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Survey and Excavation of Properties Associated with Squire Brockman, an Early Historic Resident, Blacksmith and Mechanic at the Historic Dearfield Townsite and National Register of Historic Places District in 2020: Report to the Colorado State Historic Preservation Fund (SHF Grant Project #2020-M2-003)

Robert H. Brunswig

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Introduction

The University of Northern Colorado (UNC) conducted its fourth archaeological field season in June and July 2020 at the early 20th century African American townsite of Dearfield in southeastern Weld County, Colorado. Prior UNC fieldwork took place in 2011, 2012, and 2013. Earlier field investigations included surface pedestrian survey, archaeological excavations, and remote sensing (ground-penetrating radar, cesium magnetometer, and electrical resistivity) studies within the townsite's central area. By start of the 2012 field season, a total of eight research localities were identified for carrying out a long-term intensive surface survey and excavation program at the site (Figure 1). Both the most recent 2020 (SHF #2020-M2-003) and an earlier 2012 (SHF #2012-AS-010) field study were supported by Colorado State Historical Society (SHF) archaeological assessment grants. The following report describes results of 2020 Dearfield field investigations and represents the primary deliverable product for that year's SHF grant funding. At the time of this report, late March 2022, a fifth and subsequent field program was conducted in June and July of 2021 and sixth field season is scheduled for June 2022. Pending final analysis of records and artifacts recovered in the 2021 field season, a subsequent research report is expected to be completed in late 2022 or early 2023.

Early in UNC's decade of research at the site, surface surveys and excavations (2011, 2012, and 2013) were conducted over most of the central Dearfield townsite's area (Brunswig and Kordischova 2012; Brunswig and Creekmore 2014; Figure 1). In 2012, UNC faculty, students, and community volunteers completed ten days of excavations, funded by a Colorado State Historical Fund grant titled "Archaeological Assessment of Dearfield Townsite", when several 1 m² units were excavated at the Jackson House and at a large concrete wall foundation west of the Dearfield Lunchroom. Field research in 2012 discovered largely undisturbed deposits east and south of the O.T. Jackson House (constructed in 1917 as the Dearfield Lodge) but also determined that 2001

Jackson House reconstruction and stabilization activities, involving replacement of crumbling original concrete block foundations by new concrete foundations, had disturbed buried cultural deposits in its immediate south and north exterior areas. Also, in 2012 and 2013, on-site research and historic photo analysis established the probable location of the town's Barn Pavilion (entertainment, community meeting, and dance hall), across Washington Avenue from the Jackson House. Earlier historic surveys, including those which preceded a successful Dearfield National Register of Historic Places Archaeological District nomination (1995), were found to have misidentified the Pavilion location (5WL744.2), a fact determined through UNC analysis of surviving historic photographs and archaeological test excavations. New evidence emerged which established that an earlier (NRHP nomination-based [Waddell 1995: 3, 25]) concrete wall foundation identified as belonging to the town's Barn Pavilion (dance hall and social event center) likely served as a walled garden during the post-Dearfield period and had been constructed from the 1950s through the 1970s. UNC excavations behind (east) of the Jackson House (the former Dearfield Lodge) uncovered an early (1914-1919) made-in-place concrete mixing basin used for making cement blocks for town and colony buildings. Numerous Denver Star (an early 20th Century African-American newspaper) advertising announcements which promoted colony and Dearfield town-site lot sales also referenced a cement block "factory" in Dearfield. One such article, re-published in multiple weekly issues of the Denver Star, featured a photo of O.T. Jackson and Dearfield residents standing behind a stack of cement blocks alongside the Dearfield Lodge.

Field programs in 2012 and 2013 included visits to outlying Dearfield homestead locations where UNC research teams identified the previously undocumented location of Dearfield's "rival" Black community of Chapelton and physical evidence of two previously unrecorded Black homesteads. Detailed and previously unanalyzed social and historical sources on Chapelton and

the Dearfield Colony, along with many of its colonists, revealed substantial new knowledge of the colony and the second Chapelton townsite, extracted from dozens of newspaper articles and personal ads which appeared in weekly issues of Denver's early 20th Century African-American newspaper, the Denver Star.

