Archaeological Evaluation
of the
Mallicote – Decker Kiln Site (44WG556),
Abingdon Vicinity, Washington County, Virginia

Prepared For:

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) contracted The Ottery Group, Inc. of Silver Spring, Maryland to conduct the investigation under the VDHR's Threatened Sites Program in order to determine whether the site meets any of the National Park Service Criteria of Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The kiln site is one of only a few known archaeological contexts for a post-Civil War (ca. 1869-1873) stoneware pottery in the region. Site 44WG556 is under threat of destruction from plans by the landowner to mechanically demolish the site to deter trespassing and relic hunting and to minimize potential hazards to cattle herds that are corralled on the property. Site 44SWG556 is located approximately five miles northeast of the Town of Abingdon in Washington County. This location is situated within the Great Valley sub-region of the Ridge and Valley physiographic zone in Southwest Virginia.

The scope of the archaeological evaluation involved background research, field investigations, laboratory processing, and report preparation. The field methodology consisted of a non-systematic pedestrian survey of the entire site, the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), and the excavation of twenty-two (22) 3-x-3-foot test units. Test unit placement was predetermined by the overall research goals of the project, but also relied on information from previous archaeological investigations, visual observations, and the results of STP sampling.

Twenty-seven (27) STPs were excavated in a grid pattern across Site 44WG556. Shovel testing determined general artifact distributions and concentrations, as well as the location of major site features. Subsequent excavation of 22 test units occurred in areas suspected to yield the greatest amount of historic materials and cultural features. Excavations yielded large quantities of historic materials related to the kiln site, however, a small quantity of prehistoric artifacts was also recovered. The site evaluation focused exclusively on the historical component of the site, which included sampling and testing of the brick rubble remains of the former kiln dome, portions of the kiln floor and flue system, and a ceramic waster pile located adjacent to the kiln.

Site 44WG556 represents a significant archaeological site with the potential to yield information important to our understanding of the social and economic system in which the production of utilitarian pottery was a major component. Ceramic production was an essential part of the early reconstruction of the South because it provided local communities with the necessities of daily life following economic and social turmoil caused by the war. The Mallicote-Decker Kiln site is a unique example of a post-Civil War regional pottery industry.

In order to determine the NRHP eligibility of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln site, the site was evaluated according to the criteria for evaluation established by the National Park Service (36 CFR 60.4). The site retains a high degree of integrity as evidenced by the identification of several *in situ* historical features. This site reflects a regionally important historical industry (Criterion A), embodies distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction (Criterion C), and continues to yield information about the nature of post-Civil War Southwest Virginia (Criterion D). Because Site 44WG556 meets NPS evaluation criteria and possesses a high degree of integrity, it is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Acknowledgements

This project relied heavily on the work of volunteers and would not have been possible without the assistance of individuals who were a great inspiration in their professional and personal efforts to preserve and share the prehistory and history of the region. The Ottery Group is greatly indebted to the Wolf Hills Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) for their assistance. Dr. Charles Bartlett assisted with fieldwork, shared his notes and slides on the salvage excavations of the Barlow and Wooton kilns and was a great resource on the geology and archaeology of the region. ASV member Cathy Jewel assisted with a great deal of the fieldwork. ASV president May Tabor helped in coordinating our efforts.

Marcus King graciously assisted with the bulk of fieldwork and provided a wealth of information on local pottery and history. Tom Klatka, of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, was invaluable during our hurried last moments of fieldwork as well as during the least desirable aspect of fieldwork: backfilling. Chris Espenshade, principal investigator of previous investigations at the site, freely provided field notes, maps and photographs and provided logistical assistance and technical advice prior to the current investigation. Mr. Charles Henderson, who owns the property and the site, graciously permitted the fieldwork and provided archaeologists with specific instructions regarding the curious nature of the cattle that, at times, watched with a dumbfounded gaze.

In addition, thanks are due to Peggy Reynolds and other local residents who visited our excavation to say hello and share their knowledge of the area.

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1.0 Introduction

This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) contracted The Ottery Group, Inc. of Silver Spring, Maryland to conduct the investigation under the Threatened Sites Program in order to determine whether the site meets any of the National Park Service Criteria of Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).. Since 1985, the VDHR has administered a program for threatened archaeological sites in Virginia. Sites considered for funding must be at least of statewide significance and under threat of destruction. These sites are ones for which no other sources of funding are available for their rescue (http://state.vipnet.org/dhr/arch_DHR/threatened.htm).

The Mallicote-Decker Site qualifies as a threatened site based on its potential state and national significance and because of plans by the landowner to mechanically demolish the site to deter trespassing, relic hunting, and to minimize potential hazards to cattle herds that are corralled in the immediate vicinity. The project area is located approximately five miles northeast of the Town of Abingdon in Washington County (Figure 1.1). This location is situated within the Great or Virginia Valley sub-region of the Ridge and Valley physiographic zone in Southwest Virginia.

The scope of the project involved background research, field investigations, laboratory processing, and report preparation. The field methodology consisted of a non-systematic pedestrian survey of the entire site, the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), and the excavation of 3-x-3-foot test units. Test unit placement was dictated by the overall research goals of the project, but also relied on information from previous archaeological investigations, visual observations, and the results of STP sampling.

A total of 27 STPs was excavated in a grid pattern across Site 44WG556. Shovel testing determined general artifact distributions and concentrations, as well as the location of major site features. Subsequent excavation of 22 test units occurred in areas suspected to yield the greatest amount of historic materials and cultural features. Excavations yielded large quantities of historic materials related to the kiln site, but also a small quantity of prehistoric artifacts. The site evaluation focused exclusively on the historical component of the site, which included sampling and testing of the brick rubble remains of the former kiln dome, portions of the kiln floor and flue system, and a ceramic waster pile located adjacent to the kiln.

Fieldwork was conducted during May of 2004. Thomas W. Bodor, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for the project and was assisted in the field by William Hoffman, RPA, who served as Field Director, and by Christopher Sperling of The Ottery Group senior staff. Lyle Torp provided general project management for the archaeological investigation.

This report discusses the environmental and cultural background of Washington County and establishes a context that incorporates national, state, and local historical trends relevant to the development of the ceramic producing industry in Southwest Virginia. These sections are followed by a discussion of field and laboratory methods and results of the investigation, including the material culture retained and historic features identified. This discussion includes soil characteristics, artifact distribution, and material culture. The final chapter presents a summary of work performed, the evaluation of Site 44WG556 according to NPS guidelines, and recommendations for future management of the cultural resource. The artifact catalog and Scope of Work (SOW) for the project are provided as Appendix A and B, respectively.

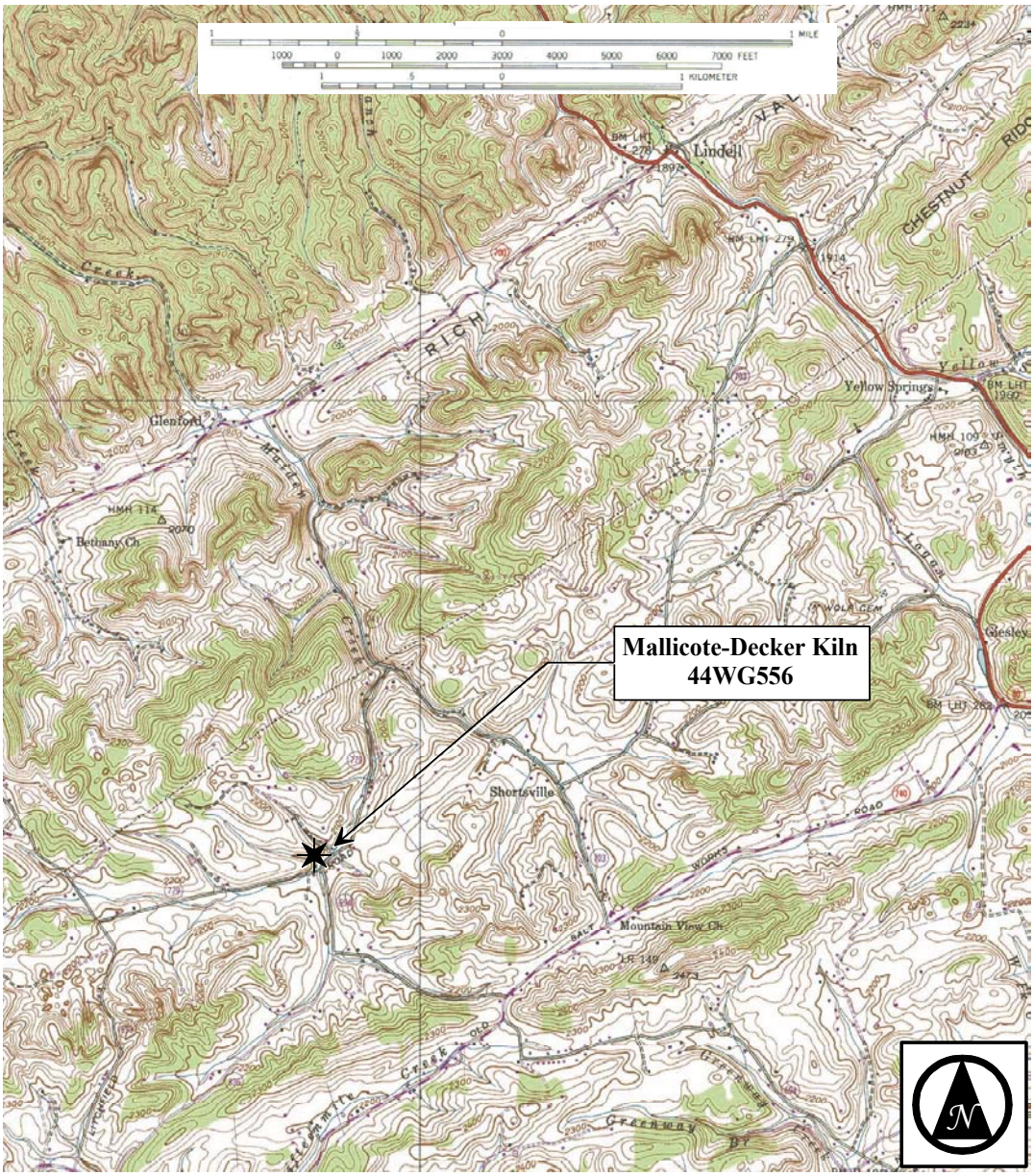

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FIGURE1.1:

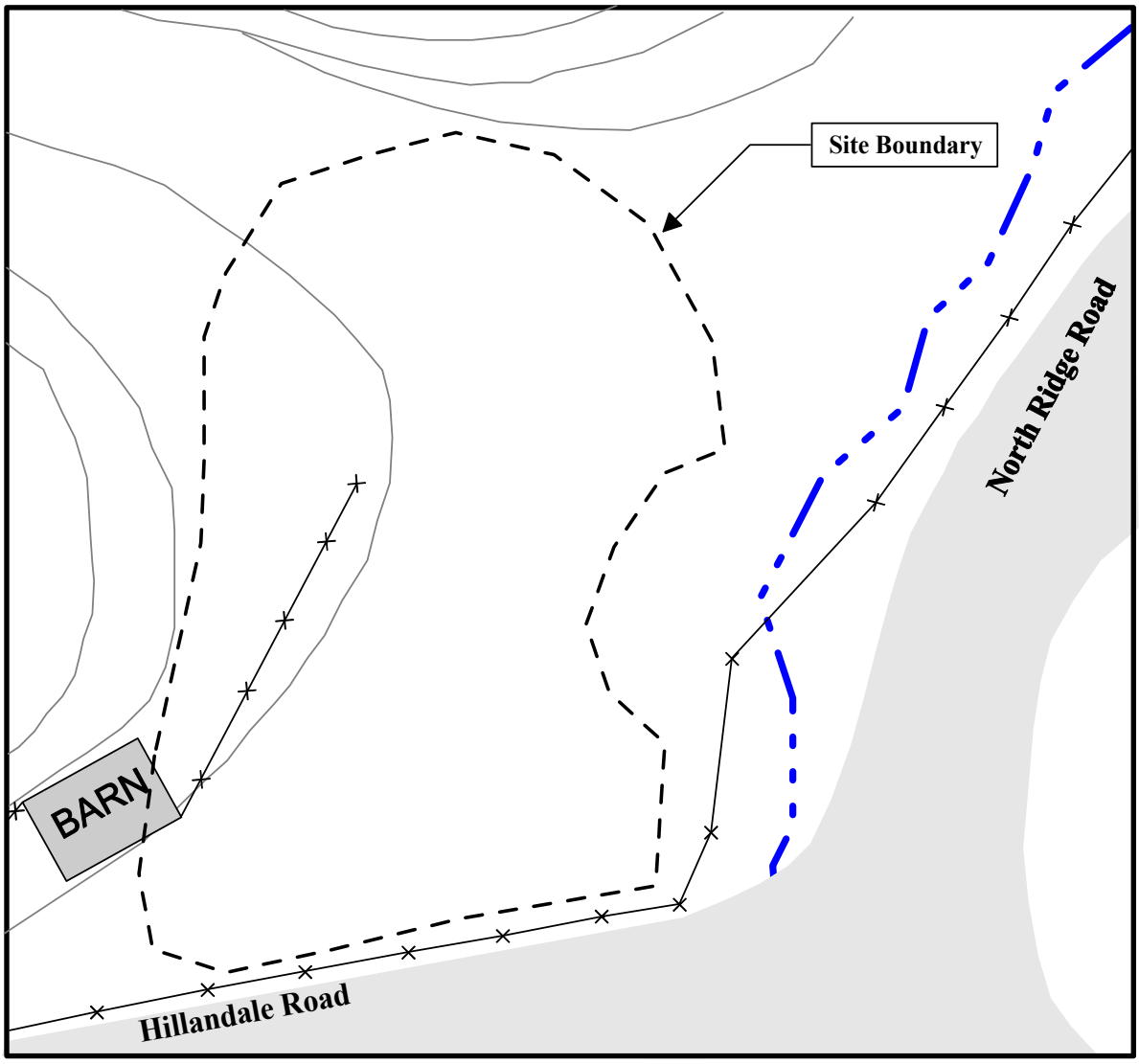
Location of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556) on the 7.5 Minute USGS Hayter's Gap Quadrangle

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

2.0 Project Location and Description

The Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site is located in Washington County in Southwest Virginia, approximately 5 miles northeast of the Town of Abingdon. This portion of Virginia falls within the Great Valley sub-region of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province and is characterized by mountainous topography and lush valleys intersected by second and third order drainages. These drainages, often fed by natural springs and/or mountain runoff, empty in the larger streams such as Maiden Creek and Fifteen Mile Creek. A small, unnamed tributary of Maiden Creek bounds the project area to the east and northeast. Sharp topographical rises form the northern and western boundaries. Hillandale Road and North Ridge Road mark the site boundary to the south and southeast (Figure 2.1). A steep uphill slope marks the northern boundary of the site.

The regional landscape, including the land containing the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site, consists of extant, working cattle and horse ranches. The character of the area remains rural, and the site is situated in pasture in use for cattle grazing at the time of the investigation. Vegetation across the site consists primarily of grass with rocky outcrops scattered along the sloping terrain. Prior to the current investigation, a frame tenant house was situated immediately atop the ruins of the kiln structure. This structure was removed in the months prior to the current investigation. Because the dwelling was constructed on stone or brick piers, there appears to be minimal impact to subsurface features associated with the site. A small extant barn is situated approximately 25 feet south of the kiln structure. It does not appear that the barn has caused any disturbance to the kiln structure.



Key

- Site Boundary
- Drainage
- Datum Point
- Fenceline
- Paved Road

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FIGURE 2.1:

Mallicote-Decker Kiln (44WG556) Site Boundaries

Scale
0 5 10 15
Feet

N

3.0 Historical Context

3.1 Organization and Structure

The *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 1999) identifies eight distinct temporal boundaries of thematic contexts for historical resources. These consist of: Settlement to Society (1650-1750), Colony to Nation (1750-1789), Early National Period (1789-1830), Antebellum Period (1830-1860), Civil War (1860-1865), Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917), World War I to World War II (1917-1945), and The New Dominion (1945-Present). The guidelines indicate that background research, "should be oriented towards, and relevant to, the range of historic resources found on properties under investigation." Further guidance to "(c)reate the historical background for studying your historic site or project area, by describing those trends in settlement, cultural change, economic life, technology etc. that are appropriate and relevant to the identification of historic properties by the relevant period(s) of significance" is also provided (VDHR 1999:10,34). The VDHR indicates geographic regions with cultural implications that affect regional history. These generally follow physiographic zones, while respecting modern county boundaries. Finally, the guidelines describe eighteen thematic categories under which a historic property can be investigated, while acknowledging the potential for additional themes applicable for specific sites.

Within the contexts provided by VDHR, the period of significance for the Mallicote-Decker site, the location of a stoneware kiln from 1869 to 1873, falls clearly within the Reconstruction and Growth period (1865-1917). Geographically the site occurs within the Southwest Virginia region, not distant from the Valley of Virginia region. The most easily applicable theme is that of Industry/Processing/Extraction; other themes, specifically the Ethnicity/Immigration Theme and the Settlement Patterns Themes, are also relevant.

However, the Mallicote-Decker Kiln embodies broader state, regional, and national historical contexts. The Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site reflects the migration of potters from eastern Pennsylvania south and west through the Shenandoah Valley and to points beyond. Temporally, this trend commenced during the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789) and persisted into the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945). Although the Mallicote-Decker Site is not located in the Shenandoah Valley, the historical context of the site is closely aligned with the study of the regional ceramic tradition of the Shenandoah Valley and potters along the Great Road. This study considers the Mallicote-Decker Site within the broader historical context of the Great Valley extending through Pennsylvania to Tennessee which served as the conduit of the Great Road influencing the movement of populations through the state of Virginia (Raitz and Ulack 1984).

Accordingly, the following historical context attempts to incorporate relevant local, regional, state, and national historic trends. Specifically, the discussion is organized around H. E. Comstock's (1994) identification of three distinct periods of pottery production in the Shenandoah Valley. The first of these, entitled '1750 to 1820 - The Colonial and Neoclassical Eras,' correlates roughly with the VDHR's 'Colony to Nation' and 'Early National' Periods. Comstock's second phase, '1820 to 1870 The Empire, Antebellum and Reconstruction Years', correlates with the 'Antebellum', 'Civil War', and into the 'Reconstruction and Growth' periods of the VDHR context. The third of Comstock's periods, '1870 to 1930 - The Golden Age of Pottery and Beyond', includes the later portion of 'Reconstruction and Growth' and the earlier portion of the 'World War I to World War II' periods in the VDHR guidelines. The historical background below utilizes, with minor deviation, VDHR temporal designations, but is augmented

with explanations relevant to Comstock's analysis of Shenandoah pottery. Lastly, a brief history of the potter, Charles Frederick Decker, is provided.

3.2 Colony to Nation

With the exception of hunters and fur trappers, Southwest Virginia experienced few Europeans in the seventeenth century (VDHR 1999: 47). These individuals generally followed existing Indian trails; present-day Abingdon occurs at the intersection of two such historic paths. Starting in the eighteenth century, European settlers began trickling into the Virginia frontier. The Virginia Colony initiated a policy, whereby dissenters from the Church of England could obtain property west of the mountains. The offer attracted many Scots-Irish settlers (Espenshade 2002:8). The Virginia colonial government formed Augusta County in 1738, at the time encompassing all the territory south of Frederick County and west of the Blue Ridge Mountains as far as the Mississippi River. The House of Burgess, in 1769, established Botetourt County as all the land south and west of the North River. Setters along the Holston and North Rivers successfully petitioned for the formation of a new county in 1772; Fincastle County consisted of the territory west of the New River. In 1776, the Virginia General Assembly formally divided Fincastle County into three distinct entities: Montgomery, Kentucky, and Washington Counties. Several counties would later separate from Washington, forming additional counties. These include Russell County (1786), Lee County (1793), Tazewell County (1800), Scott County (1814), Smyth County (1832), Wise County (1836), Buchanan County (1858), and Dickenson County (1880) (Grasselli 2004).

Apart from the Scots-Irish migration, the Valley attracted Germany Protestants and, to a lesser extent, Welch Quakers, Swiss Mennonites, Huguenots, and Jews. These newcomers primarily arrived by way of Pennsylvania. The frontier of Maryland and Virginia attracted those in search of affordable and productive farmland and the ability to practice their respective religions without persecution (Comstock 1994: 5-7). As they moved farther inland, the settlers encountered increasingly hostile, French-allied Native groups and expensive land. By mid-century these transplants established farms and villages in the Shenandoah. The already sparsely settled region depopulated during the 1750s and 1760s. Emigrants abandoned farms and settlements as hostilities between European powers and their Native American allies intensified, culminating in the French and Indian War. At war's end, England ceded the land west of the Blue Ridge to the Natives, declaring any European settlement illegal. Nonetheless, the Loyal Land Company continued to sell properties in Southwest Virginia (Espenshade 2002:8). Prior to the American Revolution, the population grew gradually, but steadily, as additional Germans, Swiss, and Scots-Irish, from the north, as well as English Anglicans from the coastal regions, migrated into the Valley (Comstock 1994:6). African-Americans, both free and enslaved, entered the region.

In 1774, settlers erected a fort on property donated by Dr. Thomas Walker, Joseph Black, and Samuel Briggs. The area, located near the intersection of the Great and Watauga Roads, developed into the regional social hub. In 1778, Black's Fort was renamed Abington, after the Martha Washington's home parish and assumed the role of county seat. Meanwhile, Washington County contributed men to the Patriot cause. Two companies of militia from Washington County participated in General George Rogers Clark's Northwest campaign. Approximately 400 Washington County men joined General William Campbell, defeating a British force at King's Mountain, South Carolina, a battle that eventually culminated with British retreat to the Virginia peninsula and defeat at Yorktown (Dulaney 1932:7).

3.3 Early National Period

Following American independence, the population of Washington County rapidly expanded. Census data indicate a 69 percent demographic increase between 1790 and 1800. Many of these new arrivals served the Patriot cause during the war and received land in the west as compensation (Espenshade 2002:9). As the United States formed, previous restraints on westward expansion evaporated and the Great Road served as a conduit between eastern and central Pennsylvania ever deeper into the Great Valley. Salt and iron works became important regional industries. Regional salt production centered in what was, at the time, known as the Salt Lick Tract, then part of Washington County. This parcel would develop into the Town of Saltville, which became part of Smyth County when it was separated from Washington County. Colonel Author Campbell first produced salt on the Salt Lick Tract in 1782. Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the industry saw only marginal growth due to the lack of substantive infrastructure capable of transporting large amount of the resource (Saltville 2002). During the early nineteenth century, these works became increasingly dependent on slave labor.

By the 1820s, the infrastructure of the area, seasonally navigable waterways, the Watauga Road into North Carolina, the northbound Moccasin Gap Road, and the Great Road through the Valley each enabled transport of small amounts of goods in and out of the region. Pottery and other ceramic products were among the vast commercial goods that were conveyed along these transportation routes.

H. E. Comstock (1994) identifies three distinct generations in the Shenandoah Valley ceramic production tradition. German influences dominated each of the three periods. The first regional ceramic tradition began closely behind the initial settlement of the Valley and continued into the early nineteenth century. Ceramic production began in the northern stretches of the Shenandoah Valley, with a potter in operation by 1755 in Frederick County, Maryland. The industry quickly spread south along the Great Road, and potters became established in Strasburg, Virginia (1757), Winchester, Virginia (1777), Shepherdstown, West Virginia (by 1782). The mobile characteristic of regional potters emerged during this period as several established and then relocated their works deeper into the Valley (Comstock 1994: 11-14).

In Washington County, four potters, James Glenn, Peter Wolfe, Nathan Lewis, and Adam Miller, were producing earthenware by the early nineteenth century. Scots-Irish heritage is assumed for Lewis and Glenn. Miller came from an established Pennsylvania Dutch family of potters and Wolfe may have come from one North Carolina's ceramic centers. With the exception of sgraffito, Washington County ceramics stylistically resembled the Moravian/Pennsylvania Dutch Tradition. These potters chose to operate either in Abingdon, or nearby along major transportation routes (Espenshade 2002:36).

3.4 Antebellum Period

From the early nineteenth century until the start of the American Civil War in 1860, the Southern States developed an agrarian economy almost entirely dependent on slave labor. With the appearance of the cotton gin about 1793, vast stretches of the South could profitably grow the fibrous plants. Samuel Slater's water powered cotton mill, first introduced in the United States in 1790, heightened northern demand for southern cotton in the nineteenth century. Plantations from the Carolinas to Texas provided northern mills with the raw materials for textile manufacture (Eaton 1975:214).

Portions of the Great Valley, located largely in the Southern State of Virginia and bordering areas of Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee, developed separately from the piedmont and coastal regions. The Valleys proved generally unsuitable for large-scale, plantation systems. Furthermore, many of the settlers in the Valleys opposed the institution of slavery on moral or religious grounds and/or were culturally disposed towards familial or communal, rather than plantation, agriculture (Espenshade 2002:12). Although many slaves resided in the region, their numbers were disproportionately low compared to those in the southern Mid Atlantic lowlands. Slaves accounted for approximately 40 percent of the total Virginia population in the years between 1820 and 1860; in Washington County, only 15 percent of the population was bound. Many of Washington County's slaves were forced to work the salt mines. At the same time, Washington County claimed a small free-Black community. The 1820 census recorded 155 free African-Americans in the county. They served in both skilled and unskilled occupations including shoemakers, harnessmakers/saddlers, barbers, wagoners, tavern owners, cabinetmakers, tanners, domestics, and laborers. Fincastle Sterrett, a free African-American, operated a successful ordinary in Abingdon (Espenshade 2002:13; Emory & Henry College 2004). Although small compared to the rest of the state, the African-American community in Washington County, both free and slave, greatly contributed to the development of the region in the antebellum period.

The white population of Washington County continued to grow during the early to mid nineteenth century. Although the boom years immediately after the Revolution quickly settled, the county grew at a steady rate of 12-17 percent every ten years. This regular influx, and the ensuing need for improved infrastructure resulted in the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Abingdon in 1856 (Espenshade 2002:12). This rail line linked Southwest Virginia to points throughout the American south (Duval and Son 1863). Salt production, reliant on these infrastructure improvements, increased. During the antebellum period, Saltville salt production approached 300,000 bushels per year (Saltville 2002).

However, during the early and mid nineteenth century, the nation increasing diverged over social and economic issues along sectional lines, north and south. In the early nineteenth century, the United States Congress passed a set of import tariffs. One of these, dubbed by the southern states as the 'Tariff of Abominations', greatly increased the costs of goods entering southern ports, particularly Charleston, South Carolina. In response South Carolina, with John C. Calhoun at the forefront, adopted a policy of nullification whereby the state government refused to enforce federal mandates deemed contrary to state interests. Secessionists gained popularity in the state. President Andrew Jackson, realizing the ramifications of this action pushed the "Force Bill" through congress in 1833. Called the "Bloody Bill" in South Carolina, the legislation asserted federal supremacy over the state, authorizing the president to utilize military force to quell insurrection. Threatened with federal military response, South Carolina accepted the Compromise Tariff of 1833, but in a final act of belligerence, nullified the Force Bill. Jackson, weary of exacerbating a volatile situation, ignored the nullification, satisfied with South Carolina's acceptance of the new tariff (Eaton 1975:336-37).

Tobacco, long the staple in the upper south, became less profitable. Land rich but financially poor upper south tobacco planters looked for ways to mitigate losses. Many recognized a diminished need for labor. Conversely, Deep South planters increasingly demanded greater numbers of slaves. The situation resulted in a forced migration as tobacco planters sold their slaves 'down the river'. Adding to the inherent malice of the system, cotton planters desired mostly healthy male field hands. Therefore, the separation of families, one of the many often cited horrors of slavery, became a regular occurrence.

