	Spain	1	1													
Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		
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Antonio Aguirre	42	M	Sp																		

Figure 7.10. The 1852 California census for Santa Clara County.

Charles Hartzen	4	M	de	de	de
Benjamin C. Hartzen	2	M	de	de	de
Benjamin C. Hartzen	5	M	de	de	de
Francis C. Hartzen	3	M	de	de	de
Anna C. Hartzen	22	F	de	de	de
Peter Williams	21	M	de	de	de
B. O. Harrison	32	M	de	Kentucky	Kentucky
Nathan Harrison	17	M	de	Kentucky	Kentucky
Paul Patton	32	M	de	de	de
F. Lucca	32	M	de	de	de
Robert B. Delich	47	M	de	de	de
Mary Delich	24	F	de	de	de
Wm. R. Delich	7	M	de	de	de
Mary Delich	5	F	de	de	de
William Delich	3	M	de	de	de
Henrietta Delich	3	F	de	de	de

Figure 7.11. Close-up of the 1852 California census for Santa Clara County, which included Nathan Harrison and B. O. Harrison, both from Kentucky.

was unlikely that these two individuals were listed together due to alphabetization as other individuals listed on the same page were not listed alphabetically. On the contrary, these two individuals were likely traveling or living together.

In an attempt to further verify this, all pre- and post-1852 census and voter registrations were searched for a B O Harrison born in Kentucky and living in Missouri prior to arriving to California. U.S. census records prior to the 1850 only listed the head of house by name and did not denote place of birth. All other household members were tallied by age and sex and denoted as either free white persons, free black persons, or slaves. The 1840 federal census had a record for a 40-49 year old white male “Benj O Harrison” in Pettis County, Missouri (Figure 7.12). No other white individuals were listed in the household, however there was a listing for a free black man age 24-35, three female slaves, and black male slaves, one aged less than 10 years old, and two aged 10-23 years. It was likely that this record was for the same 1852 B O Harrison. Not only did the age of the head of house match that of B O Harrison, but the one under 10-year-old male slave could be Nathan Harrison. It should also be noted that Sedalia was located in Pettis County, Missouri, which corroborated Louis Salmons’ details of the route Nathan Harrison took to California.

In addition, there was a record for a “Ben O Harrison” in Caldwell County, Kentucky in the 1830 census (Figure 7.13). The record recorded Ben O Harrison as the head of house and a white male aged 20-29 years; it also listed another white male (aged 50-59 years), one white female also aged 20-29 years, and two slaves (one male under 10 years old, one female 24-35 years old). This 1830 census record established the Kentucky household that Nathan Harrison might have been born into in the early 1830s.

Further research was conducted to confirm that the 20-29 year old white male denoted in the 1830 record was Ben O Harrison. In the 1810 census, there was a record for a single Harrison household in Livingston County (Caldwell County was formed from Livingston County in 1809). The record for John Harrison showed a slave-owning household with four white males (one for each of the following age ranges: less than 10, 10-15, 16-25, and

26-44) and six white females (three aged 10 and under, two aged 10-15, and one aged 26-44). The eldest male in the listing falls relatively within the timeframe for the elder male aged 50-59 years old in the 1830 Ben O Harrison household, as do the younger males and females. This lent credibility to the notion that the 20-29 year old male listed on the 1830 census was Ben O Harrison, while the older 50-59 year old male was potentially the same John Harrison.

The 1850s census offered additional information in comparison to prior censuses. Free individuals were now all listed by name and other factors including age, sex, and “color”; occupation and place of birth were also denoted. Enslaved individuals were enumerated in the United States Census Slave Schedule. Slaves were listed by their master’s name and age, sex, and a “black/mulatto” distinction was also denoted; the slave schedule was in effect for the 1850 and 1860 censuses.

Earlier searches into the California records resulted in several matches for white individuals with names similar to Nathan Harrison. The first appeared in the 1860 census: a 40 year old white miner, born in Kentucky, living in Placerville, California and transcribed from the original document as named N P Harrison. The timing and location of this individual fit with the theory that Nathan Harrison had come to California during the Gold Rush with his master from Kentucky. Furthermore, listings for a Nathaniel Pickering Harrison were found in multiple 1860s California Great Registers in these initial searches as well.

Regardless of the fact that these were two different individuals, further research into N P Harrison proved fruitless as no other documents for an individual with initials N P, born in approximately 1820 in Kentucky could be found. Additionally, upon further inspection of the document, the record listed the individual as “N P Narrison,” not Harrison; comparing handwriting in the document validated this notion. Despite Nathaniel

Pickering Harrison’s records for California placing him in the right place and time to be Nathan Harrison’s owner (and that some of the historical narratives mentioned Nathan Harrison as from Virginia), there was overwhelming evidence that Nathaniel Pickering Harrison was not Nathan Harrison’s owner.

Multiple narratives indicated that Nathan Harrison was given freedom with the death of his owner, which would have placed Nathaniel Pickering Harrison’s death around the 1850s or 1860s. On the contrary, Nathaniel Pickering Harrison died in April of 1894. Overall, additional research into N P Narrison and Nathaniel Pickering Harrison strongly suggested that neither had any significant tie to the Nathan Harrison that would homestead Palomar Mountain.

New High-Resolution Scan of an Old Photograph

The 2017 technical report included an undated photograph of Harrison from the Beishline Collection (#1) that was credited to Robert Asher. It depicted Harrison sitting with his dog on the platform that rested over his spring and adjacent to the pump and trough. When four members of the Nathan “Nate” Harrison Historical Archaeology Project team attended the 2018 Palomar Mountain Apple Festival and presented material on our work to the public, they met Barbara Anne Waite, who had a high-resolution print of the image that she graciously gave to the Harrison project (Figure 7.14). Previously unseen details in this picture suddenly sprang to life. One of the most important nuances in this image was the fact that Harrison rested his rifle just to his right on the platform. Out of dozens of historical photographs, this is the only one in which Harrison was pictured with his rifle; yet even then it was well-camouflaged, sitting in his shadow and laying on its side.

During the course of this project, we spent many hours attempting to identify the make and model of Harrison’s rifle on the basis of the numerous fired cartridges strewn across the site. The result of this work was a tentative attribution of the Winchester Repeater Model 1873, which was one of the only popular models to rim-fire .22s. Though it is difficult to be certain, the rifle pictured in the high-resolution photograph could indeed be a Winchester Repeater Model 1873.



Figure 7.14. High-resolution scan of Beishline Collection Image #1.



Figure 7.16. An aerial photograph of the areas of the site under current excavation.

ER# (no letters)	NE corner Coordinates	General Description	Date assigned (MM/DD/YYYY)	Initials
1	N10,065 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/09/2004	SM
2	N10,060 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/11/2004	SM
3	N10,065 E9,920	5' x 5' unit	06/11/2004	SM
4	N10,070 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/14/2004	SM
5	N10,059.265 E9,923.310	3' x 3½' unit	06/15/2004	SM
6	N10,064.060 E9,921.075	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/15/2004	JM
7	N10,060 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	SS
8	N10,065 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	SS
9	N10,070 E9,920	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	SS
10	N10,065.020 E9,926.940	3' x 3½' unit	06/16/2004	SS
11	N10,055 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	06/16/2004	ML
12	N10,060.660 E9,927.920	3' x 3½' unit	06/16/2004	JM
13	N10,056.320 E9,929.000	3' x 3½' unit	06/16/2004	SM
14	N10,055 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/17/2004	MW
15	N10,060 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/21/2004	HS
16	N10,061.725 E9,932.300	3' x 3½' unit	06/21/2004	SS
17	N10,065 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/22/2004	SS
18	N10,055 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/22/2004	SS
19	N10,065 E9,925	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/23/2004	MW

AN INTERIM TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE 2018 FIELD SEASON

ER# (no letters)	NE corner Coordinates	General Description	Date assigned (MM/DD/YYYY)	Initials
20	N10,065 E9,930	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/23/2004	JM
21	N10,055 E9,920	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/23/2004	SS
22	N10,070 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2004	SS
23	N10,070 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2004	SS
24	N10,065 E9,935	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2004	SS
25	N10,060 E9,935	5' x 5' unit; cut by str. 1	06/24/2004	JM
26	N10,075 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	MN
27	N10,075 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
28	N10,075 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
29	N10,070 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
30	N10,075 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	06/23/2005	SS
31	N10,075 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
32	N10,070 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
33	N10,070 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
34	N10,065 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
35	N10,065 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	06/28/2005	SS
36	N10,061.543 E9,924.153	3' x 3½' unit	07/13/2005	SS
37	N10,076.050 E9,938.915	3' x 3½' unit	06/01/2006	HS
38	N10,068.790 E9,943.430	3' x 3½' unit	06/05/2006	SM
39	N10,070.435 E9,947.020	3' x 3½' unit	06/07/2006	SM
40	N10,060.445 E9,940.445	3' x 3½' unit	06/07/2006	SM
41	N10,072.495 E9,936.860	3' x 3½' unit	06/08/2006	SM
42	N10,050 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	06/12/2006	JL
43	N10,067 E9,922	2' x 2' unit	06/14/2006	JL
44	N10,058.410 E9,928.590	3' x 3½' unit	05/30/2007	SM
45	N10,054.340 E9,936.240	3' x 3½' unit	05/30/2007	SM
46	N10,057.325 E9,937.385	3' x 3½' unit	05/30/2007	SM
47	N10,065 E9,980	5' x 5' unit	06/07/2007	JL
48	N10,065 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	06/12/2007	SM
49	UNASSIGNED			
50	UNASSIGNED			
51	N10,010 E10,000	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/21/2008	SM
52	N10,030 E10,000	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/27/2008	SM
53	N10,050 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
54	N10,030 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
55	N10,010 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
56	N9,990 E9,920	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
57	N10,040 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
58	N10,020 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
59	N10,000 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
60	N9,980 E9,900	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM
61	N10,050 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/28/2008	SM

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

ER# (no letters)	NE corner Coordinates	General Description	Date assigned (MM/DD/YYYY)	Initials
62	N10,030 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
63	N10,010 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
64	N9,900 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
65	N9,970 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
66	N10,070 E9,880	2.5' x 2.5' unit	05/29/2008	JL
67	N10,060 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
68	N10,040 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
69	N10,020 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
70	N10,000 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
71	N9,980 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
72	N9,960 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	HS
73	N10,080 E9,860	2.5' x 2.5' unit	06/03/2008	SM
74	N9,750.273 E9,952.290	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
75	N9,760.209 E9,952.978	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
76	N9,755.842 E9,947.714	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
77	N9,745.503 E9,951.923	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
78	N9,755.218 E9,957.636	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/03/2008	SM
79	N9,763.260 E9,946.109	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
80	N9,753.426 E9,945.182	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
81	N9,753.002 E9,950.125	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
82	N9,762.940 E9,951.024	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	HS
83	N9,757.573 E9,955.548	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	JL
84	N9,758.312 E9,945.609	5' x 5' unit adj. to str. 2	06/05/2008	SM
85	N9,754.315 E9,951.258	Amorph. feat. west of str. 2	06/11/2008	SM
86	N10,060 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	02/04/2017	JL
87	N10,055 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	02/04/2017	JL
88	N10,050 E9,900	5' x 5' unit	02/04/2017	JL
89	N10,060 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	03/11/2017	JL
90	N10,055 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	03/11/2017	JL
91	N10,050 E9,890	5' x 5' unit	03/11/2017	JL
92	N10,060 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
93	N10,055 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
94	N10,050 E9,895	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
95	N10,045 E9,905	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
96	N10,060 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
97	N10,055 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
98	N10,050 E9,885	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
99	N10,050 E9,910	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM
100	N10,050 E9,915	5' x 5' unit	03/27/2017	SM

Figure 7.17. The Excavation Register for the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project.



Figure 7.18. Reminiscent of Mark Twain's assertion, "Eat a live frog first thing in the morning and nothing worse will happen to you the rest of the day," the only good thing about the initial clean-up of a site after a long winter is that every subsequent field day is better.

NH47

NH47 was first excavated in 2007 and is located on the patio. It is one unit east of the current western excavation limits and two units south of the current northern excavation limit. The 2007 excavations began with a clean-up 47A layer and continued with full excavations of layers 47B, C, and D. Layers 47A and B soils were described as brown loamy sand, while layers 47C and D were described as a loamy/sandy sand; all layers were given a Munsell reading of 10YR 4/2. All four layers yielded a considerable amount of artifacts throughout; they included charcoal, bone fragments, ceramic and glass sherds, and various metal artifacts (e.g., bullets, buttons, rivets, can keys, and fragments). Although the 2007 and 2008 field seasons also included clean-up NH47A layers, these strata were described differently (2.5Y 3/2) than in 2018—likely due to the different soil-moisture content between spring and summer field seasons, however, as a sandy sand with a Munsell of 2.5Y 3/2. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH48

NH48 is located directly west of NH47 and was also excavated in 2007 and 2008. Layers 48A, B, and C were all fully excavated in 2007; 48A was described as a loamy sand, layers 48B and C were described as a sandy sand, all three were given the Munsell reading of 10 YR 4/2. Each of the three strata yielded similar artifact quantities to NH47. Also similar to NH47, NH48 was again excavated in 2008 with a clean-up A layer, which again resembled the results of NH47's 2008 clean-up layer. For the 2018 session, a clean-up 48A layer and a new 48D layer were fully



Figure 7.19. Finishing photograph of NH11.

excavated. Both layers were described as a sandy loam and were given a Munsell reading of 10YR 4/2. Although the clean-up A layer resembled the NH47 2018 clean-up layer, layer 48D contained a significant increase in artifacts, with all material classes represented. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH88

First excavated during the 2017 field session, NH88 is located immediately west of the southernmost unit (NH42) in the previously excavated north/south patio trench. Layers 8t8A through G were fully excavated and layer 88H was partially excavated in 2017. All layers had been previously described as a sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 4/2 except for layer 88A, which was labeled a sandy sand. Layers 88A through D contained a similar sizeable artifact output, with a noticeable decrease beginning in layer 88E. For the 2018 session, a clean-up 88A layer was excavated; it yielded only two artifacts—a bone fragment and a charcoal fragment. Once the



Figure 7.20. Finishing photograph of NH88.

clean-up layer had been fully excavated, subsoil began to appear in the southwest corner of the unit. As layer 88H was not completed in 2017, excavation resumed on the same stratum in 2018. NH88H produced several bone and charcoal fragments with tan subsoil continuing to appear in blobs throughout the southern half of the unit. Layer 88J contained a bone fragment, a glass sherd, and charcoal and was closed after tan subsoil was reached throughout the unit. All layers excavated during the 2018 session were described as a sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 5/2.

NH89

NH89 is located immediately south of NH47 and was initially excavated during the 2017 session, with layers 89A, B, C, and D fully excavated and layer 89E partially excavated. Results from the 2017 session resembled those of NH88, with all layers described as a sandy loam (though with a Munsell of 7.5YR 2/2) and with similar decrease in artifact output beginning in 88 E. The 2018 session began with a clean-up 88A layer and ended with complete excavation of 88 E. Both layers were described also as a sandy loam and both had similar artifacts, including bone, charcoal, metal fragments, and glass sherds. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH91

Located one unit west of NH88, NH91 was first dug during the 2017 session. Layers 91A, B, C, D, and E were all fully excavated and described as a sandy loam with the exception of A (sandy sand); the layers were given Munsell readings 5Y 1, 5Y 1, 5Y 2, 7.5YR 2/4, and 5Y 2 respectively. The artifact output in the layers was similar to that of NH88 and NH89 in that all artifact types were found in relatively substantial quantities in the A, B, and C layers, but a noticeable decrease began with the D layer. Overall, relatively few artifacts coming out of 91D and E. This trend continued for the 2018 session with the full excavation of the 91A clean-up layer and then the 91F layer. Both layers were described as a sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 2/2; no artifacts were found in either layer. Due to the absence of gritty tan subsoil, it was determined that subsoil had not been reached in this unit.

NH92

NH92 is located directly east of NH89 and was also first excavated during the 2017 session. As with NH91, layers 92A, B, C, D, and E were all excavated during the 2017 session. All layers were described as a sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 5/2 and had a relatively steady output of all artifact material classes in relatively high quantities, with a slight decrease in layer 92E. A clean-up 92A layer and 92 F were fully excavated during the 2018 session, both strata were sandy loam. Although the quantity of artifacts dropped in both the clean-up and F layers compared to the A, B, C, and D layers, 92A and 92F still produced a significant amount of artifacts including bone, charcoal, glass sherds, and metal artifacts (wire, cans, utensils, a spur, and a rifle casing. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH93

Also first excavated during the 2017 session, NH93 is located directly south of NH92. The 2017 session included the full excavation of 93A and B as well as partial excavation of C; all three layers were described as a sandy loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 4/2. For the 2018 session, a clean-up 93A layer was excavated and the 93C layer was fully dug; both layers were again described as a sandy loam with Munsell readings of 10YR 3/2 and 10YR 5/2 respectively. The artifact output for both the 2017 and 2018 sessions mirrored that of unit NH92 in that all layers yielded a substantial amount of all artifact types with exception of an increase in volume of artifacts found in layer 93C. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH94

Unit NH94 was surrounded on all but the southern border by units first excavated in 2017: NH91 was to the west; NH93 was to the north; and NH88 was to the east. For the 2017 session, layers 94A, B, C, D, and E were fully excavated and layer 94F was partially dug. Layers 94A and B were described as a silty loam with a Munsell reading of 7.5YR 4/2, while layers 94C, D, E, and F were all described as a sandy loam with a 7.5YR 3/2 Munsell. Artifact output roughly mirrored that of NH88 through layer 94F where there was a marked decrease in artifacts and tan subsoil first began to appear. The 2018 session included a fully excavated clean-up 94A layer, which was described as a dark brown sandy loam (Munsell reading 7.5YR 3/2). Unlike the previous session's results from layer 94F (which included only one bone fragment, one metal fragment, and one glass sherd), the clean-up 94A layer included four bone fragments, three ceramic sherds, metal fragments and a belt buckle, glass sherds, and charcoal. Though subsoil was exposed in certain areas of the unit, some areas of NH94F still contained fill at the end of the excavation season.

NH95

NH95 is the southernmost unit under current excavation, located directly south of the previous excavation trench and immediately south of NH42. NH95 was first excavated during the 2017 session, with layers 95A, B, C

fully excavated and D partially excavated. All layers were described as a sandy sand with Munsell readings of 5Y 2, 5Y 2/1, and 10Y 2/2 for layers 95A, B, and C respectively. In addition, the unit had similar artifact yields as NH88 and NH94. During the 2018 session, clean-up layer 95A, as well as 95D and E layers were fully excavated, all of which were described as a sandy loam, with layer E given the Munsell reading 10YR 3/1. The clean-up 95A layer and the 95D stratum had similar artifact output with bone, charcoal, metal, and glass fragments, but with smaller quantities compared to the 2017 results. Only a single bone fragment was found in the 95E layer, along with rocks. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH96

NH96 was one of three easternmost patio units first excavated in 2017. Located directly west of NH89, NH96 had three layers dug during the previous field season; NH96A, B, and part of C were excavated in 2017. All three were described as a sandy sand with Munsell readings of 7.5YR 4/2. Artifact yield from these three layers resembled that of NH89, with all artifact types found, but in slightly less quantities. For the 2018 session, clean-up layer NH96A was fully excavated, along with complete excavation of layers 96C and D. All three layers were described as sandy loam. The Munsell readings were 7.5YR 4/2 medium brown for NH96A and 5YR 3/1 dark brown for layers 96C and D. Artifact output and volume was similar between the three layers and to the 2017 results. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH97

NH97 was the only unit that was assigned numerically in previous seasons but never excavated. Student archaeologists began work on this unit in the spring of 2018. Located immediately south of NH96, layers 97A and B were fully excavated and described as a sandy sand with a Munsell of 5YR 5/1. Both layers were similar in artifact output with the top two strata in NH96.



Figure 7.21. Opening photograph of NH97.

NH98

Located at the southwestern-most corner of the current excavation area, NH98 was initially excavated in 2017 with layers 98A, B, and C fully dug and layer D partially removed; all layers were given the Munsell reading of 10YR 3/6. Artifacts from these layers resembled those found in NH96 and NH97 in type and quantity. Work resumed on NH98 during the 2018 session, with a fully excavated NH98A clean-up layer and a D layer as well. Both strata were described as a dark brown sandy loam with Munsell readings of 5YR 1/2 and 7.5YR 2/2 respectively. Although the artifacts of NH98A resembled those from the 2017 session for the unit, there was a marked drop in artifacts in 98D, with charcoal and metal fragments found along with what appeared to be a pencil eraser. Subsoil was not reached in this unit.

NH99

NH99 is located immediately east of NH42, the southernmost patio trench unit. Layers NH99A, B, C, and D were fully excavated during the 2017 session. All four layers were described as a sandy loam with a Munsell of 10YR 3/1 and contained artifacts types and quantities similar to the same layers as NH95. For the 2018 session, a clean-up 99A layer and subsequent 99E stratum were fully excavated; in addition, 99F was dug to subsoil. All three layers were described as a sandy loam, and unlike other clean-up A layer and E layer patio units excavated during the 2018 session, no artifacts were found in any of these strata. No artifacts were found in 99F layer either. Numerous rocks were encountered in NH99F, as it transitioned to subsoil.



Figure 7.22. Finishing photograph of NH99.

NH100

Located directly east of NH99, NH100 was also first excavated in 2017 with layers NH100A, B, C, D, and E fully dug and layer 100F partially tested. NH100A, B, C, and D were described as a sandy silt, and Munsell readings were recorded as 10YR 3/2 for layers 100A, B, E, and F and 10YR 4/2 for layers 100C and D. Artifact output for layers 100A-E resembled that of NH99, with no artifacts found in 100E. In addition, tan subsoil began to appear in 100E. NH100F contained two bone fragments, two nails, and two metal fragments, with more subsoil appearing. For the 2018 season, students began with a clean-up NH100A layer; it yielded a single glass sherd. Since excavators encountered subsoil throughout the base of the clean-up NH100A layer, there was no need to dig any further.



Figure 7.23. Finishing photograph of NH100.