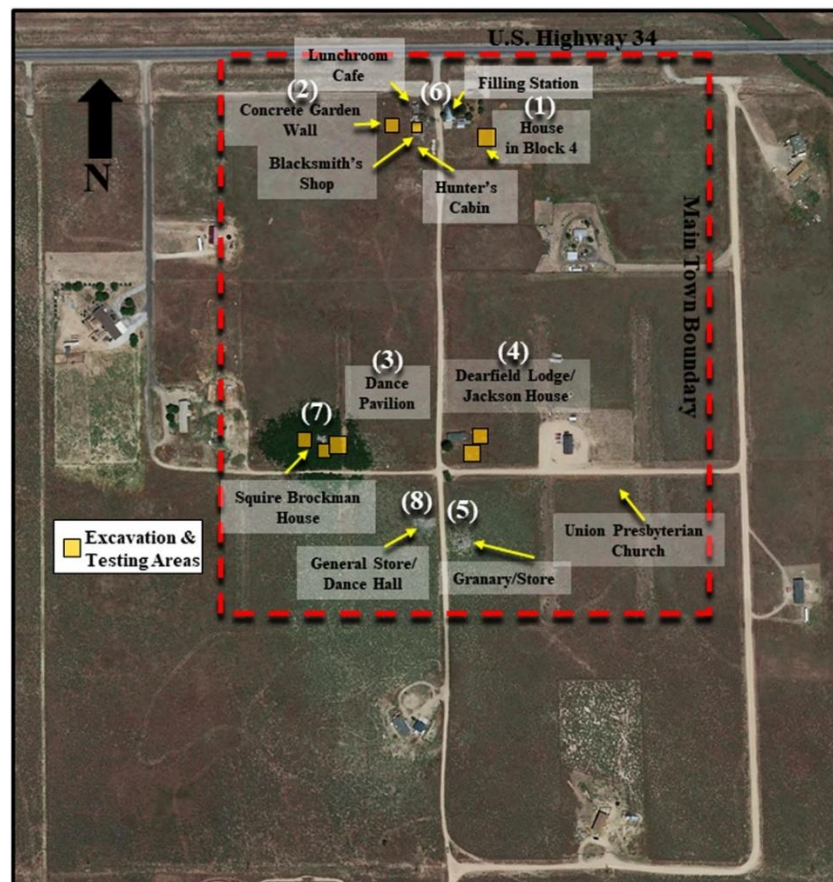


Figure 1. Aerial photo of the central Dearfield townsite (outlined in dashed red lines) with labeled historic building locations and numbered UNC excavation areas from 2011 through 2021. 1-"House in Block 4" survey and excavations (2011); 2-Concrete Garden Wall test excavations (2012); 3-Dance Pavilion (surveyed only, 2012); 4-Dearfield Lodge/Jackson House (2012 and 2013); 5-Granary Store (scheduled for testing in 2022); 6-Filling Station (unexcavated); 7-Squire Brockman House (2020, this volume); 8-General Store/1930s Dance Hall (2021).

Historic and Townsite Landscape Background to the 2020 Field Program

Dearfield, location of the University of Northern Colorado's (UNC) 2020 archaeological investigations, existed as a vibrant unincorporated town in Weld County, Colorado, from 1910 through the 1920s (cf., Edwards et al. 2019; Junne et al. 2011; Lyles and Brunswig 2021; Lyles,

Brunswick, and Junne 2012). It was founded in 1910 by Oliver Toussaint Jackson, an African American businessman and entrepreneur who partly purchased and partly homesteaded land he used to establish the town and acquire personal farm land. Within a decade of its founding, the town of Dearfield, due to Jackson's efforts, became part of an extensive 19,000 acre agricultural colony of mostly African American farmers and ranchers. Jackson's inspiration for establishing the town and colony came from Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (1877). Washington, in the late 19th and earliest 20th centuries was viewed as a political and social realist who advocated a middle-ground strategy for achieving African-American economic self-sufficiency and social advancement. Establishment of the Dearfield colony followed a long history of similar efforts, extending from the end of the Civil War through World War I and including the creation of such well-known African-American communities and farm colonies as New Philadelphia (Illinois), Nicodemus (Kansas), and Booker (Texas). By 1920, the colony and townsite had, according to the area's Green City Precinct (Dearfield) U.S. Census, grown to include 28 African-American families with a total of 96 residents. Within several years of the town's founding, Chapelton, a second colony town four and a half miles to the southeast, was established and grew to rival Dearfield itself, becoming host to the colony's only official U.S. Post Office (1917), its official county school (1919), and, acquiring at least three churches between 1914 and 1920. In 1917 and 1918, high agricultural prices associated with America's entry into World War I brought strong economic prosperity to the colony. Between 1919 and 1923, the town of Dearfield had from ten to a dozen residential homes, at least one church, a small hotel, a blacksmith's shop, two general stores, a community center, a café (the Dearfield Lunchroom), and a Filling Station. By the mid-1920s into the early 1930s, both the towns and the overall colony declined and largely disappeared with increasingly severe drought in the mid-1920s and arrival of

severe “dust bowl” drought conditions. Today's Dearfield includes only two standing buildings and several collapsed building ruins, including two structures, the Squire Brockman House and the Blacksmith's Shop, the latter subjects of UNC's 2020 archaeological investigations, described below.