As the nineteenth century progressed, abolitionists in the north and pro-slavery advocates in the South more fiercely asserted their positions. The U.S. Congress, hoping to avert hostilities, passed laws conciliatory to southern slaveholders. The Fugitive Slave Act, which reasserted federal protection of slaves as the property of their masters, proved especially contentious. The American court system appeared equally supportive of slavery through decisions such as the Dred Scott case in 1856. In the north, militant abolitionists, such as William Lloyd Garrison, prevailed over earlier, more conservative, groups such as the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which attempted redress through the court system. In the South, slave rebellions caused fear and residents argued for even more comprehensive slave codes. As sectionalist sentiments intensified, social institutions such as churches divided into northern and southern sects over the question of slavery.

3.5 The Civil War

Southern states reacted strongly to the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln, who had not even appeared on most southern ballots. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded from the American union. Mississippi became the second state to secede, on January 9, 1861, followed by Florida (January 10), Alabama (January 11), Georgia (January 19), Louisiana (January 26), and Texas (February 1). On February 9, 1861, the newly formed Confederate States of America elected Jefferson Davis as president.

Washington County elected Robert E. Grant and John Campbell, both unionists, to the State Convention in early 1861. Virginia's largely unionist State Convention voted against immediate secession, opting instead to evaluate federal reaction to the present crisis. At approximately 4:30 on the morning of April 10, Edmund Ruffin, a Virginia secessionist fired the first shot at Fort Sumter, starting the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln called upon the states remaining in the Union to supply 75,000 troops to help quash the rebellion. Virginia responded by joining the Confederacy. John Campbell, who previously rejected secession, assumed the military rank of colonel and led the 48th Virginia Volunteer Infantry for the army of the Confederate States (Dulaney 1932: 8).

The fertile lands, salt mines, and the infrastructure to move agricultural products as well as men and material, rendered Southwest Virginia a strategic asset for the South and earned the Virginia's Shenandoah Valley region the title of "the breadbasket of the Confederate forces in Virginia" (Dowdey and Manarin 1961:7). During the course of the war, Saltville evolved as the South's only major salt producing region. Annual production increased from an estimated 250,000 bushels before the war, to 4,000,000 by 1864 (Saltville 2002). Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson secured the Valley for the Confederacy during his 1862 campaign. Unlike northern Virginia, the more southern portions of the Great Valley were spared the continuous battles and exchanges of power common in the northern valley and across all of Northern Virginia, until 1864. In that year, Union General Philip Sheridan took control of the region, often employing destructive tactics of questionable necessity (VDHR 1999: 42). In December of 1864, Union General George Stoneman, Sheridan's subordinate, entered Abingdon with a force of approximately 10,000 federal troops. Under Stoneman's orders, the Yankees burned all Confederate facilities including the train depot, businesses, and public buildings. A stray soldier later torched private residences along portions of Main Street (Espenshade 2002:13).

Among those affected by the hostilities were I.M. Rose and Aron L. Hendricks. Rose was a long-time Abingdon resident, while Hendricks arrived to the area late in the war. Both claimed (after the war) to be staunch Union men. During Confederate control of the town, Rebel troops threatened to convert the residences of both men into hospitals because of their loyalties. During

Union occupation, a federal lieutenant was given a list of buildings to destroy, including one adjacent to Mr. Rose's house. He convinced the union officer of his sentiments. The lieutenant turned his attention toward a building identified as belonging to John Floyd, a secessionist who was defeated in the 1861 election for delegates to the State Convention. However, Mr. Hendricks resided in Floyd's house at the time. Fortunately, the soldier believed the petitions to spare the buildings. Nonetheless, a firefight broke out between Confederates and Union Captain Wyatt after the main body of Union soldiers had departed. Despite Mr. Hendricks' care for the wounded federal officer, Wyatt died. Rose built a casket, but was not permitted to bury the captain in the town graveyard (Rose 1871).

On April 9, 1865, Robert E. Lee, commander of Confederate forces, met with his Union counterpart, Ulysses S. Grant, in the parlor of Wilmer McLean's home at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Ironically, McLean had resided in Manassas when hostilities began; the war literally began at his doorstep and ended in his parlor. Lee surrendered his forces to Grant, effectively ending the Civil War. In Abingdon, according to Mr. Rose (1871):

> "Immediately after the surrender of General Lee, those known as Union men during the War, were sought after and commended as being right &c, but shortly after this when the State was again in the hands of Rebels every epithet which could be used, and implying meanness in every form and shape was applied to them, and they even went so far as to say that no such man should stay in this country, and they were ostracized socially, politically and in business and in every other way."

3.6 Reconstruction, Growth, and Beyond

By war's end, "the Shenandoah Valley…appeared 'almost a desert,' its barns and dwellings burned, bridges demolished, fences, tools, and livestock destroyed" (Foner 1990: 55). The federal government attempted to rebuild the South and reintegrate the former Confederates into the American Union. After the assassination of President Lincoln, the Vice President, Andrew Johnson ascended and established initial policies regarding the treatment of the South. During this phase of Presidential Reconstruction, Johnson demonstrated his disdain for the elite southern planter class as well as for recently freed African-Americans. Johnson delivered his plan for reconstruction in May of 1865. The May proclamations pardoned former Rebels who swore loyalty to the federal government. The provision restored all property except slaves. Johnson excluded high-ranking Confederate officials and persons whose property was valued above $20,000; the new President required personal petition from the South's wealthiest. The move effectively removed the former planter class from participation in public life (Foner 1990: 85).

By fall of 1865, all southern states had ratified new constitutions abolishing slavery and proclaiming allegiance to the federal government. However, issues centered on the rights of freedmen, pitted Radical Republicans in Congress against a President who viewed freedmen as merely a labor force. Johnson bitterly fought the radicals and vetoed both the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills. Congress responded by drafting the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which established equal protection under the law. Shortly thereafter, ratification of the 14th Amendment became prerequisite for readmission of former Confederate states into the American Union. The passage of the 14th Amendment and of the 1867 Reconstruction Act represented a shift into the second, and final, Radical Reconstruction phase (Foner 1990: 114-123). Congress impeached Johnson for "high crimes and misdemeanors" in 1868. Although Johnson was acquitted, his administration lost control. Union war hero Ulysses S. Grant accepted the Republican Party nomination and was elected president in 1868.

Despite widespread devastation, the Great Valley recovered more quickly than many other parts of the former Confederacy due at least in part to their agricultural productivity and mineral resources (VDHR 1999: 42). Nonetheless, statistics for the periods before and after the Civil War attest to the economic impact of the conflict upon the region. In 1860, the year preceding the war, 199 manufacturing establishments in Washington County employed 342 persons who received a combined total of $92,738. These numbers fell dramatically in 1870, five years after the war, when 59 industries employed 215 individuals with annual salaries equal to only $17,745 (Dulaney 1932: 36). The statistics indicate a rebound by 1880 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Impact of Civil War on Washington County Manufacturers and Recovery

Year	Number of Industries	Number of Employees	Total Wages	Average Personal Annual Income
1860	199	342	$92,738	$271.16
1870	59	215	$17,745	$82.53
1880	112	252	$44,922	178.26
1890	70	556	140,333	$252.40

Source: (Dulaney 1932: 36)

One aspect of the post-war South that greatly affected the social, political, and economic face of the region, was the transplantation of northerners into the former Confederacy. The term 'carpetbagger', used to describe individuals who moved into the south in order to exploit the deprived political and economic conditions left in the wake of the Civil War, normally possesses a negative connotation. These individuals often earned this reputation through ruthless quest for financial or political gains at the expense of the impoverished and occupied. However, many carpetbaggers formed the political and economic backbone of the former Confederacy. Their numbers supplemented a workforce depleted by battle. They introduced skills and capital necessary for the reconstruction of the South. Many proved able and fair leaders in a region coping with the dissolution of the base social and economic system, the depopulation resulting from years of brutal warfare, and the impact of the war on the cultural landscape. Others were persons who recognized the potential for personal gain in a region desperate for goods and services.

Comstock's (1994:9-10, 14-16) second phase of ceramic production in the Shenandoah Valley spans the period between approximately 1820 and 1870. Early in this period, Hagerstown, Maryland remained the center of ceramic production in the Shenandoah. However, potters began spreading southwards into the Valley. Potteries appeared in Rockingham, Rockbridge, and Augusta Counties in Virginia. Stylistically, some potters changed their vessel forms, imitating finer imported types, as well as animal figures, toys, and whistles. By 1850 and until before the Civil War, Victorian influences penetrated the Valley ceramics industry, as did rococo revival, imported by German and English emigrants. These stylistic novelties appeared at the cost of earlier modes including regional slipware and highly decorated thin-bodied wares. Notably, by the mid nineteenth century popular preference shifted away from earthenware towards stoneware.

Culturally, the majority of Great Valley potters continued to be of German origin. Although John Pitman, operating a pottery in Stephens City, utilized slave labor, few others in the industry did. This may reflect the fundamentalist Lutheran religious beliefs of many Germans in the region. Four African-American potters operated in the Valley during this period. Three were free, the other a slave. The residence of the slave is unknown; one freedman operated in Augusta County,

another in Shenandoah County, and the last in Rockingham County (Comstock 1994:14-16). Washington County claimed several potters during this period, especially immediately before the war and during Reconstruction. There are some indications that local potters shifted from the established, earthenware tradition in favor of stoneware (Espenshade 2002:41).

Because the pottery industry evolved without extensive dependence on slave labor, emancipation did not greatly impact the labor demands of the ceramic industry in the Great Valley. However, the toll of the war impacted the nature of the industry. The war and subsequent Reconstruction greatly depressed the local economy, and politically divided the residents. Additionally, the cessation of imports from the north created increased demand for the potter's wares. Simultaneously, the war effort demanded the horses, mules, and wagons used to transport goods. Wagoner's, potters, and potters' assistants were drafted as teamsters and soldiers. Because these men hailed from states that seceded from the Union, federal Claims Courts rarely approved compensation for war losses (Comstock 1994: 9-10).

A peculiar set of conditions may have attracted stoneware potters into Southwest Virginia and northeastern Tennessee during the Reconstruction years. As previously noted, the migration of German influenced potters south and west along the Great Road was already established. Secondly, the war starved region provided both a ready market for potters and the necessary clay deposits. And lastly, during the course of the war, the Saltville salt works dramatically increased production capacity. Presumably, at war's end, restrictions on the export of good into the former South ended, thereby alleviating the demand placed on the Saltville works. Increased production capability coupled with reduced demand for the commodity would have provided potters with inexpensive access to another resource needed for their craft, salt for glazing.

The Radical Reconstruction of the South continued through 1877, but the highly progressive tone of the early proponents became increasingly mute. Radical Republicans lost their majority in congress and the contentious election and 'Bargain of 1877' placed Rutherford B. Hayes into the White House (Foner 1990: 242-247). Hayes initiated the withdrawal of federal troops from the South. Despite this, and his fiscally conservative policies and support of localized political power, he ceased to win widespread support among Southerners resistant to the party of Reconstruction (White House 2004).

The post Civil War period brought significant changes to American society as a whole, to the region, and affected the Great Valley pottery industry. Although industrialization began in the United States during the early nineteenth century, particularly in New England, war demands on the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors accelerated industrial growth. After the war, successive Republican administrations created and enforced protective tariffs, provided railroad magnates with public lands for expansion, and refused to seriously regulate the nation's emerging industrialists (Oates and Errico 2003:56). These magnates, with names like Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Mellon, and Carnegie built industrial empires, the effect of which was felt in every corner of the nation.

In Washington County, the number of manufacturing interests spiked. The economic depression immediately following the Civil War yielded to economic growth. The 59 industries present in the county in 1870 grew to 112 by 1880. Average individual annual income from manufacturing jobs increased from $82.53 in 1870 to $178.26 in 1880. Although the number of industrial employers dropped to 70 by 1890, the number of persons employed in Washington County's manufacturing sector increased to 556 and these persons earned an annual average of $252.40 per year. In other words, the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry of

Washington County increased more than 900 percent between 1870 and 1890. The average wage increased approximately 300 percent (Dulaney 1932:36).

Necessarily concurrent with industrial growth was the expansion of infrastructure. At the time of the Civil War, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad serviced Abingdon. However, the post-war years witnessed additional lines through the region. In the late 1870s construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad (SVRR) began, eventually reaching Roanoke, then named Big Lick, by 1882. The Norfolk and Western Railroad (N&WRR) purchased the SVRR in 1890. By the 1930s these lines linked Washington County with the rest of the United States. The increase in railroads servicing Southwest Virginia greatly reduced the time necessary to transport goods out of the Valley; in 1932, New England was only 17 hours from Washington County (Dulaney 1932: 68). Lee Highway, successor to the Great Road dating to colonial times, developed into a major transportation artery. Whereas in 1860, "it was necessary to for the people [of Washington County] to make for themselves everything that the needed," by the 1930s, "most commodities…can be imported to from other localities at a much cheaper figure" (Dulaney 1932: 36).

The economy of the period from the Reconstruction Period through the 1930s, shifted from one consisting of small, often local manufactures with a limited distribution to one consisting of large, consolidated industries. These industries utilized improved transportation networks to export goods across the nation. Large manufacturers maximized production and lowered cost to the consumer. However, this trend also meant that small, specialized manufacturers ceased to be economically viable.

This period of industrialization, from approximately 1870 to 1930 corresponds with Comstock's final period of ceramic production in the Shenandoah Valley. Comstock (1994: 10) classifies this period as the "Golden Age of Pottery and Beyond." Many potters operated in the Valley during this period and many were itinerant; few maintained shops. Despite the nature of the individual potters, the period from 1870 to 1893 constituted the high point of stoneware production in the Shenandoah, particularly in the Strasburg area. Stoneware accounted for approximately 75 percent of Valley ceramics during this time.

The general trend towards industrial consolidation applied to Valley ceramic production. In the later part of the 1880s local potters formed into stock-owned entities. However, these companies were unable to compete with outside manufactures, such as those appearing in the Ohio and New Jersey. These larger factories were able to out-produce and their wares and distribute them more cost effectively. In order to remain viable, local stoneware producers moved away from domestic vessel forms and begin making drain tiles. Demand for these tiles was initially great. However, because the drain tiles did not deteriorate, there was no need for replacement. Finally, the development of glass jars and improved commercial canning eliminated the need for the kitchen storage wares, long the staple of the Great Valley ceramics industry (Comstock 1994:17-18).

3.7 Charles Frederick Decker

Charles Frederick Decker, Sr. operated a stoneware kiln on the Mallicote property between 1869 and 1873. Although Decker produced wares for only a short period of time, his role as a potter in Washington County reflects one part of the historical evolution of the Great Valley ceramic tradition. Decker is representative of the typical migration of German immigrants from the northeast through the conduit of the 'Great Road' that extended between Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The specific period of significance for the Mallicote-Decker site (44WG556) lasts only four years; however, it embodies a regional ceramic legacy integrally tied to the

development of the area. Following his move to Tennessee, Decker's products continued to be manufactured and sold into the early twentieth century.

Decker is known more through his surviving material culture that is held by collectors and less through his brief and cursory mentions in the historical record. This section provides a brief summary of Decker and is in no way a surrogate for in-depth historical research. Further research would likely provide additional information to the specific chronology of Decker's life and to the general study of the regional pottery industry.

Charles F. Decker, Sr. was born in Baden, Germany in 1832 (Miller 1971:9; Smith and Rogers 1979:61). Decker immigrated to the United States while in his teens and worked in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Remmey Pottery (Miller 1971:9; Wahler 2002). Following the traditional training methods for skilled craftsmen, Decker may have served as an apprentice under a master potter at the Remmey Pottery or possibly earlier while still in Germany, as he came from a family of potters. Although apprenticeships in the United States were less formal than the guild system functioning in Europe, these types of relationships served as an initiation into what Espenshade (2002:111) invokes as, using Burrison's (1983) term, "the brotherhood of clay". This brotherhood consists of a fluid social network of skilled craftsmen working within a region. Decker established the Keystone Pottery in Philadelphia in 1857 (Miller 1971:9) and worked at various locations in the Philadelphia region for the next 12 years. As Espenshade (2002:80) describes, the birthplace of Decker's four sons illustrates his journeys throughout the area. Charles Decker, Jr. was born in Pennsylvania in 1856, William was born in Delaware in 1859, Fred was born in Delaware in 1863, and Richard Henry was born in Pennsylvania in 1866. Recent research by Espenshade (2004 personal communication) has pinpointed Decker in 1862 in Wilmington, Delaware, possibly working at the well-established shop of William Hare.

Decker arrived in Abingdon, Virginia as part of a southward movement of populations during the early Reconstruction Period. He established a pottery at some point after 1869 on land owned by the Mallicote family (Wahler 2002). Decker established himself in Washington County during a period that Espenshade (2002:47) characterizes as "Big Shop Stoneware (1870-1930)". This postbellum period represents a boom in pottery production as well as a significant shift in the organization of potters in Washington County. During this period larger family shops that employed an influx of landless, itinerant potters migrating along the Great Road replaced smaller shops previously operated by part time potters and farmers. Espenshade's (2002:80) research of the 1870 population census locates Decker living near John B. Magee and James H. Davis, both of whom are potters from northeastern states whom worked at Decker's shop. This close spatial relationship of relocated northern potters working between shops is representative of this period. The fluidity of this potter population is further illustrated by the fact that "38 of the 43 known stoneware potters since 1860 are linked by marriage or common work place" (Espenshade 2002:111). Decker's shop in Abingdon produced pottery from around 1869 until the death of Mallicote in 1873.

After the death of Mallicote, Decker left Abingdon and established a pottery in the Nolichucky River valley near Johnson City, Tennessee (Miller 1971:9). This shop, also named the Keystone Pottery, has been archaeologically identified (40WG51) and consists of a large circular kiln enclosed in the center of a building that was surrounded by eight other buildings (Smith and Rogers 1979:61). As Smith and Rogers (1979:61) remark, the Keystone Pottery expanded to such a size that it could be classified as an industrial pottery while it employed as many as 25 employees. The Keystone Pottery operated until 1910 and Charles Decker, Sr. died in 1914.

3.8 Summary of Virginia's Piedmont Stoneware Tradition

The Mallicote-Decker Kiln site is representative of an early stoneware pottery established during the migration of skilled artisans and craftsmen into the South following the Civil War. An understanding of the stoneware industry, and its different geographic modes of production, requires a review of multiple sources, from the volumes of literature on the subject circulating amongst scholars and collectors to the pots themselves. A limited review of past research on the history of stoneware production in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee suggests that there is a deep interest in establishing attributes that distinguish pottery and ideas of northern potters from those of Southerners. Included in the debate is first an identification of pottery attributed to craftsmen and artisans in the Washington County and the surrounding region. A study of pottery manufacturing in Washington County, however, must also address how producers and consumers attempted to define what industrialization (e.g., within pottery production and distribution) meant to local communities such as Abingdon (Mullins 1996). Studies of industrial changes in pottery and craft manufacturing from Rockingham County in the northern Shenandoah Valley have demonstrated how production technologies, vessel decoration, and workplace organization represent active social and material strategies with communally comparable yet individually diverse forms (Mullins 1996:151-152).

The social and labor relations among craftsmen and potters throughout the nineteenth century are characterized as interdependent exchange networks that bound groups together (Burrison 1983; Mullins 1996). This would have been especially acute among the many landless potters. In this view, these relationships at once highlight critical social inequalities while reproducing such relations between those groups (Mullins 1996).

A basic tenet of this argument is that communal identities are reproduced through material exchange. This tenuous relationship was severely disrupted during the Civil War, and in the years immediately following its end. As industrialization spread across the South after 1865, changes in form, decoration, production technologies, and exchange tactics appeared. Producing increasingly larger quantities of stoneware required such change, and included the adoption of technologies such as vessel molds, glazing equipment, kiln modifications, and the production of previously uncommon goods, standardization of capacity and form, and new exchange networks (Mullins 1996).

The question of whether a southern stoneware tradition is recognizable from a distinctly northern style requires a complex and extensive examination of the history of pottery making and of the product. Charles Zug examines southern earthenware and stoneware pottery production in his important volume "Turners and Burners: The Folk Pottery of North Carolina" (1986). Zug characterizes one of the mid-nineteenth century potteries in the eastern Piedmont of North Carolina, the Anderson Craven family, by stating that "(a)ll four of Anderson's sons made occasional use of cobalt, a commonplace practice in northern shops at this time but a rarity in the South…. Cobalt oxide was expensive and hard to obtain, and the competition did not warrant such additional aesthetic flourishes" (Zug 1986:45-46).

In this, Zug notes two key factors that affected the style and form of southern stoneware. The first is the use of cobalt, and the second is the causal relationship between aesthetic style and competition among producers in the trade and from products imported from England and abroad.

A plain aesthetic style that emerged, and consisted of slip or iron wash application, occurred, in part, because of the expense of obtaining cobalt. Zug attributes this to a faster mode of production that was in keeping with the growth of large stoneware factories that created

competition even in local rural communities (Zug 1986:36). Plainly decorated stoneware from shops such as the Craven's may simply represent the financial constraints of the potter, but the decline in painted decoration may also suggest deeper widespread rejection of northern designs.

Zug further delineates pottery traditions in North Carolina by proposing "an imaginary line" extending along a north/south axis in the Piedmont of North Carolina, with the eastern side producing only salt glaze stoneware and the western side identified exclusively by alkaline glaze stoneware production (Zug 1986:69).

In discussing the characteristic of stoneware produced in Virginia, Zug notes that vessels are heavier and more cylindrical; possess an even, dark gray hue; and are frequently decorated with abstract or floral designs painted on with cobalt (Zug 1986:69). Regarding stylistic distinctions of stoneware during the mid-nineteenth century, he explains:

> The use of salt glaze in the upper South represented a continuation of the northern tradition, but across the Virginia-North Carolina border, major changes took place. Cobalt decoration virtually disappeared; the groundhog kiln came into use; and the more typical southern forms such as the large, bulbous storage jar, the syrup and whiskey jugs, and the milk crock abruptly appeared in large numbers. With these alterations came alkaline glaze, which best delineates the native southern tradition." (Zug 1986:69).

In his essential volume on pottery production in Virginia, H.E. Comstock argues that competition among potters in the region reduced the quality of the pottery being produced during roughly the 1850s to around 1870. This characterization is mirrored by Zug's statement above. It is interesting, and potentially vital to an understanding of the Mallicote-Decker kiln site, that both researchers point to competition as being the cause of the absence of heavy decoration and a shift towards bulkier and more utilitarian forms of stoneware during this period. Comstock notes, "(t)he production of elegantly thin tea sets, pitchers, creamers, cups, and saucers also began to fall off at this time. Profusely decorated bowls and plates could no longer be obtained (Comstock 1994:16).

A more complete understanding of the competition that stoneware potters faced must include a discussion of non-stoneware and imported ceramics, such as imported whiteware, ironstone, various porcelains, and glass products that flowed into the South in the decades following the Civil War.

Although still somewhat problematic, the Great Valley tradition might be characterized in the following manner. The production of Shenandoah Valley-style stoneware emerged in the area of Washington County in the early nineteenth century when Euro-American immigrant potters (in particular, German and Scots-Irish) filtered into the South from northern states. They used ground hog kilns, which were already common across the southeastern region of the United States, to fire their decorated wares and products that included both utilitarian forms and delicate or specialized forms (Comstock 1994). The economic ruin of the South in the 1860s cleared the way for northern craftsmen, like Charles Decker, to set up shop.

Stylistic similarities between early nineteenth century Shenandoah and northern stoneware include finer, more delicate forms and cobalt decoration. In the years immediately preceding and following the Civil War, as noted by Zug (1986) and Comstock (1994), Valley stoneware is characterized as more robust forms with less emphasis on excessive cobalt decoration.

Decker's Abingdon shop can be considered a unique resource for examining the development and adaptation of social change and identity in Southwest Virginia immediately following the Civil War. The archaeological contribution of research on potteries in Washington County lay in its ability to link diverse local processes of change to the dominant material forms of ceramic industrialization found in technological change and new pottery forms (Mullins 1986:153).

3.8 Previous Investigations of Site 44WG556

Interest in the ceramic producing tradition of Southwest Virginia and eastern Tennessee has inspired several researchers. In 1972, Dr. Klell Napps conducted oral histories with potter's descendents and others with information about the regional history of the craft. He also examined available photographic records and examples of regional pottery. During the 1980s, Roderick Moore of the Blue Ridge Institute completed a more thorough archival review. His study resulted in the identification of 36 possible potters in Washington County and the recognition of a distinct pottery tradition for the Great Road. Since 1994, with the support of the William King Regional Arts Center, the Cultural Heritage Project has sought to record the art and crafts of Southwest Virginia and eastern Tennessee. The project has yielded invaluable information about regional potters (Espenshade 2002:1).

Investigations specific to the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site began with Christopher Espenshade (2002) of the archaeological contracting firm Skelly and Loy. Espenshade utilized the secondary source base to identify potential Washington County potters. He then scoured the primary sources, in particular wills and deeds, in an attempt to determine the location of ceramic shops. Initially, archival evidence suggested a location along the Saltworks Road, near Walkers Mountain. Espenshade examined numerous locations along this road with no success. A chance interview conducted while testing a potential location of the Mallicote-Decker kiln, resulted in the interviewee calling residents in search of information. The efforts succeeded; an informant recalled her grandmother telling her of the location of a pottery kiln. The location was determined to be the Mallicote-Decker kiln (Espenshade 2002:83).

4.0 Research Goals

This section presents some of the myriad research questions related to archaeological investigations of pottery manufacturing sites. Specific research goals of the current investigation at Site 44WG556 are presented and followed by a discussion of research concerns that may be addressed through future work at this or other pottery kiln sites.

Research goals were essentially determined in advance of the field investigation, and served as a basis for making specific decisions regarding placement of excavation units and the manner by which artifacts were sorted and collected in the field. The initial scope of work for this project specified that the goal of the project was to investigate the site's internal components, such as waster piles, the kiln, shop, and other features that may be present. Specifically, field research was directed at determining the size and type of kiln used at the site, and recovering artifacts for analysis from the waster pile. The former goal was considered to be essential to obtaining basic data on the kiln, and archaeologists decided that excavation would focus on as much of the kiln structure as possible. The latter goal of recovering waster artifacts was fundamental to identifying the characteristics and attributes of Decker's pottery.

Nevertheless, identifying relevant research questions that could be reliably addressed by the current excavation were especially challenging because of the nature of the excavation itself. Limitations in funding, time constraints, and the need to recover as much data as possible affect the scope of any archaeological investigation, and these concerns were especially acute for this study.

Site 44WG556 was identified during a countywide survey of potters and pottery manufactories in Washington County (Espenshade 2002). The site was discovered through informant information and preliminary field sampling in 2002. Three STPs excavated at the site, and a thorough surface examination, revealed the suspected locations of the kiln structure and possible waster pile. Artifacts recovered during that investigation showed that the site contained huge quantities of materials generated from the production of pottery at the site from 1869 to 1873. Espenshade (2002:84) notes key diagnostic traits related to Decker, including:

- Extruded lug handles with intricate cross-section. Handles were lightly attached along their arches, but compressed at their terminals;
- Complex rim profiles, suggesting use of rim templates;
- No maker's marks;
- Unglazed drain pipe fragments;
- Presence of jug and jug collar stackers;
- Presence of limited cobalt underglaze decoration in flower motif.

From previous research, it has been observed that little is known about Decker's products from his brief stay near Abingdon (Espenshade 2002). To date, no whole pieces of Decker stoneware are known from his Abingdon shop, however, vessels made by Decker in Tennessee attest to his skill as an artisan, in addition to his skill as a production craftsman.

4.1 Kiln Structure

Field investigations were primarily focused on identifying the kiln structure and assessing its present condition. The previous limited work at the site noted the likely location of the kiln structure. Test units were excavated in the area of the kiln structure, as defined by Espenshade

(2002:83) and during a preliminary site walkover conducted by The Ottery Group, in order to recover artifacts, record the dimensions of the structure, and identify other kiln-related features.