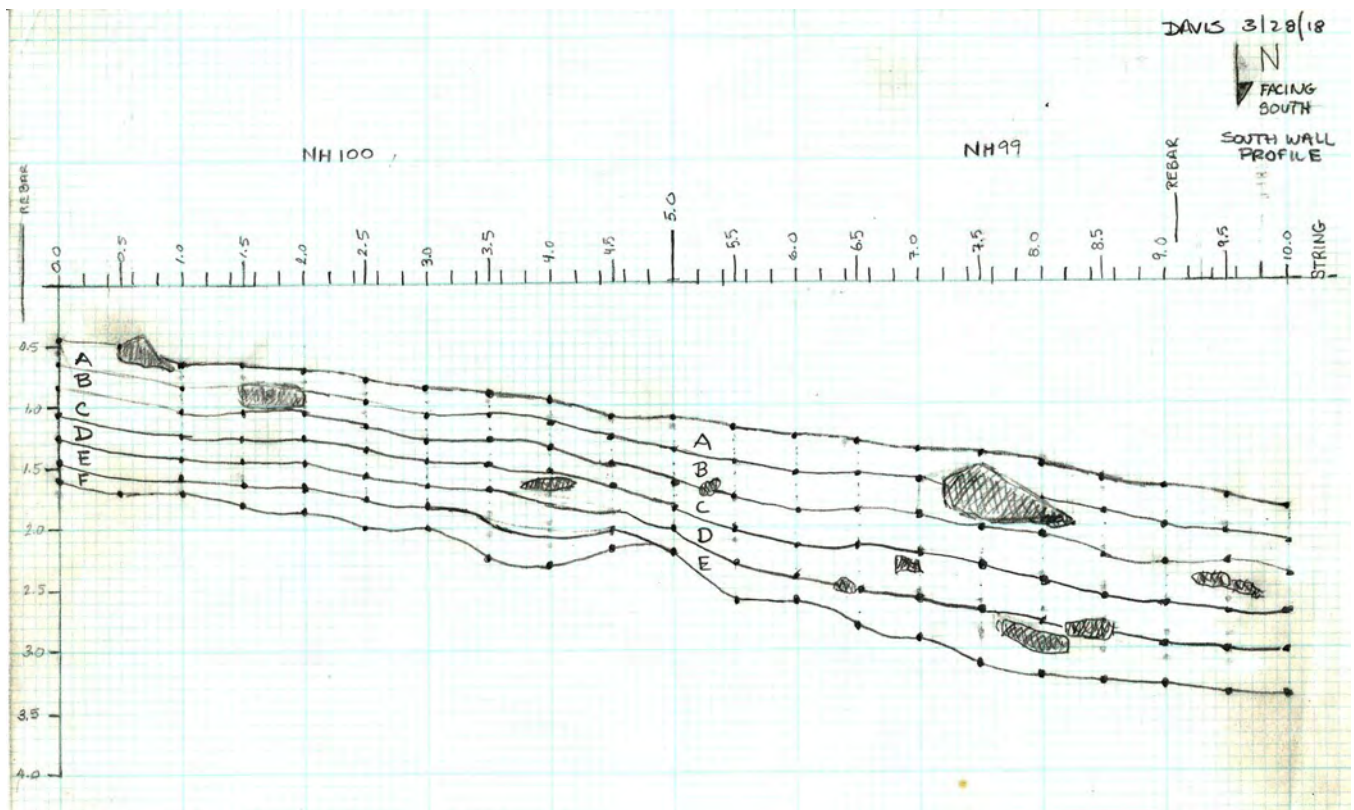


Figure 7.24. Profile map of NH 99 and NH 100, facing south.

7.5 Analyses and Interpretations

During the 2018 Spring Break field school, participants dug every day from March 24th-29th. Most of the crew also participated in labwork during the last half of the Spring 2018 semester. They worked numerous hours in the SDSU Anthropology Department Historical Archaeology and Maya Research (HAMR) Laboratory and Collections Management Program (CMP). The above-and-beyond efforts of many field-school students resulted in the entire artifact collection from the Spring 2018 field season being processed and cataloged by May 1st, 2018, in addition to a wide assortment of preliminary artifact studies being completed. Special attention and praise is merited for students in a field school that managed to complete a technical report within mere months of the end of the excavation season. As always, diligent work in the field facilitated successful lab endeavors (Figure 7.25 and Figure 7.26).



Figure 7.25. Kat Davis (left) and Saz Benchekroun (right) prepare paperwork and bags for excavation in their unit.

The following section of this report offers preliminary analyses and interpretations of the site and its material assemblage. It emphasizes change in form over time and space, focusing primarily on insights gleaned from the 2018 field season but occasionally summarizes materials from the seven years of excavation at the site. During the spring of 2018, the field-school students at the Nate Harrison site recovered 2,287 artifacts. The 2018 artifact catalog is presented in its entirety in Appendix A. Overall, the following analyses definitively established that a small number of inhabitants occupied the Nathan Harrison site during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The artifact assemblage revealed a singular occupation at the main cabin.



Figure 7.26. Jordan Finch (left) and Rayna Milloy (right) inventory artifacts after completing a layer in their unit.

Use and production date ranges were compiled for the individual Spring 2018 field season as well a cumulative graph for the complete duration of the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project. Following analytic protocol established in previous Harrison site technical reports, artifact date ranges were based on the earliest end-of-production date and the latest start-of-production date for any artifact in the given assemblage. Date-range intersections for materials uncovered during 2018 established that the large area to the west and south of the main cabin was occupied from 1865 to 1911 (Figure 7.27). The end-production date of a shell button with a sunken four-hole panel provided the occupation start date of 1865. The start-of-production date for a 1910 “Lonsdale” Flow Blue pattern butter pat established the end date of occupation and served as the *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the area.

Cumulative date range intersections from all seven excavation seasons (2004-2008 and 2017-2018) revealed the same occupation pattern (Figure 7.28). With a few isolated off-site finds as exceptions, the artifacts clearly show a singular occupation at the site during the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. Various coins, bottles, buttons, cartridges, and thousands of other finds reveal that the site was inhabited from 1865-1916. Shell buttons with sunken panels provide the start date and two 1916 coins serve as end date and TPQ for the site (Figure 7.29). Contrary to many of the established stories of Nathan Harrison and his time on Palomar Mountain, none of the artifacts definitively point to a pre-1865 occupation date at the site.

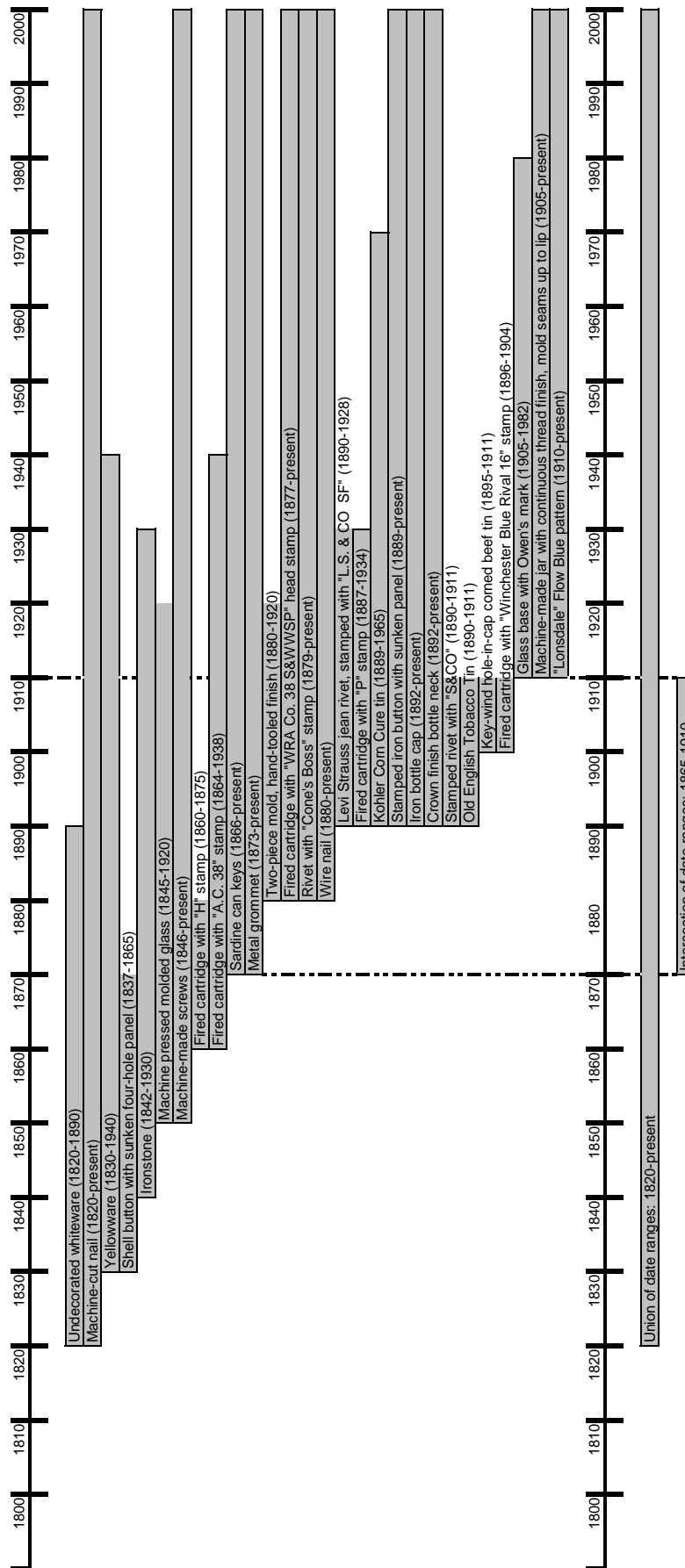


Figure 7.27. Artifact date ranges based on materials found in sealed contexts during the 2018 field season.

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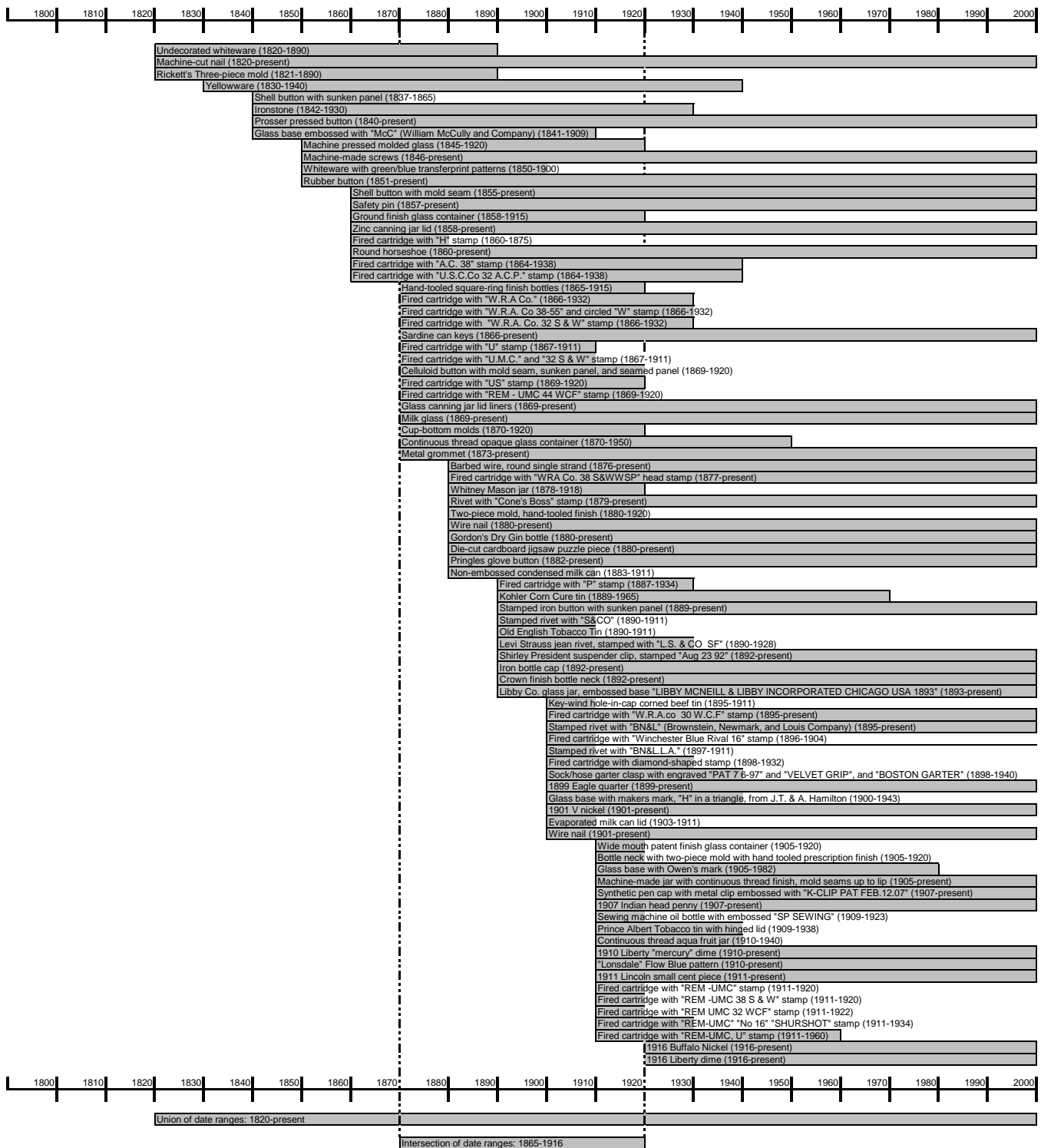


Figure 7.28. Cumulative artifact date ranges from the main cabin and patio area sealed contexts (2004-2008 and 2017-18 field seasons).

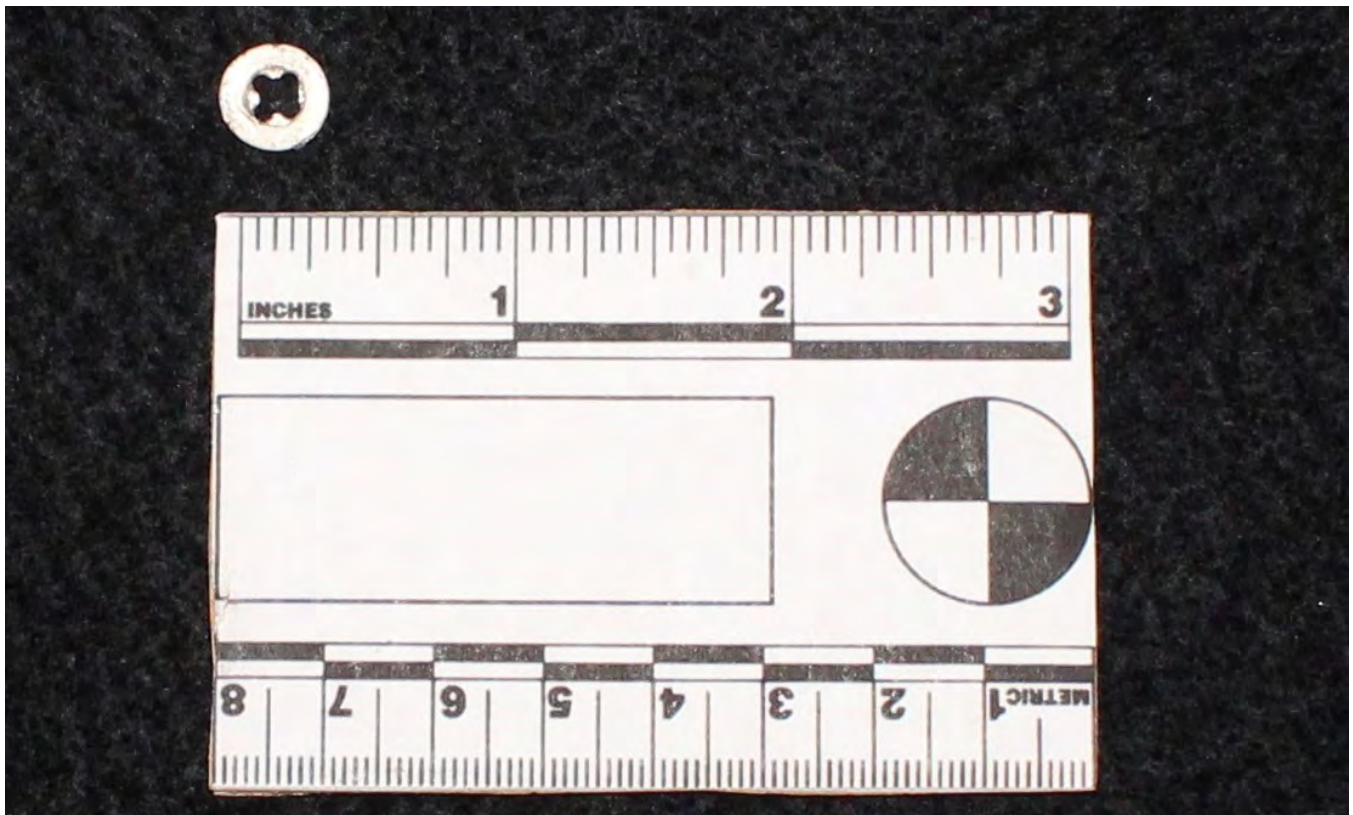


Figure 7.29. This four-hole sunken panel shell button measuring 9mm (.354 inches), found in NH98A, is especially significant due to its well-documented chronology; according to Stanley South, “shell buttons with four holes and a depressed central area for the holes... vary[ing in size] from 8 to 13 mm (.315 to .512 inches) across” date from 1800 to 1865 (South 1964:121-122).



Figure 7.30. Jamie Bastide uncovers a Lonsdale "Flow Blue" sherd in NH48A.



Figure 7.31. Close-up photograph of the "Flow Blue" sherd with the blurred semi-circular "Lonsdale" maker's mark.

7.6 Selected Artifacts

Each year, the technical report discusses individual artifacts uncovered during past field seasons. Chosen subjectively, these finds do not reflect any representative sampling. In addition, these analyses include studies of recent finds, summaries of artifact groups, and re-interpretations of previously discussed materials.

Ceramics

Lonsdale Flow Blue Butter Pat

The 2017 technical report offered great detail of the Lonsdale “Flow Blue” Butter Pat that excavators had found during the past decade of excavation at the site. Despite the fact that no maker’s mark or back stamp had been recovered, positive identification had been deduced through innovation analysis of the small plate’s surface design. It was only fitting then that the same student who previously performed the “Flow Blue” study would find a small sherd of the same vessel with the “Lonsdale” maker’s mark on one of the first days of the 2018 field season.

William Adams Ironstone Pitcher

Further research on the partial maker’s mark of the William Adams ironstone pitcher also produced conclusive information. A complete match for the mark was found in two different archaeological studies (Praetzelis et al. 1983:3 and Godden 1991:21). This particular mark was used on vessels from 1850-1865, providing the site with another artifact type with a relatively early end-of-production date. This ceramic and the four-hole sunken-panel shell button both ceased production in 1865, establishing this year as the latest possible start date for contiguous occupation.



Figure 7.32. Close-up photograph of the ironstone pitcher maker's mark.

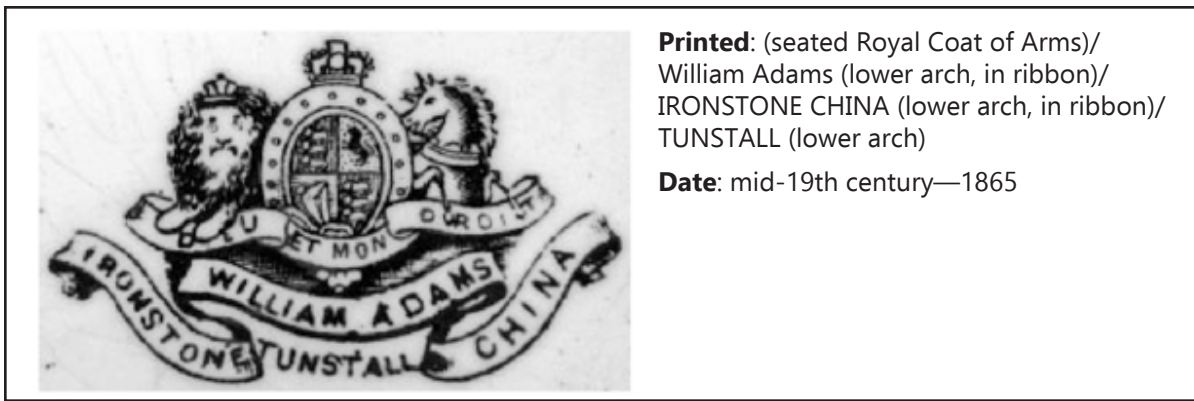


Figure 7.33. Complete maker's mark for William Adams ironstone pitcher (Courtesy Praetzelis, Mary, Betty J. Rivers, and Jeanette K. Schulz. 1983. *Ceramic Marks from Old Sacramento*. Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Resource Management Division, Cultural Resource Management Unit. P. 3).

Total Ceramic Assemblage

Even though historical archaeology sites are often littered with ceramics and technical reports usually seem with pottery analyses, the Harrison site contained surprisingly few ceramic vessels. In fact, pottery sherds make up far less than 1% of the assemblage (~0.2%). Overall, student excavators have recovered fragments of 14 different vessels, including an ornate plate, a common bowl, a large pitcher, a delicate teacup, and multiple sturdy coffee mugs.

Two of the site's ceramic vessels were ironstone. First developed in 1800 by William Turner, then later patented under the name “ironstone” by Charles Mason in 1813, this type of ceramic grew in popular during the 19th century because of its durability and cheaper price compared to trend-setting porcelains (Tharp, n.d.). Also known as “semiporcelain,” “opaque porcelain,” “English porcelain,” and “stone china,” ironstone was mass produced in the Staffordshire potteries starting in the middle of the 19th century and shipped to markets in Europe and America (Birks 2003).