Squire Brockman: A Personalized Focus of the 2020 Dearfield Excavations

A central research strategy for UNC's archaeological investigations has been the excavation and study of material remains from still intact or collapsed but still visible former businesses, residences, and associated outbuildings, and surrounding townsite areas. Two years of excavation at the town founder's residence, the Jackson House, took place in 2012 and 2013. The 2020 excavations focused on the home of town blacksmith and mechanic, Squire Brockman. His now collapsed house and its surrounding area, including two newly identified outbuildings, remains of house windmill-driven well, and an open multi-decadal trash scatter south of the house were surveyed, mapped, and excavated (see Figures 1 and 2).

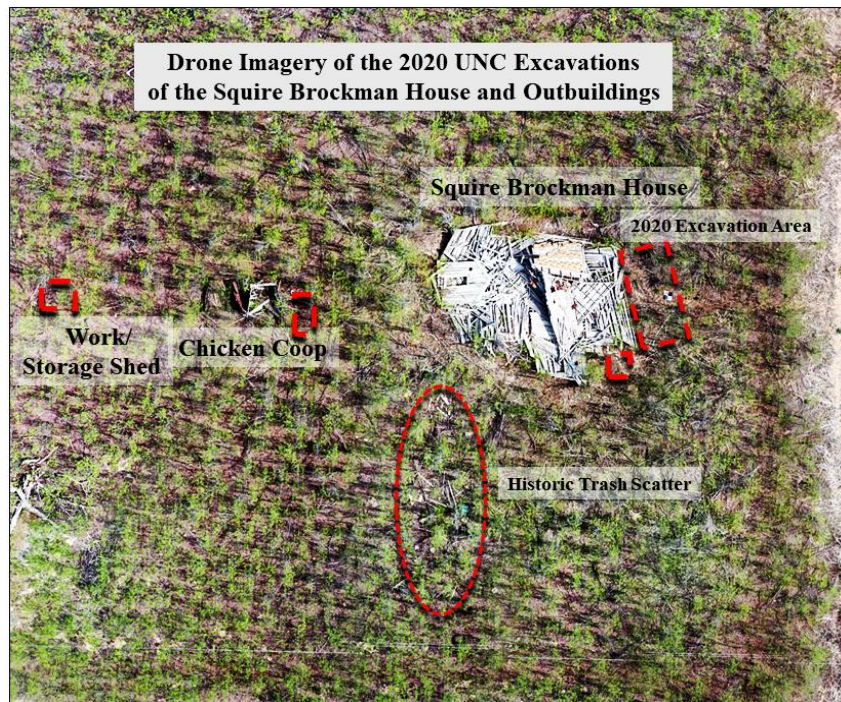


Figure 2. 2020 Drone photo of the Squire Brockman House and assorted labeled outbuildings (structures) and surface features (Dearfield Research Locality 7).

The Brockman house complex is unusual in that it represents a lengthy thirty-two year occupation by a single known individual and his family members. No other individuals or families are known to have occupied the house and, except for an associated surface trash scatter area used for refuse dumping into the early 1970s, cultural deposits, artifacts, and structures appear uniquely associated with Brockman and his family members. That unique association, supplemented by historic photos, documents, and former Dearfield resident oral interviews, provides significant insight into the role and history of an important community member and his family, dating from the town's high point to its near-abandonment during the Depression, Dust Bowl, and World War II. As with the Squire Brockman investigations, earlier archaeological fieldwork at Dearfield provided material culture evidence on lifestyles, economic, personal and household item-based activities and behavior associated with Jackson House residents which, coupled with historic documents and photos, reveal important insights into its personal and community history.

Personal Background of Squire Brockman: Dearfield Blacksmith, Mechanic, and Fiddle-Player

Squire Brockman's father, Hiram Brockman, was born in Kentucky in 1822. In an 1870 Missouri U.S. Census report, Hiram was described as a farmer living in Miller, Missouri. He was described as illiterate and, with his wife, Nancy, had five children, ages 1-14, in 1870. Ten years later, Squire's father was recorded in an 1880 Missouri U.S. Census record as a laborer, suggesting he had either lost ownership or a share-cropping lease to his farm in Miller, Missouri, where he was listed as living with his wife Nancy and four sons, ages 7-20. Squire Brockman at the time was listed as age 7, indicating he had been born in 1873, but there is no formal record of his birth date, and later official documents when he was an adult suggest he may have been unaware of his precise birthdate. In the 1880 Missouri U.S. Census record, at age 7, he was listed as illiterate. Nineteen years later, Squire Brockman appeared once more in public records, being recorded as

living in city of St Joseph, Missouri, and as having married his first wife Melisa Whitney on September 20, 1899. The following year, he is recorded in the St. Joseph, Missouri, 1900 U.S. Census as working as a hod carrier (a low-skill construction worker who supports brick-layers). A hod is three-sided wooden box used for carrying bricks and mortar. In that year's census record, Brockman is described as living in Buchanan, Missouri, with his wife Melisa (a seamstress), his mother-in-law Emily Whitney, and his brother-in-law, John Whitney. His birth year was given as 1870, not his earlier 1880 census-listed birth year of 1873.