Recording the kiln's shape and size is an important part of understanding regional variation of kiln construction methods. For example, Espenshade (2002) notes that salt glazing in the northern United States was most often accomplished using an updraft bottle kiln, while many southern stoneware potters used cross-draft "groundhog" kilns similar to those used for alkaline glazing. This distinction is relevant because of the fact that Charles Decker had moved to Virginia from Philadelphia, where updraft kilns predominate. Documenting the kiln size and shape was considered a first step towards identifying regional variation and evolution in kiln preference as potters moved into this region from the north. Furthermore, because Decker's shop in Tennessee has been archaeologically documented (Smith and Rogers 1979), the information from Site 44WG556 can provide the means for a comparative analysis between the two sites. Decker's pottery sites in Pennsylvania have not been archaeologically identified to date, and as such, there is no comparable data from his pre-Abingdon pottery production.

4.3 Waster Pile

Excavation of the waster pile was conducted in order to obtain a sample of the types of wares being produced at the site. The scope of work for the project called for the excavation of at least one controlled test unit within the waster pile, which was identified in STPs excavated at the beginning of the project.

Artifacts from the waster pile, and from the overall site, were selectively retained during the field investigation. In order to obtain a sample of the types of vessels and products produced, artifacts with particular attributes were recovered for processing and analysis. These included rim sherds, handles, bases, select body sherds, kiln furniture, as well as any decorated sherds, including cobalt blue motifs, slip coloration, sgraffito or incised marks, or maker's marks of any kind. Other samples of items such as drain pipe and tobacco pipe were collected. A sample of kiln furniture, the many molded forms of clay that were used to separate and support individual pieces during firing, was also retained.

Waster piles are significant because they represent the variety of products being made, broken, and discarded in large quantities at the site. They also provide us with the most tangible evidence of conscious choices made by Decker in manufacturing marketable pottery that was similarly a function of the community in which he worked and lived. As an artisan, Decker produced fine examples of ornately decorated stoneware in his lifetime, but as a production craftsman, he was able to produce mass quantities of functional products that were used for the most common tasks in a variety of settings. There is currently no record of which trend influenced Decker's production in Abingdon.

Espenshade (2002:109) observes that the recovery and cataloging of artifacts from this site can lead to the establishment of diagnostic attributes for Decker's wares. However, because of the interrelationships between potter families and the fluidity of the labor force employed at production sites, a potter working at one location may work in a different location the following year. In so doing, the "signature" of one potter becomes obscured by another who may be creating forms that are both similar and different from those of his associate. Thus, what distinguished Decker from his associates may also represent a trend towards amalgamation of utilitarian forms within the stoneware industry during this period.

Artifacts from the waster pile and the kiln itself were considered to be particularly relevant to an analysis of stylistic preference. Decorative attributes may be indicators of a regional preference, or they may simply reflect the influence of the maker. For example, Charles Decker was born in Germany at the height of the stoneware industry in that country. The German tradition, by the 1700s, was characterized by gray to light gray bodies and cobalt underglaze highlighting key vessel elements, often with incised lines (Espenshade 2002:42). Regarding the preference of stoneware in the southern United States, Espenshade notes that:

> (T)he salt-glazed wares of North Carolina, South Carolina (very limited), and Georgia did not incorporate the cobalt underglaze. Instead, these areas saw the use of underglaze iron washes and salt to produce ware more in keeping with the style of British Brown stoneware. The British utilitarian stoneware tradition was most frequently seen as minimally decorated pieces with iron wash beneath salt glaze (Espenshade 2002:42).

Any consideration of preference in stoneware decoration should be tempered with a discussion of necessity. Did the people who purchased Decker's products reject decorated vessels because of a specific preference such as that noted above, or did Decker produce undecorated vessels because of a necessity for inexpensive, utilitarian wares? This question presumes that highly decorated vessels were more expensive and, therefore, used less frequently or for more delicate purposes to avoid breakage. Does the Decker artifact assemblage reflect the use of underglaze iron washes, or Albany-type slips? Was this done in an effort to obtain an appearance more like the British Brown stoneware that was popular during this period in the South? Are artifacts present in the assemblage are more suggestive of either German or northern United States stoneware traditions that incorporated blue cobalt design or incised lines?

4.3 Future Research

It is clear that the research potential for the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site extends far beyond the capacity of the current investigation. This study is focused on the recovery of data to be used in evaluating the site's importance on a local, regional, and national level. The analysis of kiln size and the types of wares being produced can provide information contributing to a regional social and economic context for stoneware potteries during this period in history. Because Decker's kiln operated for only four years, the site offers a tightly defined capsule of archaeological information on pottery production in the county, and conducting comparative analysis among artifacts collected at various pottery production sites is a tantalizing endeavor that could help refine the ideas regarding potter-specific attributes and the development of a uniquely common industry.

In the years during the Civil War local potters had faced increased demands for their wares because shipments of such goods and products from the north had ceased (Comstock 1994:9). A marked decrease in available goods, along with the obvious economic and social fallout from the burning of Abingdon at the end of the Civil War, created a void that required the migration of skilled laborers and craftsmen into Washington County and the surrounding region. Pottery was one of the necessary practical components of daily life, and it was in high demand in the war-torn southern states. In this manner, the Decker stoneware products served basic and immediate needs of a community, while underscoring the purely economic and commercial motives that brought Decker to this remote location in Southwest Virginia at a time of great uncertainty and instability.

Archaeological and documentary research of the features and ware styles associated with Decker's production site in Abingdon may also contribute to an understanding of what strategies he chose to negotiate a role within the rapidly industrializing South. This notion would require consideration of Decker's roots as German immigrant, a comparison of products made by Decker at each of his three primary production location (Philadelphia, Abingdon, and his site in Tennessee), and an understanding of socio-labor relations between himself and Mallicote, the man from whom he leased land for his Abingdon shop.

The source of clay is also an important research concern that could be addressed in future work at the site. Local informants described a clay source in proximity to the kiln, however, due to time constraints, a search for this source was not possible. Identifying the location of the clay, as well as Decker's shop, would provide a more complete picture of the spatial relationship of the kiln, waster pile, shop, clay source, and transportation routes that would have made this a suitable commercial location.

The ceramic assemblage from Site 44WG556 may also provide the raw material necessary to conduct a Mossbauer spectroscopy analysis to characterize raw and fired clays. Analyses conducted on ceramics from archaeological contexts in Alexandria, Virginia used a Mossbauer spectroscopy to characterize clays or pigments, estimate firing temperatures, determine if ceramic vessels were fired in kilns or open air site, and has also been useful in provenience studies (Magid and Means 2003:79). By characterizing both the raw clay used by Decker and the finished pieces recovered from this and other sites in the region, it may be possible to establish a baseline data set of chemical attributes of Decker's pottery. This baseline data might then enable useful comparisons of stoneware sherds collected from other sites. Identifying the sherds of stoneware found in domestic, agricultural, or industrial contexts across the region could potentially be linked to the immediate vicinity of Decker's Abingdon shop, thereby advancing our understanding of the relationship between mode of pottery production and distribution.

If the period from 1870 to 1893 is known as the "golden age" of pottery production in the Shenandoah Valley, as Comstock (1994) has noted, then the Decker site marks the beginning of that prosperity in Washington County. Whether it also defines a pottery tradition distinct from its northern roots is a question that will be left to further refinement. It seems plausible, though, that Southwest Virginia was an outlier, an area where potters came and left, and the fluid nature of this brotherhood obscured the line between artisan and producer. Regardless, the establishment of folk potteries in this area, and throughout the South, was essential to the rebuilding the economy and social fabric of local communities. The Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site remains an important vestige of not just local, but also, national history.

5.0 Methods

Fieldwork at Site 44WG556 focused on identifying the major internal components of the site, specifically, the kiln structure and waster pile. Once identified, excavations were planned to concentrate on exposing as much of the kiln structure as possible in order to identify its size and type. In addition, limited testing was planned within the waster pile to provide a representative sample of stoneware and kiln furniture. In anticipation of potential destruction or further disturbance of the site, field methods were modified as necessary to recover as much data as possible within a limited time frame. Field investigations consisted of non-systematic surface collection, systematic STP excavation, and the excavation of test units placed discriminately based on previous archaeological examination and STP results.

5.1 Field Methods

Fieldwork was conducted between May 4 and May 14 of 2004. Thomas W. Bodor, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for the project, William Hoffman, RPA, served as Field Director and was assisted by Christopher Sperling. Marcus King and Dr. Charles Bartlett and Cathy Jewel of the Wolf Hills Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia assisted with fieldwork.

A preliminary, non-systematic pedestrian survey was conducted across the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site. This survey provided initial site boundaries and determined the location of surface artifact concentrations. In general, cultural materials were not retained, but rather noted as locations for additional testing.

A grid was established for archaeological excavations. A fencepost along the southern site boundary was arbitrarily designated as North (N) 1000/East (E) 1000. All subsequent work utilized a grid coordinate system reflecting distance, in feet, relative to this datum point. Shovel tests were excavated at 20-foot intervals within site boundaries. Tests occurring in areas of standing water or on excessive slope were not excavated.

A total of 27 subsurface STPs was excavated across the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site. Each of the STPs measured approximately 1.2 feet in diameter. Shovel tests were excavated in levels that approximated the existing soil horizons. All soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. Subsurface tests were dug not less than 0.3 feet into culturally sterile soil unless physical obstructions prevented excavation to that depth or unless a feature was identified.

Once an STP was completed observations regarding the surrounding area, artifacts recovered, and stratigraphy were recorded. Measurements were recorded in Standard English units. Stratigraphy was recorded with notations concerning color, texture, and consistency. Soil color was recorded using a Munsell color chart. Shovel tests were backfilled after excavation and recordation.

A total of 22 test units was excavated on the site. These test units were placed at the discretion of the field director. The test units investigated surface and subsurface artifact concentrations identified during pedestrian survey and STP excavation, respectively. Test Units received a numeric designation, based on the order of excavation, and a grid coordinate. Southwest corners of test units served as unit data points.

Field documentation consisted of level forms completed for each natural level within each test unit. Level forms recorded general unit information such as site number, grid location of the datum, test unit number, unit dimensions, purpose for placement, date, and excavators. More specific data recorded on individual forms included the depth of the natural level, the color as

measured on the Munsell Soil Chart, soil texture, artifacts recovered, the presence of cultural or natural subsurface features, and the stratigraphic context (i.e. plowzone, subsoil, feature, etc.). Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh.

When encountered, cultural features were recorded on a Feature Log and assigned a Feature Number determined by order of identification. Features also received individual Feature Forms that recorded the feature location, size, nature, functional interpretation, stratigraphic association, and association with other cultural features. Natural, internal stratigraphy guided feature excavation. Distinct stratigraphic entities within features were recorded using the general level form with notion stating feature association.

Selective artifact collection strategies were applied in order to efficiently recover the maximum amount of data from the site. In some instances, disturbed overburden was excavated but not screened, although sample materials were recovered. Because of the sheer volume or artifacts encountered within the waster pile, only rim sherds, handles, bases, select body sherds, kiln furniture, as well as any sherds containing cobalt blue motifs, slip coloration, sgraffito or incised marks, and maker's marks of any kind were collected.

Cultural materials recovered from archaeological investigations were retained for analysis at the Ottery Group laboratory facilities in Silver Spring. In order to place these materials in proper archaeological context, excavators labeled artifact bags with information pertinent to recovery. This information included the project name, type of excavation (STP or test unit), grid location, stratum of recovery, artifact counts, and a general field analysis of the materials.

5.2 Laboratory Methods

The methodology for the processing of archaeological materials recovered from Phase II evaluation included the cleaning, stabilization and cataloging of the artifact assemblage as well as the curation of associated records. Stable artifacts, such as ceramic and glass, were mechanically cleaned with water and dried. More friable artifacts were mechanically cleaned dry with a soft brush, unless mechanical cleaning would degrade the artifact or destroy diagnostic information. Metal artifacts were mechanically cleaned dry with a stiff brush to remove adhering soils and corrosion and to expose diagnostic attributes.

Artifacts were sorted into general categories based on material type and inventoried in a Microsoft Access database. Each provenience was assigned a catalog number (beginning with unprovenienced surface collections as Catalog # 1) and individual artifacts within each catalog number were sequentially assigned a specimen number. Artifacts that were not analyzed (for example, non-diagnostic stoneware body sherds or brick samples) were bagged together as a batch and assigned a single specimen number. Individual tables were created within the Access database for kiln furniture, stoneware, and other artifacts (including glass, nails, prehistoric artifacts and non-stoneware ceramics) in order to catalog specific diagnostic traits for each artifact category. These specific traits are discussed below in the results section, and the complete artifact inventory is included as Appendix A. In addition, a digital copy of the artifact database will be made available to facilitate further analysis of the assemblage.

Following analysis, artifacts were bagged in 4 mil polypropylene bags labeled with provenience and project information and boxed in acid-free containers for long term storage at the appropriate facility. Upon completion of all aspects of the current archaeological investigation, the artifact assemblage and associated records will be transferred to VDHR. The final repository for the collection will be the William King Regional Arts Center in Abingdon.

6.0 Results

The archaeological evaluation of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556) consisted of three distinct levels of investigation: 1) A reconnaissance pedestrian survey, 2) Systematic STP excavation, and 3) Test Unit excavation. This section discusses the results of these investigations. Chapter 7 then presents a detailed discussion of the results of archaeological investigations at the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site in terms of the overall research goals of the project and provides a more detailed discussion of the kiln feature and waster pile.

6.1 Pedestrian Survey

Initial investigation of Site 44WG556 consisted of a non-systematic pedestrian survey, conducted with the goal of determining the site location, based on surface artifact distributions, and to identify potential locations for additional archaeological scrutiny, based on surface artifact density.

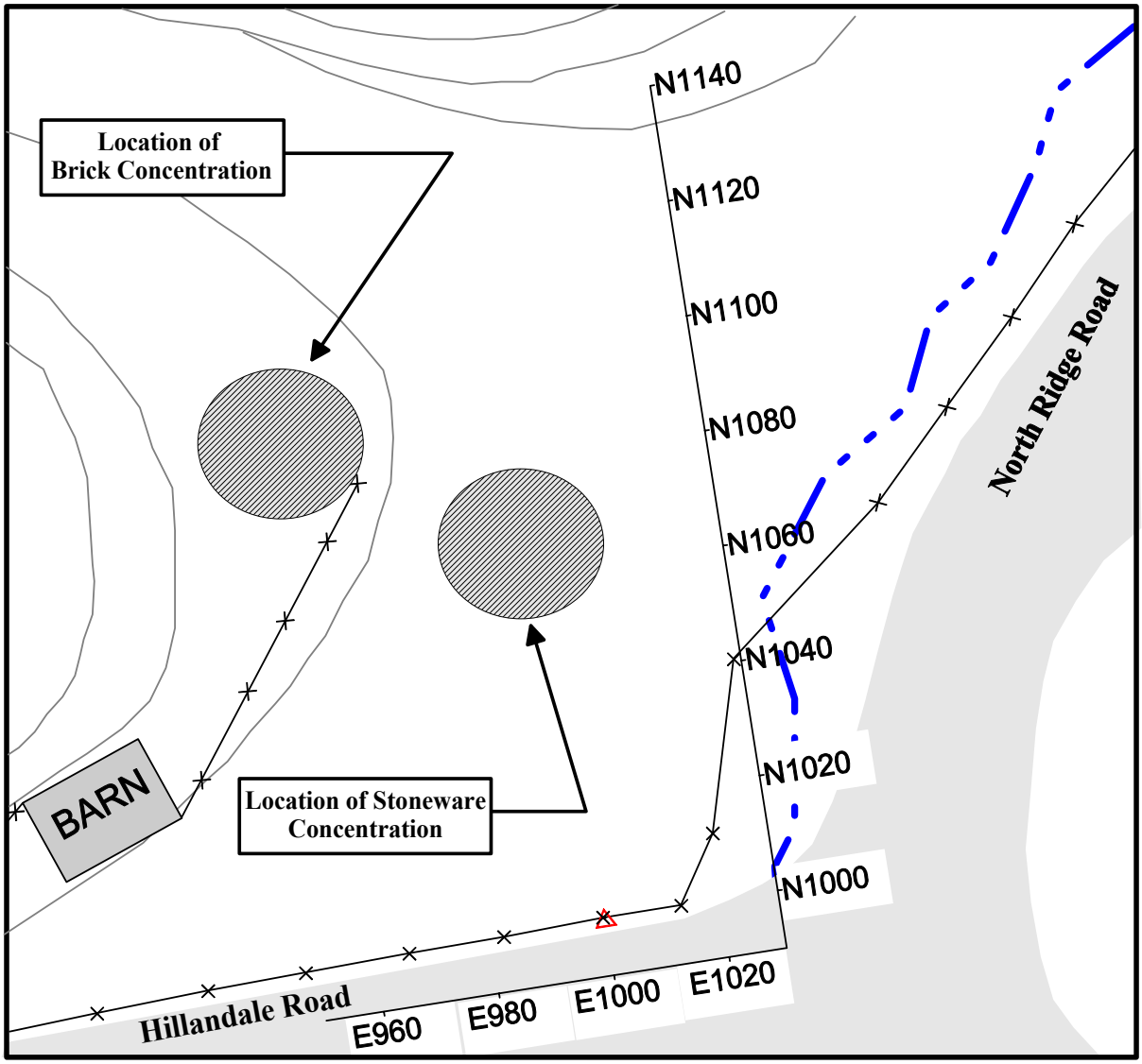
The boundaries of the archaeological site became readily apparent. Local topography dictated site development, limiting the space available for human activities. To the north and west, pronounced slopes bounded the site. The eastern and northeastern boundaries were defined by an unnamed drainage. Hillandale Road marks the site's southern boundary.

The pedestrian survey also succeeded in identifying specific areas of the greatest archaeological potential within the site. Concentrations of broken stoneware sherds appeared approximately 30 feet east and northeast of an extant barn structure. A small rise, similar in appearance to a truncated mound characterized the location of the stoneware concentrations. Visual inspection of the ground surface also revealed brick bats and fragments approximately 30 feet north-north-east of the barn (Figure 6.1). The location of the brick corresponded with the location of what Espenshade (2002:84) described as a "brick smear." At the time of Espenshade's investigation, this feature was partially obscured by a then-extant, now demolished and removed, tenant dwelling. The spatial correlation between Espenshade's 'brick smear' and the surface brick manifestations noted during the pedestrian survey phase of the current investigation suggested association with earlier historical activities rather than with the later occupation of the farm house. Both areas were designated for additional archaeological investigation.

While artifact concentrations were noted, few specimens were collected during pedestrian survey. A total of two prehistoric artifacts, both non-diagnostic flakes, were recovered (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered During Pedestrian Survey

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Lithic	Chert Flake	Surface	2	2
			TOTAL	**2**



Key

- Datum Point
- Fenceline
- Drainage
- Paved Road

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Figure 6.1:

Location of Brick and Stoneware Concentrations Identified During Pedestrian Survey

Scale
0 5 10 15
Feet

N

A total of five historic artifacts was retained during pedestrian survey. One of these was a disc-shaped piece of kiln furniture. The remaining four were stoneware sherds, one of which contained hand-painted blue cobalt decoration (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Historic Artifacts Recovered During Pedestrian Survey

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Kiln Furniture	Disc	Surface	1	1
Stoneware	Hand-Painted Vessel	Surface	1	4
	Undecorated Vessel	surface	3	
			TOTAL	**5**

6.2 Shovel Test Pit Excavation

Systematic excavation of 27 STPs was conducted across and adjacent to the location of the stoneware concentrations (Figure 6.2). The goal of shovel testing was to determine the extent and nature of the anomalous mound, to determine a general pattern of artifact distribution across the site, and to provide the natural stratigraphic sequence within site boundaries.

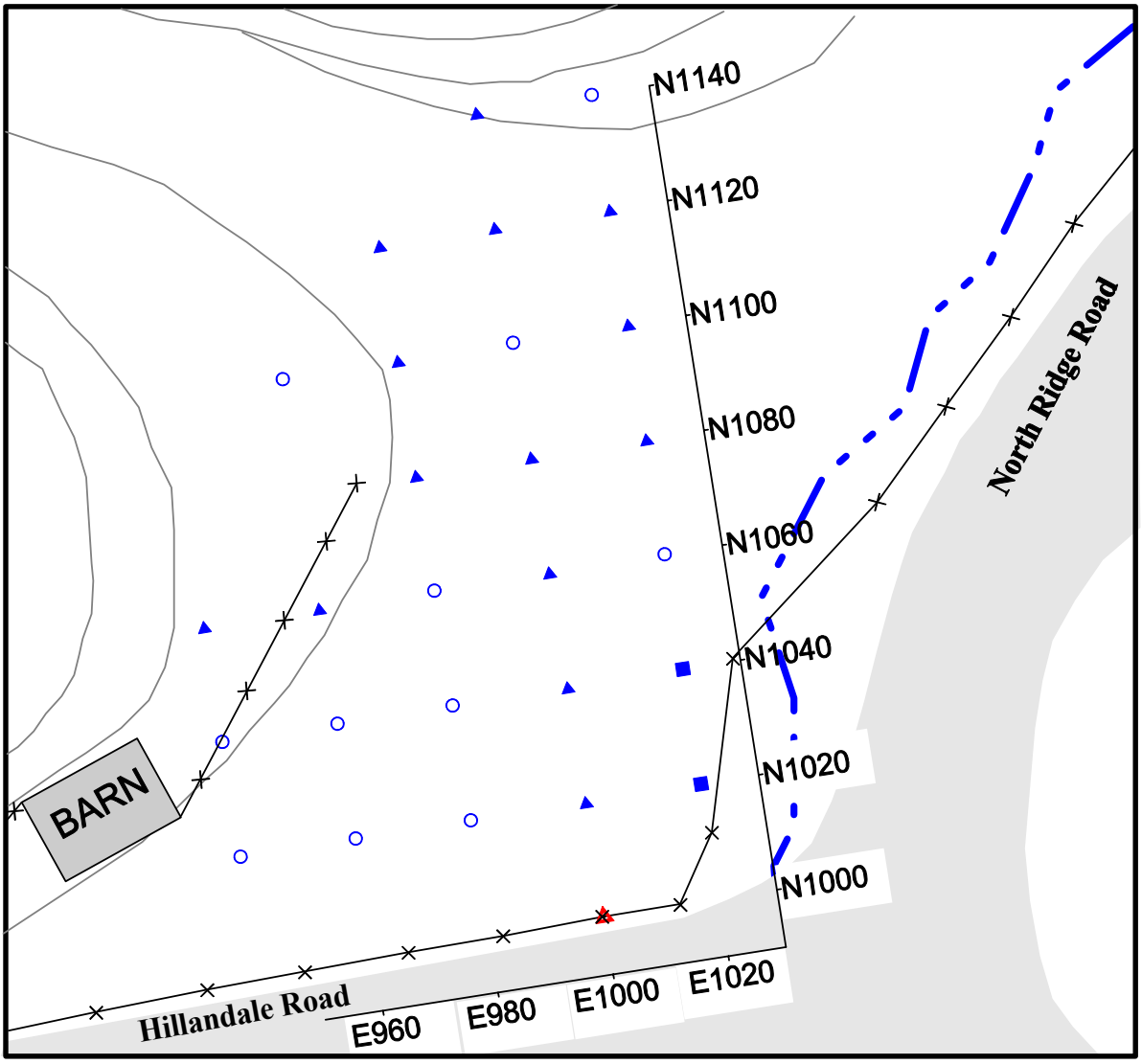
Shovel test excavation indicated two distinct stratigraphic profiles, the first natural and the second formed by cultural activity. The natural stratigraphy of the site consisted of a dark topsoil underlain by a lighter and more reddish colored subsoil. The topsoil layer, or A-horizon, consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) organic loam. Current use of the area for cattle grazing and watering supplemented this soil with substantial amounts of cow manure. The depth of the A-horizon varied according to topography, thicker near the flowing and standing water to the south and east and thinner on the slightly more sloped portion to the north. In general, however, this stratum measured between three and six inches in the south and east, approximately one to three inches in the north. The second stratum in the natural sequence, or B-horizon, consisted of a yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay loam.

Shovel Test excavations yielded a total of two prehistoric and 45 historic artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of one chert flake and one point (Table 6.3). The point is triangular in form, indicating a Woodland period of production.

Table 6.3: Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered in STPs

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Lithic	Chert Flake	1	1	1
	Chert Woodland Point	1	1	1
			TOTAL	**2**

Of the 45 historic artifacts recovered, many are associated with the ceramic making activities; others reflect the later domestic structure erected almost on top of the pottery kiln (Table 6.4). Kiln related artifacts include ten pieces of kiln furniture and 31 stoneware sherds. One stoneware sherd differed considerably from those known to have been produced by Charles Decker and is therefore likely related to the later occupation. Additional artifacts most like associated with post-Decker activity include a piece of whiteware and an ironstone sherd. The remaining artifact, a machine-cut nail could have been deposited during either site use.



Key

- Negative STP
- Historical STP
- Historical and Prehistoric STP
- Datum Point
- Fenceline
- Drainage
- Paved Road

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Figure 6.2:

Location of Shove Test Pits Excavated on 44WG556

Scale
0 5 10 15
Feet

N

Table 6.4: Historic Artifacts Recovered in STPs

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Kiln Furniture	Rod	1	6	10
		2	1	
	Wedge	1	1	
	Stilt	2	2	
Whiteware	Undecorated Tea Cup	1&2	1	1
Ironstone	Undecorated Vessel	1	1	1
Stoneware	Hand-Painted Vessel	1	2	32
	Undecorated Vessel	1	19	
		1&2	2	
		2	8	
	Drain Tile	1	1	
Nail	Machine Cut Nail	1&2	1	1
			TOTAL	**45**

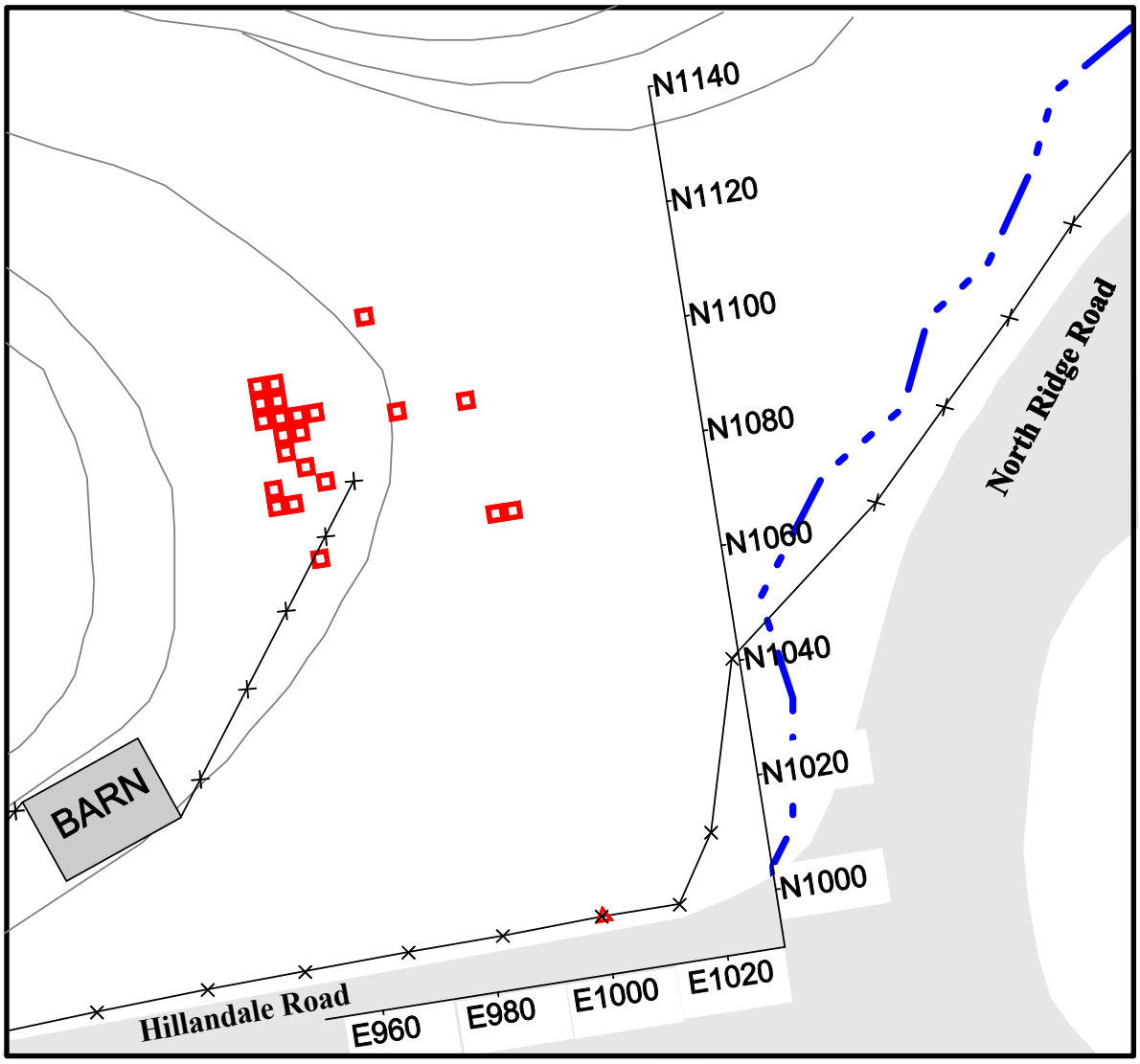
During STP excavation, one historical period cultural feature was identified (See Section 6.4 Features).