The site's ironstone pitcher was distinctive for three reasons. First, it was the largest ceramic vessel found at the site. Second, it was the only pitcher, and the only form for communal consumption as opposed to individualized serving. Third, it was the only vessel found predominantly in the cabin, as opposed to strewn across the patio or refuse area. The 9” tall, 5” in diameter, undecorated pitcher was 75% complete and composed almost entirely of large sherds. It had a partial maker's mark on its base belonging to William Adams from Tunstall, England under the royal arms mark (Gibson 2016). Tunstall was part of the Staffordshire potteries, a group of six townships that became popular for the quality and quantity of the pottery coming out of them (Birks 2008). Located near an abundant source of coal to run their kilns and a nearby supply of differing types of clay, these potters quickly became major suppliers to not only England, but the rest of the world. Known collectively as Stoke-on-Trent since 1924, they are still major pottery producers in the world today (Birks 2008).

The Adams Family has a long tradition of pottery in the Staffordshire region of England, tracing all the way back to the 1650s. The potteries were handed down through the family, passing to sons, or cousins if need be, through the years. William was a highly popular hereditary name for the family, leading to a number of backstamps with the name William Adams or W. Adams (Chaffers 1912). This particular stamp had a limited length of use, however, dating from approximately 1850-1865 (Gibson 2016). Although the official royal arms mark was used exclusively by companies that had been given a royal warrant for services by the royal family, certain unscrupulous potters illegally copied the royal arms onto their product with only minor alterations (Birks 2008).

The second ironstone vessel recovered from the site was a bowl that contained a royal coat of arms backstamp with “ES & Son, ND” under it. The “ND” likely referred to England, the vessel's country of production. Late 19th-century ceramics often included backstamps with the country of origin as the McKinley Tariff of 1890 enacted an increased tax on imported goods the United States and required imports to be stamped geographically when produced. Sherds from this bowl were small in size and scattered across the site.

Vessel #	Type	Form	Date Range	Maker's Mark
1	Ironstone	Pitcher	1850-1865	Williams Adams Tunstall, England Royal Arms Mark
2	Ironstone	Bowl	1890-	Royal Arms Mark England
3	Hotelware	Mug	1850-1940	
4	Hotelware	Mug	1850-1940	
5	Hotelware	Mug	1850-1940	
6	Hotelware	Saucer	1850-1940	
7	Hotelware	Saucer	1850-1940	
8	Transferware Flow Blue	Plate	1910	Lonsdale
9	Transferware	Teacup	1812-early 1900s	
10	Yellow ware	Bowl	1850-early 1900s	
11	Whiteware	Creamer	1875-1904	Homer Laughlin China Co. East Liverpool, Ohio Eagle over Lion
12	Whiteware	Cup		
13	Whiteware	Cup		
14	Whiteware	?		

Figure 7.34. Table of the site's ceramic vessels.



Figure 7.35. Photograph of the site's entire ceramic assemblage.

There were five Hotelware vessels uncovered at the Harrison site, consisting of three mugs and two saucers. Hotelware was a mass-produced dinnerware that was known for being far more sturdy and sanitary—because it was so easy to clean—than other dinnerware choices (Myers 2016). Though used in hotels, the military, and other institutional settings, the general public was also able to purchase it. Manufactured in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and designed to be thick, durable, and more sanitary due to vitreous surface enamel and dearth of decoration or creases, Hotelware gained great prominence in hotels, restaurants, ships, trains, and schools for its functionality. Local historical archaeologists have found Hotelware at other sites in southern California, like the Aguirre Indian School site in Carlsbad (circa 1873-1920) and a variety of sites in Old Town, San Diego. Undecorated Hotelware was extremely common and very inexpensive; it employed a standardized and streamlined one-piece manufacturing process. Majewski and O’Brien noted that it “represented the bulk of dinnerware used in the average American home until at least the 1940s.” An early version of the product first appeared in the United States in the 1850s, but Hotelware surged in popularity during the 1880s (McLean 2003). The Hotelware pieces were found scattered across the Harrison site, although most were located in the enclosed patio area and the primary refuse area.

The Harrison site also contained two transferware vessels: a Flow Blue plate and a non-matching teacup. Transferware first became popular in Europe as an alternative to expensive Chinese porcelain. After the War of 1812, ceramic prices dropped significantly; as a result, transferware became an affordable and popular option in the United States (Samford 1997). Paper patterns were applied to unfired ceramics, glazed, and fired to create the desired pattern (Clark 2011). This technique remained popular in the U.S. until the early 1900s when ceramic makers switched to using decals for decoration.

Pottery in England took many forms as it competed with the widely popular, but far more expensive, Chinese porcelain. These variants included an incredibly popular blue and white pattern, known commonly as “Flow Blue,” that was frequently shipped to the Americas. Excavators uncovered 13 sherds from a single small butter pat dish of this distinctive porcelain pattern at the Harrison site. As discussed above, this vessel was a Lonsdale Flow Blue Butter Pat. These Flow Blue sherds were found scattered across the site, as were pieces of a delicate transferware teacup with a pattern of leaves in brown and a flower in green.

Excavators also found many sherds of a Yellowware bowl in the patio and refuse areas of the site. The vessel had a solid yellow interior and a decorative one-inch exterior white band just below the rim. The term Yellowware referred to a ceramic type commonly used for cooking although typically sold in sets that included mixing bowls, casseroles, pie plates, pitchers, cookies, or beater jars. There were many Yellowware bowl sizes as wheel-turned bowls nested in twelve forms from 3-17” in diameter. Although there were no markings to indicate what company made the vessel recovered at the Harrison site, it resembled a Yellowware bowl produced by the Morton Pottery Company in Illinois from 1910-30. There were also several manufacturers of Yellowware in California, including Daniel Brannon’s Pioneer Pottery in East Oakland in 1856, The Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company in Los Angeles from 1884 to 1910, and the J.A. Bauer & Company in Los Angeles from 1890 to 1958. Though Yellowware had a long production history in the United State, its popularity dwindled away in the early 20th century.

Excavators also found 44 small sherds strewn across the site of a whiteware creamer with the Homer Laughlin China Co. backstamp (Thorn 1947). This company was started in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1874 with a grant from the Ohio City Council. The council, anticipating a reduction in the popularity of Yellowware, offered a grant for anyone that would open up a four-kiln pottery for whiteware production. Homer and Shakespeare Laughlin, already in the ceramic business but as importers, rose to the challenge. Although a struggle at first, by 1876 they won an award for best whiteware at an exposition in Pennsylvania. Different versions of this early backstamp of the company—it featured an American eagle on top of a British lion—dated from 1875-1904. Desperate to show that American potters could compete with dominant British ceramicists, Laughlin ignored the common practice of copying royal English marks and adopted a symbolic mark that explicitly declared the superiority of American products over English ones (McCord 1905; Page et al. 2003).

The assemblage of ceramics at the Harrison site—it also included three additional vessels unidentifiable by type—was small, especially in comparison to the wealth of glass and metal containers recovered. Certain summary observations could be made along established archaeological dimensions of time, space, and form. The ceramics dated from at least 1865-1910, with the end of the William Adams mark as the starting point and the 1910 Flow

Blue butter pat serving as both TPQ and end date. With the exception of the ironstone pitcher, over half of each vessel's sherds were found in the patio or primary refuse area. The pitcher was the spatial anomaly as 80% of it was found nestled in the southwest corner of the cabin. The overall assemblage was mismatched, highly utilitarian, cheap, and often slightly outdated.

Bottles

Pluto Water Bottle (NH31A)

Students recovered the fragmented base of a Pluto Water bottle during the Spring 2017 excavations in unit 31, as a layer A surface find (Figure 7.36). The transparent blue green glass bottle base measured 3" in diameter and was emblazoned with a figure of a devil, specifically the Roman god Pluto (Figure 7.37). The company name "Pluto" was legible directly below the image. Pluto, the ruler of the Underworld, was depicted on the bottle's base with horns, serpentine tail and a forked tip, sword at the hip, and unidentified object in the right hand (Hansen 2005). Remnants of an iridescent patina are visible. The base remained intact and nearly complete, with a small fraction of the bottle's wall extending perpendicular to the base on the left side of Pluto's image.

Pluto Water was a popular laxative, bottled from the natural mineral springs in French Lick, Indiana. The active ingredients included known laxatives sodium and magnesium sulfate as well as lithium salts. Advertised as



Figure 7.36. Pluto Water bottle base moments after discovery.

"America's Physic" the tonic was said to cure ailments including digestive issues, rheumatism, and inflammation as well as other chronic ailments and claimed effects within an hour of ingestion under the slogan, "When Nature won't, Pluto will" (Ketcham 2004) (Figure 7.38).



Figure 7.37. Close-up photograph of Pluto Water bottle base in lab.

In addition, the mineral springs of the French Lick Hotel were a popular destination on account of their spectacular scenery, relaxing location, and purportedly refreshing mountain air. It was commonly believed that the respite that the rural environment offered, in conjunction with mineral composition of the springs, provided healing properties for all who visited (Waugh 1907). The salts enriched the spring water underground due to filtration through porous limestone, which caused the accumulation of minerals before reaching the surface (Haupt 1953). Traders passing through the area first determined the mineral quality of the springs when their livestock were particularly drawn to the waters (Sinclair 2002).

After a failed attempt to mine the surrounding area for salts, the land was sold to Dr. William Bowles who was interested in exploring the medicinal effects of the springs and established the French Lick Springs Hotel in 1845 (Ketcham 2004). Furthermore, Bowles also founded the town of French Lick in 1857 before his death in 1875 (Bunting 2012). The spring water was bottled at the hotel starting in 1848 (Graff and Salis 2003) but it was not until Bowles' predecessor, Thomas Taggart invested in the distribution of the bottled water that Pluto Water began being sold in drug stores throughout the United States in 1913 (Bunting 2012). The hotel's addition of a spa in 1901, continued to attract increasing numbers of visitors to the hotel. At the high of the hotel's popularity, high profile visitors included Al Capone, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and the Marx brothers (Ferris-Olson 2007) and was considered a wondrous and extravagant sight to the town's residents. Both the hotel and bottled Pluto Water were the town's claim to fame and received much

popularity and acclaim including a cover of *National Geographic* and a gold medal at the 1900 World's Fair in Paris (Loeb 1900).

The hotel and bottling production were a combined business until their separation in 1948 (Ksander 2011). Production ceased in 1971 when the Food and Drug Administration classified Lithium, an element found in Pluto water, a controlled substance. Today, the French Lick Springs Hotel continues to be a tourist attraction that draw guests who desire to bathe in the mineral water and partake in a combination of traditional and modern spa services (Sinclair 2002). A complete renovation was completed in 2005 to restore the hotel to its historic design (Landry 2007).



Figure 7.38. 1918 newspaper advertisement for Pluto Water. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pluto_Water#/media/File:Pluto_Water_newspaper_ad_1918.tif>

Optimus Bottles (NH48A, NH81C, NH87C)

During the 2017 field school, student archaeologists uncovered fragments of two clear glass bottles with “OPTIMUS” embossed lengthwise along the base of the bottle (Figure 7.39). The larger of the two bottles measured 2.5” wide and 1 ½” tall; the smaller was just a fragment of the base (Figure 7.40). All of the fragments had evidence of an iridescent patina.

Optimus was trademarked by the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company in 1911 and included various products sold under in the “Optimus” name, including tree soap, deodorant, bed bug poison, dry cleaning soap, and metal polish among others (United States Patent Office 1922). The Optimus bottle found at the Nathan Harrison site was most likely a mentholated syrup with eucalyptus, horehound, honey, and tar for coughs, colds, bronchitis and other such afflictions (Figure 7.41).

Stewart & Holmes Drug Company had its roots in a retail drug store founded by Henry Elliot Holmes in Walla Walla, Washington (Johnson 1929). Alexander B. Stewart and Holmes later became business partners and found moderate success in their as a drug store opened in Seattle, Washington. In 1888, the company initiated a wholesale division which quickly became a prolific supplier for drug stores in the northwest United States. It was not until Stewart & Homes Drug Company had established its name in the drug business, that the partners expanded their business further by creating their own patented brands of medicinal products (Thorning n.d.). Such products made and distributed by the company included castor oil, rose water, the poison muriatic acid, blackberry brandy, syrup rhubarb as a laxative, and lime water to balance stomach acidity in addition to the “Optimus” products (Gibson 2004). Other business ventures for the two included the operation of soda fountains and suppliers and installers of soda fountain equipment to other establishments (Thorning n.d.).



Figure 7.39. Close-up photograph of the bases of the Optimus bottles.

Steward and Holmes were active and respected members of the local community with Steward even holding the position of President of the State Board of Pharmacy (Hawthorne 1893). Holmes passed away in 1928, and Steward in 1929. Upon Steward's death, the mayor of Seattle called for street car service to be halted for a minute in his memory (Thorning n.d.).

McBrayer Whiskey Bottle Foil (NH87D, NH90G, NH92D, NH93C)

One of the more perplexing finds at the site was a crumpled metallic foil object with a texture similar to weathered paper. Close inspection of the item revealed that the material contained raised writing (Figure 7.42). The exact letters were: "W. H. McBRAYER SOUR MASH WHISKEY" (Figure 7.43).

This lead foil capsule was designed to prevent rodents and insects, such as the cork weevil, from burrowing or eating through the cork (Romanow 2017) (Figure 7.44). Of the 139 different glass vessels found at the site, none can be positively identified as a McBrayer Whiskey bottle. Nonetheless, McBrayer forms matched with many of the unmarked vessels in the Harrison assemblage.

McBrayer Whiskey was distilled by the Cedar Brook Distillery. Judge William Harrison McBrayer established the McBrayer Distillery in 1844 in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky



Figure 7.40. Side view of Optimus bottles with scale.



Figure 7.41. Advertisement for Optimus mentholated syrup.
<<https://i.pinimg.com/474x/ae/e2/d7/ae2d7b1876e7b36d76e818b16250404--drug-store-antiques.jpg>>



Figure 7.42. Photograph of the whiskey bottle foil with scale.



Figure 7.43. Close-up photograph of whiskey bottle foil with embossed writing.



Figure 7.44. A parallel example of a medicinal bottle sealed with a foil capsule over the cork.
<<https://sha.org/bottle/closures.htm>>

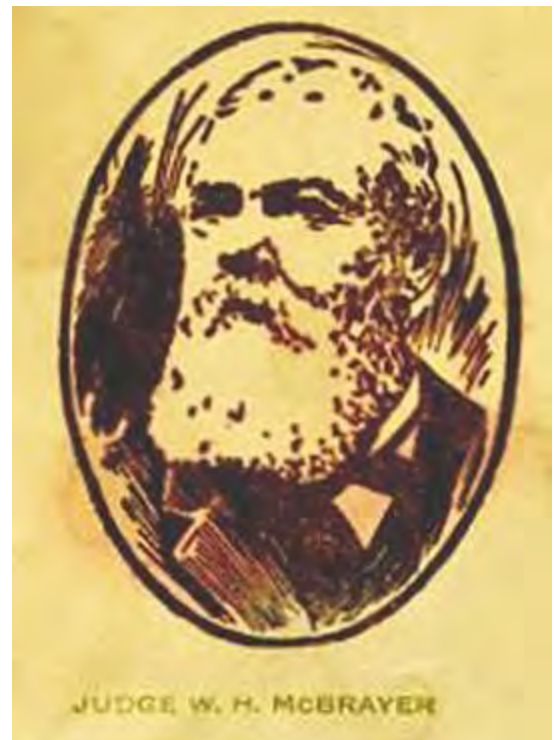


Figure 7.45. Drawing of W. H. McBrayer. <<http://www.cooperedtot.com/2016/07/cedar-brook-plankinton-reserve-whiskey.html>>

(Sullivan 2011) (Figure 7.45). In 1861, the distillery changed its name to “The Cedar Brook Distillery.” According to legend, McBrayer’s wife Mary urged him to adopt the name of a nearby stream after McBrayer expanded the facility (Sullivan 2011).

McBrayer Whiskey was regularly feted for its taste; it won first prize and a gold medal for whiskey at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 (Sullivan 2011; Feldman 2013). Due to these accolades, the popularity of the brand skyrocketed, and McBrayer entered into an agreement with H. M. Levy of the James Levy & Bro. firm based in Cincinnati, Ohio, to distribute the brand nationwide (Sullivan 2011). McBrayer passed away in December of 1888, leaving his son-in-law, D. L. Moore, the acting manager of the distillery and co-executor of his will (Feldman 2013; McBrayer’s EX’R v. McBrayer’s EX’X, 1894). There was a clause in McBrayer’s will that required his name be removed from the business after three years of operation. McBrayer might have included this clause in his will to sate his prohibitionist widow or out of respect to his church, where he was an officer (Feldman 2013; McBrayer’s EX’R v. McBrayer’s EX’X, 1894). Moore attempted to nullify this clause, as he believed that the McBrayer name was worth more than \$200,000 to McBrayer’s grandchildren. Initially, the lower court sided with McBrayer’s widow, who believed that the best course of action was to follow his will. This decision was overturned by the Kentucky Supreme Court in the following year (Sullivan 2011; Feldman 2013). In 1899, Moore sold the distillery to the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company.

Curtice Brothers Ketchup Bottle (NH92C)

Ketchup was first created in Southeast Asia. In fact, the word “ketchup” is derived from the Hokkien Chinese word “ke-tsiap” and the Malaysian word “ketjap” (Zamula 1984; Strenk 1993; Wiggins 2018). British colonists first encountered the fermented fish sauce sometime in the late 1600s, bringing it back to England with them

to enhance bland English fare (Haynes 2003; Albala 2018). Since exotic oriental spices were not easy to obtain in England, mushrooms, walnuts, anchovies, and oysters were often used as substitutions (Haynes 2003; Strenk 1993; Smith 2009:342). At this time, ketchup was also commonly added as a seasoning in soups and sauces, or on meat and fish. The *Oxford English Dictionary* included an entry for “catchup” in 1699 with known recipes being printed in the mid-1700s (Zamula 1984).

When English colonists came to the Americas, they brought ketchup recipes with them, although it was not until much later that ketchup approached its current form (Bitting 1909:7). The first known recipe for ketchup containing tomatoes, or “love apples” as they were called at the time, was published by James Mease in 1812 (Haynes 2003; Wiggins 2018). His recipe included tomato pulp, spices, and brandy, but left out the vinegar and sugar that gives it its more familiar taste (Wiggins 2018). Over the decades, tomato ketchup became more popular, surging in use after it started being mass produced in the late 1800s. It was during this time that hamburgers and hotdogs became American dietary staples (Haynes 2003). This confluence of primary proteins and a versatile condiment led ketchup to be hailed by the end of the 1800s as the country’s “National Sauce” (Smith 2009:342; *Our National Sauce* 1896:3). In fact, a 1901 study identified 94 different brands of tomato ketchup being sold in Connecticut alone, and by 1915, the nation was producing more than 800 different ketchups (Smith 2009:342).

A. W. Bitting described the ketchup making process as follows: a process of pulping, cooking, evaporation, sieving, and bottling (1909:9-12). After initial selection of the tomatoes needed for the process—with higher end ketchups using fresh tomatoes and lower end using older and perhaps rotted tomatoes—the tomatoes were put through a hopper to pulp them. Straining could be done at this time to remove stems, skin, and seeds, or could be done after cooking. Once sufficient tomato pulp was ready, cooking began. This stage included the addition of spices, sugar, and vinegar to give ketchup the desired taste, as well as preservatives to keep it from turning. In the early 1900s spices such as cloves, cinnamon, mace, and cayenne pepper were commonly used with a variety of other spices, such as paprika and mustard, added based on preferences of the manufacturer. As it cooked, the pulp began to reduce until it reached a desired consistency. If the pulp was not previously sieved, it would be done here before moving onto bottling. Bottling involves heating the bottle so that the cork inserted in the top produced a solid seal.

In 1906, the Pure Food and Drug Act (or Wiley Act) was passed, prohibiting manufacturers from “add[ing] of any ingredients that would substitute for the food, conceal damage, pose a health hazard, or constitute a filthy or decomposed substance” (Office of the Commissioner 2018). These stipulations mandated label accuracy and insisted that potentially dangerous ingredients, like alcohol or cocaine, be explicitly listed. During the early 1900s, many ketchup manufacturers used sodium benzoate and to a lesser extent salicylic acid, to extend the shelf life of their product (Wiggins 2018; Bitting 1909:22; Wilson 2008:202-209). Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, the Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry and namesake of the legislation, was fervent in pestering and policing ketchup producers about the detrimental effects of using these preservatives, which he stated as including “sore throats, dizziness, weight loss, and severe stomach pains” (Wilson 2008:202-209). Wiley’s primary opponents in this fight were manufacturers who insisted that quality ketchup could not be made and preserved without these additives. Wiley countered by enlisting the aid of scientists Avril and Katherine Bitting to prove that ketchup could be made without preservatives but still have a satisfying level of shelf life (Wilson 2008: 202-209). After visiting ketchup industries and running laboratory tests that included varying amounts and types of spices, salt, sugar, and vinegar, these scientists were able to develop a product that would last on the shelf for ten months, and after opening—if kept at low temperatures—would last for an average of 27 days compared to the benzoate products that lasted for an average of 24 days (Bitting 1909:18; Wilson 2008:202-209). Heinz was the first company to remove benzoate entirely from ketchup by 1906, not long after the Wiley Act passed, with most other ketchup manufacturers following suite after the Bittings’ article was published in 1909. Curtice Brothers, with their “Blue Label Tomato Ketchup” went into decline after continuing the use of benzoate in their products (Wilson 2008:202-209).

Student archaeologists working in the midden-area unit NH92C uncovered a nearly complete bottle with an embossed maker’s mark that read: “CURTICE BROTHERS CO. / PRESERVERS / ROCHESTER, N.Y.” (Figure 7.46a and Figure 7.46b). This Curtice Brothers ketchup bottle measured 7.8” from the rim to the longest remaining edge. Most of the bottle body was vertically ribbed, except for a flat rectangle where the label would have gone.



Figure 7.46a. Photograph of Curtice Brothers ketchup bottle with scale.

The bottle found in NH92C had side mold-seams that extended over the edge of the finish, the base of a finish-mold seam, a parison mold seam in the neck, and a blow-mold seam on the body. The transition from “mouth-blown to machine-made ketchup bottles - like most narrow mouth/bore bottles - occurred primarily during the mid to late 1910s” (Food Bottles & Canning Jars 2018). Furthermore, this bottle had screw-threads, which also had temporal ramifications. It was during the end of the 19th century that the change to “external screw-thread finishes and screw caps began and accelerated so that by about 1910 most ketchup bottles had this finish or some other finish that did not require only a cork closure” (“Food Bottles & Canning Jars” 2018). This bottle likely dated circa 1910-1929. The start date was based on the bottle morphology (machine produced with screw-threads) and the end date was based on the advertisement in 1929 introducing the transition to the new Curtice Brothers wide-mouth bottle.