In a 1905 public record, Squire Brockman is recorded as living in Doniphan, Kansas, where his age was inaccurately listed as 27. In 1905, he owned a mortgage-free house and continued working as a hod-carrier and was still married to Melisa whose occupation was listed as house-keeper. His brother-in-law, John Whitney, continued to live with Brockman and his family.

In 1910, the U.S. Census showed Brockman (age 38) living in another town in the same Kansas county (Doniphan). By that year, he was working as a blacksmith and renting a house. His household included his wife Melisa (age 40) (spelled Malisa in the census record) and his unemployed brother-in-law, John Whitney, Melisa's brother. By September 12, 1919, Brockman had moved to Dearfield (with a Masters Post Office address) and registered for the WWI draft that year (Figure 3).

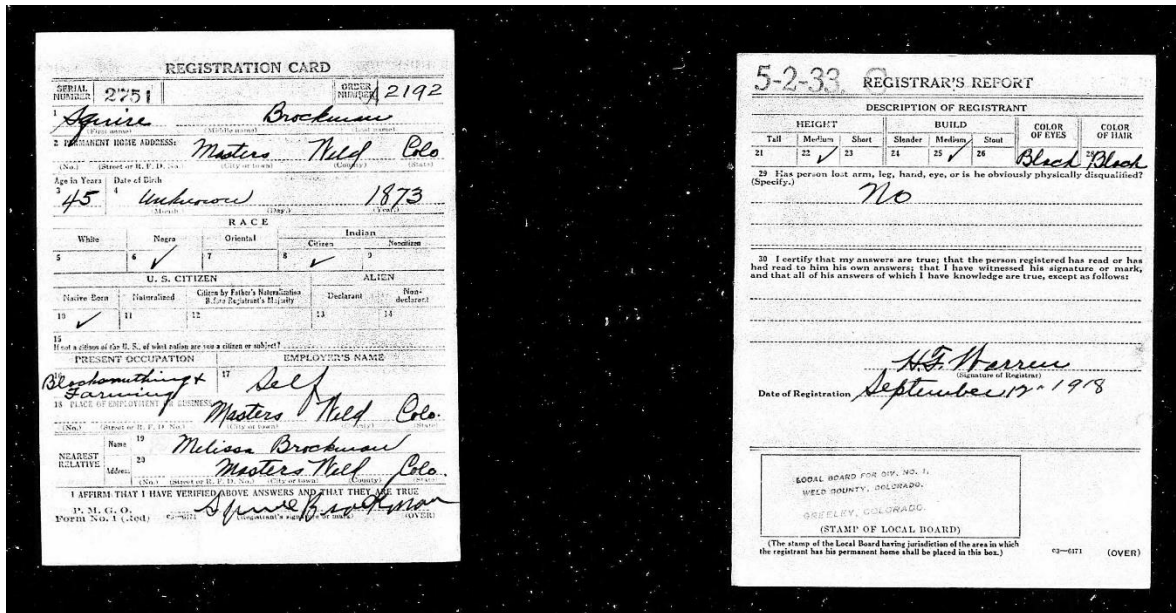


Figure 3. Squire Brockman World War I draft registration card.

Squire Brockman's brother-in-law, John Whitney, having lived with him and his sister Melisa, Brockman's first wife, since at least 1900 also registered for the draft that same year (Figure 4). On the draft card, he is recorded as being a self-employed farmer and his age was listed as 38, having been born December 24, 1879. That age would have made him six years younger than Squire.