6.3 Test Excavation Units

A total surface area of 198-square feet was excavated from 22 test units at Site 44WG556. The first test unit was placed in the vicinity of the brick concentration observed during pedestrian survey and later determined to be the remains of the kiln. At the close of the investigation, 144 square feet had been excavated from 16 additional units excavated in the immediate vicinity of the kiln. Of the remaining units, two investigated the feature identified during shovel test excavation, one tested the space between the stoneware and brick concentrations, and the remaining three were placed to test near positive STP locations in the center of the site and towards its northern boundary (Figure 6.3).

Test Unit 3, located near the northern boundary of the site confirmed the natural stratigraphic sequence for the site. The west wall profile of this unit consisted of a thin topsoil layer, measuring less than three inches thick, underlain by subsoil (Figure 6.4). The colors and textures of the two horizons were identical to the sequence recorded during STP excavation.

Three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from non-feature contexts in test units (Table 6.5). None of these prehistoric artifacts proved temporally diagnostic. The flakes recovered during test unit excavation are composed of material identical to the prehistoric lithics recovered during pedestrian survey and STP excavation. It is possible that the prehistoric assemblage represents one, short term occupation of the site during the Woodland Period. Conversely, it is equally possible that similarity in material type reflects a readily available local lithic source and that the prehistoric artifacts represent two or more isolated occurrences.



Key

- Test Excavation Unit
- Datum Point
- Fenceline
- Drainage
- Paved Road

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Figure 6.3:

Location Text Excavation Units Excavated on 44WG556

Scale
0 5 10 15
Feet

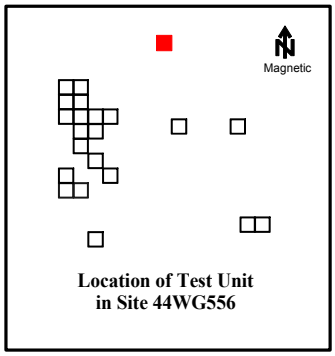
N

Key

Datum/South West Corner of Test Unit

I — Topsoil - 10YR3/2: Very Dark Grayish Brown Loam and Manure

II — Subsoil - 5YR4/6: Yellowish Red Clay Loam



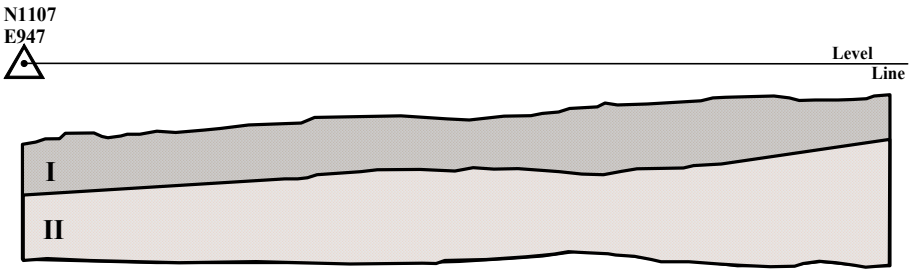


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FIGURE 6.4:

West Wall Profile of Test Unit #3 Illustrating Natural Site Stratigraphy

Scale

0 .25 .50

Foot

Table 6.5: Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Non-Feature Contexts in Test Units

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Lithic	Chert Flake	1	1	1
		2	1	1
	Utilized Chert Flake	1	1	1
			TOTAL	**3**

Test unit excavation resulted in the recovery of 1,052 historic artifacts from non-feature contexts (Table 6.6). Nails (n=472) represent the most frequently encountered artifact type. Of the nails recovered, 111 were machine-cut and 361 were wire. The wire nails, which post-date the operational period of the Mallicote-Decker kiln, are presumed associated with the later domestic occupation. The machine-cut nails could be contemporaneous with the kiln and represent the potters shop or other associated outbuilding. However, the machine cut nails may date to the original construction of the later domestic site rather than the potter's occupation (both wire and machine cut nails were observed in the extant barn on the site). This same association applies to the buttons, porcelain, refined earthenware, and most domestic artifacts. The mold-blown bottle glass from the assemblage pre-date the appearance of the automatic bottle-making machine and are presumed to be attributed to the Decker occupation.

Table 6.6: Historic Artifacts Recovered from Non-Feature Contexts in Test Units

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Button	Ferrous 4-Hole	1	1	2
	Cupric Domed	1	1	
White Refined Ware	Possible Creamware	1	1	37
	Flow Blue Transfer	2	2	
	Overglaze Decal	1	7	
	Undecorated	1	17	
		2	10	
Porcelain	Undecorated	1	1	1
Stoneware	Hand-Painted Vessel	1	2	208
		2	1	
	Incised Vessel	1	1	
	Undecorated Vessel	1	180	
		2	22	
	Undecorated Tobacco Pipe	1	2	

Artifact Type	Characteristic	Level	Count	Subtotal
Kiln Furniture	Disc	1	15	141
	Rod	1	46	
		2	3	
	Stand	1	1	
	Stilt	1	3	
	Wedge	1	26	
		2	1	
	Indeterminate	1	46	
Domestic Glass	Machine Made Bottle	1	48	168
	Mold Blown Bottle	1	3	
	Pressed	1	3	
	Canning Jar Liner	1	1	
	Indeterminate	1	103	
		2	10	
Brick	Glazed	1	3	6
		2	1	
	Unglazed	1	2	
Window Glass	--	1	3	4
		2	1	
Nails	Machine-Cut	1	101	472
		2	10	
	Wire	1	239	
		2	122	
Miscellaneous Metal	Possible Fire Door	1	2	7
	Unidentified	1	5	
	Brass .22cal. Casing	1	2	
Faunal	Rodent Tooth	1	2	4
	Unidentified Bone	1	2	
Organic	Charcoal	1	2	2
			TOTAL	**1,052**

Many artifacts definitely reflect the production of stoneware on the site. These artifacts include kiln furniture, glazed brick, and discarded stoneware. A total of 141 pieces of kiln furniture was identified and are categorized by their shape (e.g., disc, rod, stand, stilt, or wedge). Rod shaped kiln furniture was the most common and represented approximately 33 percent of that artifact type. Furniture of indeterminate shape accounted for another 33 percent. Stoneware (n=208) represented another category of artifacts directly related to kiln activities. The majority of the

sherds represent wasters discarded immediately after firing. Other historical artifacts recovered during test unit excavation include brick, animal remains, charcoal, widow glass, historical ceramics, bottle glass, and buttons.

6.4 Features

Archaeological investigations at Site 44WG556 identified four cultural features. Feature 1 first appeared during excavation of Test Unit 1. It consisted of a brick rubble pile believed to be the remnants of the kiln dome structure. Feature 1 was further delineated in the excavation of 16 additional test units in proximity to Test Unit 1. Feature 2 consisted of a stoneware waster pile. The location of the waster pile corresponded to the location of the stoneware concentration noted during pedestrian survey. Shovel test excavation delineated the boundaries of the waster pile. Two test units, placed near its expected center, confirmed the nature of the feature and indicated the thickness of the deposit. Feature 3 consisted of the articulated brick kiln floor and was revealed after exposing and excavating Feature 1. Feature 4 consists of an iron plate and ash lens located outside of the articulated kiln floor.

6.4.1 Feature 1

Feature 1 constitutes the fallen and disarticulated remains of the stoneware kiln. The feature appeared in Test Units 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. Within the site, the rubble is located in the northern portion, nearly abutting exposed limestone boulders extruding from the sharp topographic rise that defines the northern site boundary. Due to the nature of the current investigation, it became necessary to abandon 100 percent recovery of cultural materials greater than ¼ inch in size in favor of attaining the base of Feature 1. Nonetheless, among the materials recovered from the feature, nails figured prominently (Table 6.7). Wire and machine-cut nails were recovered. The wire nails post-date use of the site for pottery production, while it is possible that the machine-cut nails are contemporary. The assemblage of materials retained from Feature 1 includes 213 nails. Of these, only 65, or approximately 31 percent, are machine-cut. The remaining 69 percent (n=148) are wire. It is assumed that the wire nails are associated with the construction of the former tenant dwelling. The presence of wire nails within a matrix formed primarily of the fallen kiln, suggests that the dome may have been intentionally destroyed during construction of the dwelling. When excavated, the rubble measured approximately 6 inches in profile (Figure 6.5).

Table 6.7: Nail Types Recovered from Feature 1

Nail Type	Date Range	Level	Count
Machine-Cut	ca. 1800-1900	1&2	19
		2	46
Wire	ca. 1900+	1&2	134
		2	14
TOTAL			**213**

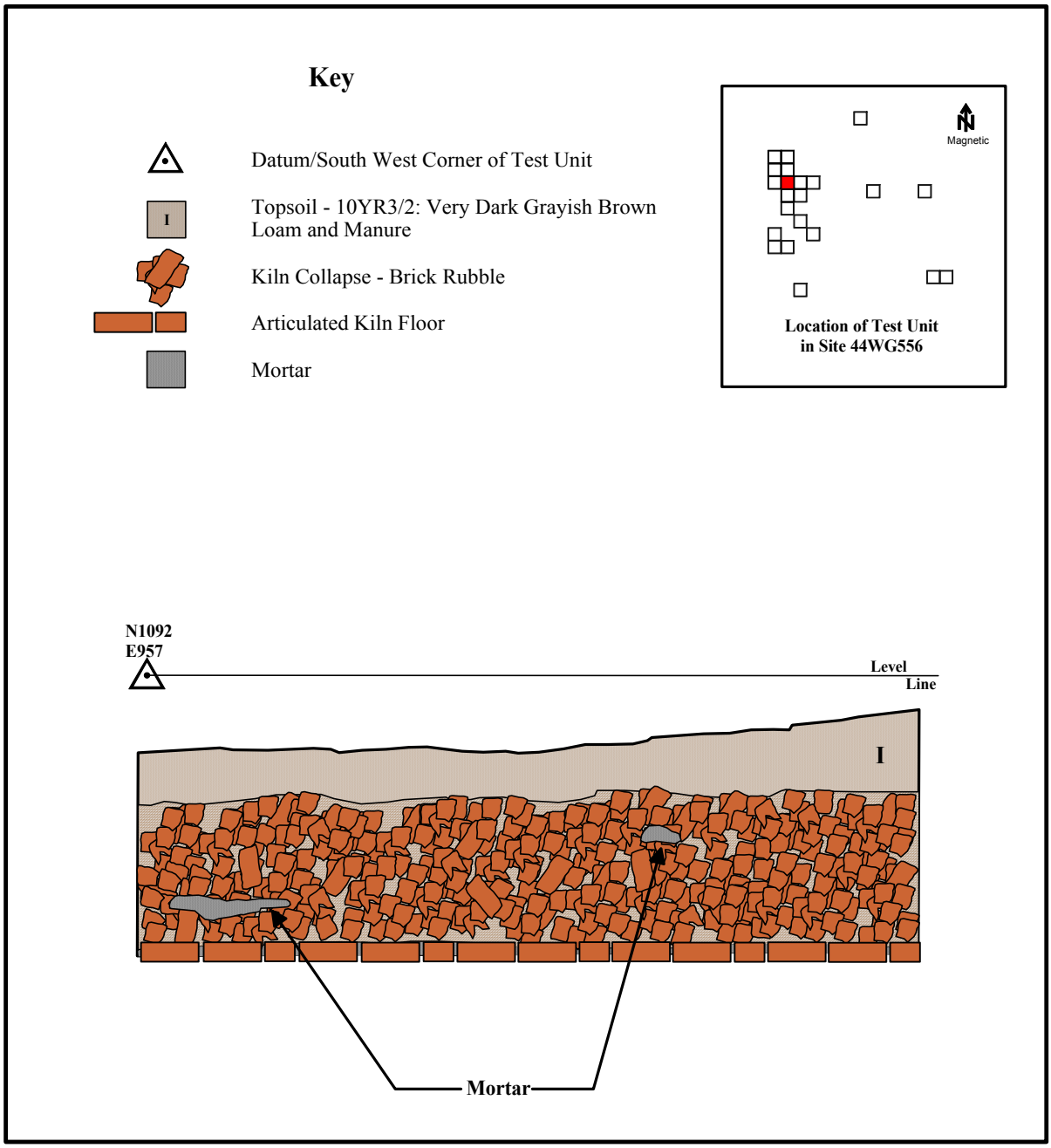

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FIGURE 6.5:

West Wall Profile of Test Unit # 15 Illustrating Rubble Over Intact Kiln Floor

Scale

0 .25 .50

Foot

6.4.2 Feature 2

Feature 2 constitutes the discard pile of misfired, deformed, broken, or otherwise unwanted vessels produced in the adjacent kiln. This feature was initially recognized as a concentration of stoneware sherds during pedestrian survey. Shovel testing revealed the surface of the feature, immediately below the ground surface, and indicated the horizontal extent of the feature. The density of stoneware fragments within the feature, and the desire to investigate the feature through a method with greater vertical control, precluded STP excavation into the feature matrix. Test Units 8 and 9 were completely within this waster pile and indicated the remnant waster pile to measure approximately 20 inches in thickness (Figure 6.5). The matrix of Feature 2 consisted almost entirely of stoneware wasters.

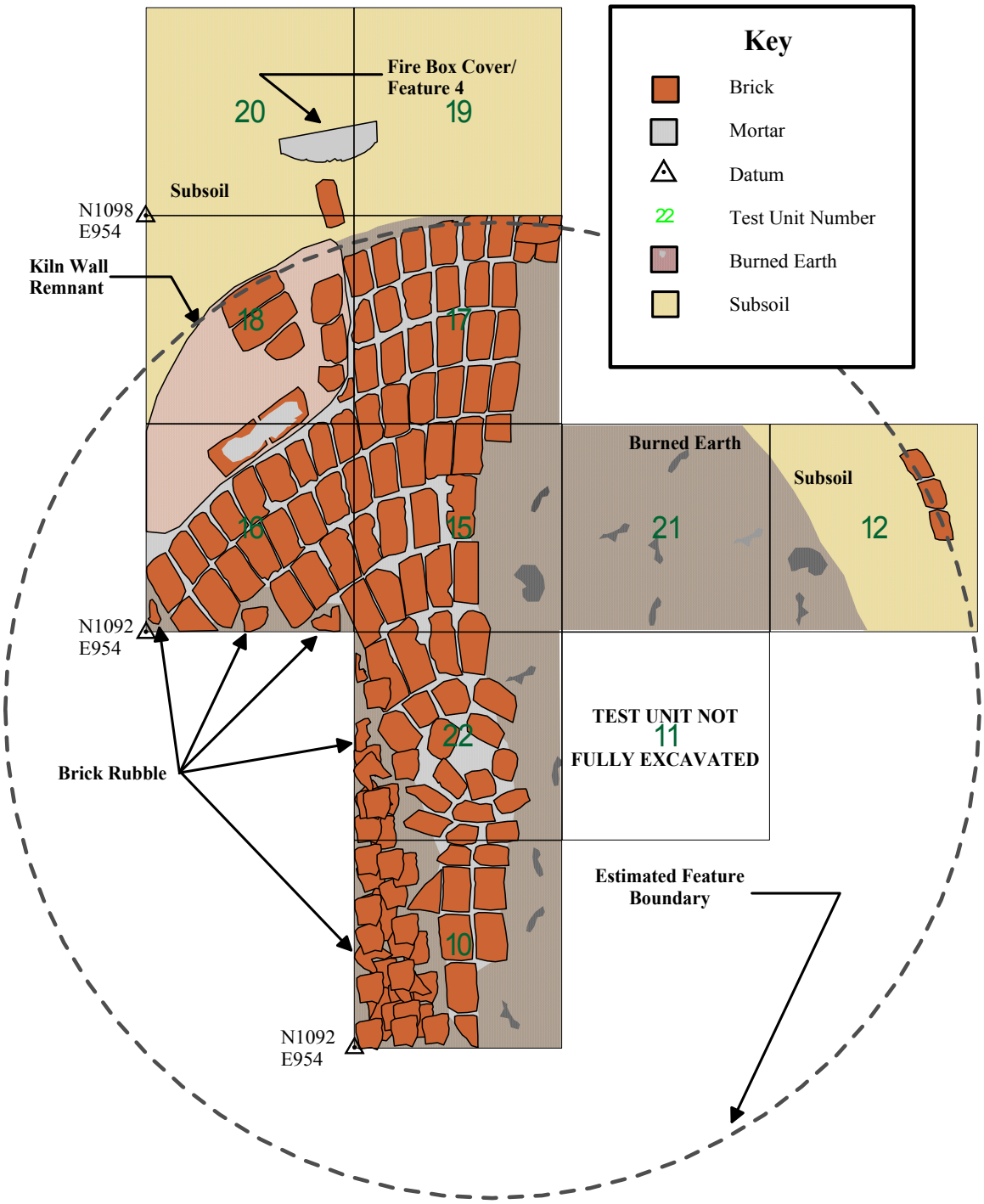
Only selected pieces of stoneware were retained from Feature 2. These included decorated pieces and fragments that indicated the vessel form and/or size and distinct characteristics. Therefore, basal and rim fragments constitute a majority of the Feature 2 collection. The goal of focusing on these diagnostic attributes was the determination of characteristics unique to the Mallicote-Decker kiln (See Chapter 7). This information provides a data against which archaeological investigations of other regional potters can be compared.

6.4.3 Feature 3

Feature 3 appeared at the base of Feature 1 and constitutes the remains of the kiln floor adjacent to the north west of Feature 2 (Figure 6.6). The feature contains approximately half the original articulated brick floor (Figure 6.7). The heat signature from kiln operation remains visible across the missing half of the floor. It is possible therefore, that the brick from floor was intentionally removed and possibly reused either during construction of the later tenant dwelling, or elsewhere. The brick floor remains indicated a round, updraft kiln and allowed for a more complete interpretation of the site (see Section 7). The spatial relationship between Features 2 and 3, with the waster pile a short distance from the presumed opening of the kiln, suggests little horizontal disturbance (Figure 6.8).

6.4.4 Feature 4

Feature 4 consisted of what may have been a door or metal plate used to cover the firebox or draft hole of the kiln during firing. The feature is located along the north wall of the kiln. These materials were originally designated as a distinct feature with the hopes of separating goods associated with a firebox from the remainder of the kiln. Although a small pocket of ash appeared, and reddened heat-altered subsoil was clearly visible at the base of the excavation, the feature did not contain articulated remains of the firebox.



THE OTTERY GROUP 2900 Linden Lane, Suite 210 Silver Spring, MD 20910 phone (301) 562-1975 fax (301) 562-1976 www.otterygroup.com	**FIGURE 6.6** **Detail Drawing of Kiln Floor**	N Scale in Feet 0 1 2 3

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FIGURE 6.7

View of Exposed Kiln Floor

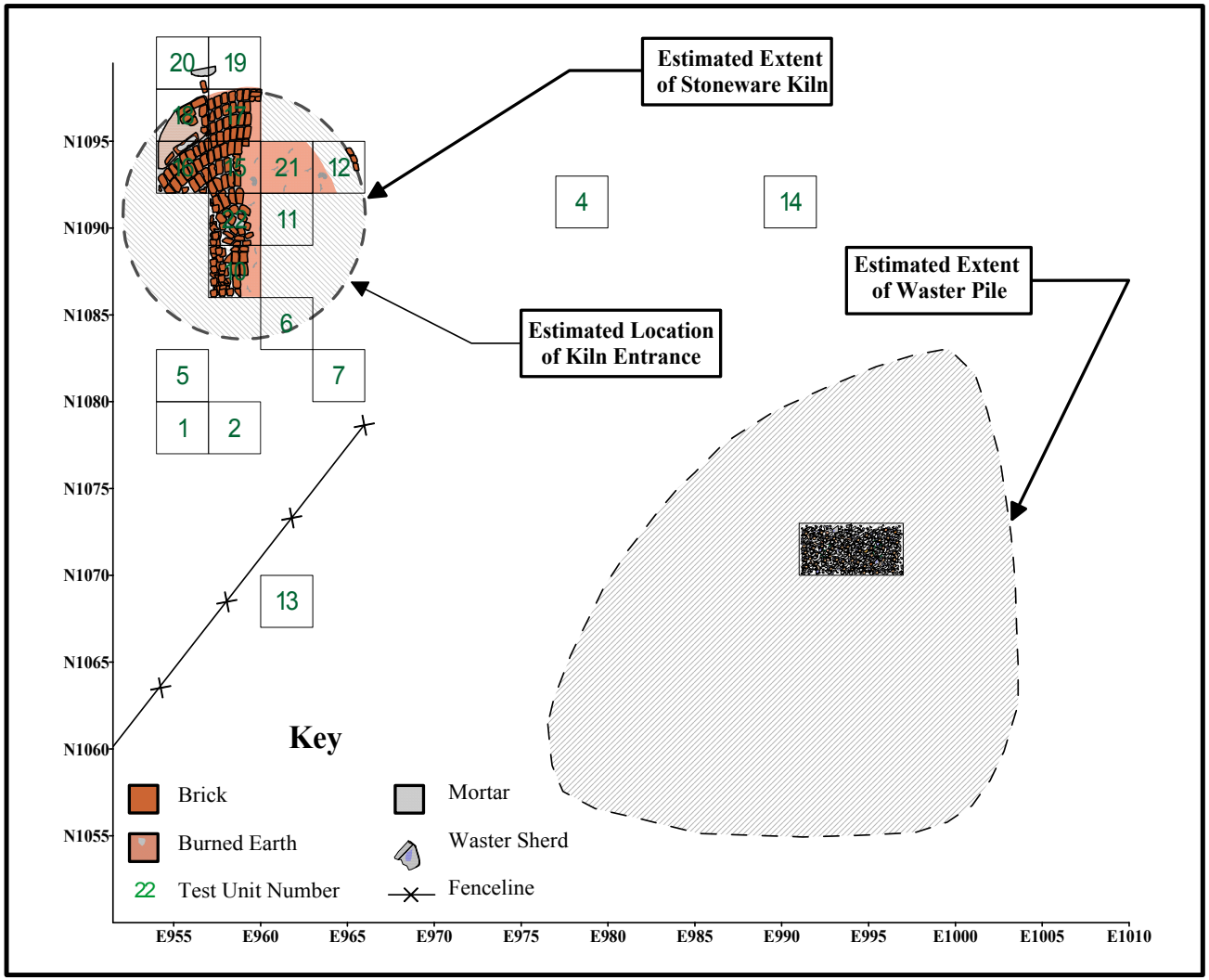

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FIGURE 6.8

Spatial Relationship between Feature 2 and Feature 3

Scale
0 5 10
Feet

N

7.0 Discussion

This section presents a broader discussion of the results of archaeological investigations at Site 44WG556 in terms of the overall research goals of the project. The specifics of kiln architecture and technology are addressed. The composition of the waster pile is examined and an analysis of the stoneware artifacts from this feature is employed to consider specific attributes that provide an archaeological signature for wares manufactured at the Decker pottery.

7.1 Feature 1 and 3 - The Kiln

The kiln is the most expensive tool that a potter uses in the production of his or her wares (Comstock 1994:36). Just as important as finished vessels are to the study of pottery production, the choices a potter makes in the use of a particular kiln type reflect the influence of training, tradition, economics of production, and the nature of the wares produced (Espenshade 2002: 25). Archaeological investigations have revealed that of the three broad categories of kilns (updraft kilns, cross-draft kilns, and downdraft kilns), the kiln in use at the Decker shop was an updraft kiln. This type of kiln functions by drawing a draft through a flue at the bottom or side of the kiln which passes upward through the ware chamber exiting via a domed or arched top (Olsen 2001:125).

The articulated kiln floor (Feature 3, see figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8) consists of a single horizontal layer of paving bricks laid in concentric circles arranged with adjoining stretchers. A typical paving brick measures approximately four inches by nine inches. The center of the kiln was constructed by fitting broken and irregularly shaped paving bricks into a tight circle with the spaces between stones packed with sand or mortar. The exposed floor reveals a circular kiln structure with an approximate diameter of 15 feet from the center to the exterior wall. At the northern extent of the kiln structure a portion of articulated wall consisting of three courses of brick remains. The kiln wall is constructed of red clay brick, with a typical brick measuring approximately three and one-half inches by eight inches. The extant portion of kiln wall is approximately two feet thick, and the brick visible on the exterior of this wall is laid in a running bond pattern. Considering the approximate wall thickness, the interior ware floor at the base of the kiln would have a diameter of 11 feet.

The articulated portion of brick wall provides evidence for a flue channel bisecting the kiln roughly north/south. Based on the articulated structure at the northern end, it appears that the kiln had a firebox or draft hole at either end of this flue channel. As only the center and one exterior wall of the kiln were exposed during excavation, and much of the internal structure of the kiln has been disturbed, it is not known if other flue channels are present. Two kilns in Washington County were documented during salvage excavations in the 1970s by the Wolf Hills Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginal (Figure 7.1). In comparison, both of these kilns, the 1883 Barlow kiln and the 1880 Wooton kiln, had two fireboxes.