In 1865, Simon Curtice and his brother Edgar began canning and experimenting with fruits in a room above their “Curtice Brothers” grocery business in Rochester, New York. Three years later, the siblings sold their grocery business to focus primarily on canning and preserving. Curtice Brothers products were extremely popular; the increasing demand made it necessary to buy more land and build a location on North Water Street in 1871. This building was described in a June 30, 1871 edition of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*:

Yesterday we were surprised to find a four story building including basement, on North Water Street, below Andrews, devoted entirely to the business of canning and preserving fruits and vegetables...The Curtice Brothers commenced the business some three years ago, and they managed it so



Figure 7.46b. Close-up photograph of Curtice Brothers embossed maker's mark.

judiciously that they have met with unusual success. They have been encouraged to erect a building for this special business, and last March operations were commenced. An excellent cellar was built with a view of providing accommodations for this kind of trade. The structure is forty feet wide by 130 feet long, built of brick. About April 1st, the Curtice Brothers entered the building and began making cans for use the present season. They are now employing sixty-five hands in the various departments.

Catsup.—In Glass.

There are hundreds of brands of Cat-sup on the market, a few of them good. We sell the best of those few, at less than retail prices for the many bad makes.

	Case.	Doz.	Each.
G 1226 Snider's, quarts.	\$3 30	\$3 30	\$0 25
G 1227 Snider's, pints ..	4 60	2 30	25
G 1228 Snider's, ½ pint.	2 70	1 35	15
G 1229 Curtice Bros.' Blue Label, ½ pts., 25 bottles	2 60	1 35	20
G 1231 Curtice Bros.' 1 pts., 25 bot....	\$4 25	\$2 20	\$0 20
G 1232 Curtice Bros.' Blue Label, qts. 12 bottles.....	3 25	3 25	30

Catsup in Jugs.

	Each
G 1236 Extra choice, gallon jug....	\$0 75
G 1237 Premium, gallon jugs	50
G 1238 People's choice, gallon jugs..	35

Worcestershire Sauce.
Lea & Perrin were the origin-




Figure 7.47a. The 1897 Sears & Roebuck Catalogue (p. 12) included a listing for Curtice Brothers Catsup.

According to Rochester city directories, the Curtice Brothers stayed at this location from 1871-1878 until they—again, due to demand—moved to a factory on Livingston Street. In the 1900 directory, however, Livingston Street was renamed Curtice Street, further hinting at the massive popularity of their products. In 1889, the co-partnership was turned over to a corporation, named Curtice Brothers Company, lasting until 1901 when it consolidated with a canning company from Vernon, New York (Curtice Brothers Co. 2017).

Advertisements from 1879 referenced Curtice Borthers "Imperial Tomato Ketchup" and in 1889, referenced the "Blue Label" brand of ketchup. After refusing to remove the preservative benzoate of soda, the company began losing shares to Heinz. However, after a board appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt supported the use of the controversial preservative, the company launched a campaign in the spring of 1909 that stated, "Blue Label

Ketchup contains only those ingredients recognized and endorsed by the U.S. Government" (Figure 7.47a and Figure 7.47b). Despite this aggressive marketing, public opinion had already turned against Curtice Brothers, which quickly lost its customers to Heinz.

Cans

Building on the many cans uncovered in the previous six seasons of excavation, student archaeologists in 2018 found many cans and can fragments during in the Harrison patio- and midden-areas. These artifacts included three tobacco tins, nine corned beef cans, five corned beef can lids, seven sardine cans, two tuna cans, as

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

Delicious—Appetizing—Satisfying

The kind with the natural flavor of the tomato—keeps after it is opened.
Contains only those ingredients

Recognized and Endorsed by the U. S. Government

Insist on products bearing our name, not only ketchup, but soups, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.
Write today for our free booklet "Original Menus," telling what to have for breakfast, luncheon, dinner.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.



The Publisher of Good Housekeeping guarantees the advertisements

Figure 7.47b. A 1909 Curtice Brothers advertisement that emphasized governmental approval. <<https://www.periodpaper.com/products/1909-ad-curtice-brothers-co-blue-label-ketchup-tomato-original-advertising-085250-gh3-087>>

well as five meat can lids and eight keys and five sardine can keys. Additionally, ten unidentified cylindrical cans were uncovered as well as numerous additional unidentified can fragments.

Tobacco tins were usually one of two designs. The first being a slim upright oval shaped container with a hinged lid to fit easily in one’s pocket. This design was specific to the Prince Albert tobacco tins. Specific to the Old English Curve Cut Pipe Tobacco, the second design consisted of a thin square can and also features a hinged lid. Although flattened, this design would also have been curved to reflect the “curve cut” of the tobacco (Figure 7.48).



Figure 7.48. Jamie Bastide (left) and Dr. Mallios (right) marvel at the recently excavated Old English Curve Cut Pipe Tobacco can.

Sardine-Can Research

The abundance of sardine cans at the site led to additional research regarding the history and economics of the regional fishing industry. This analysis builds on summaries offered in previous technical reports (Mallios et al 2007; Mallios et al 2017) and provides a wealth of additional context to the discussion.

Sardine canning as an industry was first brought to the United States in 1875, with the opening of the “Eagle Preserved Fish Co.” in Maine. It would not make its way to California until 1890, when the “Golden Gate Packing Co.” opened in San Francisco. However, the irregularity of the catch soon led to the company’s closure, after which it sold off its machinery to the “Southern California Fish Co.” in 1893. This company was based out of San Diego and would operate there until 1909 (Davis 2002). By 1916, there were ten canneries operating out of Southern California who produced canned sardines. Of these ten, three canneries were based out of San Diego, including “Lower California Fisheries Co.,” “Pacific Tuna Canning Co.,” and “Premier Packing Co.” (Uno 1929).

Initially, the sardine industry in California had to compete with foreign packers for business in the United States. However, for an assortment of reasons that will be discussed, foreign industries would abandon the market in 1915 (Davis 2002). This would end up being one of the primary contributing factors in California experiencing

its first “great pack” in 1917 (Uno 1929). Other factors would include improvements in the ways that sardines were fished, the development of demand for their by-products, and the influence of WWI (Davis 2002).

There were three major areas where canneries in California were located: Monterey, San Pedro and San Diego. These locales mirrored the areas where sardine fishing was typically conducted (Davis 2002). In order to maximize their likelihood of success, sardine fishing was commonly conducted at night because when the sardines moved around in the dark water, they disrupted other phosphorescent organisms living there, and the movement could be detected. Fishermen would then hunt for glimmers in the water as an indicator of where they should cast their nets. A well-trained fisherman could even detect the species of fish, based on the way that different swimming patterns affected the appearance of the glimmers. In terms of net types, the three primary forms were lampara (also called roundhaul), purse seine, and semi-purse (Uno 1929). In San Diego however, only lampara and semi-purse nets were utilized. Lampara fishing was typically associated with Japanese fisherman, whereas semi-purse was most associated with Portuguese fisherman.

The next push towards the boom in the sardine canning industry was the growing demand for sardine offal, meaning the innards not packaged or used for human consumption (Davis 2002). Instead, the offal was used to produce fish meal, which was used in animal feed and sardine oil, which could be used in the manufacturing of paint and linoleum. California generated 10 million dollars from one pound cans of sardines and 2.5 million dollars from sardine by-products.

Prior to 1915, there were very few canneries and crews who set out to produce sardines. This changed drastically in 1915 when the outbreak of WWI caused the fishing industry in California to experience a boom (Davis 2002). Even though the United States would not enter the war until 1916, they aided in the war effort by producing supplies for their allies. With the European sardine industry devastated by a lack of workers as of 1914, the US government began pushing their companies to produce and had tuna canneries switch over to sardines. During the war, the government became the largest buyer of the California sardine pack (Davis 2002). In conjugation with sending the cans overseas, the government also began campaigns to encourage Americans to eat fish, rather than meat. Because they commandeered the majority of the sardine pack, the government was also able to arbitrarily fix lower prices, which encouraged ordinary Americans to begin buying them. Unfortunately, at the end of the war, the government was left with more sardines than they could pay the companies back for. This lack of payment would then lead to the near collapse of the entire sardine industry in California (Davis 2002).

Due to the temperature of the waters off the coast of San Diego, the sardines living there are on average much smaller than those in Monterey or San Pedro (Uno 1929). Because of this, the fishing and canning process was also significantly different. During the first six to eight weeks of the season, larger fish could be found in San Diego, which lead to approximately twenty boats put to use sardine fishing in the 1920s. For the rest of the season when only the smaller fish were left, six boats were used. Due to the smaller size of the sardines, the storage cans were smaller as well. During this time, there were only three sizes for sardine cans: one pound, half pound and quarter pound cans (Figure 7.49 and Figure 7.50). The overwhelming majority of cans produced in California were one pound cans, but San Diego canned more than half of the pack in quarter-pound cans (Figure 7.51). Crews per boat in San Diego typically averaged eight members, whereas Monterey typically had 15 and San Pedro averaged nine crew members. During the boom, the three industries experienced very little competition with one another, since there was a strong market with both high supply and demand (Davis 2002).

In order to process sardines, they were cleaned, had their offal removed and were then cut to remove the heads and tails of the fish (Standifer 2010). The fish could then be preserved through an assortment of cooking methods, such as pre-cooking with steam, brine frying, drying and smoking, though the most common method was frying in oil. Sardines were then typically canned in an assortment of fluids, including water, mustard or chili sauce, though the most common ones were tomato sauce or oil. Particularly with the smaller cans, cottonseed was the primary oil used to store sardines (Nixon 1930).

Up until the mid-1800s, cottonseed had long been considered a waste product, but over time, became useful in a number of industries, particularly through the use of cottonseed oil (Standifer 2010). In 1834, the industry truly kicked off when cottonseed oil began to be used as a lubricant, in paint, and especially as fuel for lamps, which provided a cheaper alternative to whale oil or lard (Nixon 1930). The invention of a cottonseed huller in 1857 then caused the industry to expand rapidly. In the 1870s, cottonseed oil switched to primarily being used in different



Figure 7.49. Monse Meza carefully excavates a sardine can in the southwest corner of the midden area.



Figure 7.50. Moments after completing its removal from the earth, Monse Meza holds up the ¼-pound sardine can.

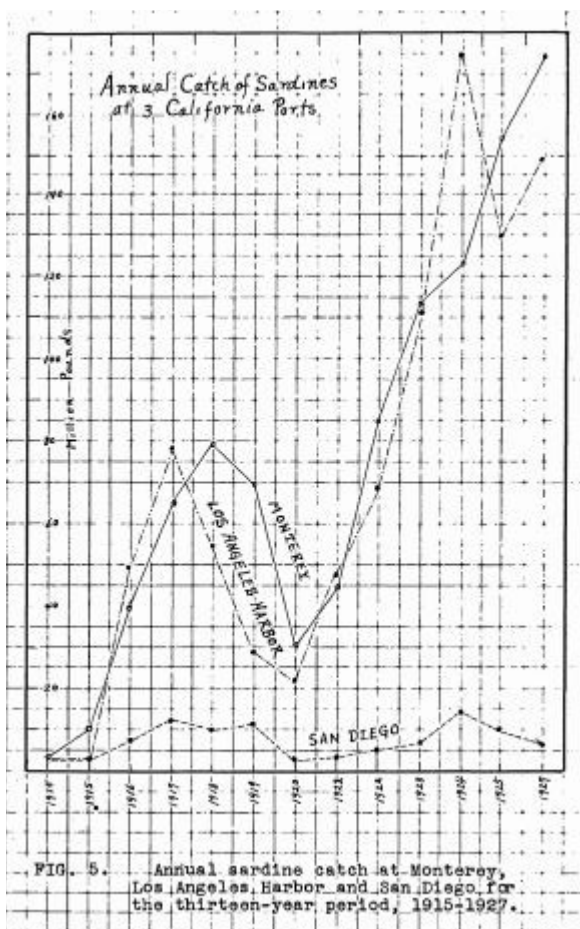


Figure 7.51. Annual catch of sardines at Monterey, Los Angeles, and San Diego from 1915-1927. Courtesy Uno (1929: Figure 5; Page 33).

forms for human consumption, and dominated the US market as the primary source for vegetable oil. US companies soon began blending it and labeling products as just containing olive oil. When these practices were uncovered, Italy banned the importation of American olive oil, while other countries imposed tariffs on products that contained it. This resulted in a surplus of cottonseed oil, which caused the price to drop significantly. It was for this reason that manufacturers in other industries, like canning companies, began capitalizing on cottonseed oil as a cheap commodity (Standifer 2010).

Royal Baking Powder Can Lid (NH48D)

Student archaeologists working at the far western edge of the 2018 excavation area uncovered a medium-sized, round tin lid in NH48D (Figure 7.52). Despite the heavy corrosion, just enough of the etching was visible to positively identify the lid as having come from a ¼-pound tin of Royal Baking Powder. This is the second confirmed baking powder lid to have been found on the site.

In the world of baking and food preparation, the revolutionary introduction of baking powder cannot be understated. Prior to its proliferation, bakers and home cooks would spend days preparing ingredients by hand before being able to bake. They used ingredients like yeast and pearlash as leavening agents, and were forced to wait up to a day for bread to rise (Panko 2017). In addition to the time that was required to prepare the ingredients, the capabilities of these agents was also limited and imposed restrictions on the kinds of baked goods that were available. This made cakes and other light pastries a luxury item that most people could only enjoy on special occasions, while dense breads were a common staple (Civitello 2017). The invention of baking powder also meant that the skills necessary to prepare baked goods were largely stripped away, thus opening up the process to the general public.

Baking powder recipes were largely divided into two camps: those that used aluminum phosphate or “alum” and those who used cream of tartar. Either ingredient was then mixed with baking soda to act as an activator in the leavening agent. Cream of tartar or “potassium bitartrate” came from a byproduct of the wine fermentation process, known as argol, which was then refined and processed into a fine powder. Baking powder was first invented by an English chemist named Alfred Bird in 1843 as an alternative to yeast or eggs in baked goods, to which his wife was allergic (Stradley 2017). His invention would prove valuable to the British Department of War, who contracted Bird to supply his baking powder for use in supplying soldiers with fresh bread and in producing light baked goods for those in hospitals, who could not consume heartier foods (Stradley 2017).

The Royal Baking Company first formed through a settlement to merge in 1873. Prior to this, Joseph and Cornelius Hoagland expanded their business, known as “Royal Baking Powder” out of local Indiana drugstores, to being sold in major cities along the East Coast and Midwest. During the expansion, they brought on William Ziegler as a salesman, who would soon after attempt to sell baking powder under the name “Royal Chemical Company” with his partner, John H. Seal. Following an agreement that was forged after a suit filed by the Hoaglands for copyright infringement, all four men would take on leadership positions in the now established Royal Baking Powder Company in Manhattan (Civitello 2017; Stradley 2017).



Figure 7.52. Gabby Mallios holds the Royal Baking Powder can lid she just excavated.

Due to the fact that alum-based baking powders were cheap and easy to produce, hundreds of companies sprung up in the late-1800s and early 1900s. This presented a problem for Royal because it controlled the cream of tartar portion of the industry. Cream of tartar was an inherently more expensive ingredient that sold for ten times the price of alum. Part of the difference in price was attributed to the reliance on European imports of argol to make cream-of-tartar (Civitello 2017; Stradley 2017). The intrusion of upstart alum-based baking powder companies led Royal to implement a three-pronged approach to dominating the market. The first was an advertising and solicitation bombardment, which included hand-delivering samples door-to-door, producing cook books and children’s books, store displays, and murals (Civitello 2017). When these methods failed to stir up enough business, the company began what would later be referred to as “The Baking Powder Wars” (Civitello 2017). Though the war would be fought among many enemies, including within Royal itself, primary focus was placed on destroying the credibility of alum as chemical that was safe for human consumption. Royal sought to do this by both attacking other companies in the press and through legislative means. One tactic they used was buying up advertisement space and paying off smaller newspapers to print salacious stories about the harms of alum. In one case, they sponsored and published a dubious experiment conducted on dogs, which purportedly proved that eating biscuits made with alum made the canines sick after a week (Civitello 2017). Other claims proffered by Royal against alum-based baking powder included the symptoms of nervousness in women, corrosion of the stomach lining, and outright poisoning. Royal also took to publishing “The Royal Baker & Pastry Cook” cookbook, which offered recipes, but most importantly, pushed the dogma of Royal being the discernibly better choice and served as an open forum to discredit all other options. Common phrases associated with Royal’s product was that it—unlike alum-based products—was “pure” and “from the grape” (Civitello 2017).

In a merger between cream of tartar-based baking powder companies, Royal, Dr. Price, and Cleveland became the Royal Baking Powder Corporation in 1899. At this time, nearly 80% of the market was in alum-based baking powders (Civitello 2017). With their newfound power, Royal was now ready to extend the war into the realm of

government through lobbying and bribery. Their first victory came only two months later when Missouri outlawed a number of compounds from food production, including alum. Over the coming decade, Royal attempted to pass laws in every state, either banning alum completely, or forcing companies to state on their packaging that the product contained alum (Civitello 2017). These actions lead to retaliation among the other major producers of the time, who joined together to create the American Baking Powder Association, which began advocating for their own legislative measures (Civitello 2017). Despite the onslaught of legislation being introduced and several cases taken to state supreme courts, Royal had few legislative successes and quickly found themselves mixed up in a number of scandals that became national news. This did not stop the company, however, as it continued to attempt to use government as a means of undermining its competition. Royal ran slanderous campaigns for decades to come, claiming that alum was the product of ground-up aluminum cooking utensils (Civitello 2017). The end of the Baking Powder Wars as they had been fought, came in 1929 when companies like Royal and Calumet were sold into larger food conglomerates by J.P. Morgan; Royal became a part of Standard Brands. However, a new battle—the “Price Wars”—ensued, with different food product companies still facing off with one another in the national market (Civitello 2017). As for Royal, it has since been bought by Clabber Girl, which stands next to Calumet as the dominant companies in the industry. Though the name and familiar red label is still recognizable on grocery shelves, it is worth noting ironically that cream of tartar is nowhere to be found in its ingredients list (Civitello 2017).

Clothing Fasteners

Buttons: Overview

One of the more surprising finds from the Harrison site in terms of sheer quantity was high number of buttons uncovered by student archaeologists. During seven field seasons, excavators have found over 200 buttons, which was particularly remarkable for a site that was purportedly inhabited by a single individual. This tally for buttons does not include metal rivets. A brief history of the button precedes specific information about the 207 buttons found at the Harrison site. The site’s button artifacts varied in material (including wood, bone, metal, shell, porcelain, composition, and cloth), size, color, number of holes, and amount of wear (Figure 7.53 and Figure 7.54).

Buttons have been used since the 6th century A.D. but became more prominent during the 1800s (Peacock 2009). Primrose Peacock noted that, “the last twenty years of the 19th century saw an enormous increase in button production, due to current trends in fashion, and this continued into the early 20th century” (Peacock 2009:7). Rapid button-industry growth in Britain was largely due to mechanization that allowed for mass production. It gave England “a prominent position in the world” with “close ties” to America (Peacock 2009:7). In the 19th-century United States, there was a growing industry based on manufacturing techniques learned from Europe as Old World immigrants expanded the American industry. By the 1920s, plastics became the dominant button type as “many traditional button materials such as pearl, corozo, horn and bone... were too labor intensive to compete with a material [like plastic] which could be easily molded” (Hughes: xxii).

There are five wood buttons in the collection. They range from 0.5” to 0.7” in diameter. The colors vary from light brown, brown, and black. Four have four holes, while one has two holes. Damage ranged from slight to severe. Positive wood-button identification is often contingent on visual confirmation of striations on the inside of the button.

Wood had high availability and was easy to work (Peacock 2009). Wood buttons could be easily inlaid, carved, and embossed because of their soft material (Peacock 1972). Wood was used for practicing when other materials were scarce (Peacock 2009). Since wood is soft and deteriorates rapidly in water, it was “primarily functional as opposed to decorative” (Peacock 1972:108). In 19th-century America, wooden buttons were mainly made from apple, yew, and box woods (Peacock 1972). Holly, cherry, and maple were also preferred (White 2005). In Britain, beech and box were most common, with ebony, rosewood, and walnut reserved for the upper-class (Peacock 1972). Eighteenth-century wooden buttons were usually utilitarian—often serving as nothing more than “fasteners on men’s garments”—but in the 19th century they became far more ornate and were often decorated with inlays or trimmed with escutcheons (White 2005:71; Luscomb 1967).



Figure 7.53. The Harrison site button assemblage.

There are two bone buttons in the Harrison collection. Both were four-hole buttons and one has a *lethe*, a circular impression at the center of the button. This attribute dated to the mid to late 1800s. Bone buttons can be identified by magnifying the button and looking for the presence of small dark flecks on the bone (Peacock 2009:58). This trait distinguishes bone from ivory (Peacock 1972).

Bone buttons were primarily used on low-class peasant clothing before 1875. The majority were “purely utilitarian and intended for underwear and household linen” (Peacock 1972:21). Bone buttons were produced all over Britain, but did not have one central production area (Peacock 2009). In small villages it was typical for there to be a “local button maker” who “cut, trimmed, and drilled to make simple buttons” (Peacock 2009:56). The fasteners were often made out of sheep and cattle bones. Most often, the shin bone would be punched, drilled, and polished.

There are ten composition buttons in the collection. The sizes range from 0.55” to 0.98” in diameter. The colors vary from solid black, black with red stripes, and black with gray stripes. Of those with identifiable holes, one is 4-hole and five are whistle—one hole on the front and two holes on the back (Peacock 2009). Wear on the composition buttons ranged from fragments, to half of a button remaining, to undamaged. A key characteristic for identifying this material was the mixed coloring and materials. It was also worth noting that if a button did not fit into any of the other categories it was most likely composition. In addition, the “hot needle” test was effective at identifying composition buttons. This trial involved warming a needle and, when hot enough, pushing the needle into the button. If the button was composition, it would give off a shellac odor.