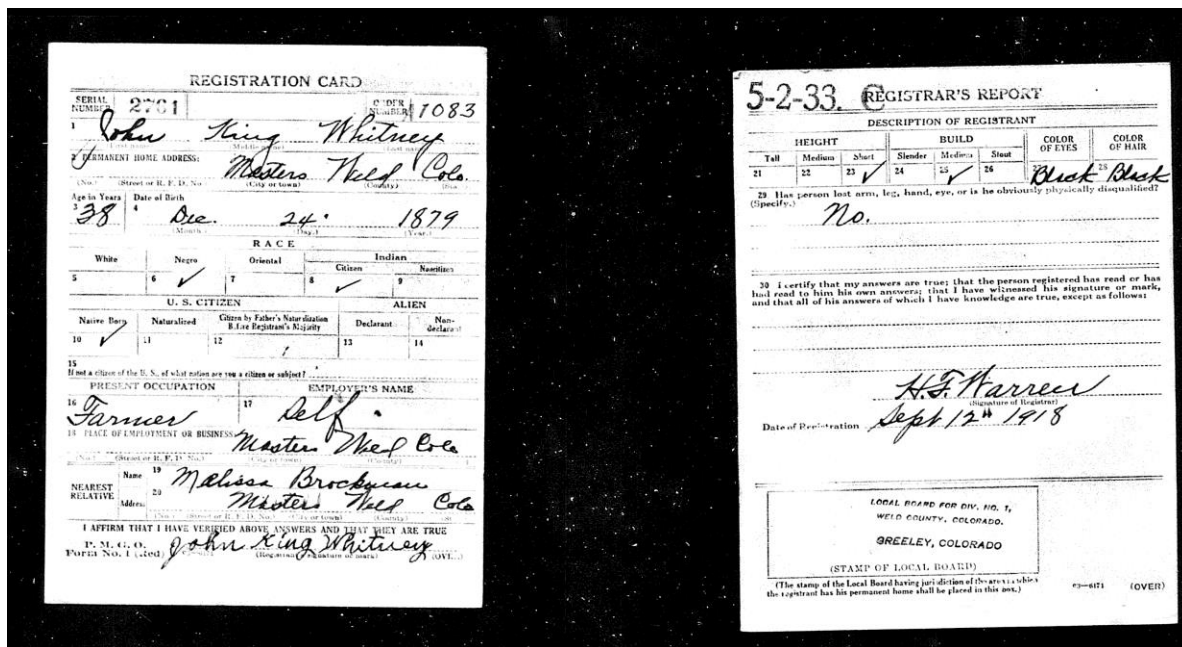


Figure 4. John Whitney's World War I draft registration card.

Brockman's 1919 draft registration listed two occupations, blacksmithing and farming. On Dearfield town lot transfer documents, Squire is recorded as buying lots 21 and 22 in Block 11 from O.T. Jackson, with the transaction being officially recorded at 9 AM, Sept. 27, 1919. He paid \$200 for both lots and their sale were notarized by Jackson's wife Minerva. In late 1919, Brockman appears to have built a house on the lots, since the following year, on January 1, 1920, Brockman, listed in the 1920 U.S. Census record as Louise Brockman or, alternatively, as Squire or Lewis, was described as owning his own house free and clear at age 46. He continued to be married to Melisa (spelled Mellisa in the census), age 50. His occupation was listed as self-employed, apparently referring ownership of his own business, the Dearfield Blacksmith's Shop. It was also noted that, by that time, he could read and write.

Ten years later, on April 1, 1930, in the 1930 Green City, Precinct 23, U.S. Census, Brockman (listed as S. Brockman) was recorded as owning his own home (the Dearfield house), living on a farm (not strictly true), and able to read and write. His occupation was listed as a farmer although he still served as Dearfield's blacksmith and auto mechanic. At the time, he was a

widower, his wife, Melisa, having died on September 15, 1929, at age 59. His brother-in-law, John Whitney, still lived with him, along with May, his 15 year-old niece. A separate census record recorded May Whitney as being born in 1915 and, then attending school in nearby Masters, was able to read and write.

On April 7, 1931, a Colorado marriage record (no. 4032) recorded Squire Brockman (age 47, colored) as marrying his second wife, Jonnie Mae Martin (age 20, colored), in Fort Morgan. They were married by the Justice of the Peace, Ralph Drennen. Several years later, in an interview with Walker Groves, Jr. on May 9th, 1976, Melvin Norris (1980: 203), for his University of Colorado Ph.D. dissertation, reported Groves stated that:

“Squire and John Brockman used to play for some of the dances at the Dance Hall there in Dearfield (circa 1930s). Squire Brockman played the violin, and John played the mandolin and was probably one of the best mandolin players in the area.”

From his interview statement, it appears likely that Groves, who lived in Dearfield with his family as a teen-ager between the ages of 14 and 16, mistakenly identified John Whitney, Brockman’s former brother-in-law, as his brother with the same surname, not his brother-in-law. Squire Brockman, after being abandoned by Jonnie Mae, filed for divorce on June 19, 1937, with their divorce being finalized on July 26, 1938. Social Security records show that Brockman was awarded his Old Age (Social Security) pension in 1940, receiving \$203.50 for the months of March-August. In the 1940 U.S. Census (Green City Precinct), Squire Brockman’s brother-in-law, John King Whitney, continued to be listed as living in the Brockman home. He was also listed as single, having an 8th grade education, being 66 years old, and having income from “other sources”, those sources believed to be social security. At present, we have no record of John Whitney in 1951, the year Squire Brockman died, although a 1950 U.S. Census record for the household has yet to be located. Squire Brockman, the last remaining original resident of the Dearfield townsite,

passed away at age 78 on April 4, 1951. He died at Weld County Public Hospital and was buried in Greeley's Linn Grove Cemetery on Saturday, April 7, 1951 (Figure 5).