The Wooton and Barlow kilns also have circular flue systems surrounding a central pedestal. Unlike these kilns, however, the Mallicote-Decker kiln has no evidence of a central pedestal used to support a perforated ware floor. This fact complicates the interpretation of the overall size and configuration of the kiln and presents two possible interpretations. It is possible that the Mallicote-Decker kiln is entirely unlike the Barlow and Wooton kilns and did not have a central pedestal surrounded by a circular flue system, but rather the ware floor was supported by dry-laid brick or stone, similar to a type of circular updraft kiln excavated at the Mt. Shepard Site (Outlaw 1975). The second possibility is that the portion of the kiln exposed during the current excavation entirely represents a large central pedestal that would have been surrounded by

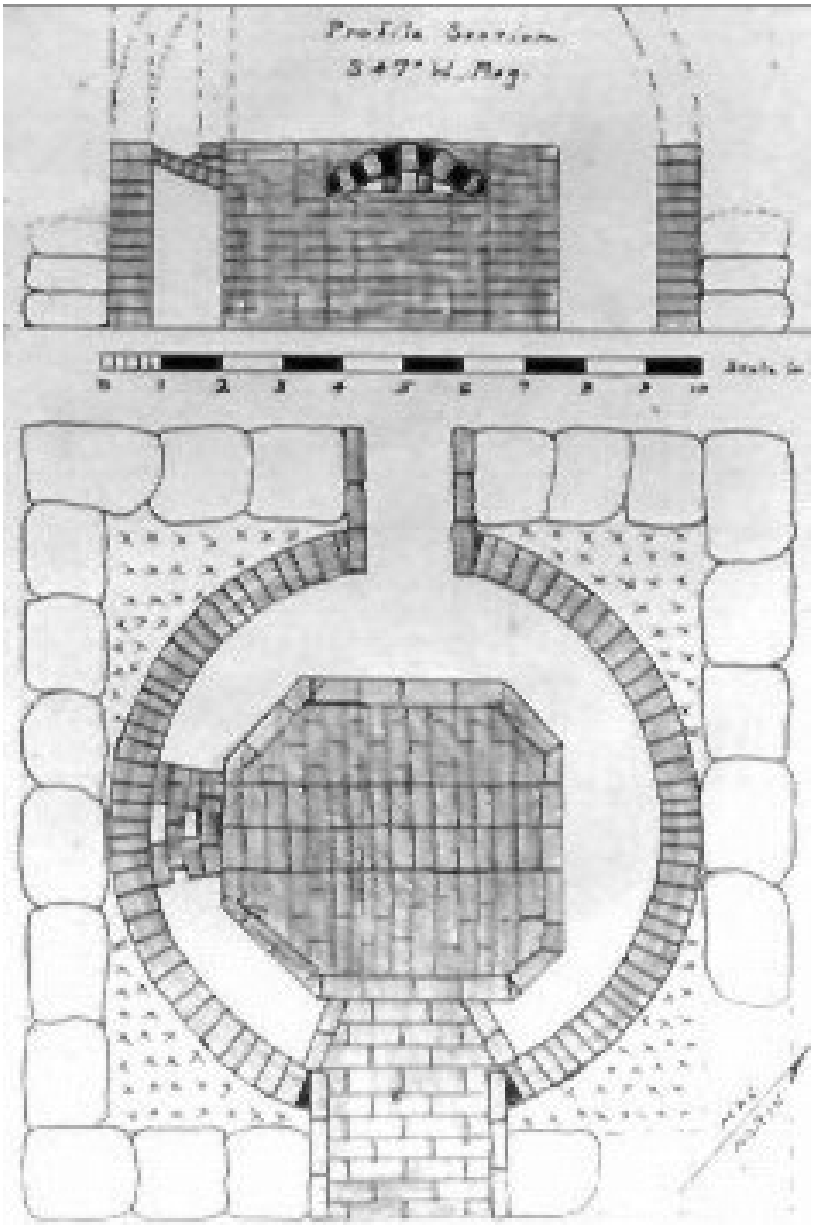

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FIGURE 7.1

Plan View of the Barlow Kiln

Scale
0 1 2
Feet

a circumferential flue system and that the exterior wall of the kiln lies outside lies outside of the extent of excavation. The Wooton and Barlow kilns are both considered small in size (both approximately 10 feet in diameter). If the outer wall of the Mallicote-Decker kiln has not been exposed, it would mean the kiln would be substantially larger than theses kilns, up to 20 feet or more in diameter. Evidence against this possibility is that no articulated kiln structure was exposed in test units 19 or 20 (see figure 6.6), and that no evidence of reddened, heat-altered soil was found outside what would have been the central pedestal. Based on the current evidence it is believed that the truncated brick wall exposed during the kiln excavation is the exterior wall, and that the Mallicote-Decker kiln did not have a central pedestal or circular flue system. Based on the current evidence it is believed that the kiln structure exposed during the excavations includes the exterior wall of the kiln and that the Mallicote-Decker kiln did not have a central pedestal or circular flue system.

Feature 4 consists of a plate iron door with the remains of two strap hinges that is presumed to be positioned outside of the exterior kiln wall (Figure 7.2). The door measures approximately 1foot 5 inches square, is punctured by a hole in the center and was likely used to seal the firebox or draft hole. Covering the fire hole allowed a means to regulate the draft within the kiln. In addition, covering the fire hole during a salt glazing sealed in the salt vapor allowing it to more thoroughly cover the wares inside the chamber (Zug 1986:177). A thin lens of mottled yellowish ash is present outside of the firebox and likely represents the ash swept out of the kiln after firing. No specific concentrations of burned wood charcoal or coal were observed outside of the firebox opening. Flecks of both charcoal and coal were present throughout the disturbed brick rubble of feature 1 and it is not possible to determine if these materials are associated with the firing of the kiln, the tenant dwelling constructed on the property, or a mixture of both. Based on this, it is not possible to determine whether the Mallicote-Decker kiln was fired using wood or coal. As Espenshade (2002:111) recommends, changing preference in fuel types during the nineteenth century is tied to the increased logging of the area and the subsequent decrease in the availability of suitable wood, in addition to the increased availability of coal through the development of the railroad.

Although obvious through the known Decker pieces and the artifacts recovered from the site, the kiln itself reveals that the Decker shop was producing salt glazed stoneware. Unlike an alkaline glaze, which must be manually applied to a vessel prior to firing, the salt glaze is an easier and more efficient glaze to work with. A salt glaze is applied by introducing salt into the kiln via ports and through the fire box once the kiln has reached approximately 2,300° F, the temperature necessary to vitrify the clay to stoneware. The salt vaporizes covering exposed surfaces with a hard, glassy glaze that has a characteristic orange peel appearance. This vapor not only covers the vessels in a kiln, but also the interior of the kiln itself. This process is extremely abrasive to the kiln interior and causes a weeping disintegration of the brick within the ware chamber. Large amounts of salt glazed brick fragment and globs of fused glaze were observed within feature 1 (Figure 7.3). In addition, the interior bricks on the extent portion of the kiln wall appear to be severely heat damaged and are extremely friable.

A kiln was not a stand-alone structure. A site of pottery manufacturing would include a variety of structures and outbuildings including the main shop, drying areas, a clay mill and others. For example, Decker's establishment in Tennessee, the Keystone Pottery, included a kiln enclosed with a large building and surrounded by at least eight other outbuildings (Smith and Rogers 1979:61). In most cases, the kilns themselves were enclosed within buildings, or at a minimum covered within a shed to protect them from the elements. The current investigation focused on identifying the kiln and waster pile, but no conclusive evidence was found for the presence of

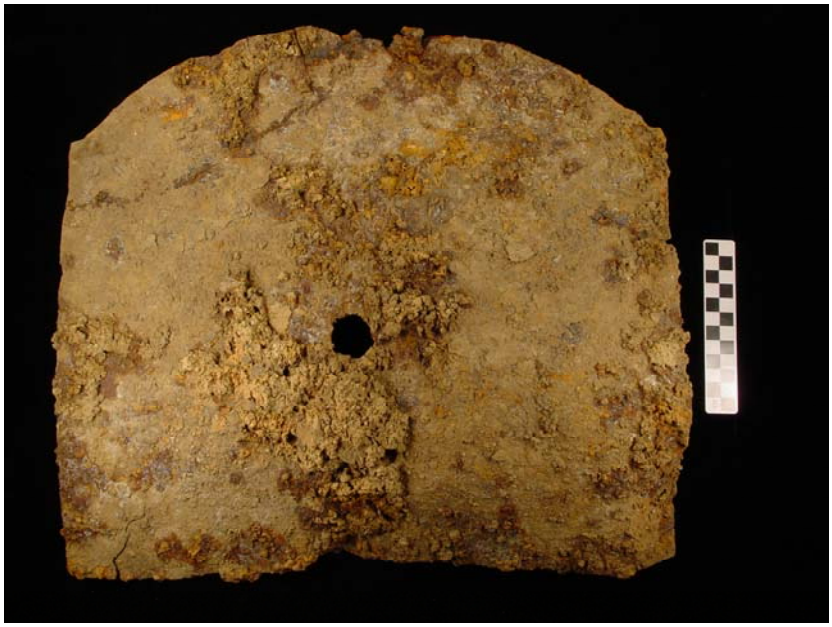

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FIGURE 7.2

Front and Reverse of Iron Firebox Cover

Catalog # 38, Specimen #22

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FIGURE 7.3

Example of Kiln Brick (Top) and Glaze Slag (Bottom)

other structures or buildings at the site, although they are likely to have existed. As discussed in Section 6, both wire and machine cut nails were present within Feature 1. This feature included a disturbed mixture of materials from the kiln and from the later occupation of the property and it is not possible to attribute particular nail types to a particular context. At a minimum, the presence of machine cut nails suggests that a structure of some type was associated with the kiln.

The identification of the Mallicote-Decker kiln as a circular updraft kiln generally fits within the expected pattern for Washington County, as all the known kiln types are circular updraft kilns.

7.2 Feature 2 - Waster Pile

Feature 2 consists of the waster pile located to the south and east of the kiln (see Figure 6.8). The feature may have been adjacent to the opening of the kiln through which the wares would have been set and then removed after firing. Broken, misfired, and otherwise damaged wares were likely discarded directly from the kiln into the waster pile and many of the sherds recovered from the feature reveal the variety of mishaps that can occur during a firing. Vessels are susceptible to damage during the initial firing of the kiln intended to drive the water content out of the greenware, during the vitrification of the wares (which causes a shrinking of the clay fabric) and during the salt glazing. In addition, as the stacked rings are supported by other vessels and kiln furniture, a vessel that cracks or explodes can easily damage surrounding pieces. Artifacts recovered from the feature that are undeniably identified as wasters include sherds that are cracked, sherds that are spalled at large inclusions in the paste, sherds that are glazed on broken surfaces, and sherds that are only partially glazed.

In comparison to other examples of waster piles associated with kilns in Washington County (including the Wooton kiln, the Barlow kiln, and other sites investigated by Espenshade [2002:107]), the waster pile at the Mallicote-Decker kiln is much smaller in size and does not exhibit a typical mound shape. This inconsistency is possibly due to the short occupation (1869-1873) of the site by Decker, and the volume of pottery produced during that period. It is also possible, based on the topographic setting of the feature, that the waster sherds were deposited into a natural landscape depression created by the adjacent intermittent drainage. In addition, the site has been disturbed by later uses of the property and this may have redistributed much of the mound over a larger horizontal area.

Although the process of salt glazing is efficient, it is also extremely destructive to the kiln, as discussed above. The nature of the salt glazing process would require regular maintenance of the kiln, particularly the replacement of refractory materials within the ware chamber. Espenshade (2002:113) argues that "in undisturbed waster deposits, distinct kiln maintenance episodes can be distinguished" as the replaced brick would likely be deposited into the waster pile. The waster pile at the Mallicote-Decker kiln site does contain fragment of salt glazed brick likely associated with kiln repair and maintenance activities; however, a distinct stratigraphic layer of kiln brick was not present within the excavated unit. Based on this, it was not possible to determine further information (for example, the number or frequency of repair episodes or the types of materials that were being replaced) beyond the presence of repair and rebuilding.

7.3 Kiln Furniture

Kiln furniture refers to a variety of clay objects used to support and protect vessels within the kiln during firing. A discussion of the kiln furniture is relevant to an understanding of the overall production process, particularly since kiln furniture presents a large percentage of the artifact assemblage. Kiln furniture was recovered from both the waster pile, where pieces were deposited

during the unloading of the kiln, and from the kiln itself, where pieces possibly remained from the last firing of the kiln. As a result of the non-standardized nature of the existing terminology, the kiln furniture was recorded using descriptive names based on form or shape. The kiln furniture was initially divided into three subsets based on manufacturing technique: wheel thrown, hand formed or rolled. The kiln furniture was then further divided based on shape: the two forms of wheel thrown kiln furniture were *stands* and *discs*, the three forms of hand formed kiln furniture were *rods*, *stilts* and *wedges*, and one further form described as a *trial piece* that was created through a rolling process. This typological hierarchy was created so that fragments of kiln furniture that were not identifiable at the form level could minimally be recorded by manufacturing technique.

All of the *kiln furniture* forms appear to have been made from a buff paste with 1-10% white limestone inclusions. The paste color changed with increasingly higher temperature exposure through red to a dark gray. Full reduction appeared to have been a result of repeated firings. Most of the pieces are at least partially covered in salt glaze. Some pieces were coated in a thick glaze, occasionally of multiple colors, and this was interpreted as being evidence of reuse.

Many of the pieces of kiln furniture had sand adhering to their exterior surface. Comstock (1994: 42) describes how sand and dusty loam were used, in the Shenandoah Valley Region, to prevent the kiln furniture and vessels from sticking together during firing.

Wheel Thrown

Disc

Discs are circular objects with radii of between 9 cm and 16 cm and an average thickness of 1 to 2 cm. The most complete disc (catalog 39/specimen 1) presents a representative example of the disc form and function (Figure 7.4). The disc had a diameter of 26 cm. There were four oval marks on the base formed by other kiln furniture pieces. The upper side has five vessel-marks showing up as shiny rings on the disc. These were all of similar size with an external diameter of 6.0cm. Comstock (1994: 42) notes that "setting tiles" were used to span the gap between larger vessels and smaller objects were sometimes placed on them.

The discs were wheel thrown in a similar manner to lids. One type of lid had a tapering top with a curved edge that was very similar to the disc form. The lid (Catalog 29/Specimen 5) was fully glazed on top but on the under side it only had glaze on the edge. Based on edge sherds alone a poorly glazed lid and a lightly glazed disc would be difficult to tell apart.

Stand

Stands are shaped similarly to hollow wheel thrown vessels with straight, incurving walls (Figure 7.5). Comstock (1994: 42-43) describes this type of kiln furniture as a "jug stacker". A jug was placed through the central hole with the stand's rim resting on the jug's shoulder. This left the flat base uppermost on which other vessels could be stacked. The radii of the stands varied between 6.6 and 10.5cm with the central hole having a radius of between 1.6 and 4.3cm. The stands were between 5.7 and 8.8cm high and with a maximum thickness of between 1.2 and 1.8cm. Most of the stands had semi-circular shapes cut out of the walls. The semi-circles were cut using a serrated tool which left a ridged pattern.

The stands appear to be formed in a similar way to the bulk of the stoneware pottery with the use of a buff paste containing limestone inclusions, wheel thrown with both interior and exterior salt

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FIGURE 7.4

Examples of Kiln Furniture - Disc

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FIGURE 7.5

Examples of Kiln Furniture - Stands

glazes. The exterior sometimes contained one or two parallel grooves, which were up to 0.6cm wide and 0.1cm deep. These appeared to be of little significance and were probably a result of the throwing process rather than being decorative.

The bases of the stands were often heavily glazed with some instances of glaze pooling. The base was likely to get more glaze exposure as it was uppermost in the kiln and its flat surface would have allowed the glaze to collect. Comstock (1994: 43) notes that that "jug stackers" were reused, resulting in this heavy buildup of salt glaze.

Sagger

There were no vessel pieces that could unequivocally be classified as part of a sagger. Saggers are clay vessels used to protect pottery from direct flame in order to produce a clearer and more brilliant glaze (Comstock 1994: 43). The lack of saggers is not surprising as there would have been little use for saggers in a stoneware kiln where all the vessels would need to have exposure to the salt glaze.

Hand Formed

Rod

Rods, also frequently referred to as fire bars, are a distinct type of kiln furniture (Figure 7.6). Rod types recovered were reduced to three major sub-types in the discussion; although in reality they formed a spectrum so that the boundaries of each sub-type could be less easily defined. Rods were formed using an extruder and they ranged in length between 4.0 and 19.0cm. Most were unglazed as a result of being placed under objects which shielded them from the salt glaze. In some cases only one long side and the ends were glazed.

Many of the rods had vessel impressions. Some of the larger rods had impressions of multiple vessels on the same side suggesting that they were used for bridging gaps between adjacent vessels. In many instances, rods were stacked in order to fill a larger gap.

Type 1

These are extruded without alteration except for some vessel pressure during use. Their lack of alteration and shallow vessel marks, suggests that they were quite dry, and therefore hard, before being used. The curve on some of these extrusions may have been intentional, as they appeared to mimic the shape of the vessel marks. These curves were probably formed during the extrusion process, as there is no evidence of reshaping.

Several rods had a 0.3cm wide and 0.3cm deep straight, U or V shaped cut running across the width. This may have been created as part of the extrusion process or it may have been some type of imprint created during its use as a spacer.

Type 2

These were created with the same extruder as the Type 1 rods but were then subjected to greater alteration through being flattened. This may have been due either to them having been used while more malleable or to greater pressure having been exerted, for instance if they were at the base of the kiln. As a result Type 2 Rods are often slightly "canoe" shaped with a flattened wider center and higher, narrower ends.

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FIGURE 7.6

Examples of Kiln Furniture - Rods

Type 3

These rods were probably also derived from extruded clay although they were then extensively worked by hand. Deep finger impressions were common on the base and the vessels marks, which only occur on the top surface, were often pushed down into the rod. Type 3 rods are almost always curved.

Stilt

The stilts consisted of pieces of roughly molded clay (Figure 7.7). The finger impressions suggest that the central portion was shaped by holding the clay between the fingertips and palm of one hand and then, by making a fist, the clay was pushed out at both ends and as a result could be easily shaped into two rough pads. One of these pads was then placed on a secure surface and the other used to prop up a vessel. Frequently the pad nearest the little finger is flatter, while the pad nearest the thumb often had the sharp impression of a vessel edge. The smaller stilts were more roughly formed blocks of clay performing the same function.

The stilts ranged from 1.0 to 14.0cm in length and stood at an angle of between 50 and 83 degrees with the height to vessel edge when upright of between 3.4 to 11.5cm. The stilts were usually glazed all over with the occasional exception of the pad surfaces. They appear to have been placed in an exposed area of the kiln.

Wedge

These may have started as extruded Type 2 rods with a flattened center. The larger wedges were formed by placing this clay on a flat palm and then curving the fingers in to form a C shape. Bending or hand modeling strips of rolled clay formed the smaller wedges. The wedges were between 3.8 and 9.4cm wide across the C and between 2.9 and 8.0cm long with a height of 2.2 to 7.1cm (see Figure 7.7). They often exhibited a slightly flattened, stable base and a vessel mark at the top. A few examples had vessel marks at both ends. The smaller wedges were mostly unglazed, or with only a few spots, and retain their red color suggesting that they were only fired at a low temperature.

Rolled

Trial Piece

One trial piece (Catalog 24/Specimen 8) was recovered (Figure 7.8). It was at least 4.8cm square with chamfered edges and had a circular hole. The trial piece was slightly curved along its width with the concave side showing fine incised parallel lines. These may have been created during its manufacture through the use of a slab roller to flatten the clay. The sides and hole appeared to have been cut with a straight bladed knife. The trial piece was salt glazed on all unbroken sides.

The function of a trial piece was to measure the temperature of the kiln. Zug recorded the trial pieces or "try pieces" used by Burlon Craig, a twentieth century North Carolina folk potter, which were "small rectangles of glazed clay with a hole near the top and a flat, unglazed base to keep them upright" (Zug 1986: 214). As the recovered trial piece was broken it was not possible to say whether it originally had a base. The hole was probably for removing the trial pieces from the kiln using a long, hooked wire.

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FIGURE 7.7

Examples of Kiln Furniture - Stilts (Top) and Wedges (Bottom)

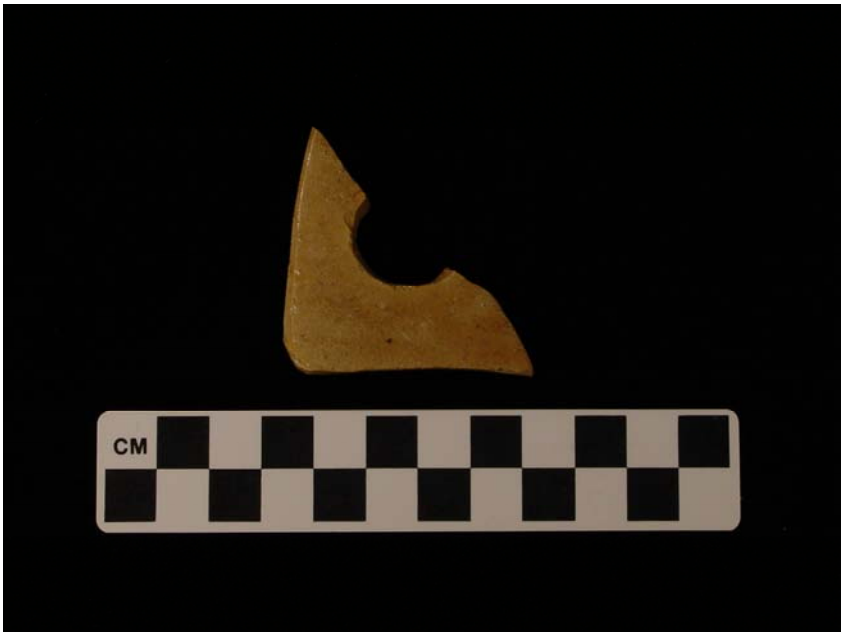

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FIGURE 7.8

Front and Back of Trial Piece

7.4 The Stoneware Assemblage

The following section presents a discussion of the artifact assemblage that represents the stoneware produced at the Decker shop. This analysis provides a descriptive catalog of the specific methods and technologies used to produce pottery at the Mallicote-Decker kiln while also addressing broader research issues by examining changes in vessel forms over time as well as the diversification of wares produced. Although it may not be possible to develop an exact checklist of attributes useful for specifically identifying a piece of Decker produced stoneware, this information is intended to contribute to the study of the choices and decisions a potter makes in shaping and decorating his or her wares. As further research is conducted on pottery manufacturing in the region, this study will provide a baseline of data for future study of Decker, as well as comparative data to the examination of the influences of training, tradition, economics and other factors between individual potters in the region.

The sample analyzed consists of a total of 441 stoneware artifacts recovered primarily from the waster pile; however, stoneware artifacts recovered from the kiln structure were also included in the assemblage. Based on an analysis of the rim sherds (discussed below) this sample represents a minimum number of 80 stoneware vessels. This is a relatively small sample considering the volume of artifacts observed within the extent of the waster pile, and the integrity of the sample is further complicated by the fact that these vessels were intentionally discarded and may not present a complete picture of the vessels and wares that were sold to the public. Based on the projected size of the waster pile determined through shovel testing, the artifacts recovered from Test Units 8 and 9 represent less than 10 percent of the feature. In addition, no complete or near complete vessels were recovered. Unfortunately because of this, particular attributes are considered independently of one another rather than in their totality as they would be presented on a complete vessel.

What are the known characteristics of Decker stoneware? As discussed in Section 4 of this report, Espenshade (2002:84) notes diagnostic traits related to Decker based on the initial archaeological investigation of the kiln (see Section 4.0). Wahler (2002) remarks that, in addition to cobalt underglaze decoration, Decker also used pinpricks and screw head impressions to decorate vessels. Wahler (2002) also indicates that Decker utilized a manganese slip or wash to coat vessels. From their study of Decker's pottery in Tennessee, Smith and Rogers (1979:61) describe that "apart from the usual utilitarian salt-glazed stoneware food storage vessels, Decker also made tobacco pipes, jugs with faces on them, ceramic banks, inkwells, drain tiles, yard ornaments and grave markers", and that "decorative affects were sometimes created using cobalt blue floral designs, stars, and 'hex' signs". From these known attributes, the assemblage recovered during the current evaluation is considered.

7.4.1 Ware Type

As expected from the known wares of Decker and the general pottery tradition in Washington County, the majority of the Decker assemblage consists of stoneware. A local informant claimed that the clay used at the Decker shop was quarried "up the hollow" from the shop site (Espehshade 2002:84). All of the sherds analyzed were manufactured from a clay fabric containing limestone inclusions. These inclusions may have been the cause of many fractured vessels; many of the sherds are cracked and spalled around these large inclusions as a result of differential shrinking of the clay body over the inclusions during firing.

The color of the clay body is determined by both the varying levels of iron oxide within the clay and the temperatures achieved during firing. Because of these factors, a wide spectrum of paste colors is present within the assemblage. Paste color was recorded using the larger color groups of the Munsell color chart. At one end of this spectrum is a solid gray paste color created through a completely reducing atmosphere in the kiln. Other colors represented include reddish brown, yellowish red and pale yellow or buff. At the opposite end of the spectrum is a reddish yellow to pink color. Sherds that exhibit this color appear closer to coarse earthenware fabric rather than that of stoneware, and, because of this, were recorded in the database as an indeterminate stoneware/earthenware.

The presence of this intermediate stoneware/earthenware fabric type may indicate either the result of a production failure or an intentional decorative technique. As Comstock (1994:66) discusses, this "pinkware" is possibly an unintended production shortcoming related to the use of clays with a lower iron content that would fail to vitrify to stoneware. It is not clear if these "pinkware" vessels, or other vessels that do not appear to be completely fired, were discarded into the waster pile because of their color. Zug (1986:111) argues that, due to the primarily utilitarian nature of most stoneware and earthenware pottery, "the achievement of a particular color was relatively unimportant." Comstock (1994:67), however, relates how Solomon Bell attempted to disguise red bodied vessels with a slip wash to make them appear more like typical gray stoneware, particularly to prevent their confusion with lead glazed earthenware. This illustrates that a uniform gray or brown stoneware color was a desirable and recognizable attribute for wares associated with food preparation or storage. It is also possible that low iron, "pinkware" clays were purposefully utilized to produce an intentional decorative style for items not associated with food preparation or storage (flower pots, planters, etc…) providing additional variety to the wares Decker produced.

7.4.2 Surface Treatment

Surface treatments for the vessels also exhibit a range of color variation; however, there appears to be more of an attempt at creating standardized and uniform wares through the intentional use of slips or washes. Table 7.1 outlines the breakdown of the major surface treatments recorded for the assemblage.

Table 7.1: Breakdown of Surface Treatments by Count and Weight

Surface Treatment	Count	Percent of Total Count(%)	Weight (g)	Percent of Total Weight(%)
Bisque	29	8%	701.3	> 1%
Salt Glazed	190	53%	8983.7	49%
Salt Glaze with slip or wash	141	39%	8727	49%
Total	360	100%	18,412	100%

Bisque, or unglazed, sherds comprise the smallest percentage of the overall assemblage by both count and weight. These sherds are presumed to be production mistakes, vessels that for various reasons were not exposed to the salt vapors during the glazing process and that were intentionally discarded into the waster pile because of this. Approximately half of the assemblage consists of salt glazed wares. The remainder of the assemblage presents clear evidence for the use of slips or washes in addition to salt glaze. The use of slips on the interior of vessels was common as a

sealant; however, slips or washes were used on the exterior of many vessels for aesthetic purposes and, as discussed above, to create a desired uniform appearance.

The majority of the vessels that exhibit the presence of a slip or wash are coated with a thin brown to black coating (Figure 7.9). Some sherds also exhibit what Zug (1984:196) terms a "frogskin" appearance. This consists of a mottled olive brown to mustard yellow surface color created by coating a vessel with a dark brown slip and then salt glazing it. The presence of these dark brown slips may indicate the use of Albany slip; a clay glaze mined in Albany, New York that fires to a smooth, glossy chocolate brown or black. Albany slip was purchased in powdered form and shipped by rail, and was widely used throughout the northeast, and occasionally in the Shenandoah Valley (Comstock 1994:68; Zug 1984:194). However, few sherds appear to have the smooth shiny glaze characteristic of an Albany glaze. As most sherds are coated with a dull to matte slip, it is possible that the coating present in this assemblage was a locally made iron based wash.

7.4.3 Decoration

Three decorative techniques are present on vessels within the assemblage. Of the entire assemblage of stoneware sherds, 29 percent (N=128) were decorated in some form. Table 7.2 presents the techniques recorded. The most prevalent decorative technique consists of simple incised bands around the circumference of the vessel.

Table 7.2: Breakdown of Decorative Techniques by Count and Weight

Decoration Method	Count	Percent of Total Count (%)	Weight (g)	Percent of Total Weight(%)
Cobalt	29	23%	991.3	16%
Incised	96	75%	5027	82%
Stamped	4	3%	110.4	2%
Total	128	100%	6128.7	100%

Approximately one quarter of the decorated wares are decorated with cobalt. There is no evidence of the use of stencils, and all of the examples of cobalt-decorated wares appear to be applied by hand directly onto the greenware. Most examples are fragmentary, and specific motifs are not identifiable. The most complete examples (Figure 7.10) consist of simple floral decorations.

Four sherds of vessels with stamped capacity marks are present within the assemblage (Figure 7.11). Two of these exhibit clearly distinguishable 3's, produced by two different stamps. The remaining two capacity stamps are indistinguishable. There is no evidence for the use of stamps that illustrate maker's marks, although there are known examples of Decker using impressed block letters that are brushed with cobalt.