Count by Type

Shell (Total = 49)	
4-hole	21
2-hole	17
Fish-eye	4
Unknown holes	7
Wood (Total = 5)	
4-hole	4
2-hole	1
Jean buttons (Total = 81)	
Buttons with fastener	57
Buttons without fastener	17
Unknown if fastener is present	7
Only fastener remains	13
Bone (Total = 2)	
4-hole	2
Porcelain (Total = 26)	
Prosser 4-hole dish-shaped	22
Prosser 4-hole ink well	2
Prosser 4-hole pie crust	1
Prosser 2-hole panty-waist	1
Composition (Total = 10)	
Whistle mold	5
4-hole	1
Unknown holes	4
Metal (non-jean) (Total = 34)	
4-hole	9
2-hole	9
Unknown holes	2
Snap	4
Screw eye	1
Stud	3
Straight bar	1
Undetermined (shank or snap)	5

Overall total = 207

(Jean button fasteners not included in total counts)*Figure 7.54. Table of Harrison site buttons.*

Composition buttons were made from wood shavings, glue, powdered metal, and shellac. They were locally made with materials that were available (Peacock 2009). Typically, at the end of the day, factories would take whatever left-over material they had and would melt it down to create composition buttons. The whistle mold’s purpose was to help the user save their thread, and dated to circa 1900.

There are 49 shell buttons in the Harrison collection. Their sizes range from 0.33” to 0.9” in diameter. The colors include white, gray, and black. Twenty-one have four holes, 17 have two holes, four are fish-eye holes, and seven are unidentifiable. They vary in wear—some are very flaky, give off dust, and are imperfect circles, while others are circular. Real shell buttons are distinguishable from artificial shell via a simple test. When rubbed against one’s tooth, real shell will have a gritty feel, in comparison to fake shell, which glide smoothly across the tooth. Another identifier is the residue that flakes off the real shell.

During the 19th century, England’s Birmingham dominated the world’s pearl button production market (Peacock 1972:40). Shells came to England from different areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They were washed, cut into blanks using a tubular saw, shaped and decorated, drilled or partially drilled for a shank, and then polished (Peacock 1972). Peacock noted that, “Pearl-button making was introduced to America in 1885 using shells from China, and later Australia, Ceylon, and the South Seas” (Peacock 1972:44). In the 20th century, abalone shells were used from California’s coast. These shells have an iridescent rainbow coloring. In addition, between the years 1890 and 1900, freshwater shells from the Mississippi River “accounted for half the total output of button manufacture” (Peacock 1972:44).

Student archaeologists unearthed 26 porcelain buttons at the Harrison site. Of the 26, 25 have four holes and one has two holes. 25 of the porcelain buttons are white, while one is cobalt blue. In addition, one of the white porcelain buttons has a pie crust design, and another has an inkwell shape. Likewise, the cobalt blue button is inkwell shaped.

Porcelain-button identification seems to be more of an art than a science. As expert button collector Susan Porter explained to us, “It’s all in the look and the feel.” She explained that porcelain and plastic have similar looks and are most commonly mistaken. However, when tapped on teeth, porcelain makes a distinct sharp “tink” sound, whereas plastic has a dull sound. It is best to have a comparative collection for both porcelain and plastic in order to distinguish the sound. Another identifier for porcelain buttons are the bubbling or “pin pricks” on the back of the button, otherwise known as an “orange peel” effect. There are two reasons this may happen. According to Sprague, it is either due to the “striking off of the clat at the top of the metal mold” or because the “button rest[s] on [the] surface while it is being fired” (Sprague 2002:119). A last indicator of a porcelain button, is that it is cold to the touch. When compared to plastic, porcelain is significantly cooler. It is good to mention that porcelain also has a seam around the edge, but this should not be a defining trait because all three—glass, porcelain, and plastic—have seams.

First developed in Birmingham, English porcelain buttons, otherwise known as china or prosser buttons, were known to be advertised as “agate” buttons (Sprague 2002). Porcelain was originally a luxury item in England, but new production techniques made porcelain buttons affordable and utilitarian starting in the 1840s. This porcelain was considered a “hard paste” because it required hot firing and was “made from a type of fine white clay called kaolin and the vitrifying agent is a feldspathic rock, which is ground to a powder and mixed with clay” (Hughes 1981:21). The first case of mass production of porcelain buttons in the 19th century was attributed to Richard Prosser. According to Sprague, on June 17, 1840, Prosser was issued patent No. 8548, published in error in 1853 as No. 8637, as the first patent for the Prosser (or dry) process. As stated above, core characteristics that a button was made from the Prosser process was a smooth top, an “orange peel” textured bottom, and a seam on the edge (Sprague 2002:111). Richard’s brother, Thomas Prosser, submitted a patent, No. 2199, a year later in New Jersey and was approved on June 30, 1841 for improvements on his brother’s Prosser process for porcelain button making (Sprague 2002:113). By the 1950s, porcelain button sales declined due to the invention of the plastic button. However, porcelain buttons are still made to this day.

The Harrison site contained 34 metal buttons; these buttons exhibited the greatest variety among any button material. They included specimens made of iron, aluminum, brass, and possibly pewter. Despite this diversity in material, most of the items seemed to be originally affixed to some sort of work wear, namely denim jeans and overalls.

England had been supplying the American colonies with metal buttons since the mid to late 18th century. After the beginning of the War of 1812, the United States and England cut trading ties. This provided a need for button factories in the United States. Aaron Benedict took advantage of the split and established a metal button factory in Waterbury, Connecticut, that focused on military uniforms. Susan Pearsall (1997) explained:

In 1812 a Connecticut settler named Aaron Benedict was looking for a business when Congress declared war against England, providing a perfect opportunity. The war meant thousands of United States soldiers and sailors would need uniforms, adorned with buttons. And with trade cut off, England would no longer be the supplier. Mr. Benedict bought up every brass pot, pan and kettle he could find, established a rolling mill outside of Waterbury and began making buttons. When the brass ran out, he turned to pewter.

Cone's Boss Buttons (NH94B, NH97A, and NH100B)

Many of the individual clothing fasteners recovered from the Harrison site had additional intriguing historical factors. For example, three units (NH94B, NH97A, and NH100B) contained separate "Cone's Boss" buttons (Figure 7.55 and Figure 7.56). The Cone's Boss line was produced by a company called "C.B. Cones & Sons Manufacturing Company." It should not be confused with the textile manufacture company, "Cone's Denim." C.B. Cones & Sons Manufacturing Company was founded in Indianapolis in 1879 by Constantine B. Cones (Dunn 1910). C.B. Cones produced an array of products for working men, including pantaloons overalls, jeans, corduroy pants, underwear, royal blue shirts, work shirts, lined duck coats and engineer's jackets. The "Boss" title was given to a portion of their line. On both the labels of their garments, as well as on the advertisements which the company put out, heavy emphasis was always placed on the fact that Cones' products were union made. In fact, the company regularly touted that they were the "only manufacturers in America that make Laundered Shirts bearing the Union Label." Cones' employed both men and women as cutters, but claimed in an advertisement to have "paid to the sewing women of Indianapolis in wages over one and a half millions of dollars, and has never experienced a strike or grievance from their employee." Their products were also made with railroad workers in mind, which led to a lantern being the image most associated with the company. Based on the size and features of the three buttons found on site, they likely came from a pair of overalls or jeans. Cone's Boss overalls were described as having "wide legs, detachable suspenders and plenty pockets. They have room where needed" (Figure 7.57).



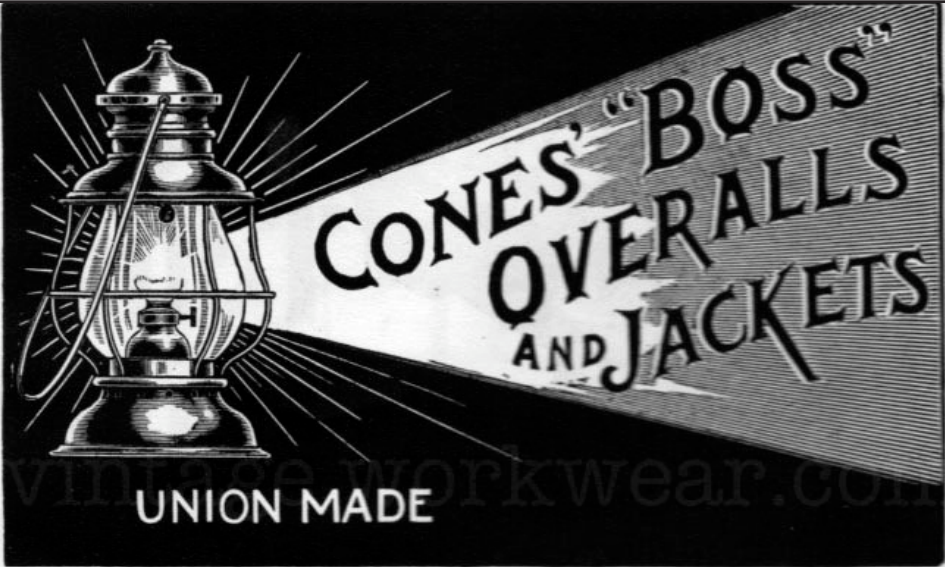
Figure 7.55. The three Cone's Boss buttons from the Harrison site.

Spring-Stud Buttons (NH89E, NH1B)

Over the course of the project, three spring-stud buttons have been uncovered (Figure 7.58). These buttons had an internal spring which generated pressure to hold items together. It was touted as a superior technological advancement over the button in that it made sewn-on buttons and button holes obsolete. The metal spring-stud button found in unit NH89E had the words "PAT. JUNE 11 1889" inscribed on it. This button type was invented by a French citizen named Pierre Albert Raymond, who patented it on June 11, 1889. (Raymond 1889) (Figure 7.59). It improved on his previous patents by holding "the spring-cap firmly in position upon the fabric," thus reducing the size of the hole in the fabric and using less pieces (Raymond 1889). Two other spring-stud buttons found in unit NH1B and NH23B in 2006 have a similar style, but are inscribed with "MADE IN FRANCE PAT 11/6 89." This date in Europe would translate to June 11 in the United States, matching the patent for the spring-stud found this year.



Figure 7.56. Micaela Applebaum gazes at the Cone's Boss button that she excavated moments earlier.



vintageworkwear.com

You need easy fitting Overalls and Coats. "Cone's Boss" Union Made Overalls have wide legs, detachable suspenders and plenty pockets. They have room where needed.

The Coats are long cut. Plenty Pockets. Detachable Buttons. Large sleeves. They have been manufactured over 22 years and have a National reputation.

THE C. B. CONES & SON MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Figure 7.57. Cone's Boss advertisement from circa 1901.

<http://www.vintageworkwear.com/2012/04/cones-boss-overalls-and-jackets-1901.html>



Figure 7.58. Spring-stud buttons from NH89E, NH1B, and NH23B.

Can't Bust Em' Overalls Buttons (NH4A, NH4B)

Two jean buttons from units NH4A (found in 2004) and NH4B (found in 2005) have raised lettering that reads "CAN'T BUST 'EM*" (Figure 7.60) These buttons were made by the San Francisco-based work wear company, Eloesser-Heynemann Company, which was founded in 1851 (Amith 2016). Leonard D. Heynemann started his business in London, came to San Francisco, and formed a company with Morris Pick called "Heynemann, Pick, & Co" (Amith 2016). They were joined by Herman Heynemann and Arthur Eloesser in 1863 forming "Heynemann, Pick, & Co" (Amith 2016). Manfred Heynemann joined the venture in 1871 and expanded the company to Arizona, Montana, and New Mexico (Amith 2016). By the 1890s, the company would start focus on work wear (Amith 2016). Although the company filed a trademark for "Can Not Bust 'em" in 1909, the name had been in use since 1876 (Amith 2016) (Figure 7.61). Eloesser-Heynemann Co. was acquired in 1946 by H.D. Lee Co., Inc.

U.S.A. Button (NH7A)

A four-hole metal button with a sunken panel from unit NH7A found in 2004 has raised lettering that reads "*U.S.A.*" (Figure 7.62). This aluminum button matches those that were sewn onto WWI Krieger, Frankel Co., Inc. US Marine Corps/Army pants ("The History of the American Uniform" 2010). The button found at the Harrison site was most likely sewn onto the fly of the pants due to the small size and only having the embossed "U.S.A.," compared to the main button of the pants which was much larger and had the words "*U.S.* ARMY" embossed ("The History of the American Uniform" 2010).

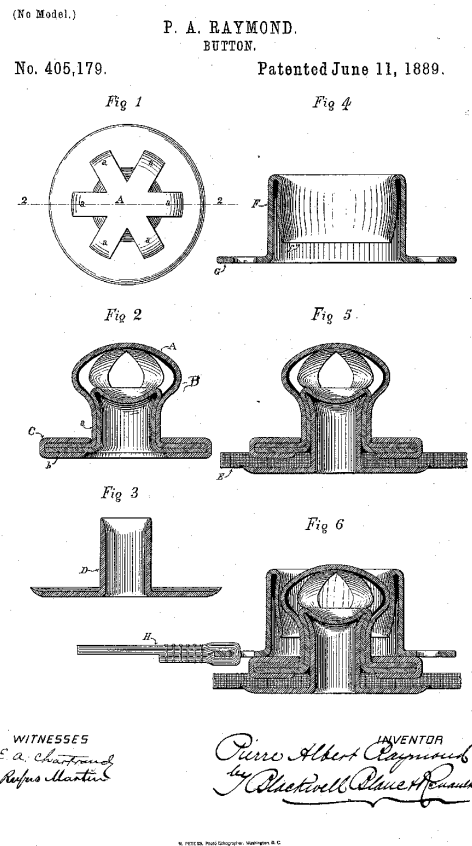


Figure 7.59. Raymond 1889 spring-button patent.
<<https://patents.google.com/patent/US405179A/en>>



Figure 7.60. Can't Bust Em overall buttons from the Harrison site.



Figure 7.61. Advertisement for Can't Bust Em overalls from the 1920s. <<http://union-made.blogspot.com/2012/12/large-cant-bust-em-overalls-paper-label.html>>

Tobacco-Related Artifacts

Tobacco-Pipe Ferrules (NH1C, 7C, 7D, 11C, 15B, 15C, 29A, 36C, 89C, 90C, 90D, 92A, 92D, 93C)

A variety of pipe-related artifacts were recovered during the 2017 field season, including multiple pipestems and tobacco cans (Figure 7.63). In addition, student researchers made two important discoveries regarding other materials related to tobacco use. Over the years, the crew had been stumped by the identity of multiple delicate nickel-plated bands found across the site. These items are, in fact, tobacco pipe ferrules (Figure 7.64). A ferrule is a cylindrical ring that decorates and strengthens the joint (where the stem and bowl meet) of a pipe. Two of the bands were stamped with the letters "C.P.F.," which could refer to either the C. P. Fenner Company or the Colossal Pipe Factory" (Pfeiffer 2006). Another was stamped with an inverted triangle with the letters "WDG" and an assortment of figures (anchor, star, and bird). This mark was the symbol of the Wilhelm Demuth Company, detailed in the 2017 technical report.



Figure 7.62. *U.S.A.* button from NH7A.



Figure 7.63. Caeli Gibbs examines a bone tobacco-pipe mouthpiece that she uncovered in the midden area of the site.



Figure 7.64. An assortment of tobacco-pipe ferrules from the Harrison site.

Tobacco-Pipe Lid and Wind Covers (NH17E, 33B, 89E)

Three additional mystery artifacts turned out to be pipe-bowl lid and wind covers (Figure 7.65). The 1897 *Sears Roebuck & Co. Catalogue* contains a variety of tobacco pipes that are strikingly similar to the ones found at the Harrison site. This advertisement included specific mention of both the “nickel band” (top right) and the “highly polished nickel covered spring attachment silver cap [wind cover]” (second from bottom on the left) (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1897:345) (Figure 7.66).



Figure 7.65. The site's three tobacco pipe lid and wind covers.

., (Incorporated), Cheapest Supply House on Earth, Chicago. 345

PIPES

OUR BUSINESS in pipes is very extensive and we are enabled to save our customers much money on pipes. Retailers ask 50 cents for the same grade of pipes that we sell for 20 cents; \$1.00 for the pipes we sell at 45 cents and so on. Save your money and buy your pipes of Sears Roebuck & Co; good pipes only. If cheap trashy goods are wanted we have not got them.

26030 Polished Apple Wood Pipe, with silver ferrule and with rubberstem, 2 1/4 inches long. This is a very handy pipe and well known as a 10 cent article. Our price, each..... \$0.04 Per doz..... .45

26031 Sweet Weichel Bowl and Weichel stem, very highly polished and gives a satisfactory smoke, very easily cleaned. Each..... 7c

26032 Good Sized Briar Bowl Pipe, with a thin rubber shovels bits 5 1/4 inches long. A very nice, convenient pipe and a novelty. Our price, each..... 8c

26034 Handsomely Polished Apple Wood Pipe, with a highly polished nickel covered spring attachment silver cap, and 2 1/4 inch rubber stem. A pipe that usually retails in any store for 25 cents. Our price, each..... \$0.10 Per dozen..... 1.10

26036 Straight Stem Apple Wood Pipe, ebony bowl, making it a very handsome, highly polished pipe; nickel band and 2 1/4 inch rubber stem. Each,..... 12c

No. 26052 **French Briar** English bulldog shape, Chinese amber bits about 5 1/4 in. long, self-cleaner, nickel band, something very handsome and nicely finished. Each..... \$0.25 Per dozen..... \$2.65

26054 Chip Meerschbaum Pipe, handsomely nickel mounted, Chinese amber mouthpiece, good sized bowl and looks like a \$2.00 pipe. Our price, each..... \$0.25 Per dozen..... \$2.60

No. 26056 **Large Sized Dark Colored French Briar Pipe**, English amber mouth-piece; entire length of pipe 5 inches. An excellent pipe for anyone enjoying a good smoke. Our price, each..... \$0.30 Per dozen..... 3.40

26056 Handsome Colored Real French Briar Bowl, bent stem, Chinese amber mouth piece. Each..... \$0.25 Per dozen..... 2.75

26060 A Very Fine French Briar Pipe, good sized bowl, 2 1/2 inch amber stem. A very neat pipe and one that will give satisfaction. Our price each..... \$0.33 Per dozen..... 3.60

26062 Handsomely Carved Briar Bowl, cherry stem, 3 inches long and rubber mouth-piece, entire length of pipe 7 inches. A pipe that is easily cleaned and kept in order and always gives satisfaction. Our price, each... \$0.35 Per dozen..... 3.75

26064 Extra Quality, Full size, French Briar Pipe, English bull dog shape, Chinese amber bit, fancy decorated ferrule; gives a very sweet smoke and will be found a good, durable pipe; never retails less than 60 to 70 cents. Our price, each..... \$0.35

Figure 7.66. The 1897 Sears catalog detailed many of the ornate accessories that came with each complete pipe.

Faunal Remains

Of the 2,287 individual artifacts excavated during the 2018 field season, nearly 700 were faunal bone or tooth fragments. After speciating the identifiable fragments and elements, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) for this field season was calculated to be 8 individuals: three *Ovis aries* (sheep) individuals, one *Bos taurus* (cow), two *Odocoileus hemionus* (mule deer), and two *Sus scrofa* (pig) (Figure 7.67). This number, when incorporated into the total MNI for the site, raised the minimum number of individuals to 46. The most numerous species found at the site (aside from rodents) was *O. aries* at 18 individuals, followed by *O. hemionus* at 5 individuals (Figure 7.68). None of the identifiable 2018 bone specimens were burned, though a small number contained butcher marks; chop marks were the most common, though evidence of sawing was also present.

Element	<i>Ovis aries</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Notes
Humerus	2 - 2R, 1L	1 - 1L	1 - 1R	2 - 2L	
Ulna	1 - 1L	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	
Radius	0	0	2 - 2L	0	
Metacarpal	0	0	0	0	
Femur	0	0	0	0	
Patella	0	0	0	0	
Tibia	0	0	1 - 1L	0	
2nd Phalange	0	0	0	1 - 1L	
3rd Phalange	0	0	0	0	
Mandible	1 - 1R, 1L	1 - 1L	0	0	
Scapula	0	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	
Pelvis	3 - 1R, 3L	0	0	0	
Total	3 - Humerus & Pelvis	1 - Mandible & Humerus	2 - Radius	2 - Humerus	Total MNI: 8

Figure 7.67. Faunal MNI for 2018 field season.

Previous excavations at the site revealed a large deposit of faunal remains to the west of Nate Harrison's cabin, with the largest cache of remains in NH35. This trend continued in the spring 2018 season, where students excavated the majority of the faunal remains from the western units, mainly NH 48, NH92, NH 93, NH 94, NH 96, NH 97, and NH98. Overall, the distribution of the faunal remains supports the theory that the area to the west of the cabin patio was used to discard refuse.