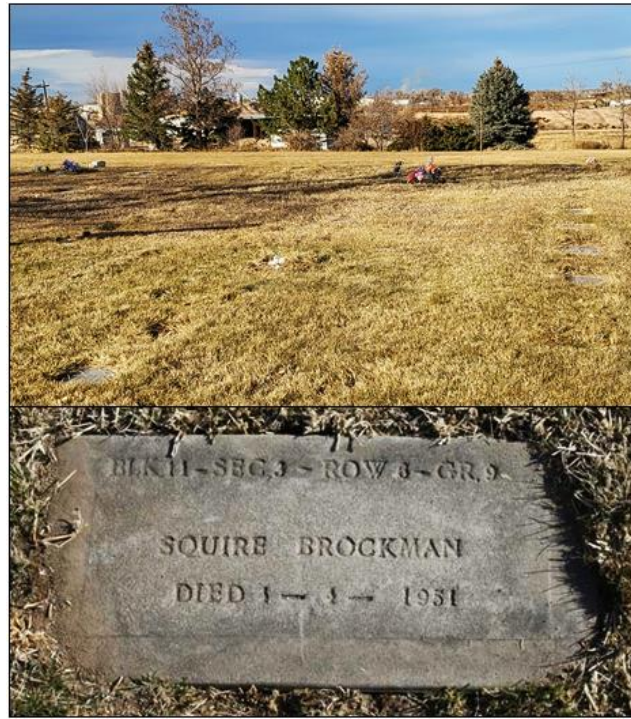


Figure 5. Overview of Squire Brockman's burial location to the north (top) and a photo of his grave marker (bottom) at Greeley's Linn Grove Cemetery.

As noted above, Squire Brockman, soon after he bought two town lots from O.T. Jackson in September 1919, constructed a five-room house. Prior to its collapse in 2012, a schematic plan of the building was made by historians who documented the townsite as part of an early historic survey for a later (1995) application to the National Park Service for designation as a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) historic district, granted that same year (Figure 6).

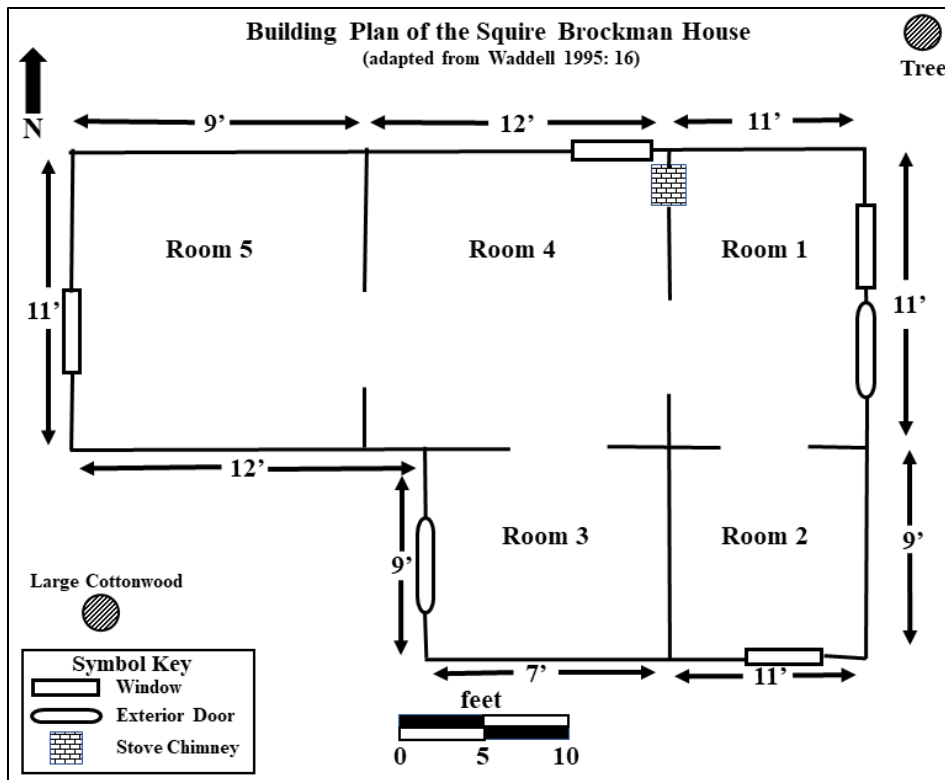


Figure 6. Building plan of the Squire Brockman House, redrawn by Robert Brunswig from an original plan submitted for the Dearfield Townsite's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) application (Waddell 1995: 16) and verified by UNC ground observations and measurements.

The Brockman house had a hand-poured concrete foundation, a red brick chimney, a wood-shingled roof, and, at least later in its history, had exterior walls covered with faux brick asphalt siding. Historic records suggest it was likely connected to the area's electrical grid in 1936 when rural electrification arrived in southeastern Weld County but may have also had electrical service many years earlier, based on a 1915 Denver Star article (January 30, 1915: 5) which referred to establishment of a private area electrical company, the Central Power & Electric Co., intended to "supply all the towns near Dearfield with electricity and will pass directly through the town." In addition to a local electrical power source as early as 1915, many Dearfield colony houses had windmill-driven direct-current (DC) electrical generators and small battery storage systems.