Only one sherd was recovered that may represent a signed piece. This sherd is decorated with hand painted cobalt writing, revealing only "…16, 1…" near the base of a small jar or crock (see Figure 7.11). As Wahler (2002) remarks, signed Decker pieces are "generally signed in script on or near the bottom; and they are signed Charles Sr. or Jr. or William".

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FIGURE 7.9

Stoneware Vessel with Salt-Glazed Exterior (Top) and Iron Wash with Salt-Glazed Interior (Bottom)

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FIGURE 7.10

Cobalt Decorated Stonewares

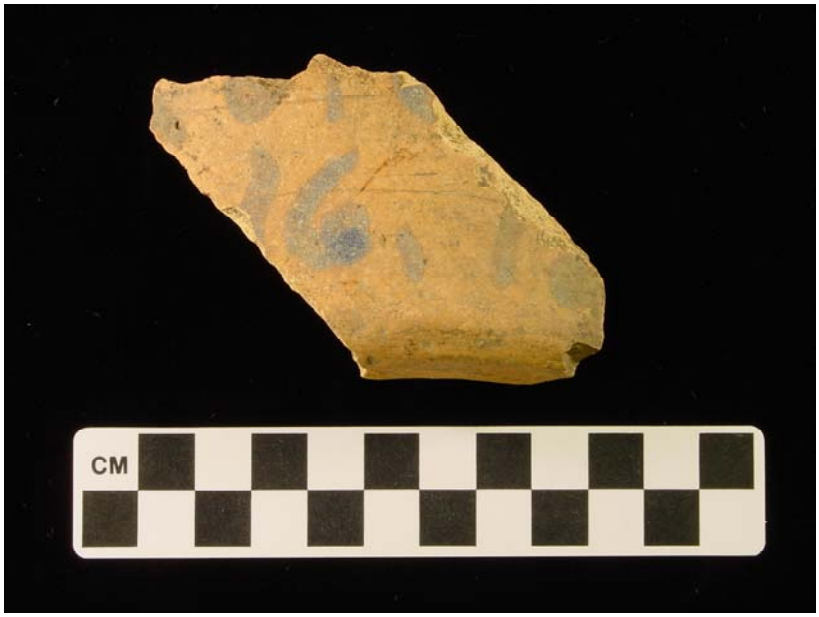

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FIGURE 7.11
Stamped Capacity Marks (Top)
and a Possibly Signed Stoneware Sherd (Bottom)

7.4.4 Vessel Forms

This section presents a breakdown of the vessel forms represented in the artifact assemblage from the Decker shop. Based on the fragmentary nature of the recovered materials and the utilitarian nature of their function, specific vessel forms were extremely difficult to distinguish. The wares were tentatively attributed to generic vessel forms based on broad traits. The general types are outlined in Table 7.3. Crocks are categorized as deep, straight walled, hollow vessels with unrestricted mouths and wide horizontal rims. Jars are characterized in the same manner as crocks, with the exception that they have partially restricted openings and smaller rim diameters. Preserve jars were the most readily identified vessel form and are discussed in detail under rim types. Jugs are categorized as hollow vessels with domed shoulders and narrow restricted spouts. Drain pipes, lids and smoking pipes are discussed in further detail below. More specific vessel forms were likely produced at the Decker shop and are regrettably subsumed within these broader categories. For example, the generic category of crock may encompass chamber pots, churns, milk pans, and other forms not readily identifiable. Because of this difficulty in determining vessel form from the assemblage, the following sections present the architecture and manufacturing techniques of specific vessel parts.

Table 7.3: Complete Vessel Forms by Count and Weight

Vessel Form	Count	Percent of Total Count (%)	Weight (g)	Percent of Total Weight (%)
Crock	93	31%	5562	30%
Jar	41	14%	1999.7	11%
Preserve Jar	13	4%	676.4	4%
Jug	10	3%	141.5	1%
Drain Pipe	18	6%	530.4	3%
Lid	6	2%	1142	6%
Smoking Pipe	3	1%	15.5	>1%
Indeterminate	174	58%	8344.6	45%
Total	301	100%	18412	100%

7.4.5 Rim Types

Eight distinct rim types were identified within the assemblage. In an attempt to prevent the use of ambiguous terms in describing the rim shapes, the rim sherds were sorted into basic types that are illustrated in Figure 7.12. Some types, such as type 1 and type 7, readily reveal the overall vessel form, while most other rim types were utilized on a variety of vessel forms. Type 1 rims are sherds of preserve jars that have a flared mouth, restricted opening and an internal flange. This internal flange was used to seat a ceramic or metal closure that would have been sealed with wax. These rim types occur on vessels with a uniform exterior rim diameter of 8 cm and their standard rim shape suggests that they were created with a template. Preserve jars were generally produced in half-gallon and one-gallon sizes and were rarely decorated (Zug 1986:290). A squared or rounded rim with concave molding characterizes type 2 rims. These vessels were used similarly as preserve jars, as the concave molding provided a seat used to fasten cloth or other type of cover over the vessel opening.

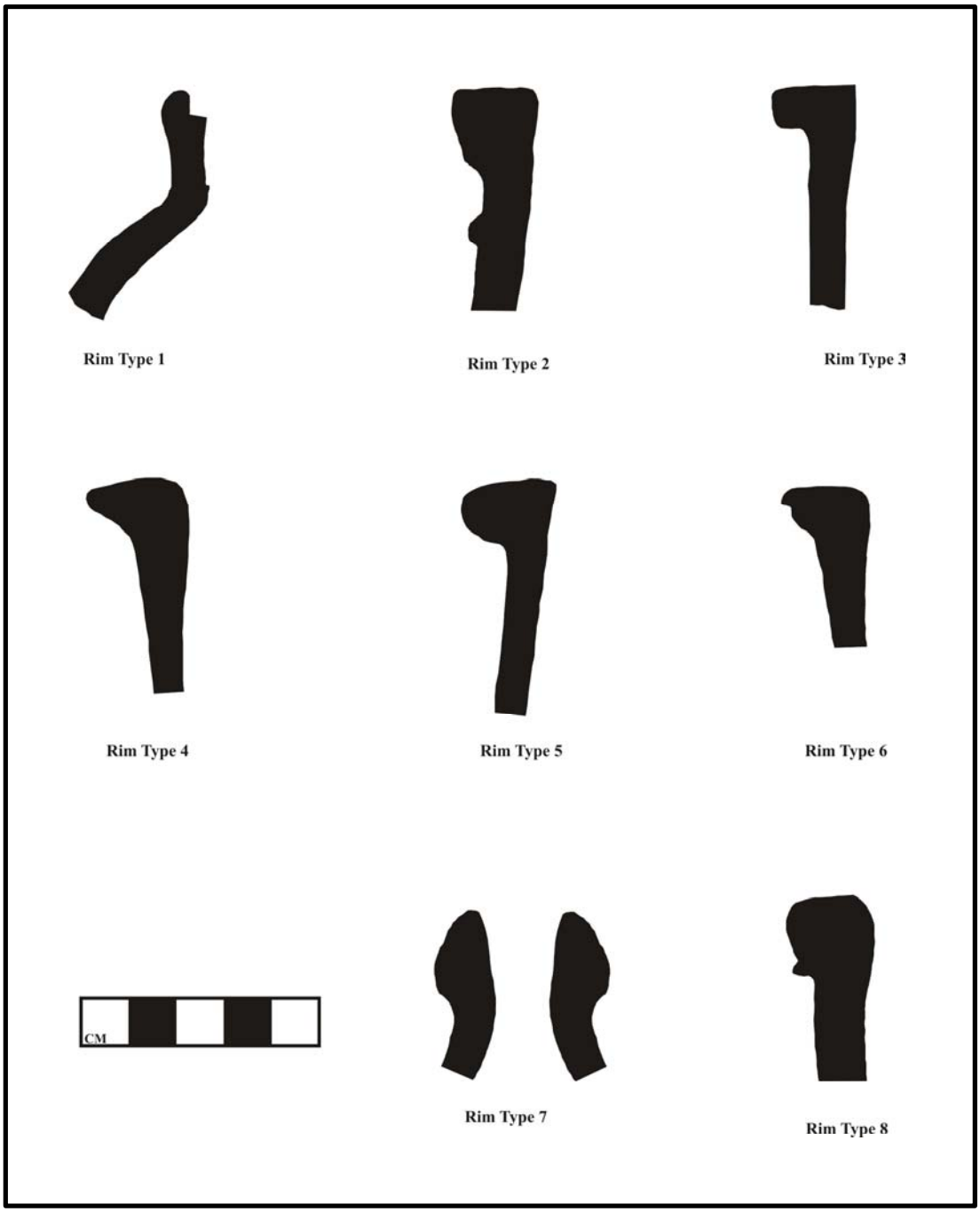

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FIGURE 7.12

Rim Types Identified on 44WG556

Rim types 3, 4, and 5 are simple rim forms, likely shaped with a rib. Rim type 3 is a squared or rounded, everted rim with a flat horizontal surface that is perpendicular to the vessel wall. Rim type 3 is the most predominant type of the rim sherds collected (Table 7.4). Rim type 4 is a teardrop shaped, everted rim with a flat horizontal surface. Rim type 5 is a rolled or folded rim.

Rim type 6 is the most complex and confirms the use of rim templates as discussed by Espenshade (2002:84). Rim type 6 is the second most predominant rim type within the rim sherds collected. Rim type 7 is a jug spout formed in a similar manner as the tooled lip of a glass bottle. Rim type 8 is rounded or squared with a groove running through the molding.

Table 7.4: Rim Types by Count and Weight

Rim Type	Count	Percent of Total Count (%)	Weight (g)	Percent of Total Weight (%)
1	12	6.5%	857	9%
2	26	14%	1565	17%
3	67	37%	2955	32%
4	21	11%	1114	12%
5	12	6%	630	7%
6	41	22%	1739	19%
7	2	1%	52	1%
8	2	1%	170	2%
Total	183	100%	9082	100%

7.4.6 Base Types

Two distinct base types were identified within the assemblage (Figure 7.13). The first type is characterized as cylindrical, with straight vessel walls that extends perpendicularly from the base. The second type consists of bases with flaring walls and an ovoid shaped body. Most of the bases are simple and unembellished, although one example was collected of a base with a distinctly pronounced foot (Catalog 27/Specimen7). A wide range of vessel sizes are represented, with base diameters from 12 cm to 28 cm. Each of these two base types equally represents approximately half of the base sherds, and in the sample collected there does not appear to be a general preference toward either shape. Although, the percentage of cylindrical, straight walled vessels may illustrate the general trend over time away from ovoid, robust swelling shaped vessels to more rectilinear and geometric shaped vessels (Comstock 1994:70).

7.4.7 Handles

Two types of handles were identified within the assemblage (Figure 7.14). Five fragments of strap handles, handles used on jugs and pitchers, were recovered. Three of these handles were extruded and two appear to be pulled. Two lugged handle attachments and two lugged handles were also recovered. All of the lug handles are extruded. In addition, two small fragments (Catalog 28/Specimen 9) may represent the handle to a smaller pitcher or mug.

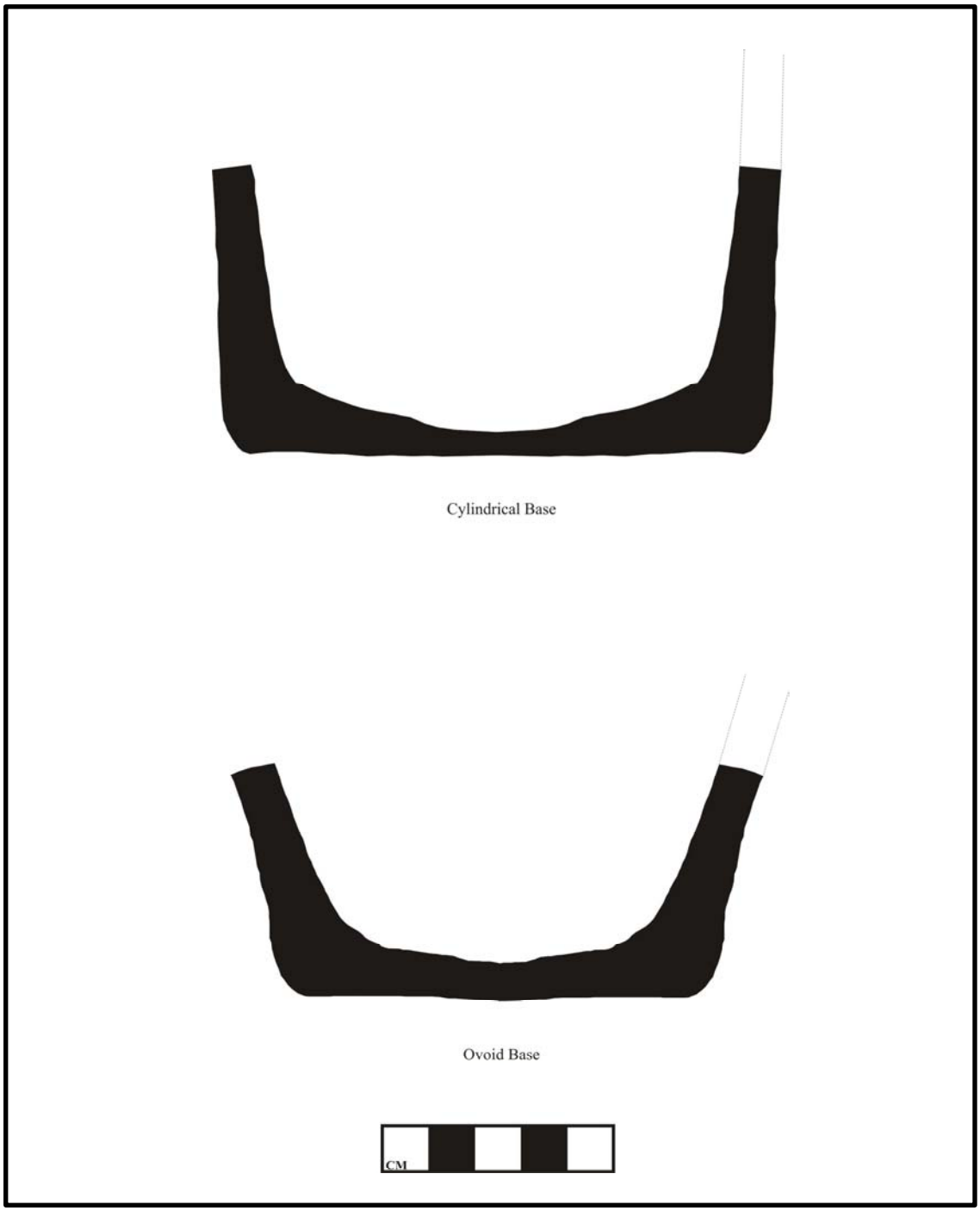

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FIGURE 7.13

Base Types Identified on 44WG556

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FIGURE 7.14

Handle Types Identified on 44WG556

7.4.8 Lids

Two types of lids are represented within the assemblage (Figures 7.15). The first type consists of large diameter lids (with exterior diameters of 20, 24 and 30 cm). These lids were wheel thrown and have an L-shaped rim formed to fit over the rim of a wide-mouthed vessel. The second type consists of lids with attached knobs. These were likely produced from slab rolled pieces that were cut to size and then wheel turned to apply the knobs.

7.4.9 Tobacco Pipe

Three fragments of tobacco pipe were recovered (Figure 7.16). Comstock (1994:78) remarks that "most of the Valley's earthenware potters and many of its stoneware potters manufactured smoking pipes" and Smith and Rogers (1979:61) record that Decker, like most potters, was producing tobacco pipes at his shop in Washington County, Tennessee. At least two different styles of tobacco pipe are represented. Two of the sherds are of a dark reddish brown stoneware, while the third is of a reddish yellow earthenware. No other evidence of pipe manufacture, for example pipe molds or pipe saggers, was recovered.

7.4.10 Drain Pipe

Sherds of stoneware drain pipe are present within the assemblage (Figure 7.17). The stoneware pipe sherds appear to be formed with an extruder and are salt glazed on both the interior and exterior. All of the recovered drain pipe sherds are standardized and have a radius of 8 cm.

7.4.11 Changes Through Time in Vessel Form and Diversification of Product

Decker's production of salt glazed stoneware in Abingdon only provides a brief snapshot of the pottery production of one shop; however, a discussion of general aspects of the artifact assemblage is applicable to the consideration of changes through time in vessel form and the diversification of products produced. The wares recovered from 44WG556 represent a full spectrum of production, ranging from individualized cobalt decorated (and even possibly hand signed) vessels, to purely utilitarian, undecorated storage vessels, even to the most dull drainage pipe. This spectrum illustrates, what Espenshade (2003:256) considers, the "two faces" of a potter. As described of Anthony Baecher, nineteenth century earthenware potter in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia: "Baecher was an extremely skilled folk artist, but the competitive demands of the Valley market forced him to simplify his bulk production… [he] balanced his occasional tours de force against his day-to-day economic baseline of mundane vessels" (Espenshade 2003:258).

Based on our limited research, it can be argued that the Decker shop fits within a pattern of broad changes related to the reactions of local potters to local needs as well as reactions to the economics of the larger pottery industry. The mere presence of drainage pipe, tobacco pipe and standardized stoneware preserve jars indicates an attempt to maintain a viable role as a local producer of utilitarian wares while competing with the industrial production of utilitarian goods, particularly Mason's glass canning jar (Magid 1995:73). In addition, the fully industrialized pottery centers of Trenton, New Jersey and East Liverpool, Ohio likely influenced local demand and shaped the decisions a potter made in terms of the types and styles of wares to produce. The irony of the almost complete decline of the local stoneware industry by the early twentieth century, surpassed by large scale commercial and industrialized ceramic production, is illustrated by the presence of the later tenant structure constructed on top of the kiln; the artifacts from this house are almost entirely, mass produced, white refined earthenware.

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FIGURE 7.15

Lid Forms Recovered from 44WG556

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FIGURE 7.16

Exterior (Top) and Interior (Bottom) of Tobacco Pipes Recovered from 44WG556

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FIGURE 7.17

Exterior (Top) and Interior (Bottom) of Drain Pipes Recovered from 44WG556

The current analysis only considers a limited sample of the entire site, and therefore any discussion should be tempered by these constraints. In general terms, the predominance of simple rim forms over complex beaded and template produced rims, the low occurrence of cobalt decoration, lack of stamped maker's marks, and the absence of identifiable elaborate vessel forms may indicate a pattern of simplification of the styles and wares directly influenced by local need in an attempt to stay relevant in an increasingly industrialized world. These trends can only be elaborated with further research at 44WG556, as well as the diachronic study of Decker between his various shops in the northeast and in Tennessee.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The archaeological evaluation of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556) consisted of non-systematic pedestrian survey, systematic STP excavation at 20-foot intervals, and discretionary test unit excavation. The pedestrian survey determined site boundaries and identified surface artifact concentrations. Shovel test excavation indicated the locations of subsurface artifact concentrations and cultural features. These methods, as well as the results of a previous study, guided initial test unit placement. Subsequent test units were placed to better expose cultural features. In total, 27 STPs and 22 test units were excavated. Excavations resulted in the recovery of 2,193 historic artifacts, predominately kiln waster fragments and kiln furniture. Archaeological investigations also yielded seven prehistoric artifacts.

Archaeological investigations identified three historic cultural features directly associated with the operation of the Mallicote-Decker stoneware kiln. Feature 1 consisted of a brick rubble pile immediately below the topsoil layer in the western portion of the site. This rubble represents the fallen remains of the kiln dome. Feature 2, located immediately southeast of Feature 1, consists of a 1 to 2-foot thick layer of stoneware fragments lying immediately below the topsoil stratum. This feature appeared in three STPs, and was more thoroughly examined in two test units. This feature constitutes a ceramics waster pile, pieces misfired, deformed, or otherwise rendered non-functional and discarded immediately after the firing process. Feature 3 consists of an articulated brick floor, set in a circular pattern. Approximately one half of this feature remains *in situ*; the eastern half of the feature appears to have been previously removed or otherwise disturbed. The disturbance inflicted on the eastern half of Feature 3 spared the kiln heat signature, which outlines the kiln footprint in areas where the brick floor is missing. No prehistoric features were located.

8.1 National Register Evaluation Criteria

The purpose of current archaeological investigation at 44WG56 was to determine the eligibility of the historical component of the archaeological site for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The National Park Service (NPS) established four criteria for evaluating historic properties. An archaeological site may be considered NRHP-eligible if it meet one or more of the following:

A) It is associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history.

B) It is associated with the lives of significant persons.

C) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or it represents the work of a master, or it possess high artistic values, or it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D) It has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

In addition to the four NHRP criteria, a site must also meet retain integrity. Integrity is defined as, “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” The NPS established seven aspects of integrity: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. Assessing the integrity of a property mandates four distinct steps.

1) Define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
2) Determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance.
3) Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties and,
4) Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated, an if they are present.

Necessary aspects of integrity for an archaeological site vary depending under which Criteria the site is being evaluated. For an archaeological site to be considered eligible under Criteria A or B, it "must be in overall good condition with excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships to the extent that these remains are able to convey important association with events or persons." An archaeological site considered under Criterion C it, "must be in overall good condition with excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships to the extent that these remains are able to illustrate a site type, time period, method of construction, or work of a master." For an archaeological site to be considered under Criterion D, "integrity is based upon the property's potential to yield specific data that address important research questions" (Andrus and Shrimpton 1990).

8.2 Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (Site 44WG556)

The archaeological evaluation of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site considered all four NRHP criteria. The Mallicote-Decker kiln was established in 1869 and abandoned in 1873, in the aftermath of the American Civil War and subsequent Reconstruction. The site reflects the migration of northern entrepreneurs southwards seeking opportunities in the former Confederate States during the Reconstruction Era. These opportunities stemmed from the destruction, economic depression, and depopulation associated with four years of conflict. The site more specifically reflects the post-bellum movement of folk ceramic traditions from eastern and central Pennsylvania through the southern highlands. Both the general post-Civil War migration from north to south, and the diffusion of ceramic traditions represent significant patterns and trends in American history. Furthermore, the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site reflects the importance of the stoneware industry in Southwest Virginia during the mid to late nineteenth century (Criterion A).

Charles Frederick Decker, Sr. served as a potter in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and eventually Tennessee, locations known for ceramic production. In Pennsylvania, he worked in the Remmey pottery prior to opening his own establishment. In 1869, he relocated to Southwest Virginia. The vestiges of this endeavor constitute the Mallicote-Decker site. The kiln outside Abington produced primarily utilitarian wares and archaeological evidence suggests other products as well (e.g., tobacco pipe, drain tile). Decker was one of several German immigrant potters in the Shenandoah Valley and Great Valley regions during the period of significance. After 1873, Decker re-established in Washington County, Tennessee and eventually created the Keystone Pottery. This business earned popular recognition. Because of his contribution to the ceramic industry of Tennessee Charles F. Decker is considered an influential master potter (Criterion B). Decker has achieved this recognition recently, and exclusively for work conducted after his departure from Virginia.

Recently, collectors and ceramic enthusiasts have focused greater attention on folk life and folk potters. Despite this attention, and despite current trends among collectors who place a high price of folk art forms and artisans, within the context of regional potters, the ceramics Charles Decker produced in Virginia can neither be considered masterful works, nor are they examples of high art; although in Tennessee Decker did manufacture display pieces of exceptional quality, all the specimens recovered from the Mallicote-Decker kiln waster pile suggest utilitarian form and popular function. The brick kiln itself embodied distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction. Intact remnants of the ceramic kiln clearly demonstrate a round, updraft kiln style. Espenshade (2002) anticipated this kiln style based on the dates of operation and the Germanic tradition common to regional pottery. Lastly, the relationship between the kiln remnants and associated waster pile constitute distinctive characteristics, a pattern of features common to small-scale, folk pottery production (Criterion C).

To date, the Mallicote-Decker site has yielded information important to our understanding of both regional and national history. The site holds great potential for addressing questions regarding the social and economic development of the pottery industry and labor relations in Southwest Virginia in the mid to late nineteenth century. Artifacts recovered from the site document the changing styles in utilitarian ceramic wares produced by folk potters during the early period of American industrialization. Therefore, the site possesses the potential to corroborate, amplify, or refute theories regarding the effect of industrialization and standardization on folk lifeways and material culture. Lastly, the site reflects the evolution, or partial divergence, of folk pottery forms, decorations and modes of production. Thus, examination of the site and its artifacts contributes to a reconstruction of the archaeological culture of folk potteries for the purpose of identifying and explaining continuities and conflict from the archaeological record of Southwest Virginia (Criterion D).

The Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site retains a high degree of integrity. The site is in good condition, possessing several *in situ* cultural features. The features and artifacts on the site are well preserved and retain spatial relations necessary to convey both inter- and intra-site associations. Although the dome of the kiln has collapsed, more than half the original kiln floor remains undisturbed, in place. The kiln waster pile has been partially impacted, as evidenced by a deflated and dispersed appearance, likely through a combination of natural and intentional processes. Nevertheless, the pile remains substantial and the spatial relationship between the kiln and the wasters further conveys the mode of production of stoneware. The kiln floor, though partially removed, retains adequate information to exhibit a particular site type, a round updraft stoneware kiln. A barn and domestic structure were erected immediately on top of the kiln site during the twentieth century, but artifacts associated temporally with the kiln are readily distinguishable, even when they occur in temporally mixed stratigraphic context. None of the limited disturbance inhibits the ability of the site to yield data that address specific research questions.

8.3 Recommendation

Based on NPS evaluation criteria, and assessing the integrity of the site, it is the recommendation of this investigation that the historical component of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site, 44WG556, is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The site is recommended eligible under Criteria A, C, and D.

The prehistoric component of the site remains unevaluated for NRHP eligibility. The current assemblage of prehistoric materials is small; however, the site has yielded diagnostic lithic tools in addition to non-diagnostic debitage.

8.4 Management Recommendations

Because Site 44WG556 is privately owned and threatened with demolition by the property owner, the ability to manage the resource is severely limited. An extended data recovery for the site would likely to yield significant information. It is necessary to consider how the site can contribute to our overall understanding of regional history in general, and regional potters in particular, within the archaeological confines of the results of this study.

Although there is little possibility of future archaeological investigations of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site, a more thorough integration of the archaeological record with the historical and archaeological records of Decker's other work sites could prove insightful. Compared to his operations in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, the four years during which Decker operated outside Abingdon are the least documented. Therefore, a comparison between the archaeological data from Site 44WG556 and the other Decker sites could indicate whether Decker evolved stylistically due to geography and/or the economic situation of individual regions and times. This research could address larger, social, cultural, and economic trends at the regional, state, and national levels.

Similarly, a review of known kiln sites in Southwest Virginia, as well as those in the Philadelphia and northeastern Tennessee areas, could provide meaningful comparison. Research in this direction could demonstrate the evolution of the German-influenced pottery tradition across geography and time. Furthermore, such an investigation could document the alteration of, or continuation of, kiln types relative to a changing market towards increasingly commercial ceramic production.