Element	Ovis aries	Bos taurus	O. hemionus	Sus	Squirrel	Rat	Chipmunk	Canis	Lynx	Gallus gallus	Unid. Rodent	Notes
Humerus	14 - 12R (10D, 5P), 14L (13D, 1P)	3 - 2R, 3L	1 - 1R	2 - 1R, 2L	3 - 3R, 3L	1 - 1L	0	0	0	0	0	
Ulna	11 - 11R (11P, 1D, 1W), 10L (9P)	2 - 2L	2 - 1R, 2L	0	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Radius	9 - 9R (9P, 8D, 1E), 6L (6D, 4P, 1S, 1E, 1W)	1 - 1L	5 - 5L	0	2 - 2R (2p)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Metacarpal	2 - 2R, 2L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Femur	7 - 4R (3D, 4P), 7L (7PL, 1DL)	0	1	0	6 - 6R	2 - 2L	1 - 1R	0	0	1 - 1L	0	
Patella	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tibia	12 - 12R (12D, 4P), 10L (10D, 3P, 1W)	2 - 2L	3 - 3L	0	2 - 2R (1D, 1W) 2L (2L)	1 - 1L	0	0	0	0	3 - 3R	
Fibula	5 - 5R	0	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Metatarsal	3 - 3R, 2L	1 - 1R, 1L	0	2 - 2R	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Calcaneus	5 - 5R, 5L	0	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	1	
Astragalus	6 - 3R, 6L	0	1 - 1R	1 - 1R	0	0	0	2 - 2R, 1L	0	0	0	
Sesemoid	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Radial Carpal	2 - 2R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ulnar Carpal	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Intermediate Carpal	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd + 3rd Carpal	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4th Carpal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3rd + Central Tarsal	0	0	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Element	Ovis aries	Bos taurus	O. hemionus	Sus	Squirrel	Rat	Chipmunk	Canis	Lynx	Gallus gallus	Unid. Rodent	Notes
1st Phalange	4 - 4R, 1L	4 - 1R, 4L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd Phalange	3 - 3R, 1L	2 - 2L	0	1 - 1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3rd Phalange	2 - 1R, 2L	1 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mandible	13 - 13R (12T, 1P), 12L (11T, 4P)	3 - 3R, 1L	0	2 - 2R, 2L (2T, 1P)	0	1 - 1R	0	0	1 - 1R, 1L	0	2 - 2R	
Scapula	7 - 4R (4I, 3G), 7L (7I, 4G)	0	2 - 1R, 1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Atlas	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Axis	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Cervicle	20 / 7 = 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thoracic	4*	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* Thoracic vertebrae from at least two individuals: 1 with centrum fused, 1 with centrum unfused, 2 centrum portions
Lumbar	15 / 6 = 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sacrum	2 - 2P, 2D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pelvis	118 - 10R (9A, 4I), 18L (15A, 3I)	1 - 1R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 - 4R (4A), 3L (3A)	
Total	18 - Pelvis	4 - 1st Phalange/ Humerus	5 - Radius	2 - Mandible/ Metatarsal/ Humerus	6 - Femur	2 - Femur	1 - Femur	2 - Astragalus	1 - Mandible	1 - Femur	4 - Pelvis	Total MNI: 46 Individuals

Figure 7.68. Total faunal MNI for Harrison site.

Miscellaneous Finds

Foot Salve Tin (NH92A)

A sealed one-inch cylindrical tin was uncovered while excavating in NH92A. Initially, the small artifact seemed to be covered throughout by a thick layer of rust, but careful cleaning revealed that the back of the item contained a significant amount of black lettering on a green background (Figure 7.69). These words appeared to be instructions and contained the following phrases:

*-nd w-
-en, to keep in pl-
-peat 2 or 3 night
-ssary, the- soak
-ot in warm -er
-emove the co-*

Further research showed that the artifact was, in fact, "Kohler's One Night Corn Cure." The tin once contained a salve that healed corns, callouses, and bunions. Foot corns are tough, thick, and hardened layers of skin that build up when the human body attempts to protect against repeated friction and pressure. Common foot salve ingredients of the late 19th and early 20th century included salicylic acid and lard. Due to its small size, the particular Kohler container found at the Harrison site might have been a sample tin.



Figure 7.69. Sealed tin found in NH92A.

Complete contemporary Kohler tins revealed that the small container had the following writing on its front and back (Figure 7.70 and Figure 7.71):

Front:

KOHLER'S ONE NIGHT CORN CURE REGISTERED TRADE MARK
FOR REMOVAL OF
CORN, CALLOUSES
ETC.

"DOES THE WORK"

MADE BY KOHLER MFG. CO BALTO: MD.

Back:

DIRECTIONS

APPLY AT NIGHT TO THE
CORN, BIND WITH A PIECE
OF LINEN TO KEEP IN PLACE
REPEAT 2 OR 3 NIGHTS, IF
NECESSARY, THEN SOAK THE
FOOT IN WARM WATER AND
REMOVE THE CORN

The namesake for the Kohler Medicine Company predated the company itself. In the late 19th-century Dr. P. W. Kohler developed a successful cough syrup. When he passed away, Luis Yakel and Charles W. Greble purchased the formula from Kohler's estate as well as the rights to the Kohler name. In 1889, Yakel and Greble founded The Kohler Medicine Company in Baltimore, Maryland (The Federal Reporter 1880-1912). It began selling "Rocky Mountain Cough Syrup" and "One Night Corn Cure" in the spring of 1889. In February of 1890, the company, still owned by Yankel and Greble, changed its name to the "Kohler Manufacturing Company." In December of 1890, the company registered the words "One Night Cure" as a trademark for its corn cure and cough syrups; on January 20, 1891 the company received its trademark certificate, #18,867. Eight days later, Ellsworth S. Beeshore applied for a trademark for the term "One Night Cough Cure" and received their certificate, #19112, on March 3, 1891. A lawsuit ensued between the respective brands, with the Kohler Manufacturing company as the plaintiff and Beeshore as the defendant. The Kohler Manufacturing Company claimed that Beeshore's use of the "One Night Cough Cure" was misleading for "ignorant" consumers because they would assume they were the same. The court disagreed and dropped the case on the grounds that the distinction between the two patents was clear (The Federal Reporter 1880-1912).

Kohler Manufacturing Company sold two main products, their "One Night Corn Cure" and "One Night Cough Cure." The cough cure was the name that the company eventually labeled Dr. Kohler's original "Rocky Mountain Cough Syrup." The syrup, derived from Kohler's original Rocky Mountain recipe, was potent. It contained morphine sulfate, chloroform, and *Cannabis indica* (Wiley 1910). Since *Cannabis indica* produces significant amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), it has been widely used as a drug.



Figure 7.70. Example of contemporaneous Kohler One Night Corn Cure tin (front). <<https://www.ebay.com/itm/old-lithographed-medical-tin-Kohler-One-%20Night-Corn-Cure/202270708561>>



Figure 7.71. Example of contemporaneous Kohler One Night Corn Cure tin (back). <<https://www.ebay.com/itm/old-lithographed-medical-tin-Kohler-One-%20Night-Corn-Cure/202270708561>>

The Kohler Manufacturing Company also produced pamphlets between 1885 and 1890 that shared jokes and words of wisdom, while also extensively advertising its tonics. Some of their titles were: *Wit and Humor: Laugh and grow fat*, *Laws of Etiquette by a society lady*, *Love's Fate*, and *Good Reading: A Magazine of Choice Fiction*.

Car Tire (NH9D)

In the summer of 2006, student excavators working in units on the exterior northwest side of the cabin found three long, thick, and tough linear artifacts (Figure 7.72). Speculative interpretations abounded and included theories about leather offcuts that would result from working with animal hides. Scientific examination of the materials, however, indicated that these strips were rubber. In fact, the strips turned out to be the remains of a thin car tire. The three pieces, when connected together, would have made a circle with a diameter of ~93" and a diameter of ~31". Over time, it appeared as if the tire had split, been folded back on itself, and corroded together, resulting in a fold that was twice as thick as the probable original tire. As a result, we could calculate certain dimensions of the tire's cross section, including circumference (~4"), diameter (~1.6"), and thickness (~1/8").

Chemical analyses revealed that the tire consisted of natural rubber (polyisoprene, on the basis of beta-sitosterol) and zinc carbonate. It has contained cotton cord reinforcement oriented in the circumferential direction. These three components were common for tires from the late 1800s and early 1900s. The rubber was for the elasticity of the tire, the inorganic zinc was a whitener and filler, and the cotton cord was for strength.

Microscopic examinations indicated that the tire had three layers. There was a white layer sandwiched between to darker layers. The outer dark layers started as the inner white layer, but had been encrusted and penetrated with dirt and then folded back on itself. Furthermore, these closer examinations revealed that the inner cord had residual fragments of cellulose, confirming the degraded cotton identity. In addition, evenly spaced linear tracks became apparent on the artifacts, indicating the remains of heavily worn tire tread.

Various automobile catalogs from the turn of the 20th century included extensive inventories for tires; the Diamond Rubber Company was especially prolific in advertising during this time (Figure 7.73). These listings contained tire size, price, and lengthy explanations as to safety features. The 31" x 4" tire size, like the one found at the Harrison site, was standard for most brands and was often interchangeable with other sizes. They ranged in price from \$15 to \$100. Although the historical records repeatedly stated that Harrison disliked automobiles,



Figure 7.72. In situ tire strips being excavated in 2006.

the fact that he likely kept a tire at his cabin suggested that he nonetheless appreciated the monetary value and utility of spare parts.



Figure 7.73. This 1903 Diamond Rubber Company catalog advertisement features white tires. <https://www.google.com/search?q=1903+diamond+tire+white&client=firefox-b-1&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6113ZkaXeAhU6ITQIHZpBAV MQ_AUIECgD&biw=1920&bih=1036#imgsrc=aBMY2R-sTWMjBM:>>

Pear Tree Research Update

Since the last technical report (August of 2017), David Lewis spearheaded a host of productive efforts with the historical pear tree at the southwest corner of the site. This tree was likely over a century old and survived severe burning in the 2008 Poomacha fire. Lewis took sample fruit specimens from the tree (Figure 7.74). He also took cuts from the Harrison pear tree and grafted them at his orchard (Figure 7.75)

Of the sample fruit taken, some were consumed, others were preserved (including separate samples in isopropyl alcohol, denatured alcohol, and formalin), and a final cluster of leaves were sent off for genetic analysis (Figure 7.76). The exterior of the fruit sample was green and the interior face, when first cut, was whitish green. There was a halo of rusty pink coloration around the core. The pear had a bitter taste and was not sweet. The poor quality of the fruit suggested that it had grown from seed, as opposed to being grown from a grafted rootstock. A later visit to the site revealed ripened tree fruit had turned from green to yellow; in addition, the fruit was now far less bitter, although still tart.

Initial visual inspections suggested that the Harrison tree was similar to common European pear cultivars (*Pyrus communis*) native to eastern Europe and southwest Asia. Nevertheless, preliminary genetic study grouped it with other pear species like *P. spinosa*, *P. cordata*, *P. syriaca*, and *P. mamorensis*. These species are most common in and around the Mediterranean regions.



Figure 7.74. A cluster of pears grow on the Harrison pear tree.



Figure 7.75. Close-up of Harrison pear tree grafts; note the emerging leaves.



Figure 7.76. Photograph of one of the pears split in half.

7.7 A Final Note...

On March 29th, 2018, the Nathan Harrison Historical Archaeology Project hosted an archaeological open house at the site and entertained numerous visitors with a behind-the-scenes tour of the material and stratigraphic finds of the 2018 field season. Dozens of people attended the public history event, including SDSU students, faculty, staff, and administrators, and interested community members as well (Figure 7.77 and Figure 7.78). During the summer and fall of 2018, Dr. Mallios and his crew engaged in many other public outreach programs celebrating insights of the project. These endeavors included everything from formal lectures to staffing an artifact table at the California State Parks Palomar Apple Festival (Figure 7.79).



Figure 7.77. Dr. Mallios began the public program by celebrating the hard work of his student crew.



Figure 7.78. Professor Chuck Ambers, founder of the African Museum Casa del Rey Moro and fervent Nathan “Nate” Harrison Historical Archaeology Project supporter, attended the public open house dressed as Nathan Harrison.



Figure 7.79. Old-timey aficionados Leah Hails, James Turner, Jamie Bastide, and Shannon Farnsworth wow the massive audience turnout at the Palomar Apple Festival with their keen archaeological knowledge and dapper turn-of-the-century duds.

7.8 Photo Gallery

The 2018 field season marked the first time that students, thanks to visiting nature photographer Robb Hirsch, were outfitted with state-of-the-art cameras and encouraged to take their own pictures of our work at the site. What resulted was a spectacular series of images that seemed to be far more reflective of the student experience than the official record shots that I usually take of the site, stratigraphy, and *in situ* artifacts. They capture the spontaneity, excitement, and above all, the fun of this field school.



Figure 7.80. Indiana Jones visits the Harrison site and keeps a careful eye on Shannon Farnsworth and Caeli Gibbs as they straighten their sidewalls.



Figure 7.81. Palomar neighbor and project friend John Smiley visits the site with landowner Vicki Morgan.



Figure 7.82. Crew chief Jaime Lennox keeps the field school running like a well-oiled machine.



Figure 7.83. Isabella Montalvo and Jason Peralta inventory artifacts from their unit (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.84. Two of the many tobacco-pipe mouthpieces found at the Harrison site (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.85. Was this a descendent of the lizard that Harrison allegedly put in his coffee grinds? (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.86. Boots.



Figure 7.87. Roots.



Figure 7.88. Fortunately, site dog Buddy is all bark.



Figure 7.89. Crew members hiked to the top of Palomar Mountain (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.90. Kat Davis and her drone at the Harrison cabin.



Figure 7.91. Overhead drone photograph of the 2018 excavations.



Figure 7.92. The oak tree next to the site datum burned during the 2008 Poomacha fire and final split in half during the winter of 2017-18.



Figure 7.93. This photograph is flush with the original living surface of the Harrison patio and spotlights the exact wooden door opening for Harrison's stone-cobble cabin.



Figure 7.94. Dr. Mallios photographs Caeli Gibbs' latest discovery (see Figure 7.63).



Figure 7.95. Leah Hails captures the crew hard at work.



Figure 7.96. Artifact delirium leads to...



Figure 7.97. ...excavator exhaustion.



Figure 7.98. Dr. Mallios and Steph Colvin (right) discuss the many horse-related artifacts at the site (Courtesy Robb Hirsch).



Figure 7.99. Close-up of two stirrup, saddle, or bridle buckles.



Figure 7.100. Cece Holm takes a Munsell reading of the soil.



Figure 7.101. Monse Meza carefully screens her dirt in the search of even the tiniest artifact.



Figure 7.102. Field-school students excavate in the heart of the Harrison midden.



Figure 7.103. Clearly, some artifacts are just funnier than others...



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Appendix

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9915	11	H	Sandy Loam	Holm	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragment	glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9915	11	H	Sandy Loam	Holm	3/26/2018	Other	Rubber	rubber fragment	rubber fragment
Nate Harrison	10070	9910	23	A	Clean Up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Flora	wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10070	9910	23	A	Clean Up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10070	9910	23	A	Clean Up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10070	9910	23	A	Clean Up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	flat
Nate Harrison	10075	9895	30	A	Surface Find	Mallios	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10075	9895	30	A	Surface Find	Mallios	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9900	34	A	Clean Up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	bone	bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9900	34	A	Clean Up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Radius fragment	butchered radius fragment
Nate Harrison	10067	9922	43	A	Surface Find	Mallios	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	fragments	1 concave, one straight
Nate Harrison	10067	9922	43	A	Surface Find	Mallios	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	small shard
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Milloy, Finch	3/28/2018	Metal	Brass	Gunshot casing	small thumb size casing with an H on the end
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	wire thin and varying in length rusty
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	round top all the same length, rusted
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	No heads, one has a bent end that is at 90 degree angle
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	can piece with a off centered hole
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Can top	small square top with side edges
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	can	very crumpled up white/gray exterior
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	metal fragmnets	Vary in size and shape
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bine	Pelvis Fragment	illica area is incomplete
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	vertebrae fragment	vertebrae fragment
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone fr- agments	long bone and rib fragments 1 tooth
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	wire fragments	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	wire fragment	wire handle fragment
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	milkglass fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No		light blue						1		glass fragment
		No								1		rubber fragment
	burned	No		black						2		charcoal
		No		amber						4		glass fragment
		No		clear						1		glass fragment
		No		light blue						1		glass fragment
		No		clear						2		concave, undecorated
		No		green						1		concave, undecorated
		No								2		bone fragments
		No								1		butchered radius fragment
		no		light blue						2		
		no		clear						1		
	"H" stamped on bottom	yes	1860-1875							1		
	one long piece , three medium sized one, two small pieces	No								6		
	tops are round but vary in diameter , wire cut, one has endents in the top	no	1901							4		
	thicker in diameter	no								2		
	square in shape bottom portion with sides off-centered hole in the bottom	No								1		
	square top circular piece added to the top of the can with "button" top	No								1		
	bent on to itself	No								1		
	no identifiable marks or pieces	No								53		
	pelvis with cut marks	no		tan						1		
	possible cut marks on posterior side	no		tan						1		
	1 tooth , long bone fragments and rid fragments	ni		Tan						21		
		No								1		wire fragments
		no								1		can wire handle fragment
		No								17		Metal fragments
	Flat, possible bottom	no		white						1		milkglass fragment

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	flat, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	Fragment	M embossed
Nate Harrison	10065	9890	47	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	flora	Wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Rock	Rock	Projectile point	Triangular rock
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	Tooth	Animal tooth	gopher tooth, incisor
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fragments	curved whiteware
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Rubber	Rubber	Fragment	Melted rubber
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Machine cut
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Wire cut
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Metal wires
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Flora	Wood	wood	wood fragment
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	Iron	Can fragments	Metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Matel	Iron	buttons	Metal buttons
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone fragments	Bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	Bone	Rib fragments	Rib fragments

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		no		amber						1		concave, undecorated
		no		clear						2		flat, undecorated
		no		light blue						2		concave, undecorated
	iridescent patina	no		light blue						2		iridescent patina
	iridescent patina	no		light blue						1		has M inbossed
	burned	no		black						8		charcoal
		No								1		Man-made projectile point
	circular	No								1		Broken animal tooth
		No		black and white						3		small burned bone fragments
	iridescent patina	No		clear						7		combination of mostly concave and a few flatter glass fragments
	iridescent patina	No		purple						5		Purple, with light brown areas
	iridescent patina	No		brown						2		One piece of glass is entirely brown, while the other brown fragment has some iridescent patina
		No		Green						1		
	Blue details	No		white and blue						1		Smaller piece is thin and white, slightly bigger piece is white with blue details (looks like the bottom of a plate or cup)
		No								1		
	Long, thick nails	No	1901							4		Machine cut nails
	Short and thin nails	No	1820							5		Wire cut nails, one nail has spirals
	Short and thin metal wires	No								3		One wire is bended
	Burned wood	No								1		wood partially burned
	Some corner pieces, long, and flat pieces	No								29		Rusted metal fragments
	can fragments, bent	No								4		Can fragments
	One has two holes, the other one whole	No								2		Two different types of buttons
	variety of types	No								32		Bone fragments
		No								2		Rib fragments

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	Bone	Long bone fragments	long bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	Bone	Scapula fragment	scapula
Nate Harrison	10065	3885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2017	Glass	Glass	green fragments	Green shards of glass
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Bottom of can	concave inward, small/circular can
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Bottom of can	concave inward on edges, large, circular
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Fragments	Charcoal
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wires	thin fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	twisted and looped
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	square metal nail
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Round Nail
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Staple	Fence staple
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal flakes	Metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Spur	Star Shape
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Teeth fragments	teeth fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Holm, Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	Iron	can	rectangular cans
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Holm, Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Holm, Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Metal	iron	wire	wire fragment
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Holm, Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	metal	Iron	rivets	metal rivet
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Holm, Brown, Mallios	3/27/2018	Fauna	bone	Bone fragment	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	Bone	bone	bone fragment	bovine tibia
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	Bone	bone	bone fragment	radius fragment
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	bone	bone	bone fragment	cranial fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No								4		Long bone fragments
		No								1		Scapula bone fragment
	Smaller shard is darker than the larger	No		Green						2		Green shards
		No								1		compressed edges inward, concave
	Royal Baking Powder	Yes								1		Makers Mark: Royal Baking Powder
	Charcoal	No		Black						5		charcoal fragments, different sizes: pea size-thumb nail size
	thin, fragments	No								6		varying lengths, color discoloration
	twisted and looped	No								1		twisted along body, looped at top
	Square	No	1820							1		whole square nail
	Round nail	No	1901							1		whole round nail
	Fence staple	No								1		whole fence staple, parallel U-shape
	Metal fragments	No								22		small fragments, indistinct borders
	Plain, iridescent patina	No		Clear						1		concave
	Star Shaped Spur	No								1		missing 1 point of a 5-point star
	Burned fragments	No								5		1 fragment is white, other 4 are shades of brown
		No								22		
	teeth fragments	No								3		appears to be a canine and other 2 are unknown
	rectangular cans - missing tops	No								4		rectangular metal cans
	concave, iridescent patina	No		clear						2		concave, iridescent patina
		No								1		wire fragment
		No								2		metal rivets
		No								16		bone fragments
	butchered	No		tan brown						1		butchered bovine tibia
	exhibits cut marks	No		tan brown						2		radius
	possible auditory meatus	No		tan brown						1		cranial fragment

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	bone	bone	dentition fragments	teeth and dentition fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	bone	bone	bone fragments	unidentified bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	bone	bone	bone fragments	fragmented bone
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	Clear glass	Bottle neck
Nate Harrison	10065	9885	48	D	Sandy Loam	Mallios, Brown	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	clear glass	Clear shards of glass
Nate Harrison	10055	9900	87	A	Clean-up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9900	87	A	Clean-up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9900	87	A	Clean-up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	curved, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9900	87	A	Clean-up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Fragments	charcoal fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9900	87	A	Clean-up	Mallios	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	bullet shell	bullet casing
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	A	Sandy Loam	Lennox, Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	A	Sandy Loam	Lennox, Mallios	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Burnt Wood
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	H	Sandy Loam	Lennox, Mallios	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Burnt Wood
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	H	Sandy Loam	Lennox, Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	burned bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	H	Sandy Loam	Lennox, Mallios	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	J	Sandy Loam	Lennox	3/27/2018	Stone	stone	man made-stone/brick	reddish outside (weathered) has a cut out corner
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	J	Sandy Loam	Lennox	3/27/2018	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	shark fin shape light blue in color
Nate Harrison	10050	9900	88	J	Sandy Loam	Lennox	3/27/2018	flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragments	small pieces of charcoal
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Iron	Metal	Nails	19th century sqaureed Longer
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Iron	Metal	Metal Fragments	small various sizes most likely bits from a can
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone	Small pieces
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Metal	Metal	Rivet	Small rivet
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Small long thin
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass	Small bits triangular
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	fragments	glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9890	89	E	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	A	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Green glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	A	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/28/2018	Metal	Tin	Fragment	Tin fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	A	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Brown bottle stem fragments