Survey and Excavation Methods

University of Northern Colorado survey and excavation methods in 2020 were the same as those used in earlier field seasons (cf. Brunswig and Kordischova 2012: 5-11; Brunswig and Creekmore 2014: 4-8). Surface survey involved systematic pedestrian (walking) coverage of the physical surroundings of the Squire Brockman House and its associated Dearfield town lots. Since those surroundings were covered with heavy sharp-throned black locust shrubs and tall bushes, an extensive network of corridors for ground survey was cleared in the thickets around the house. Ground survey was significantly enhanced by the use of aerial drone (UAV-unmanned aerial vehicle) photography of the Squire Brockman and Blacksmith's Shop research locations (see below). Structures, features, and large artifacts, e.g., car parts, metal sheeting, etc.) were identified and mapped using very-high resolution (± 1 cm) photos from systematic drone overflights. Formal excavation area units were surveyed into a pre-existing sitewide Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 1 meter, infinitely expandable, union grid system which extends throughout the townsite.

The Squire Brockman research area's multiple 1m^2 UTM excavation units were surveyed into place with a K&E survey transit using ± 1 cm precision vertical and horizontal survey datums established by a Trimble Geospatial Survey team at both 2020 research localities in 2019 (see below). Each archaeological unit was excavated from the ground surface down in arbitrary 5-cm (~ 1.5 inch) thick increments because stratigraphic excavation proved unproductive due to the fact that visible, distinct natural or cultural strata are almost never discernible in the local silty sand soil matrix. Artifacts were mapped and recovered *in situ* when possible or recovered from $1/8$ inch shaker screens and placed in labeled artifact bags. Standard excavation forms used by the university for decades recorded each 5-cm level as excavation moved downward from the surface to each unit's terminating depth. An on-site field lab located at the nearby Jackson House was used to cross-check excavations forms, artifact bags, and make preliminary digital photographs of all

recovered artifacts. Final artifact analysis, documentation (including photography), and site catalog data entry later took place at the University of Northern Colorado's archaeology laboratory.

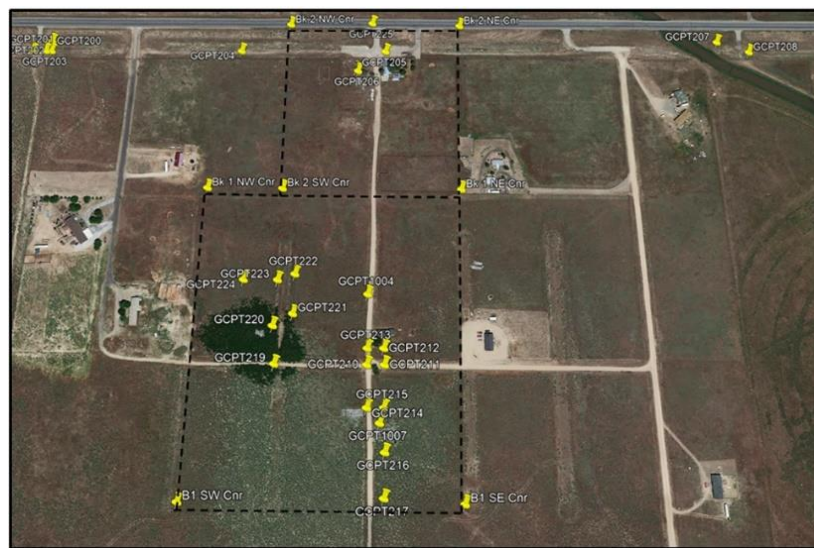
The UNC Dearfield Archaeological Research Program and Contributions of its Drone (UAV) Survey and Imaging Program

University of Northern Colorado professors James Doerner and Robert Brunswig began a multi-year aerial drone (UAV) photography program at Dearfield in 2020. Project drone protocols, writing of a procedural manual (Brunswig and Doerner 2020), and a Squire Brockman location survey plan (see below) were done in April and May 2020. The overall project's first formal drone survey flights were flown on May 23 by Dr. Jim Doerner with UNC Department of Geography, GIS, & Sustainability drones. The initial survey covered three adjacent transect blocks over all anticipated 2020 ground survey and test excavation areas. High-resolution UTM position rectification of drone imagery files was done by field-positioning of previously determined GCP (ground control point) locations surveyed to 1 cm accuracy by an April 2019 Trimble Geospatial Company 3-D Laser Scanning Project at the site (see below). Visibility of both ground-based wood and metal stake marked Trimble survey datums were enhanced for drone imaging using commercially available GCP target squares (Figure 7).