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Appendix A: Artifact Inventory

CATALOG KEY

CATALOG #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #
1	SURFACE	-	-	-	-
2	STP	1060	960	1	-
3	STP	1080	980	1	-
4	STP	1120	980	1	-
5	STP	1020	1000	1	-
6	STP	1040	1000	1	-
7	STP	1060	1000	2	2
8	STP	1080	1000	1	2
9	STP	1120	1000	1	-
10	STP	1140	1000	1	-
11	STP	1020	1020	1	-
12	STP	1040	1020	1	-
13	STP	1080	1020	1/2	-
14	1	1077	954	1	-
15	1	1077	954	2/3	1
16	2	1077	957	1	-
17	3	1107	974	1	-
18	4	1090	977	1	-
19	4	1090	977	2	-
20	5	1080	954	1	-
21	6	1083	960	1	-
22	7	1080	963	1	-
23	8	1070	994	1	2
24	9	1070	991	1	2
25	10	1086	957	1	-
26	11	1089	960	1	-
27	12	1092	963	1	-
28	13	1067	960	1	-
29	13	1067	960	2	-
30	14	1090	899	1	-
31	15	1092	957	1	-
32	15	1092	957	2	1
33	16	1092	954	1/2	1
34	17	1095	957	1/2	1
35	22	1089	957	1/2	1
36	18	1095	954	1/2	1
37	19	1098	957	1/2	1
38	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1
39	21	1092	960	1	1
40	12	1092	963	2	1
41	3	1107	974	2	-
42	19/20	1098	957	2	4
43	STP	1120	1020	1	-

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: KILN FURNITURE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	MANUFACTURE	FORM
1	1	Surface					1	141.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
2	1	STP	1060	960	1		1	46.5	Hand formed	Rod
6	1	STP	1040	1000	1		1	40.5	Hand formed	Rod
7	1	STP	1060	1000	2	2	2	142.5	Hand formed	Stilt
7	2	STP	1060	1000	2	2	1	97	Hand formed	Rod
8	1	STP	1080	1000	1	2	4	99	Hand formed	Rod
8	2	STP	1080	1000	1	2	1	57	Hand formed	Wedge
15	1	1	1077	954	2/3	1	1	57	Hand formed	Rod
15	2	1	1077	954	2/3	1	2	57.5	Hand formed	Wedge
16	1	2	1077	957	1		1	32	Wheel thrown	Stand
16	2	2	1077	957	1		1	77.5	Hand formed	Stilt
16	3	2	1077	957	1		1	103	Hand formed	Rod
16	4	2	1077	957	1		3	74	Hand formed	Wedge
19	1	4	1090	977	2		1	50.5	Hand formed	Rod
21	1	6	1083	960	1		1	38	Wheel thrown	Disc
21	2	6	1083	960	1		1	44.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
21	3	6	1083	960	1		1	64.5	Hand formed	Rod
21	4	6	1083	960	1		1	22.5	Hand formed	Wedge
22	1	7	1080	963	1		2	99	Wheel thrown	Disc
22	2	7	1080	963	1		5	182.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
22	3	7	1080	963	1		36	1371	Hand formed	Rod
22	4	7	1080	963	1		2	95	Hand formed	Stilt
22	5	7	1080	963	1		9	219.5	Hand formed	Wedge
22	6	7	1080	963	1		23	404.5	Hand formed	Indeterminate
23	1	8	1070	994	1	2	4	761	Wheel thrown	Disc
23	2	8	1070	994	1	2	7	229.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
23	3	8	1070	994	1	2	123	4173	Hand formed	Rod
23	4	8	1070	994	1	2	17	1006.5	Hand formed	Stilt
23	5	8	1070	994	1	2	23	1066	Hand formed	Wedge
23	6	8	1070	994	1	2	36	457	Hand formed	Indeterminate
24	1	9	1070	991	1	2	17	3033.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
24	2	9	1070	991	1	2	149	5390.5	Hand formed	Rod
24	3	9	1070	991	1	2	19	2652	Hand formed	Stilt
24	4	9	1070	991	1	2	48	3686	Hand formed	Wedge
24	5	9	1070	991	1	2	5	585	Wheel thrown	Stand

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: KILN FURNITURE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	MANUFACTURE	FORM
24	6	9	1070	991	1	2	1	9.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
24	7	9	1070	991	1	2	42	938	Hand formed	Indeterminate
24	8	9	1070	991	1	2	1	16.5	Wheel thrown	Trial piece
25	1	10	1086	957	1		1	34	Wheel thrown	Disc
25	2	10	1086	957	1		3	59	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
25	3	10	1086	957	1		3	35	Hand formed	Indeterminate
26	1	11	1089	960	1		2	28.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
26	2	11	1089	960	1		1	25	Wheel thrown	Stand
26	3	11	1089	960	1		1	111.5	Hand formed	Rod
26	4	11	1089	960	1		6	60.5	Hand formed	Wedge
27	1	12	1092	963	1		3	84	Wheel thrown	Disc
27	2	12	1092	963	1		2	46.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
27	3	12	1092	963	1		4	150	Hand formed	Rod
27	4	12	1092	963	1		4	106.5	Hand formed	Wedge
28	1	13	1067	960	1		3	266	Wheel thrown	Disc
28	2	13	1067	960	1		2	97	Hand formed	Rod
28	3	13	1067	960	1		6	88	Hand formed	Indeterminate
29	1	13	1067	960	2		2	62.5	Hand formed	Rod
29	2	13	1067	960	2		1	18.5	Hand formed	Wedge
30	1	14	1090	899	1		1	15.5	Hand formed	Rod
31	1	15	1092	957	1		3	344	Wheel thrown	Disc
31	2	15	1092	957	1		1	39.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
31	3	15	1092	957	1		3	132.5	Hand formed	Wedge
31	4	15	1092	957	1		2	28	Hand formed	Indeterminate
32	1	15	1092	957	2	1	6	635.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
32	2	15	1092	957	2	1	1	355.5	Wheel thrown	Stand
32	3	15	1092	957	2	1	2	150.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
32	4	15	1092	957	2	1	1	105	Hand formed	Stilt
32	5	15	1092	957	2	1	14	933.5	Hand formed	Rod
32	6	15	1092	957	2	1	9	365.5	Hand formed	Wedge
33	1	16	1092	954	1/2	1	4	1076	Wheel thrown	Disc
33	2	16	1092	954	1/2	1	1	17	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
33	3	16	1092	954	1/2	1	18	1917.5	Hand formed	Rod
33	4	16	1092	954	1/2	1	2	93.5	Hand formed	Stilt
33	5	16	1092	954	1/2	1	18	743.5	Hand formed	Wedge

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: KILN FURNITURE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	MANUFACTURE	FORM
33	6	16	1092	954	1/2	1	2	23	Hand formed	Indeterminate
34	1	17	1095	957	1/2	1	5	553.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
34	2	17	1095	957	1/2	1	1	69	Wheel thrown	Stand
34	3	17	1095	957	1/2	1	1	41	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
34	4	17	1095	957	1/2	1	10	1099	Hand formed	Rod
34	5	17	1095	957	1/2	1	1	113	Hand formed	Stilt
34	6	17	1095	957	1/2	1	1	5	Hand formed	Indeterminate
35	1	22	1089	957	1/2	1	3	692	Wheel thrown	Stand
35	2	22	1089	957	1/2	1	4	860.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
35	3	22	1089	957	1/2	1	2	141.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
35	4	22	1089	957	1/2	1	6	615	Hand formed	Rod
35	5	22	1089	957	1/2	1	1	208	Hand formed	Stilt
35	6	22	1089	957	1/2	1	2	135	Hand formed	Wedge
36	1	18	1095	954	1/2	1	1	46	Wheel thrown	Disc
36	2	18	1095	954	1/2	1	2	50.5	Wheel thrown	Stand
36	3	18	1095	954	1/2	1	2	103.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
36	4	18	1095	954	1/2	1	5	331.5	Hand formed	Rod
36	5	18	1095	954	1/2	1	5	167.5	Hand formed	Wedge
37	1	19	1098	957	1/2	1	3	680	Wheel thrown	Disc
37	2	19	1098	957	1/2	1	1	136.5	Hand formed	Wedge
38	1	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	4	480	Wheel thrown	Disc
38	2	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	5	395	Wheel thrown	Stand
38	3	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	4	250	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
38	4	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	12	812.5	Hand formed	Rod
38	5	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	2	80.5	Hand formed	Stilt
38	6	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	2	41	Hand formed	Wedge
38	7	19/20	1098	954	1/2	1	3	83.5	Hand formed	Indeterminate
39	1	21	1092	960	1	1	1	805.5	Wheel thrown	Disc
39	2	21	1092	960	1	1	1	111.5	Wheel thrown	Indeterminate
39	3	21	1092	960	1	1	5	566.5	Hand formed	Rod
39	4	21	1092	960	1	1	1	60	Hand formed	Stilt
39	5	21	1092	960	1	1	1	12	Hand formed	Indeterminate

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: NON STONEWARE MATERIAL

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
1	2	SURFACE	-	-	-	-	1	6.5	glass	aqua colored bottle finish- Patent lip- 2 part mold-	
1	3	SURFACE	-	-	-	-	2	9.5	lithic	chert flakes	
5	1	STP	1020	1000	1	-	1	9.5	ceramic	ironstone rim sherd	
11	2	STP	1020	1020	1	-	1	0.3	lithic	chert flake	
12	2	STP	1040	1020	1	-	1	3.9	lithic	chert projectile point- triangle- Woodland period	
13	2	STP	1080	1020	1/2	-	1	3.7	nail	machine cut nail	
13	3	STP	1080	1020	1/2	-	1	12	ceramic	whiteware-teacup base	
14	3	1	1077	954	1	-	1	300	brick	sample of brick from test unit 1	
14	4	1	1077	954	1	-	1	1.3	glass	opaque white canning jar liner- "Porcelain"	
14	5	1	1077	954	1	-	1	2.6	ceramic	indeterminate white refined earthenware- footring sherd	
14	6	1	1077	954	1	-	3	6.7	glass	colorless bottle glass- embossed stars	
14	7	1	1077	954	1	-	2	4	glass	amber bottle glass	
14	8	1	1077	954	1	-	1	14	glass	dark green bottle glass	
14	9	1	1077	954	1	-	4	12.9	nail	wire nails	
15	12	1	1077	954	2	1	4	560	brick	sample of kiln brick from feature 1	
15	13	1	1077	954	2	1	4	22.8	nail	wire nails	
15	14	1	1077	954	2	1	42	137.1	nails	machine cut nails	
15	15	1	1077	954	2	1	1	4.6	metal	indeterminate metal ring- possible decoration device?	
15	16	1	1077	954	2	1	3	4	ceramic	white refined earthenware- body sherds	
15	17	1	1077	954	2	1	1	2.4	glass	press molded glass	
15	18	1	1077	954	2	1	8	10.2	glass	unciagnostic glass	
15	19	1	1077	954	2	1	3	21.8	metal	unidentified metal	
16	7	2	1077	957	1	-	2	9.5	glass	press molded glass- starburst	
16	8	2	1077	957	1	-	1	0.5	lithic	chert flake	
16	9	2	1077	957	1	-	2	2.6	ceramic	white refined earthenware- body sherds	
16	10	2	1077	957	1	-	8	10.1	glass	nor diagnostic glass	
16	11	2	1077	957	1	-	2	13.8	faunal	longbone fragment	
16	12	2	1077	957	1	-	2	1.3	shell	.22 shell casing- "H" impressed- Winchester Rifle Co.	
16	13	2	1077	957	1	-	1	0.5	button	4 hole- round metal button	
16	14	2	1077	957	1	-	2	18	charcoal	burned wood/charcoal sample from top of feature 1	
16	15	2	1077	957	1	-	2	585	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick from top of feature 1	
16	16	2	1077	957	1	-	12	46.8	nail	wire nails -various sizes and screw	
16	17	2	1077	957	1	-	27	94	nail	machine cut nails- various sizes	
17	1	3	1107	974	1	-	6	30.5	glass	no diagnostic glass	
17	2	3	1107	974	1	-	1	3.9	ceramic	white refined earthenware- possible creamware	
17	3	3	1107	974	1	-	1	26.4	metal	unidentified metal	
17	4	3	1107	974	1	-	17	130	nails	wire nails- various sizes	
18	1	4	1090	977	1	-	2	1.8	ceramic	white refined earthenware-body sherds- burned	
18	2	4	1090	977	1	-	1	2.5	lithic	chert flake-possible utilized flake	
18	3	4	1090	977	1	-	7	19.7	glass	colorless bottle glass- stippled base	
18	4	4	1090	977	1	-	3	6.5	glass	colorless glass-bottle finish-patent lip- two piece mold manufactured	
18	5	4	1090	977	1	-	1	0.7	button	domed button face-copper alloy	
18	6	4	1090	977	1	-	5	17.4	nail	machine cut nails	
18	7	4	1090	977	1	-	10	32.6	nail	wire nails	
19	2	4	1090	977	2	-	1	9	nail	machine cut nail	
19	3	4	1090	977	2	-	14	116	nail	wire nails	
19	4	4	1090	977	2	-	8	1.5	glass	colorless bottle glass- stippled base	
19	5	4	1090	977	2	-	1	1.8	lithic	chert flake	
20	1	5	1080	954	1	-	5	17	nail	machine cut nails	
20	2	5	1080	954	1	-	8	41	nail	wire nails	
20	3	5	1080	954	1	-	7	27.5	ceramic	white refined earthenware- overglaze decal decorated- floral motif	
20	4	5	1080	954	1	-	3	5.2	glass	colorless glass- possible window glass	
20	5	5	1080	954	1	-	2	1226	metal	unidentified- possible fire door	
21	5	6	1083	960	1	-	1	3.5	nail	machine cut nail	
21	6	6	1083	960	1	-	3	2.8	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
21	7	6	1083	960	1	-	22	33.1	glass	colorless glass- bottle fragments- threaded lip	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: NON STONEWARE MATERIAL

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
21	8	6	1083	960	1	-	16	94	nail	wire nails	
21	9	6	1083	960	1	-	0	130	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick and glaze drip/slag from top of feature 1	
22	16	7	1080	963	1	-	1	0.5	ceramic	porcelain body sherd	
22	17	7	1080	963	1	-	1	2.9	ceramic	white refined earthenware body sherd	
22	18	7	1080	963	1	-	10	16.3	glass	colorless bottle glass	
22	19	7	1080	963	1	-	0	855	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick and glaze drip/slag from top of feature 1	
22	20	7	1080	963	1	-	6	27.3	nail	machine cut nails	
22	21	7	1080	963	1	-	24	99.3	nail	wire nails	
22	22	7	1080	963	1	-	3	81.6	metal	unidentified metal	
23	28	8	1070	994	1	2	8	20.3	glass	colorless bottle glass- stippled base	post 1929 (Miller 2000)- intrusive
23	29	8	1070	994	1	2	4	93.8	brick	sample of kiln brick from feature 2- waster pile	
23	30	8	1070	994	1	2	1	5.6	faunal	mandible- rodent	
23	31	8	1070	994	1	2	3	19.4	nails	nails- 2 wire drawn, 1 machine cut	
24	103	9	1070	991	1	2	6	34.1	glass	colorless bottle glass-machine manufactured- stippled base	post 1929 (Miller 2000) - intrusive
24	104	9	1070	991	1	2	1	2.6	ceramic	whiteware- rim sherd	
24	105	9	1070	991	1	2	3	78.6	metal	indeterminate metal fragments	
24	106	9	1070	991	1	2	5	100	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick from feature 2-waster pile	
25	5	10	1086	957	1	-	4	11.4	nail	machine cut nails	
25	6	10	1086	957	1	-	13	37	nail	wire nails	
25	7	10	1086	957	1	-	3	8.4	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
25	8	10	1086	957	1	-	0	4.8	glass	bottle glass	
25	9	10	1086	957	1	-	0	82.3	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick from top of feature 1	
26	7	11	1089	960	1	-	0	11.18	glaze drip/slag	sample of glaze drip/slag from top of feature 1	
26	8	11	1089	960	1	-	1	3.3	glass	press molded glass	
26	9	11	1089	960	1	-	17	96	glass	amber bottle glass- liquor bottle- "federal law prohibits"- post 1933 (Miller 2000)	
26	10	11	1089	960	1	-	12	34.7	glass	colorless bottle glass- liquor bottle- "federal law prohibits"- post 1933 (Miller 2000)	
26	11	11	1089	960	1	-	49	220	nail	wire nails	
26	12	11	1089	960	1	-	9	68.4	nail	machine cut nails	
27	9	12	1092	963	1	-	0	375	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick from top of feature 1	
27	10	12	1092	963	1	-	4	25.5	ceramic	white refined earthenware- undecorated body sherds	
27	11	12	1092	963	1	-	2	1.4	faunal	rodent incisor	
27	12	12	1092	963	1	-	38	70	glass	bottle glass	
27	13	12	1092	963	1	-	39	300	nail	wire nails	
27	14	12	1092	963	1	-	26	122.6	nail	machine cut nails	
28	11	13	1067	960	1	-	5	23.2	nail	wire nails	
28	12	13	1067	960	1	-	1	68	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick from fop of feature 1	
28	13	13	1067	960	1	-	19	56.7	glass	bottle glass- machine manufactured- stippled base	
29	6	13	1067	960	2	1	1	1.2	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
29	7	13	1067	960	2	1	1	1	glass	amber bottle glass	
30	3	14	1090	989	1	-	1	126.3	brick	sample of kiln brick	
30	4	14	1090	989	1	-	2	5.8	glass	colorless bottle glass	
30	5	14	1090	989	1	-	7	35.9	nail	wire nails	
30	6	14	1090	989	1	-	1	10.3	nail	machine cut nail	
31	5	15	1092	957	1	-	1	3.1	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
31	6	15	1092	957	1	-	1	4.5	ceramic	stoneware- alkaline glazed- not a Decker product	
31	7	15	1092	957	1	-	4	22.3	glass	burned glass	
31	8	15	1092	957	1	-	0	45	brick	sample of glazed kiln brick from top of feature 1	
31	10	15	1092	957	1	-	35	190.6	nail	wire nails	
31	11	15	1092	957	1	-	17	106.9	nail	machine cut nails	
31	12	15	1092	957	1	-	1	288	metal	unidentified metal	
32	11	15	1092	957	2	1	0	59.1	glaze slag	sample of glaze slag/drip from feature 1	
32	12	15	1092	957	2	1	6	7.5	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
32	13	15	1092	957	2	1	1	0.3	button	opaque white glass button- 4 hole	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: NON STONEWARE MATERIAL

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	ARTIFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
32	14	15	1092	957	2	1	10	30.8	nail	wire nails	
32	15	15	1092	957	2	1	4	33.8	nail	machine cut nails	
33	9	16	1092	954	1/2	1	0	1821	brick	sample of glazed brick and glaze slag/drip from feature 1	
33	10	16	1092	954	1/2	1	1	3	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
33	11	16	1092	954	1/2	1	4	20.2	glass	bottle glass	
33	12	16	1092	954	1/2	1	53	241	nail	wire nails	
33	13	16	1092	954	1/2	1	3	1717	nail	machine cut nails	
34	8	17	1095	957	1/2	1	2	9.8	glass	aqua bottle glass	
34	9	17	1095	957	1/2	1	5	6.7	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
34	10	17	1095	957	1/2	1	2	249	brick	sample of kiln brick from feature 1	
34	11	17	1095	957	1/2	1	2	8	nail	wire nail	
34	12	17	1095	957	1/2	1	1	325	metal	unidentified metal	
36	7	18	1095	954	1/2	1	1	0.7	wood charcoal	sample of wood charcoal from feature 1 and 3	
36	8	18	1095	954	1/2	1	1	19.3	brick/mortar	sample of glazed burned brick or mortar from feature 1	
36	9	18	1095	954	1/2	1	4	10	glass	undiagnostic glass	
36	10	18	1095	954	1/2	1	1	6.8	glass	aqua glass canning jar liner	
36	11	18	1095	954	1/2	1	2	5	ceramic	white refined earthenware-black undeglaze maker's mark- crown	
36	12	18	1095	954	1/2	1	3	6.9	ceramic	buff bodied alkaline glazed stoneware-not a Decker product	
36	13	18	1095	954	1/2	1	16	102	nail	wire nails	
36	14	18	1095	954	1/2	1	2	4.5	nail	machine cut nails	
38	16	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	3	2.3	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
38	17	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	1	0.9	glass	opaque white canning jar liner	
38	18	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	6	10.6	glass	bottle glass	
38	19	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	0	366	brick/glaze slag	sample of glazed kiln brick and glaze drip/slag from feature 1 and feature 3	
38	20	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	63	285	nails	wire nails	
38	21	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	14	61.8	nails	machine cut nails	
39	13	21	1092	960	1/2	1	2	6.4	ceramic	white refined earthenware	
39	14	21	1092	960	1/2	1	1	6.3	ceramic	buff bodied alkaline glazed stoneware- not Decker produced	
39	15	21	1092	960	1/2	1	2	21.5	glass	aqua glass	
39	16	21	1092	960	1/2	1	4	21	glass	colorless bottle glass- patent finish	
39	17	21	1092	960	1/2	1	6	152	glass	amber bottle glass- liquor bottle with plastic screw top- "Federal law prohibits"	
40	2	12	1092	963	2	1	1	23.4	ceramic	white refined earthenware- molded rim	
35	12	22	1089	957	1/2	1	1	52.3	brick	sample of glaked kiln brick from feature 1	
35	13	22	1089	957	1/2	1	2	3.1	glass	colorless bottle glass-patent lip	
41	1	3	1107	974	2	-	2	88.1	ceramic	flow blue transfer print platter (1840-1860)	
41	2	3.00	1107	974	2	-	10	56.3	ceramic	undecorated white refined earthenware- 1 sherd with indeterminate black underglaze maker's mark	
41	3	3	1107	974	2	-	1	9.1	glass	indeterminate white opaque glass	
41	4	3	1107	974	2	-	1	2.5	glass	wir dow glass	
41	5	3	1107	974	2	-	1	23	glass	molded glass handle- tableware	
41	6	3	1107	974	2	-	1	2	brick	glazed brick fragment	
41	7	3	1107	974	2	-	7	38.5	nails	nails- 1 machine cut- 6 wire	
42	1	19/20	1098	957	2	4	1	-	metal	iron firebox cover with possible strap hinges	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
1	4	surface	-	-	-	-	1	48.9	stoneware	pulled	buff	yellowish red	salt glaze						handle	0			0		0	strap handle		
1	5	surface	-	-	-	-	1	24.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0			0		0		indeterminate	
1	6	surface	-	-	-	-	1	70.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.6	type 6	straight	22		0		crock	
1	7	surface	-	-	-	-	1	133.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	light olive brown	salt glaze	bisque					base	1.3			0	ovoid	18		indeerminate	
2	2	STP	1060	960	1	-	1	56.3	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	bisque	bisque	cobalt	hand painted writing- "…16, 1…"			base/ body	0.9			0	cylindrical	12		indeterminate	not glazed
2	3	STP	1060	960	1	-	1	173.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base/ body	1			0	cylindrical	26		indeterminate	
2	4	STP	1060	960	1	-	1	111.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					base	1			0	ovoid	28		indeterminate	
3	1	STP	1080	980	1	-	1	18.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobat	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.6			0		0		indeterminate	
4	1	STP	1120	980	1	-	1	35.7	stoneware	wheel thown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			rim	0.7	type 3	straight	20		0		crock	
5	2	STP	1020	1000	1	-	1	18.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					body	0.9			0		0		indeterminate	
7	3	STP	1060	1000	2	2	5	110.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					body	0			0		0		indeterminate	
7	4	STP	1060	1000	2	2	1	86.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.6	type 6	incurvate	28		0		jar	
7	5	STP	1060	1000	2	2	2	94.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	reddish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	0.8			0	cylindrical	0		indeterminate	
8	3	STP	1080	1000	1	2	0	105.5	stoneware	wheel thrown									body sherds-batch	0			0		0		indeterminate	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
8	4	STP	1080	1000	1	2	1	161.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	1			0	ovoid	22		indeterminate	
9	1	STP	1120	1000	1	-	1	18.5	stoneware	pulled	gray	gray	salt glaze						handle	0.9			0		0	strap handle	jug	
9	2	STP	1120	1000	1	-	1	47	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze					jug spout	0.6			0		0	jug spuot	jug	
9	3	STP	1120	1000	1	-	4	96	stoneware	wheel thrown									body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
9	4	STP	1120	1000	1	-	1	65.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	yellowish red	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.6	type 6	straight	22		0		crock	
9	5	STP	1120	1000	1	-	2	113	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	yellowish red	yellowish red slip/ wash	salt glaze with slip/ wash					base	0.7			0	ovoid	16		indeterminate	
10	1	STP	1140	1000	1	-	1	112.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	1.5			0	ovoid	20		indeterminate	
11	1	STP	1020	1020	1	-	2	32.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	1	type 9	indeterm-inate	0		0		indeterminate	
12	1	STP	1040	1020	1	-	1	4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					body	0			0		0		indeterminate	
13	1	STP	1080	1020	1/ 2	-	2	14	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled gray and reddish	salt glaze	bisque					body	0			0		0		indeterminate	
14	1	1	1077	954	1	-	1	39.7	stoneware	extrude d	buff	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					body	1.2			0		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
14	2	1	1077	954	1	-	1	17.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ glaze	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.9			0		0		indeterminate	
15	3	1	1077	954	2	1	2	18	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.7	type 3	straight	0		0		indeterminate	
15	4	1	1077	954	2	1	2	94.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.9	type 2	straight	0		0		indeterminate	
15	5	1	1077	954	2	1	1	57.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish brown	reddish brown	salt glaze						lid	0			0		0	knob for slab lid	lid	
15	6	1	1077	954	2	1	1	5.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					jug spout	0.5			3		0		jug	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
15	7	1	1077	954	2	1	1	6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					jug spout	0.5			4		0		jug	
15	8	1	1077	954	2	1	1	34.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque					base	0			0	cylindrical	0		indeterminate	
15	9	1	1077	954	2	1	1	22.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	0			0	ovoid	14		indeterminate	
15	10	1	1077	954	2	1	4	88	stoneware	wheel thrown									body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
15	11	1	1079	955	2	1	3	556	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					rim/ body	0.8	type 3	straight	22		0		crock	glaze on broken surface
16	5	2	1077	957	1	-	1	3.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	reddish brown	salt glaze						lid	0			0		0	knob for slab lid	lid	
16	6	2	1077	957	1	-	8	81.7	stoneware	wheel thrown									body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
17	5	3	1107	974	1	-	7	129	stoneware	wheel thrown									body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
17	6	3	1107	974	1	-	2	62.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	bisque					base	0.8			0	cylindrical	14		indeterminate	
17	7	3	1107	974	1	-	1	34.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.8	type 6	incurvate	24		0		jar	
18	8	4	1090	977	1	-	3	19.7	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
20	6	5	1080	954	1	-	4	48.8	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
20	7	5	1080	954	1	-	1	5.1	stoneware/ earthenware	molded	dark reddish brown	dark reddish brown	bisque	bisque					tabacco pipe	0.4			3		0	tabacco pipe	tabacco pipe	
21	10	6	1083	960	1	-	1	34	stoneware	extruded	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					body	1			0		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
21	11	6	1083	960	1	-	9	92	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
21	12	6	1083	960	1	-	2	5.6	stoneware	molded	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					jug spout	0.6			3		0	jug spout	jug	glaze on broken surface

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
22	7	7	1080	963	1	-	1	56.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.7	type 3	straight	24		0		crock	
22	8	7	1080	963	1	-	1	1.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0	type 3	incurvate restricted	0		0		indeterminate	
22	9	7	1080	963	1	-	1	21	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash					rim	0.7	type 6	incurvate	0		0		indeterminate	
22	10	7	1080	963	1	-	0	1039	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
22	11	7	1080	963	1	-	1	4.1	stoneware	extruded	buff	iron slip/ wash							handle	0.7			0		0	strap handle	indeterminate	
22	12	7	1080	963	1	-	1	3	earthenware	molded	reddish yellow	bisque	bisque						tabacco pipe	0.4			0		0	tobacco pipe	tabacco pipe	
22	13	7	1080	963	1	-	3	17.3	stoneware/ earthenware	indeter-minate	buff/ white	buff/ white	bisque	bisque					indeter-minate jug spout/	0.7			0		0		indeterminate	
22	14	7	1080	963	1	-	2	41.6	stoneware	extruded	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze					body	1			0		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
22	15	7	1080	963	1	-	2	6.5	stoneware	indeter-minate	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					jug spout	0.6			3		0	jug spout	jug	
23	7	8	1070	994	1	2	2	10.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque					rim	0.7	type 1	incurvate restricted	0		0		preserve jar	
23	8	8	1070	994	1	2	3	94.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					rim	0.5	type 5	incurvate restricted	18		0		jar	
23	9	8	1070	994	1	2	1	50.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	bisque					rim	0.8	type 4	straight	24		0		crock	
23	10	8	1070	994	1	2	1	37.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.6	type 6	incurvate restricted	18		0		jar	
23	11	8	1070	994	1	2	4	116.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	incised	multiple bands			rim	0.6	type 3	straight	20		0		crock	
23	12	8	1070	994	1	2	1	26	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim	0.8	type 6	straight	0		0		crock	
23	13	8	1070	994	1	2	1	12.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					rim	0.8	type 3	indeter-minate	0		-0		indeterminate	