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	broken longitudinally	No		tan brown						3		teeth fragments
	some evidence of cut marks	No		tan brown						9		bone fragments
	burned fragmented bone	No		black						1		fire affected bone fragment
	Rainbow hughes	No		Clear						1		Bottle neck to a wide glass bottle
	Rainbow hughes	No		Clear						3		One piece may belong to the bottom of asquar container
		No		Blue						1		
		No		Green						1		
	iridescent patina	No		Clear						1		
		No								2		
		No								1		Bullet shell
		No								1		Possible Vertebrae
	Burnt	No		Black						1		Size of pinky fingernail
	Burnt	No		Black						8		Various sizes, largest is width of thumb
	Burnt	No		White						1		Size of width of thumb
		No								4		Various Sizes
	cornnered edge, red extirior flat bottom rounded top	No								1		
	sharp corners concave	No		Light blue						1		
	small and falling apartt	No								3		
	Long thin squared	No	1820	Rust colored brown						2		
	Small and different sizes	No		Rust colored brown						4		
	Small Fragments	No								6		
	Small Rivet	Yes		Silver						1		Maker's Mark:Pat June 11 1889
	Small thn rusty wire	No		Rust colored brown						1		
	Small white glass	No		clear						3		
	concave, undecorated	No		Light blue						1		concave, undecorated
		No		Brown						1		fragment
	iridescent patina	No		clear						1		iridescent patina
		No		Green						1		
		No								1		
		No		Brown						3		

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	A	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Brown glass fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	A	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Medium-size nail
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	A	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/29/2018	Flora	Cork	Cork	Small, partial cork
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	B	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	B	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	fragment	metal fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	B	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	wire fragment	wire fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9890	91	C	Sandy Loam	Coulson	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Rib fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Butchered
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Flora	wood	Charcoal	fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	fragments	Glass fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Glass Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Spoon	Half of spoon
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Flora	wood	fragments	wood fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	fragments	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	can key	(sardine etc) can key
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	wire cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	machine cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Thick fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Flora	Wood	Charcoal	Charcoal
Nate Harison	10060	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Tin	Small metal tin with green on top and black writing

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No		Brown						2		
		No	1820							1		
		No								1		
	iridescent patina	no		clear						1		concave, undecorated
		no								1		metal fragment
		no								1		wire fragment
	iridescent patina	No		Clear						1		Clear glass fragment, looks slightly purple.
	Burned Bone Fragments	No		White						9		Burnt bone fragments
	pieces of rib	No								2		Fragments of rib bone
	Butchered bone fragment	No								1		Butchered bone fragment
	Bone fragments	No								12		bone fragments
	Charcoal fragments	No								23		Charcoal fragments
	iridescent glass fragments	No		clear, iridescent						5		Iridescent glass fragments
	Concave	No		Blue						1		Clear, blue glass fragment
	concave iridescent	No		Clear, iridescent						2		clear, iridescent, concave glass fragments
	Head of spoon	No								1		head part of spoon with some of handle
	petrified wood fragments	No								2		Petrified wood fragments
	wire fragments	No								5		Wire fragments
	looped end	No	1866							2		Looped end can key
	Small wire cut nails	No	1901							8		Small, wire cut nails
	small machine cut nails	No	1820							3		Small machine cut nails
	Long machine cut nail	No	1820							1		Long machine cut nail
	Thick, rounded metal fragments	No								2		Thick, rounded metal fragments (parts of large screw?)
	Metal Fragments	No								13		flat metal fragments (from can?)
	Burnt	No								4		Charcoal
		no	1889-1965	Green						1		Round tin with writing "repeat 2 or 3 times necessary then soak not in hot water"

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Chain	possible watch chain
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	wire cut nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	machine cut nail
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Alloy	Tack	metal tack
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	wire fragments	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Unknown object	screw head with split end like a brad
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Unknown object	possible saddle piece?
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	Rib fragments	cow rib fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	Rib fragments	rib fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	vertebrae fragment	vertebrae fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	A	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	fragment	Multiple,small fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Button	Metal Button
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Multiple nails
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Fragment	Rock Shape
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	Slight concave
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	glass	glass	fragments	one concave, one straight
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	B	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Medium metal nail
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	glass	Glass	Glass	small glass sliver
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Bulk	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	a bottle	glass bottle
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Corned beef can base and walls
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Flora	Charcoal	charcoal	Burnt wood

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No		light blue						1		concave, undecorated
	iridescent patina	No		Clear						4		concave, undecorated
		No		Amber						1		concave, undecorated
		No								1		possible watch chain
		No								3		metal fragments
	wire cut	No	1901							4		wire cut nails
	machine cut	No	1820							1		machine cut nail
	missing tip	No								1		tack missing tip
		No								3		wire fragments
		No								1		screw head with split end like a brad
		No								1		possible saddle piece
		No								1		cow rib fragment
		no								1		rib fragment
		no								3		vertebrae fragments
	burned	No		white						2		burned bone fragments
		No								10		bone fragments
		No								8		
	Small circle in the middle	no								1		Looks like the circle in the middle has two metal pieces running through the middle
	Wire cut	no	1901							3		
		No								1		
	Straight cut edges	no		Blue						1		May attach to blue glass container in NH93
	small pieces	no		clear						2		
	Machine Cut	No	1820							1		Smaller than most machine cuts
	tiny glass piece	No								1		tiny glass sliver
	most of a glass bottle	No								1		the majority of a clear glass bottle
		No	1895-1911							1		
	Burnt	No		Black						1		

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Burnt bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Medium-sized nail
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Small nail
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Medium-sized rivet
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Brown glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Blue glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	C	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/25/2018	flora	Wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Long piece of wire
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Alloy	Bullet	Bullet in good contition
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal Fragments	Metal Fragments
Nate harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Can fragments	Base if a can
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Button	Two visible holes in the middle
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	spur	Star Shape
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	Nails	Machine cut nails
Nate harrison	10060	9895	92	F	sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Wire cut nails
Nate harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Concaved can
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	Wire Cut
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	glass	Glass	fragment	concave
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Fauna	bone	vertebrae fragment	Large animal fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9892	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Fauna	bone	fragment	small fragments
Nate harrison	10060	9895	92	F	sandy loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Fauna	bone	fragment	small fragments

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	Burnt	No		Black						1		
		No	1820							2		
		No	1820							2		
		No								1		
		No		Brown						1		
		Yes		Blue						1		
		No								11		
	burned	no		black						15		charcoal
	Wire cut	no								1		Very very long piece of wire
	Writing on the top "H"	"H"	1860-1875	Green						1		Full sized bullet, not conave
		No								79		Metal fragments that could have once made a can but fell apart
	Large round can, flat	No								4	One Object	May be a coffee can
		No								1		Very rusted button
		No								1		
	1 very large nail, 1 med, 2 small, 3 extra small	No	1820							7		Long nail has white on it
		No	1901							11		4 long nails, 2 are curved, 7 small nails
	Hollow inside	No								1		Probably part of the key thing that goes on a can
	Short wire	No								1		
	undecorated	No		Blue						1		Probably Is a part of the blue glass jar found in NH93
	undecorated	No		Clear						1		
	undecorate	No		blue with rainbow hughe						1		
	undecorated	no		purple						1		Rainbow hughe
		No								1		May be a bone belonging to a cow
	burnt piece	No		white						3		
	burnt piece	No		grey/ brown						2		

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Fauna	bone	fragment	small fragments
Nate harrison	10060	9895	92	F	Sandy Loam	Montalvo, Peralta	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Small fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	flora	Charcoal	Chrcoal piece	small , round in shape
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fr-agement	large flat piece stained
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone frag-ment	flat rib bone one side is cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fr-agement	Kidney shaped epiphysis one side slightly cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fr-agement	flat bone crescent shaped
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fr-agement	larger fragementt. Flat, one side is concave with ridge on the other side
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fr-agement	long curved circular hole
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fr-agemnets	shards all similar in size, msot are very flat two are thicker in size
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	glass frage-ments	brown glass fragement concave, possible multiple layers
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	glass frage-ments	light blue , decorative embossing
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	glass frage-ments	iridescent coloring , one is long and recantgular in shape,two have decorative embossing
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	metal	Iron	nails	circular heads, long , medium and short , medium sized head is chipped rusty
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	rivette	small circular, looks like drum like top , maers mark
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Buckle	possibly from a piece of horse tack
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	concave square piece of metal	square metal concave piece
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Faunal	Bone	bone	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Faunal	bone	rib frag-ment	butchered rib fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Faunal	bone	bone frag-ments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Faunal	Bone	ulna frag-ment	ulna fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	wire fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	iron	fragments	metal fragments

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	burnt piece	No		blue/white						1		
	many pieces	No								19		
	round ball shape	No								3		round ball shape
	two cut marks	No		stained brown						1		two cut marks
	rugged end one is cut	No		tan brown						1		rugged end one is cut
	kidney shaped	No		tan brown						1		kidney shaped
	one side is pointed , other flatter but jagged ends	No		tan brown						1		one side is pointed , other flatter but jagged ends
	ridge going down one side of the flat surface	No		tan brown						1		ridge going down one side of the flat surface
	jagged ends	no		tan brown						1		jagged ends
	one curve, two thick in density rest are flat	no		tan brown						17		one curve, two thick in density rest are flat
	concave .brown in color	no		brown						1		concave .brown in color
	embossing	no		blue						1		embossing
	embossing	no		iridescent						5		embossing
	long, medium and short in size	no	1901							3		long, medium and short in size
	small circular	Yes								1		small circular
	tack buckle	no								1		tack buckle
	one side not straight more slanted	No								1		one side not straight more slanted
	iridescent patina	No		clear						10		glass fragment
	burned	No		black						1		burned bone fragments
	butchered	No								2		butchered rib fragments
		No								17		bone fragments
		No								1		ulna fragment
	Wire fragment	No								3		wire fragment
	flat metal fragment, could be from can	No								3		Metal fragments

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	bone	fragment	bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Alloy	Bullet casing	bullet casing
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	nail	Machine cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	wire cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	fragments	flat, clouded
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	flat
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	A	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Fragments	Charcoal
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Metal flakes unidentified
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Unknown, small, animal bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Teeth	Teeth	One whole tooth and one tooth fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone fragment	Long bone, animal fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	concho	saddle concho
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	metal lid	circular metal lid
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	B	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	tuna can lid with key	tuna can lid with key
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	tin can fragments	possible Old English tobacco tin lid
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragments	varying sizes of charcoal
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Sardine Can Key	Sardine Key
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Meat Can Key	Corned beef can keys
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	light blue fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	Bone fragments	No								16		Bone fragments
	burnt bone fragment	No		blackened						1		burnt bone fragment
	bent	Yes								1		Bent bullet casing
	machine cut nails	No	1820							4		machine cut nails
	wire cut nails	no	1901							11		wire cut nails
	clouded fragments	No		clear						3		flat, clouded fragments
	concave, blue tint	No		blue						2		concave blue tint
	flat iridescent	No		clear						1		flat iridescent glass fragment
	concave, iridescent	No		brown, iridescent						1		concave, iridescent, brown glass fragment
	Charcoal	No		Black						11		charcoal fragments
	Undecorated, Irisdescent patina	No		Clear						8		Thick and thin glass
	Undecorated, Irisdescent patina	No		Brown						2		Thick and thin glass
	Undecorated	No		Clear						1		Concave
	Undecorated	No		Blue						1		Thick glass, concave
		No								2		Fragments
		No								10		Small bone fragments
		No								2		Animal teeth
	Teo brown spots	No								1		
		No								32		metal fragments
	two metal prongs	No								1		possible saddle concho
		No								1		circular metal lid
		No	1875-1911							1		tuna can lid with key
	flat fragments with evidence of formerly bent edges	No	1890-1911							3		Old English can fragments
	varying shapes and sizes	No								78		varying charcoal fragments
	intact with lid wound around	No	1866							1		Sardine key with can wound around
	intact keys (1 with strip wound around)	No	1895-1911							3		corned beef can keys
	small, slightly curved	No		light blue						1		small light blue glass fragment

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	suspender parts	different pieces of suspenders
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Unknown	Rivet	round rivet
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	can key fragment	sardine can key fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal fragment	metal plate with holes
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	screw	head of a screw
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Staple	metal staples
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	machine cut nail
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	machine cut nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	wire cut nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Alloy	Bullet cartridge	bullet cartridge fired
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Metal	Alloy	Bullet cartridge	bullet cartridge fired
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Skull fragments	skull fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	can	oblong
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	can	rectangular metal can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	circular can base
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	1 curved wire
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Slightly curved
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	flat, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Rib fragment	Rib fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Skull fragment	Skull Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Long bone fragment	long bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Lid
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Flat

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	clip, slide, and attachment piece	No								3		metal suspender parts
	intact round rivet	No								1		rivet
	varying lengths	No								40		wire fragments
	head of sardine can key	No	1866							1		fragmented sardine can key
	metal plate with partial rounded holes	No								1		metal plate with rounded holes
	phillips head screw head	No	1846							1		head of a screw
	metal staples	No								3		metal staples
	machine cut nail with piercing metal fragment	No	1820							1		machine cut nail with metal fragment
	varying sizes of machine cut nails	No	1820							32		various machine cut nails
	varying sizes of wire cut nails	No	1901							23		various wire cut nails
	similar bullet cartridges	No	1860-1875							2		possible 22 caliber casings
	WRA Co. 38 S&WSP	Yes	1877							1		WRA Co. fired cartridge
		No								3	together	skull fragments
		No								1		Oblong
		No	1895-1911							2		Rectanglur cans, open
		No								2		Fragments
		No								1		Fragment can bottom
		No								2		Wire parts, curved
		No		Brown						1		Conclave
	iridescent patina	No		brown						1		Iridscent patina, flat
	Iridescent patina	No		Clear						2		Flat
		No		Clear						4		flat, undecorated
	concave	No		Blue						2		Concaved, undecorated
		No								1		Rib fragment
		No								1		Possible Skull Fragment
		No								3		Possible long bone fragment
		No								1		Food can lid
	Flat, undecorated	No								1		Flat Metal Can

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	round metal base
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Wire	3 inch wire
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	Can top
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	metal	folded retangular metal with nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	oval shaped can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	square metal can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	metal	small piece of metal
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	flat metal top of a can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Key	Can key
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	retangular can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	retangular metal can with key
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Flora	Peach Pit	Peach Pit	Peach Pit
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Sheep mandible	teeth intact
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Vertebrae	intact vertebrae
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Scapula	butcher mark
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Cow mandible	2 teeth intact, butcher marks
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Maxilla	teeth intact
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	unknown animal fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Teeth	unknown animal teeth
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Ceramic	Prehistoric	Sherd	Prehistoric ceramic sherd
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Flora	Wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Pipe stem	Bone pipe stem

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	Round metal base	No								1		Round metal base with some of the can
	Can	No								2		Squished cans
	wire	No								1		3 inch wire
	Can top with small holes	No								1		Some type of seasoning top of a can
	folded retangular metal with nails and a hole	No								1		folded retangular metal with nails and hole in middle
	oval shaped can with oval lid	No	1875-1911							1		oval can with lid
	square metal can with large hole in middle	No								1		rectangle can with hole in middle
	3/4 inch metal sliver piece	No								1		small metal piece
	thin flat metal can top	No								1		flat metal can top with folded corners
	Can key with metal still wrapped	No	1866							1		Metal can key with metal still wrapped
	retangular can with some edges	No	1895-1911							1		metal rectangular can with some metal edges
	retangular metal can with key rolled up with metal top	No	1875-1911							1		retangular metal can with key and rolled up metal top
	half a peach pit	No								1		Pit of a peach
	sheep mandible	No								2		Sheep mandible with teeth
		No								2		vertebrae
		No								1		scapula with butcher mark
		No								1		cow mandible with 2 teeth and butcher marks
	fragments	No								2		2 unknown animal maxilla fragments
		No								113		unknown animal fragments
		No								6		unknown animal teeth
	burned	No		white						8		burned animal fragment
	burned	No		gray						2		burned animal fragment
	burned	No		black						2		burned animal fragment
		No		black						1		Prehistoric ceramic sherd
	Charcoal	No								3		Charcoal
	Tip	No								1		Tip of bone pipe stem

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Pipe stem	Bone pipe stem
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth., Gibbs	3/29/2018	Other	Rubber	Pipe stem	Rubber pipe stem
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Button	shell button
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Nail
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Stone	Stone	Stone pieces	Stone pieces
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Ceramic	White-ware	Fragment	ceramic sherd
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Leather	Fragment	Round semi-ring
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Peach pit	Fragment	Peach pit
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Key	Sardine key
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Bottle cap	Bottle cap
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Alloy	Grommet	Circular
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Spur	Star-shaped
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Alloy	Ferrule	Rounded
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragment	strip
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragment	bottle cap
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Handle	Bucket handle

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	Body	No								1		Body of bone pipe stem
	Body	No		black						1		Body of rubber pipe stem
	Iridescent patina	No		Iridescent patina						5		5 concave iridescent patina glass
	concave, clear blue	No		clear blue						1		concave clear blue glass
	concave four hole	No	1800-1865	white						1		Bone concave four holed button
	Machine cut	No	1820							1		Machine cut iron nail
	Artificially created lip, unknown writing embossed	No								4		2 pieces with artificially created lip, 1 embossed, 1 N/A
	Concave clear blue	No		clear blue						4		Concave clear blue glass
	Concave brown	No		brown						1		Concave brown glass fragment
	Concave clear purple	No		clear purple						1		Concave clear purple glass fragment
	Concave clear	No		clear						2		Concave clear glass fragments
	Concave Iridescent patina	No		iridescent patina						29		Concave iridescent patina glass fragments
	Ceramic whiteware sherd	No	1850-1940	white						1		Ceramic whiteware sherd
	Ring-like with fragment missing	No		Brown						1		Thick, brown "c" shape ring
	half a peach pit	No		Brown						1		Half peach pit
	Can	No								3		Fragments
	Fragment with part of can wrapped	No	1866							2		Fragments of sardine key
	edge is ribbed	No	1892							1		Whole bottle cap
	Circle with hole in middle	No								1		Shoe grommet
	one point bent	No								1		Spur with 4 points
	rounded metal fragments	Yes								2		two rounded metal fragments with makers mark on larger piece
	strip of metal with hole	No								1		long metal strip with hole at one end
	smooth rounded bottle cap fragment	No								1		Fragment of bottle cap with smooth edges
	Some are long, some are rounded, others are flat	No								51		Metal fragments of various shapes
	Thick wire with bent ends	No								1		Round bucket handle with bent ends

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Round nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Ceramic	Prehistoric	Sherd	Slightly curved
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Rectangular Nials
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Button	Jeans button
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Rectangular can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Can fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	ceramic sherd	ceramic sherd
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	Flat
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Faunal	Bone	tarsal	tarsal bone
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Boat shaped can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Rectangular with hole-in fill top
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Rectangular smashed can walls
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Rectangular with rim
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Burnt wood
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Round short can
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Unknown object	Small flat disk
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Aluminum	Unknown object	Spherical metal piece with open base that contains ridges
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Spoon	Intact spoon
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire Cut Nail
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Tin fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Wires	Long, thin wires
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	tooth fragment	Long,thin tooth fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	Fragment with jagged edges	No								1		Flat bone fregment with jagged edges
	Rounded nails of various sizes	No	1901							16		Round nails of various sizes, some straight, others bent
	"kinda burned looking"	No		Brown and Black						1		Brown and black ceramic piece
	1 large, 2 smaller	No	1820							3		Rectangular nails of various sizes
	large button with small clasp on back	Yes								1		Jeans button with text on front
	Long, one twisted, the other bent	No								2		Long wire fragments, one twisted, the other bent
	Open rectangular can	No	1895-1911							1		Large, rectangular open can
	can fragments, bent	No								3		Can fragments
		No	1850-1940	white						3		White cermainc fragment
		No		aqua						1		glass fragment
		No								1		tarsal
	1 lb sardine can	No	1875-1911							1		
	Corned beef can lid	No	1895-1911							1		
		No	1895-1911							1		
	Possible tin lid	No	1895-1911							1		
	Burnt	No		Black						8		
	Opened with lid still attached	No								1		
		No								1		
	Partial coroded and rusted	No								1		Possible lamp piece
	No visible defects, about 2tbsp	No								1		Intact spoon, no visible defects, serving spoon possibly
		No	1901							4		3 small nails, One large
		No								8		One fragment has hole in it
		No								4		Curved, two attached together
		No								5		
		No								1		Curved, thin tooth fragment

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, iridescent patina
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Burnt wood
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	C	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/29/2019	Glass	glass	bottom fragment	Jar bottom
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	D	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/26/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	white ceramic	curved fragment of ceramic
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	D	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	clear glass	curved glass fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	D	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	glass bottle-neck	clear glass bottle neck
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	D	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	blue glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	93	D	Sandy Loam	Farnsworth, Gibbs	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	brown glass fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal Fragments	varying sizes of charcoal
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Ceramic	White-ware	whiteware sherd	rim sherd
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Fauna	bone	vertebrae fragment	vertebrae fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Fauna	bone	bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	buckle	buckle
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	nail	wire cut nails
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	nail	machine cut nail
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	Cream ceramic	Base of a piece of ceramic
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Circular rivet
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Mailable pieces
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Bulk	Lennox	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Nails
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Bulk	Lennox	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Thin
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Bulk	Lennox	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	Flatten oblong
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Bulk	Lennox	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	concave, iridescent patina	No		Clear						1		One small fragment, concave
	Burnt	No		Black, Grey						5		Various sizes, largest is fingernail size
		Yes		aqua						1		aqua jar bottom
	curved fragment of ceramic	No	1850-1940							1		possibly hotelware
	clear glass fragments with patina finish	No		clear with patina						12		possible bottle or light bulb?
	clear glass bottle neck with patina finish	No		clear with patina						1		glass bottle
	curved blue glass fragment	No		light blue						1		Possible mason jar fragment
	curved brown glass fragment	No		dark brown						1		possible bottle fragment
	round oblong shaped	No		Black/gray						9		round oblong shaped
		No	1850-1940	white						1		whiteware sherd
		No								1		vertebrae fragment
		No								6		bone fragments
	concave, undecorated	No		aqua						2		concave, undecorated
	iridescent patina	No		clear						1		iridescent patina
	missing tine	No								1		missing tine
	wire cut	No	1901							3		wire cut nails
	Machine cut	No	1820							1		machine cut nail
		No								3		wire fragments
	Base of ceramic	No	1850-1940	tan brown						1		May be base of cup or tea cup
	Circular Rivet	No								1		Rivet to Jeans
	Fragments	No		Clear						2		One is larger and curver
	Glass Fragment	No		Purple						1		Purple glass fragment
	Bone Fragments	No								4		Bone fragments
	Madible Fragments	No								2	1 Piece of upper mandible	Mandable to sheep
	Nails	No	1901							2		Wire Nails
	Bent	No								1		Curved Wire
	Oblong can	No	1875-1911							1		Oblong can with lid
	Iridescent patina, thick glass	No		Clear						1		Thick glass, concave

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	A	Sandy Loam	Davis, Holm	3/25/2018	Matal	Iron	Key	Key with rectangular base
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Wire nail
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Nails
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Scapula	Whole scapula
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Tooth	Tooth
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Skull fragment	Skull Fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Long bone fragment	long bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley	3/28/2018	metal	Iron	metal tag	small oval shaped metal piece
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	B	Bulk	Brown, Bradley,	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, possible base
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Lennox	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fragment	bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire Nail
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	fragment	Metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	cap	Whole bottle cap
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Wire
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Staple	Long staple
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	long bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	tooth fragment	Tooth fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	C	Bulk	Brown, Bradley, Jackson	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	D	Sandy Loam	Coulson, Brown	3/29/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	D	Sandy Loam	Coulson, Brown	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	fragment	bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	D	Sandy Loam	Coulson, Brown	3/29/2018	Fauna	Tooth	Gopher incisor	gopher tooth, incisor

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No	1866							1		Key to can
	Wire nails	No	1901							4		Wire nails
	Square Nails	No	1820							2		Machine cut nails
	fragment	No								1		Bone fragment
	Rodent	No								1		Scapula
	Rodent	No								2		Tooth
	Rodent	No								1		Skull fragment
	Long bone fragments	No								3		long bone fragment
	oval shaped metal piece with two triangular spikes	No								1		small oval metal piece with two spikes on opposite sides
	iridescent patina	No		brown						1		iridescent patina
	iridescent patina	No		clear						1		concave, possible rim
		No								1		bone fragment
	Wire nail	No	1901							1		Thin wire nail
	Metal fragments	No								2		Curved metal fragments
	Metal bottle cap	No	1892							1		Bottle Cap
	Twisted wire	No								1		twisted wire fragment
	Long stable	No								1		Metal staple
	Long bone fragments	No								3		Bone Fragment
	Tooth fragment	No								1		tooth fragment
	Flat, undecorated	No		Purple						1		Purple flat fragment
	Undecorated, Iridescent patina	No		Purple						1		Purple concave
	iridescent patina	No		Solar-ized amethyst						1		concave, undecorated
		No								1		bone fragment
		No								1		gopher incisor

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10050	9895	94	E	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	fragment	flat
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Scapula fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Distal humerus fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Partial spoon handle
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Shard	Partial clear rim
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Shard	Clear glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Metal	Alloy	Bullet Casing	.38 casing
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	A	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Burnt wood
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Rib	Rib Fragment slightly curved
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	small triangular clear piece of glass
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	brown glass fragments
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Long bone fragment	long bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal flake	metal flakes unidentified
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine cut nail
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	D	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal plate	Metal plate with wire
Nate Harrison	10045	9905	95	E	Sandy Loam	Finch, Milloy	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Flat, thin fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	nail	Machine cut nails
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	nail	wire cut nail
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	tack	tack
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	staple	metal staple
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	buckle	buckles
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benckel-rour	3/25/2018	Glass	Milk glass	Fragment	Milk glass fragments

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	Flat, undecorated	No		light blue						1		glass fragment
		No								1		
		No								4		
		No								1		
		No		Brown						1		
		No		Brown						1		
	Slight lipping and seam	No		Clear						1		
		No		Clear						2		
	"A.C" ".38" stamped into top	No	1864-1938							1		
	Burnt	No		Black						1		
	moderately sized with small hole on the inner part of bone	No								1		moderately sized with small hole on the inner part of bone
	flat shard of glass	No		clear						1		flat shard of glass
	Flat	No		Brown						1		Flat
	Long bone fragments	No								1		long bone fragment
	Metal Flakes	No								3		Metal Flakes
	Square Nail	No	1820							1		Machine cut nail
	Metal plate with wire	No								1		Metal plate with 5 holes, one in each corner that is round, one in the middle that is square. One round hole has metal wire through it
		No								1		Flat, thin, 1 inch by 3/4th inch
		No								6		Wire fragments
	Machine cut	No	1820							3		machine cut nails
	wire cut	No								1		wire cut nails
		No								2		metal tack
		No								1		metal staple
		No								29		metal fragments
		No								1		buckle
	raised egde on one piece in circular shape	No		Milk-glass						2		two small fragments, raised edges, flat

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Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Clear glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, iridescent patina
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, iridescent patina
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	neck fragment with banded rim
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	various sizes of bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	A	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- rown	3/25/1028	Ceramic	White-ware	Sherd	whiteware
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/15/2018	Fauna	Bone	Unkown bone frag- ment	Bone fragment, hollow piece
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Charcoal	Burned pieces of Charcoal
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Burnt Bone Fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Long Nail
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	Staple	U shaped metal pieces
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails	Nails
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Metal wires
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal frag- ments	Flat fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal frsgment	Curved, probably edge of Can
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Alloy	Rivet	Jean rivet
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Pencheke- rown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Unknown	Circular, may be a rivet

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	concave, iridescent patina	No		Amber						2		two small fragments, concave
	concave, iridescent patina	No		Clear						4		four small fragments, concave
	concave, iridescent patina	No		Purple						1		rectangular fragment, slight concavity but mostly flat
	concave, iridescent patina	No		Clear						1		about 1/3 of complete bottle neck
	visible spongy bone on some pieces	No								7		
	spongy, possible long, bone	No		White/Black						2		
	intact border on one of four edges	No	1850-1940	White						1		cracking on surface paint
	Large bone piece, curved with cavities on the inside	No								1		Skull fragment
		No		Black						2		Black, one with wood looking texture
	Small burned pieces of bone	NO		Black						3		Smaller fragments with varried black colloring
	Wire Cut nail	No								1		Very long nail, smoth and small top with a thick bottom
	U shape with pointy edges	No								2		Pointy edges, one has white marks on it
	Wire cut	No								5		2 Long nails, 2 Medium size, one very small nail
	Rusted and in varried shapes	No								6		Some wires are curved shape at the top with straight bottoms. There are varried bends in the metal
		No								23		Some of the Fragments seem to have some white substance on them, probably mold
	Looks like a corner piece of a Can	No								1		Corner of a can
	Circular Rivet	No		Green						1		Green Rivet
		No								1		Too rusted to be able to identify what it is

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Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Metal	Unkown	Unknown	Circular with two pointy edges
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass fragments	Curved, probably part of a rounded bottle
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass fragments	Sharp jagged edges, concaved
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Small piece, jagged edges
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Clear small piece
nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragmets	Small narrow pieces of glass
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Corner of Can	Curved corner of can
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	Bottom or top of can	Flat metal piece
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Vertebrae	Vertebrae of an animal
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benchekrown	3/29/2018	Metal	Iron	Can	tobacco can
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benchekrown	3/29/2018	Metal	Alloy	bullet casing	bullet casing
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	C	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Penchekrown	3/25/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	Ceramic Fragment	Jaged Edges, concaved
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benchekrown	3/27/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Tin Fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Bas-tide, Benchekrown	3/27/2018	Fauna	Charcoal	Charcoal	Small Black roundish
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Bas-tide, Benchekrown	3/27/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone	Bone Fragement Large and Small
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Bas-tide, Benchekrown	3/27/2018	Metal	Un-known	Beltbuckle	Medium sized Buckle
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benchekrown	3/29/2018	metal	Iron	Can	rectangular can
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Benchekrown	3/29/2018	Faunal	Bone	Maxilla	maxilla fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	rounded, hollow top	No		Shiny Metal						1		Unkown object
	Curved, no straight edges	no		Brown Glass						2		There are iridescent fragments on the glass, could be because it was under the ground
	Curved, no straight edges	no		Purple Hughes						2		Curved edges, could be to a bottle or some sort of Jar
		No		Light Blue						1		Very small blue glass piece
		No		Clear						1		Translucent fragment of small glass
		No		Dark color, grey						2		Glass may be dark color because they were in the dirt for so long
	The corner has been flattened	No								1		Curved corner of a square can
	Piece curves into the metal	No								1		Can, may be bottom or lid
		No								1		Small piece of vertebrae from an animal
		No	1890-1911							1		tobacco can
	H imprinted	Yes	1860-1875							2		bullet casing with H imprinted
		No								34		Manny fragments varying in size
		No		White						1		edges look like the ceramic may have been shattered
		No								12		Multiple Fragments, largest is 1x1 inch
	Charcoal	No		Black						7		
		No								22		
	Square	No		Rust colored						1		
	retangular can	No	1895-1911							1		Metal retangular can
		No								2	together	maxilla fragments

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Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Faunal	Bone	Skull frag- ment	Skull Fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Faunal	Bone	fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	can	tin can
Nate Harrison	10060	9885	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	iron	fragment	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Small, round can base
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Medium round base
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Small, round can base
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Meat can lid
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Meat can base with walls
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Can	Partial cylindrical can
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Key	Meat can key
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Metal	Tin	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10060	9805	96	D	Sandy Loam	Bastide, Bencheke- roun	3/29/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Other	Rubber	Unknown object	possible wire wrapped in rubber
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Flora	Wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Fauna	bone	fragment	bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	fauna	Bone	fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Alloy	casing	casing with "Winchester Blue Rival 16" stamped on bottom

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No								1	mends with maxilla fragments	Skull fragment
		No								3		bone fragments
		No								1		tin can
		No								13		metal fragments
	Hole-in-lid	No								1		
	Hole-in-lid	No								1		
	Partial wall intact	No								1		
	Hole-in-lid	No	1895-1911							1		
		No	1875-1911							1		
		No								1		
	Strip wrapped around key	No	1895-1911							1		
		No								1		
		No								1		
		no								1		possible wire wrapped in rubber
	burned	no		black						8		charcoal
	burned	no		dark gray						1		burned bone fragments
		no								18		bone fragments
		No		light blue						1		concave, undecorated
	iridescent patina	No		clear						1		concave, undecorated
		No		clear						1		concave, undecorated
		No		solar-ized amethyst						1		concave, undecorated
		Yes	1896-1904							1		casing with "Winchester Blue Rival 16" stamped on bottom

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Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	wire fragments	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	can keys	can keys
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	metal fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	clip loop	possible clip loop
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	machine cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	nails	wire cut nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	alloy	rivet	rivet with “S&CO” stamped on it
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	rivet	rivet with “CONE’S BOSS” stamped on it
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, has ridges
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, possible rim
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	sherd	whiteware sherd
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/27/2018	Faunal	bone	rib fragment	rib fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/28/2018	Faunal	bone	bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/28/2018	Faunal	bone	burned bone fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	fragments	iron fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	buckles	buckles
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	Sandy loam	sanchez, applebaum	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	nails	wire cut nails
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/28/2018	Flora	wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10055	9885	97	B	sandy loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Flora	Wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Metal	Alloy	Button	Metal Button

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No								8		wire fragments
		no	1875-1911							2		can keys
		no								7		Metal fragments
	half moon shaped	no								1		half moon shaped clip loop
	machine cut	no	1820							4		machine cut nails
	wire cut	no	1901							9		wire cut nails
		yes	1890-1911							1		rivet with "S&CO" stamped on it
		Yes	1879							1		"CONE'S BOSS" rivet
		No		green						1		glass fragment
		No		aqua						1		glass fragment
	possible bottom fragment	No		light blue						1		possible bottom fragment
	concave	No		solarized amethyst						2		concave
	iridescent patina	No		clear						8		iridescent patina
		No		clear						3		concave, has ridges
		No		clear						1		concave, possible rim, iridescent patina
		No		clear						2		concave
		No	1850-1940	white						1		whiteware sherd
		No								1		Rib fragment
		No								5		bone fragments
	burned	No		whiteish gray						2		burned bone fragments
		No								7		wire fragments
		No								2		metal fragments
		No								2		buckles
	wire cut	No	1901							4		wire cut nails
	burned	No		black						1		charcoal
		No		clear						3		concave, undecorated
	burned	No		black						9		charcoal
		No								1		metal button

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	fragment	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Metal	iron	nails	wire cut nails
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Fauna	bone	bone fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Fauna	tooth	tooth fragment	Tooth fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragment	bottle base
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	glass	glass	glass fragment	bottle rim
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragment	flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Hails, Colvin	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Brown, Mallios	3/28/2018	Flora	Wood	charcoal	Charcoal
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Tick pieces of glass
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concaved pieced of glass
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Key	Key with round base
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Twisted wire
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Base fragment	Base of Metal can
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Concave
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	burned bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Fauna	Charcoal	Charcoal
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Can fragments	Metal Fragements
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Nails (Squared)	Most likely 19th century because the nails are squared shape
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire Piece	Long and thin
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	shell	button	shell button
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Flora	Wood	charcoal	charcoal

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		No								3		wire fragments
		No								3		metal fragments
		No	1901							2		wire cut nails
		No								13		bone fragments
	burned	No		white/grey						3		burned bone fragments
		No								1		tooth fragment
	bottle base	No		clear						1		bottle base possibly
	possible bottle rim	No		brown						1		possible bottle rim
	concave, undecorated	No		amber						1		concave, undecorated
	Flat, undecorated	No		light blue						1		flat, undecorated
	iridescent patina	No		clear						6		concave, undecorated
	Charcoal	No								12		Burnt Wood
	Glass Fragment	"S"		Brown						3	1 Bottom piece of Jar	Piece of brown Jar
	Glass Fragment	No		Clear						3		Glass Fragments varrying
	Key	No	1875-1911							1		Key with round base
	Wire cut	No								1		Wire cut piece of twisted wire
	White mold on inside	No								4	1 piece of bottom of can	Can piece
	concave, iridescent patina	No		Clear, iridescent patina						4		
		No		Blue						1		
		No								4		
	Variuos bone fragments	No								12		Bone fragments
	Small balck frgemnts of charcoal	No		Black						6		
	Small Various sizes Rusted none that are bent	Yes		Rust colored borwn						17		Nails
	1 small, 1 medium sized rust colored brown	No	1820	Rust colored Brown						2		Wire fragment
	Long and thin	No		Rusty and brown						1		
	shell button with hole in center	no	1800-1865							1		shell button
	burned	no		black						1		charcoal

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragment	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	fragments	metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	bone	fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	tooth	molar	molar
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	A	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	tooth	jaw fragment with teeth	jaw fragment with teeth
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Key and Lid	Sardine Key
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Strip	Coiled strip
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Nails
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Fragments	circular can base
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Wood	charcoal	Charcoal
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	fragment	Concave
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Long bone fragment	rodent
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone fragment	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	fauna	Bone	Bone fragment	Possible Long bone bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Ceramic	White-ware	Fragment	Cermanic fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	B	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	flat, undecorated
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	C	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Sardine Can	Can
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	C	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Sardine Can Fragments	Fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	C	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	iron	Wires	Short metal wires
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	C	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	C	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fragment	triangular/ pointy bone fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	C	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Glass	Glass	fragments	concave, undecorated
nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Other	Rubber	Eraser bottom of Pencil	small circular , small cresent shape missing from the side, grainy in texture

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
		no		clear						2		glass fragments
	iridescent patina	no		brown						2		concave, undecorated
		no								9		metal fragments
		no								6		bone fragments
		no								1		molar
		no								1		jaw fragment with teeth
		No								15		Fragments
		No	1875-1911							1		Sardine Key with Lid
		No								1		Coiled strip of metal, Sardine can
		No	1901							2		Wire Nails
		No								2		circular can base
	Charcoal	No								1		Charcoal
		No		Clear						2		Concave
	Iridescent patina	No		Brown						1		Concave
		No								1		long bone fragment
		No								2		Bone fragment
		No								2		Possible long bone fragment
		No		White						1		White ceramic fragment
	clear glass fragment	No		Clear						2		flat, undecorated
		No	1875-1911							1		
		No	1875-1911							7		One big can fragment, and the rest are smaller fragments that might go together
	bended	No								4		Bended metal wires
		No		Purple						1		Purple glass fragment
		No								1		
		No		Clear						4		concave, undecorated
	round, flat	No		Brown						1		round, flat

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Flora	Charcoal	Small charcoal piece	charcoal is fragmenting
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Long wore piece, looped in the center, with curved/ bent piece
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	curved in a U shape
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Long bone fragment	Shaft cut cracks in the bone
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	bone fragmentation	long flat , one side is shorter side
nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	D	Sandy Loam	Turner, Meza	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal fragments	one curved , most flat , concave square in shape
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	E	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Wire fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	E	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Metal	Iron	Metal fragments	Metal fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9885	98	E	Sandy Loam/Bulk	Turner, Meza	3/28/2018	Fauna	Bone	Bone fragments	Unkown bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	fragment	whiteware sherd
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	Fragment	Prehistoric ceramic sherd
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Long Nail
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Nail fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Glass Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Glass Fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Glass Fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	Glass Fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Long Bone Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	A	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragment	Bone Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Wire	Fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine cut
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Fauna	Bone	Fragments	Bone Fragments
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Colored Glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Clear small piece
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Colored Glass fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	fragmenting pieces of main piece	No								1		fragmenting pieces of main piece
	rusty	No								1		rusty
	rusty	No								1		rusty
	cut end	No								1		cut end
	one end is notched	No								1		one end is notched
	rusted	No								7		rusted
		No								1		
		No								2		
		No								2		Very small bone fragments
	Whiteware sherd	No		White						1		White ware sherd
	Prehistoric ceramic sherd	No		Brown						1		Prehistoric ceramic sherd
	Machine Cut	No	1820							1		Long machine cut nail
	machine cut nail fragment	No	1820							1		Machine cut nail fragment
	Concave	No		Clear						1		clear concave glass fragment
	Concave fragments	No		Brown						2		Concave brown glass fragment
	Flat fragments	No		Clear						2		Flat clear glass fragments
	concave	No		Clear purple						2		Concave clear purple glass fragments
	Long Bone Fragments	No								3		long bone fragment
	Small bone fragment	No								1		Small piece of bone fragment
	Iron wire fragment	No								1		Wire fragment
	medium machine cut nails	No	1820							3		Medium machine cut nails
	Small bone fragments	No								7		Small bone fragments
	colored glass fragments	No		Clear purple						2		Clear purple glass fragments
	Green glass fragment	No		green						1		Clear green glass fragment
	Clear , small glass fragment	No		Clear						1		Small, clear glass fragment
	Concave glass fragment	No		light blue						1		concave light blue glass fragment

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10055	9895	99	B	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	glass fragment	Rough glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Ceramic	Ceramic	sherd	whiteware sherd
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Fauna	bone	bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Fauna	bone	bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	metal	Iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	metal	Iron	staple	metal staple
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragments	flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	C	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragments	flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	D	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Glass	glass	glass fragment	flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	D	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Metal	Iron	wire	wire fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	D	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Metal	Alloy	bullet casing	bullet casing
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	D	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Faunal	Bone	Bone fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	D	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Faunal	bone	rib fragment	butchered rib fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	D	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/26/2018	Flora	wood	charcoal	charcoal
Nate Harrison	10050	9910	99	E	Sandy Loam	Bradley, Jackson	3/27/2018	Faunal	Bone	fragments	bone fragments
Nate Harrison	10050	9915	100	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, thick
Nate Harrison	10050	9915	100	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	concave, thick
Nate Harrison	10050	9915	100	A	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/25/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragments	flat
Nate Harrison	10050	9915	100	F	Sandy Loam	Sanchez, Applebaum	3/25/2018	glass	Glass	fragment	glass fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	8985			Surface Find 1	Mallios	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	curved clear fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	8985			Surface Find 2	Mallios	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass fragment	flat fragment shark fin shaped , film like substance over the fragment
Nate Harrison	10045	8985			Surface Find 3	Mallios	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	Glass Fragment	Concave, brown fragment with a film over a majority of the fragment squarish in shape
Nate Harrison	10045	8895			Surface Find 4	Mallios	3/26/2018	Fauna	Shell	Button	shell button
Nate Harrison	10040	9960			Surface Find 5	Mallios	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave Purple fragment
Nate Harrison	10040	9960			Surface Find 6	Mallios	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Flat, amber fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	cracked, rough glass piece	no		clear (white from fracturing)						1		Fractured, rough glass fragment
		No	1850-1940	white						1		whiteware sherd
	burned	No		white						3		burned bone fragments
		No								18		bone fragments
		No								2		wire fragments
		No								1		metal staple
	Flat, undecorated	No		clear						4		flat, undecorated
	Flat, undecorated	No		purple						1		flat, undecorated
		No		clear						1		glass fragment
		No								3		wire fragments
	H imprinted	Yes	1860-1875							1		bullet casing with H imprinted
		No								11		Bone fragments
	butchered	No								1		butchered rib fragments
	burned	No		black						1		charcoal
		No								2		bone fragments
	scratches on surface	No		Solar-ized Amethyst						1		
	scratches on surface	No		Amber						1		
		No		Clear						2		
	brown glass fragment	No								1		brown glass fragment
	rounded clear in color	no		Clear						1		rounded clear in color
	flat small shark fin shaped	No		Green						1		flat small shark fin shaped
	concave	No		Brown						1		concave
		No	1800-1865	white						1		shell button with two holes
	Scratches on Surface	No		Purple						1		Concave, thick
	scratches on surface	No		Amber						1		Flat, thin

THE NATHAN "NATE" HARRISON HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Site Name	North Co-ordinates	East Co-ordinates	ER unit	Layer	Layer Description	Excavator(s)	Date Excavated	Material Category	Material Type	Object	Object Description
Nate Harrison	10040	9960			Surface Find 7	Mallios	3/26/2018	Glass	Glass	Fragment	Concave, light blue fragment
Nate Harrison	10080	9910			Surface Find 8	Lennox	3/29/2018	Metal	iron	wire	wire fragment

APPENDIX

	Attributes	Makers Mark	Date Range	Color	Height	Length	Width	Weight in Grams	Diameter	Quantity	Mends to:	Notes/Interpretations
	scratches on surface	No		Light Blue						1		Concave, thin
		No								1		wire fragment
										2292		