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
23	14	8	1070	994	1	2	3	53.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim	0.7	type 3	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
23	15	8	1070	994	1	2	4	43.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	bisque	bisque					rim	0.6	type 3	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
23	16	8	1070	994	1	2	1	36.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					base	0.9			0	ovoid	14		indeterminate	
23	17	8	1070	994	1	2	1	65	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					base	0.6			0	ovoid	12		indeterminate	
23	18	8	1070	994	1	2	1	58	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	light salt glaze	salt glaze					base	0.8			0	ovoid	16		indeterminate	
23	19	8	1070	994	1	2	1	71.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish brown	light salt glaze	bisque					base	0.7			0	cylindrical	14		indeterminate	
23	20	8	1070	994	1	2	1	83.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	pale gray	light salt glaze	bisque					base	0.7			0	cylindrical	16		indeterminate	
23	21	8	1070	994	1	2	6	156.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	0.9			0	cylindrical	0		indeterminate	glaze on broken surface
23	22	8	1070	994	1	2	8	300	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	0.8			0	ovoid	14		indeterminate	glaze on broken surface
23	23	8	1070	994	1	2	1	5.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0			0		0		indeterminate	
23	24	8	1070	994	1	2	2	39.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	yellowish red	reddish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobat	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0			0		0		indeterminate	
23	25	8	1070	994	1	2	1	36	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	stamped/ incised	indeter-minate capacity mark			body	0.7			0		0		indeterminate	
23	26	8	1070	994	1	2	1	3.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	stamped/ incised	indeter-minate capacity mark			body	0.5			0		0		indeterminate	
23	27	8	1070	994	1	2	0	3008	stoneware	wheel thrown									body sherds-batch	0			0		0			

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	9	9	1070	991	1	2	0	4748	stoneware	wheel thrown				-					body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
24	10	9	1070	991	1	2	2	113.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash	bisque with reddish yellow slip/ wash	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	1	type 1	incurvate restricted	8		0		preserve jar	spalled at inclusion
24	11	9	1070	991	1	2	1	18.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	light salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	1	type 1	incurvate restricted	6		0		preserve jar	
24	12	9	1070	991	1	2	1	105.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	1	type 1	incurvate restricted	8		0		preserve jar	
24	13	9	1070	991	1	2	2	45.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	light olive brown	salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	1	type 1	incurvate restricted	8		0		preserve jar	spalled at inclusion
24	14	9	1070	991	1	2	1	78.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	with reddish yellow slip/ wash	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	0.7	type 1	incurvate restricted	8		0		preserve jar	
24	15	9	1070	991	1	2	1	66.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	light olive brown	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash/ reoxidized patch	bisque with reddish yellow slip/ wash	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	0.9	type 1	incurvate restricted	8		0		preserve jar	
24	16	9	1070	991	1	2	3	238.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim/ shoulder	0.9	type 1	incurvate restricted	8		0		preserve jar	
24	17	9	1070	991	1	2	1	74.28	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	yellowish red	yellowish red	salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim	0.7	type 3	incurvate restricted	20		0		jar	
24	18	9	1070	991	1	2	1	42.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	0.6	type 5	incurvate restricted	24		0		jar	
24	19	9	1070	991	1	2	1	142	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze/ reoxidized	bisque	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.7	type 1	straight	24		0		crock	
24	20	9	1070	991	1	2	4	213.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	2 bands			rim/ shoulder	0.5	type 2	incurvate restricted	6.5		0		jar	
24	21	9	1070	991	1	2	1	85.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	olive brown	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash	salt glaze with iron	incised	2 bands			rim/ shoulder	1	type 2	incurvate restricted	8		0		jar	large inclusions
24	22	9	1070	991	1	2	2	118.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron	incised	2 bands			rim/ shoulder	1	type 2	incurvate restricted	10		0		jar	

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	23	9	1070	991	1	2	2	100.1	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	bisque	bisque	incised	2 bands			rim	0.7	type 2	incurvate restricted	9.5		0		jar	not glazed
24	24	9	1070	991	1	2	2	191.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron	incised	2 bands			rim	0.6	type 5	straight	20		0		crock	
24	25	9	1070	991	1	2	3	178.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	yellowish red	salt glaze	bisque	incised	2 bands			rim	0.5	type 5	straight	20		0		crock	
24	26	9	1070	991	1	2	1	71.7	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim	1	type 2	incurvate restricted	8		0		jar	
24	27	9	1070	991	1	2	3	158	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim/ body	0.6	type 3	straight	24		0		crock	
24	28	9	1070	991	1	2	2	98.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze/ reoxidized	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.5	type 3	straight	25		0		crock	
24	29	9	1070	991	1	2	7	370.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	slip	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.7	type 3	straight	30		0		crock	
24	30	9	1070	991	1	2	2	88.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	incurvate	20		0		crock	
24	31	9	1070	991	1	2	1	135.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	gray	salt glaze	slip	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.8	type 3	straight	28		0		crock	glaze on broken surface
24	32	9	1070	991	1	2	2	87.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	2 bands			rim/ body	0.7	type 4	straight	28		0		crock	
24	33	9	1070	991	1	2	5	346.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.7	type 4	straight	30		0		crock	
24	34	9	1070	991	1	2	1	54.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	yellowish red	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim/ body	0.6	type 3	incurvate restricted	20		0		jar	
24	35	9	1070	991	1	2	2	73	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.5	type 4	incurvate restricted	18		0		jar	
24	36	9	1070	991	1	2	1	84.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 4	straight	28		0		crock	
24	37	9	1070	991	1	2	1	130.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	20		0		crock	
24	38	9	1070	991	1	2	4	147.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.5	type 6	straight	24		0		crock	
24	39	9	1070	991	1	2	3	108.1	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	salt glaze with cobalt slip/ wash	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	22		0		crock	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	40	9	1070	991	1	2	1	57.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled grey and light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	24		0		crock	
24	41	9	1070	991	1	2	2	118.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze/ mangese slip	salt glaze/ slip	undecor-ated				rim	0.8	type 2	incurvate restricted	20		0		jar	
24	42	9	1070	991	1	2	1	42	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	0.9	type 2	incurvate restricted	0		0		jar	
24	43	9	1070	991	1	2	2	40.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	1	type 2	indeterm-inate	0		0		jar	
24	44	9	1070	991	1	2	1	64.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled gray and light yellowish brown	salt glaze	bisque	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.9	type 6	straight	24		0		crock	
24	45	9	1070	991	1	2	2	76.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	24		0		crock	
24	46	9	1070	991	1	2	4	167.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	26		0		crock	
24	47	9	1070	991	1	2	1	27.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	slip	undecor-ated				jug spout	0.9	type 7	straight	2.5		0		jug	
24	48	9	1070	991	1	2	1	83.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	bisque	undecor-ated				rim/ body	0.9	type 8	straight	24		0		crock	
24	49	9	1070	991	1	2	1	85.9	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	redish yellow	bisque	bisque	cobalt	hand painted floral			rim/ body	0.9	type 8	straight	24		0		crock	unglazed
24	50	9	1070	991	1	2	1	274.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	light yellowish brown	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted floral	stamped	capacity mark "3"	rim/ body	0.8	type 2	straight	26		0		crock	glaze on broken surface
24	51	9	1070	991	1	2	1	67.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled gray and yellowish red	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	1	type 2	straight	24		0		indeterminate	
24	52	9	1070	991	1	2	4	184.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	20		0		crock	
24	53	9	1070	991	1	2	1	68.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	2 bands			rim/ body	0.5	type 3	straight	24		0		crock	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	54	9	1070	991	1	2	2	15.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	0.6	type 3	straight	0		0		crock	
24	55	9	1070	991	1	2	3	81.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 3	straight	24		0		crock	
24	56	9	1070	991	1	2	3	110.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim/ body	0.5	type 6	straight	24		0		crock	
24	57	9	1070	991	1	2	3	172.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.5	type 4	straight	22		0		crock	glazed on broken surface
24	58	9	1070	991	1	2	1	72.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	bufff	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze/ slip	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.7	type 3	straight	26		0		crock	
24	59	9	1070	991	1	2	4	200.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze/ slip	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 4	incurvate	28		0		jar	glaze on broken surface
24	60	9	1070	991	1	2	2	59.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 3	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	deformed rim
24	61	9	1070	991	1	2	1	45.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim	0.4	type 3	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	deformed rim
24	62	9	1070	991	1	2	2	26.6	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	yellowish red	bisque	bisque	undecor-ated				rim	1.5	type 2	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	unglazed
24	63	9	1070	991	1	2	1	48.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	22		0		crock	
24	64	9	1070	991	1	2	2	54.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	bisque	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 3	incurvate	16		0		jar	
24	65	9	1070	991	1	2	1	25.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	0.8	type 3	incurvate restricted	20		0		jar	
24	66	9	1070	991	1	2	3	93.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze/ slip	incised	1 band			rim	0.9	type 3	indeter-minate	30		0		indeterminate	
24	67	9	1070	991	1	2	1	24.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	slip	undecor-ated				rim	0.9	type 6	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
24	68	9	1070	991	1	2	1	26.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	olive brown	salt glaze	salt glaze/ slip	undecor-ated				rim/ body	0.6	type 5	straight	12		0		jar	
24	69	9	1070	991	1	2	1	9.9	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	bisque	bisque	incised	2 bands			rim/ body	0.5	type 3	straight	0		0		indeterminate	
24	70	9	1070	991	1	2	1	41.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 3	straight	0		0		crock	

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	71	9	1070	991	1	2	1	20.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				rim	0	type 3	incurvate restricted	18		0		indeterminate	
24	72	9	1070	991	1	2	2	20.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	indeter-minate				rim	0	type 3	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
24	73	9	1070	991	1	2	1	14.7	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	salt glaze	salt glaze	indeter-minate				rim	0	type 6	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
24	74	9	1070	991	1	2	1	9.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze	indeter-minate				rim	0.5	type 6	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
24	75	9	1070	991	1	2	4	441.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glazed/ reoxidized	salt glaze	indeter-minate				base	0.8			0	ovoid	18		indeterminate	glaze on broken surface
24	76	9	1070	991	1	2	4	393.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze/ reoxidized	slip	indeter-minate				base	0.7			0	cylindrical	12		indeterminate	
24	77	9	1070	991	1	2	1	151.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	mottled yellowish red grey	salt glaze	salt glaze	indeter-minate				base	0.7			0	ovoid	19		indeterminate	
24	78	9	1070	991	1	2	1	191.1	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	salt glaze/ bisque	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.6			0	cylindrical	10		indeterminate	partially glazed
24	79	9	1070	991	1	2	1	136.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray/redd ish yellow	gray	salt glaze	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.8			0	cylindrical	13		indeterminate	
24	80	9	1070	991	1	2	1	529.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	slip	indeter-minate				base	1			0	cylindrical	22		indeterminate	cracked base
24	81	9	1070	991	1	2	2	369.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	slip	indeter-minate				base	0.9			0	cylindrical	19		indeterminate	
24	82	9	1070	991	1	2	2	109.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	gray	salt glaze	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.7			0	cylindrical	22		indeterminate	
24	83	9	1070	991	1	2	1	94.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	bisque/ slip	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.9			0	cylindrical	10		indeterminate	
24	84	9	1070	991	1	2	1	106	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish brown	bisque with iron slip/wash	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.8			0	ovoid	16		indeterminate	unglazed
24	85	9	1070	991	1	2	2	160.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	indeter-minate				base	0.7			0	ovoid	16		indeterminate	
24	86	9	1070	991	1	2	2	136.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobalt				base	1			0	ovoid	14		indeterminate	
24	87	9	1070	991	1	2	1	120	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	yellowish red	salt glaze with iron slip/wash	bisque with reddish	indeter-minate				base	1			0	ovoid	18		indeterminate	

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	88	9	1070	991	1	2	1	95.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	gray	salt glaze	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.9			0	cylindrical	18		indeterminate	
24	89	9	1070	991	1	2	7	193.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled light yellowish brown	salt glaze	bisque	indeter-minate				base	0.6			0	ovoid	0		indeterminate	
24	90	9	1070	991	1	2	9	300	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	indeter-minate				base	0.7			0	cylindrical	16		indeterminate	
24	91	9	1070	991	1	2	1	117.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	indeter-minate				base	1			0	ovoid	22		indeterminate	
24	92	9	1070	991	1	2	2	74.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	mottled reddish brown	salt glaze with iron slip/wash	iron slip/ wash	indeter-minate				base	0.7			0	cylindrical	0		indeterminate	
24	93	9	1070	991	1	2	1	646	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	undecor-ated				lid	1.6			30		0	lid for large mouth jar or crock	lid	
24	94	9	1070	991	1	2	1	85	stoneware	extrude d	buff	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron					handle	0			0		0	lug handle	jar or crock	
24	95	9	1070	991	1	2	1	35.9	stoneware	extrude d	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	ribbed				handle	0			0		0	lug handle	jar or crock	
24	96	9	1070	991	1	2	1	5.5	stoneware	extrude d/pulled	gray	gray	salt glaze						handle	0.7			-0		0	strap handle	indeterminate	
24	97	9	1070	991	1	2	1	40.1	stoneware	extrude d	gray	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron					handle attach-ment	0			0		0	lug handle	jar or crock	
24	98	9	1070	991	1	2	1	60.9	stoneware/ earthenware	extrude d	reddish yellow	reddish yellow	light salt glaze						handle attach-ment	0			0		-0	lug handle	jar or crock	
24	99	9	1070	991	1	2	1	23.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	reddish brown	salt glaze with iron slip/wash	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.7			0		0		indeterminate	
24	100	9	1070	991	1	2	5	29.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron wash/sli p	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.8			0		0		indeterminate	
24	101	9	1070	991	1	2	3	74.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.6			0		0		indeterminate	glaze on broken surface

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
24	102	9	1070	991	1	2	1	7.4	stoneware/ earthenware	molded	reddish brown	reddish broiwn	unglazed	unglazed					tabacco pipe	0.4			2		0	tabacco pipe	tabacco pipe	
25	4	10	1086	957	1	-	8	94.6	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
26	5	11	1089	960	1	-	4	28.9	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
26	6	11	1089	960	1	-	1	16.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.7	type 3	straight	0		0		indeterminate	
27	5	12	1092	963	1	-	1	36.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.6	type 5	incurvate restricted	20		0		jar	
27	6	12	1092	963	1	-	1	37.8	stoneware	extrude d	gray	gray	salt glaze						handle	1.3			0		0	strap handle	indeterminate	
27	7	12	1092	963	1	-	1	26.8	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	bisque	bisque					base	0			0	ovoid/ pronounced foot	12		indterminate	not glazed
27	8	12	1092	963	1	-	0	129.2	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
28	4	13	1067	960	1	-	1	24.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	bisque	bisque					jug spout	1	type 7		5		0	jug spout	jug	
28	5	13	1067	960	1	-	2	52.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	reddish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			rim/ body	0.8	type 3	straight	18		0		crock	
28	6	13	1067	960	1	-	1	19.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	reddish brown	salt glaze	wash/ slip	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.9			0		0		indeterminate	
28	7	13	1067	960	1	-	1	20.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.9			0		0		indeterminate	glaze on broken surface
28	8	13	1067	960	1	-	2	20.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	bisque	bisque	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.7			0		0		indeterminate	not glazed
28	9	13	1067	960	1	-	3	4.8	stoneware	extrude d	gray	gray	salt glaze						handle	0			0		0	indetermi nate handle	indeterminate	

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
28	10	13	1067	960	1	-	0	161.5	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
29	3	13	1067	960	2	1	1	36.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron slip/wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			rim	1	type 3	incurvate	24		0		indterminate	glaze on broken surface
29	4	13	1067	960	2	1	0	63	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
29	5	13	1067	960	2	1	1	34.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze						lid	0			20		0	lid	lid	
30	2	14	1090	989	1	-	3	17	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
31	9	15	1092	957	1	-	2	38.3	stoneware	extrude d	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	bisque					drain pipe	1	type 1		8		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
32	7	15	1092	957	2	1	1	67.8	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque					base	0			0	ovoid	22		indeterminate	
32	8	15	1092	957	2	1	1	129.2	stoneware/ earthenware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled reddish yellow	salt glaze with possible slip/wash	bisque	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.7	type 3	straight	30		0		crock	
32	9	15	1092	957	2	1	0	172	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
32	10	15	1092	957	2	1	1	38.5	stoneware	hand molded	buff	reddish yellow	bisque						possible handle or kiln furniture	0			0		0			
33	7	16	1092	954	1/2	1	1	37.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	1	type 2	indeterm-inate	0		0		indeterminate	
33	8	16	1092	954	1/2	1	0	265	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
34	7	17	1095	957	1/2	1	0	101.6	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
36	6	18	1095	954	1/2	1	4	54.3	stoneware	extrude d	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					drain pipe	0.8			0		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
37	3	19	1098	957	1/2	1	1	42.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaz					rim/ body	0.5	type 4	straight	20		0		crock	
37	4	19	1098	957	1/2	1	1	120.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	mottled reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque	incised	2 bands			rim/ shoulder	0.8	type 2	incurvate restricted	24		0		jar	

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CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
37	5	19	1098	957	1/2	1	1	146.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze	bisque					base	0			0	ovoid	15		indeterminate	
38	8	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	2	74.5	stoneware	extruded	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze with iron slip/ wash					drain pipe	0.8			8		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
38	9	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	1	99.2	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	reddish brown	salt glaze with iron slip/wash	iron slip/ wash					base	0			0	ovoid	15		indeterminate	
38	10	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	1	38.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					base	0			0	ovoid	18		indeterminate	
38	11	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	8	84.3	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
38	12	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	2	106	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	mottled reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 3	straight	22		0		crock	glaze on broken surface
38	13	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	1	59.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					rim/ body	0.8	type 2	incurvate	28		0		indeteminate	
38	14	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	1	50	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	gray	salt glaze with slip/ qlaze	slip/ wash	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 3	incurvate	24		0		indeterminate	
38	15	19/20	1098	957	1/2	1	4	55.9	indeterminate	indeter-minate	buff	gray/ white	bisque/ gray glaze or slip	bisque					indeterminate	0			0		0		unidentified	
39	6	21	1092	960	1/2	1	1	189.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish yellow	reddish brown	salt glaze						lid	1			24		0	lid for large-mouth jar	lid	
39	7	21	1092	960	1/2	1	5	225	stoneware	extruded	buff	reddish yellow	salt glaze	salt glaze					drain pipe	1			8		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
39	8	21	1092	960	1/2	1	4	84.9	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
39	9	21	1092	960	1/2	1	1	41.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	dark reddish brown	dark reddish brown	salt glaze with iron slip/wash	iron slip/ wash					rim	0.6	type 4	incurvate	20		0		crock	
39	10	21	1092	960	1/2	1	1	190.7	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	bisque					base	0.7			0	ovoid	16		indeterminate	
39	11	21	1092	960	1/2	1	1	69	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base	0.8			0	ovoid	20		indeterminate	
39	12	21	1092	960	1/2	1	1	111.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish brown	salt glaze	bisque					base	0.8			0	cylindrical	16		indeterminate	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
35	7	22	1089	957	1/2	1	2	62.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	buff	reddish yellow	salt glaze	bisque	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 6	straight	24		0		crock	
40	1	12	1092	963	2	1	1	59.6	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.6	type 5	straight	20		0		crock	glaze on broken surface
35	8	22	1089	957	1/2	1	1	71.1	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	stamped	"3" capacity mark			rim/ body	0.6	type 2	straight	26		0		crock	
35	9	22	1089	957	1/2	1	1	123.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze	incised	1 band			rim/ body	0.8	type 3	straight	24		0		crock	glaze on broken surface
35	10	22	1089	957	1/2	1	1	210.8	stoneware	wheel thrown	reddish brown	reddish brown	salt glaze	salt glaze					lid	0			20		0	lid for large-mouth vessel or churn	lid	
35	11	22	1089	957	1/2	1	3	41.3	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
41	8	3	1107	974	2	-	1	25.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	dark reddish brown	bisque with dark slip/ wash	dark brown slip/ wash					rim	0.4	type 3	incurvate	16		0		jar	
41	9	3	1107	974	2	-	12	215	stoneware										body sherds-batch	0			0		0			
41	10	3	1107	974	2	-	1	19.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash	cobalt	hand painted indeter-minate motif			body	0.8			0		0			
41	11	3	1107	974	2	-	3	305	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					base/ body	0.7			0	cylindrical	16		indeterminate	
41	12	3	1107	974	2	-	2	71.3	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ wash					rim	0.6	type 6	incurvate	16		0		indeterminate	
41	13	3	1107	974	2	-	1	45.4	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	bisque					base	0.9			0	cylindrical	0		indeterminate	
41	14	3	1107	974	2	-	1	14.5	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.5	type 4	incurvate	0		0		indeterminate	
41	15		1107	974	2	-	1	31.4	stoneware	whel thrown	buff	light yellowish brown	salt glaze	iron slip/ glaze					rim	0.8	type 6	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	
41	16	3	1107	974	2	-	1	23	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	iron slip/ glaze					rim	0.6	type 3	straight	0		0		crock	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY: STONEWARE

CATALOG #	SPECIMEN #	TEST UNIT #	NORTHING	EASTING	LEVEL #	FEATURE #	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WARE	MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE	PASTE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE COLOR	EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION METHOD 1	DECORATION 1	DECORATION METHOD 2	DECORATION 2	VESSEL PART	SHERD THICKNESS (cm)	RIM FORM	RIM CURVATURE	EXTERIOR RIM DIAMETER (cm)	BASE FORM	EXTERIOR BASE DIAMETER (cm)	OTHER FORM	COMPLETE VESSEL FORM	WASTER EVIDENCE/ BREAK PATTERN
43	1	STP	1120	1020	1	-	1	23	stoneware	extruded	buff	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					body	1			0		0	drain pipe	drain pipe	
43	2	STP	1120	1020	1	-	1	21.9	stoneware	wheel thrown	gray	gray	salt glaze	salt glaze					rim	0.9	type 2	indeter-minate	0		0		indeterminate	

Appendix B: Scope of Work

SCOPE OF WORK

Archaeological Evaluation
Of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556)
Near the Town of Abingdon
Washington County, Virginia

Submitted to:
Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)
Roanoke Regional Office
1030 Penmar Avenue, SE
Roanoke, Virginia 24013

Submitted By:
The Ottery Group, Inc.
2900 Linden Lane, Suite 210
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

March 24, 2004

Introduction

This Scope of Work replaces an earlier scope submitted to the VDHR on March 18, 2004, and includes changes to the field investigation, laboratory processing, and total cost for the project.

On March 17, 2004 The Ottery Group, Inc, of Silver Spring, Maryland was selected by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to complete an archaeological evaluation of the Mallicote-Decker Kiln Site (44WG556), located near the Town of Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia. We understand that the VDHR's Threatened Sites Program is funding the project in order to evaluate the site to determine whether it meets the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and to provide recommendations for the future treatment of the site. Perceived threat to the site includes non-systematic artifact collection.

This scope of work has been developed through a review of information on the site provided by the VDHR. The workplan, described below, includes revisions to the initial scope of work based upon specific comments from the VDHR regarding the amount of field investigation and laboratory processing to be undertaken for this project. Costs have been modified to cover the changes to the workplan.

Information received by The Ottery Group to date includes the VDHR's Scope of Work, faxed to The Ottery Group on March 5, 2004, as well as limited sections from "Potters on the Holston: Historic Pottery Production in Washington County, Virginia" by Chris Espenshade (2002), received by fax from the VDHR on March 8, 2004.

Workplan

As described in the VDHR's Scope of Work, the following tasks will be completed as part of the project:

1. Delineation of site boundaries using Shovel Test Pit (STP)'s excavated at 25-foot intervals across a one acres parcel.
2. Determination of kiln size and type.
3. Preparation of artifact inventory.
4. Photographic documentation of the overall site, specific features, and representative artifacts recovered from the site. Slide and print film will be used.
5. Draft site plan (minimum scale 1 inch=10 feet) showing location of STPs, and other site features. Additional plan drawings may also be necessary, and will be drafted using a scale no smaller than ½-inch=1 foot.

Field Investigation

The field investigation at the will include the excavation of STPs and larger test units. It is anticipated that no more than 100 STPs will be required to adequately cover the one-acre parcel. Each STP will be excavated to maximize stratigraphic control to enable chronological and spatial analysis of features and artifacts at the site. STPs will be at least 1-foot in diameter and will be excavated by natural stratigraphy to a depth of approximately 10 inches below ground surface.

An additional 100 square feet of area will be excavated, either as a single block or as several smaller test units, for the purpose of testing specific features, including the kiln structure, waster piles, shop structures, or other features (to be determined following excavation of STPs). Testing of site features such as the kiln and waster piles, in particular, will be an important goal of the test unit excavation because of the information that such features can provide on ware types, manufacturing techniques, production capacity, and other important research concerns related to the development of local potteries in the region. Of particular importance in this testing will be retaining artifacts that have formal or decorative attributes that represent the different types of wares produced at the site. Such artifacts would include rim sherds, decorated body sherds, handles, and bases that may contain maker's marks or other identifying labels. As stated in the RFQ, a sample of artifacts will be retained from such features.

All excavated soil will be screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh to recover any artifacts. Artifacts recovered from STPs will be bagged according to provenience and each bag will receive a Field Specimen number.

Laboratory Processing and Analysis

Artifact bags will be transported to The Ottery Group's archaeology laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland for processing (e.g., cleaning, identification, and cataloging).

Processing of all materials will be done in accordance with curation guidelines found in *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 1999, rev. 2001). The Ottery Group will process up to 1,000 artifacts from the site. Any additional artifacts collected at the site will be placed in polyethylene bags with provenience tags and shipped to the VDHR unprocessed. The VDHR will be responsible for appropriate processing of those additional materials. It should be noted that final curation of all artifacts (and other records) will be the responsibility of the VDHR, and the proposed budget for the project does not include curation costs. Final packaging, artifact labeling, and other permanent curation requirements will be the responsibility of the VDHR.

The artifact catalog will be prepared using standard written description (as differentiated from numeric codes). Artifact types and attributes will be recorded on standardized catalog sheets. Information from catalog sheets will be entered into a database using MS Access. The electronic spreadsheets containing the artifact catalog will be manipulated to produce quantifiable data pertaining to specific artifact attributes. This information will be used in the overall analysis of the site materials and features. The interpretation of the site's structure and function may be limited by the amount of excavation at the site, the number of artifacts recovered, and by the time involved in researching outside sources related to pottery kilns from the mid-nineteenth century.

Efforts are already underway to acquire source materials related to pottery production in Virginia and elsewhere during this period. Additional guidance from the VDHR regional office in this effort, if available, will also be necessary. Prior to initiating fieldwork, the VDHR will provide The Ottery Group with full copies of previous reports dealing with the Mallicote-Decker Kiln site (e.g., Epenshade 2002) and any other reports dealing with similar resource types in Virginia.

Photographic documentation of the site will be an important aspect of recording specific features of the site. Photographs, including slide film and digital, will be taken of each feature identified, as well as of general views of the site. For the draft and final report, artifact photographs will be included to demonstrate the defining characteristics of the wares produced at the site.

A site plan showing the location of STPs and site features will be produced using standard field mapping methods (i.e., measuring tape, compass, Global Positioning System, etc.). As stated above, the site plan will be drawn to a scale no smaller than 1 inch=10 feet, and plans of specific site features or profiles will be drawn at a scale no smaller than ½ inch=1 foot.

Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV)

The Ottery Group has already initiated contact with Mr. Harry Jaeger at the main chapter of the ASV to notify them of the upcoming field project. Contact will be made with Dr. Charles Bartlett of the Wolf Hills ASV Chapter. In order to maximize the contribution of assistance from member of the ASV, fieldwork at the Mallicote-Decker Kiln site will be scheduled to coincide with a weekend (Saturday and Sunday). Senior staff from The