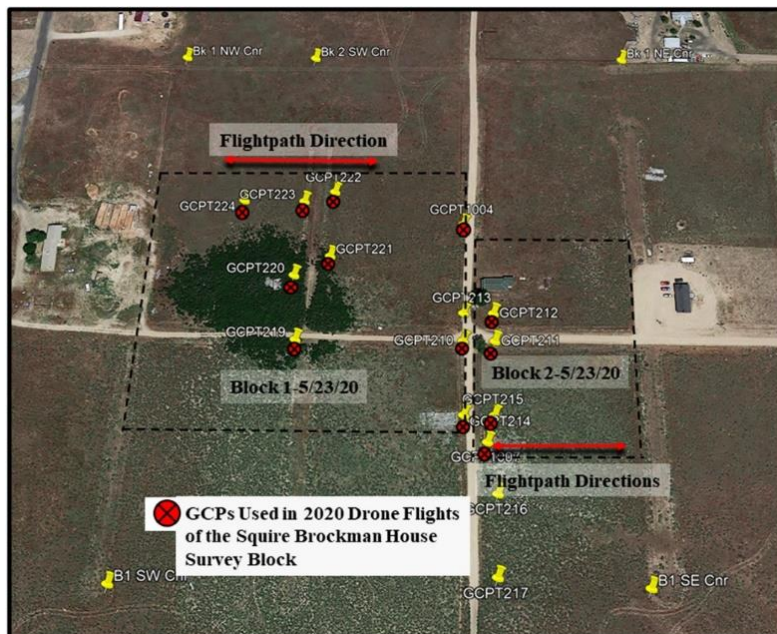


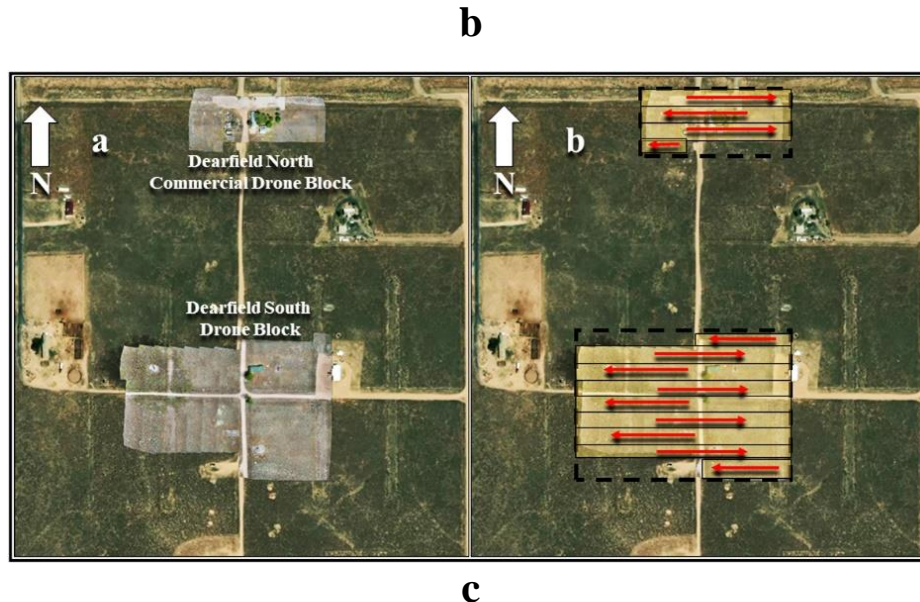
Figure 7. Drone GCP (ground control point) target centered on a Dearfield GPS-surveyed datum stake.

Figure 8a-c shows, respectively from top to bottom: a) locations of high-resolution (± 5 cm, $\pm 1/6$ inch) Trimble GPS datums surveyed into place during an April 2019 Trimble Geospatial survey program at Dearfield; b) locations of GCP (ground-control point) datum targets placed in the main townsite area for drone imaging surveys in 2020; and c) 2020 drone survey flight transects and photo coverage areas.



a





c

Figure 8. a-Trimble Geospatial high-precision datum points map; b-map of GCP targets emplaced on Trimble Datum for the 2020 drone imaging program; and c-illustration of drone flight-path transects and aerial photo coverage areas.

The hundreds of drone photos collected in the 2020 field season were taken at a drone software-controlled imaging elevation of 90 feet. They provided very high-resolution digital photos used in remotely identifying vegetation-obscured (thorny Black Locust shrubs and bushes) structures and features less visible at ground level due to vegetation. Drone photos also provided high-resolution "back-drop" imagery for mapping those structures and features during the field season and for this report.

Field Investigations at the Squire Brockman House and Vicinity

Prior to the 2020 field season, from May 14 through June 7, heavy Black Honey Locust thorn-brush shrubs and small trees at and around the Squire Brockman House were removed to create clear zones for setting up excavation units and allowing survey access to historic surface artifact scatter and secondary structures and features. Initial processing and analysis of drone

images was done for fieldwork planning and later aerial mapping of the ground survey and excavation areas.

Squire Brockman House and Outbuilding Structure and Feature Excavations

Surveys and excavations at the Squire Brockman House locality (Dearfield Research Locality [Area] 7) took place between June 8th and July 2nd, 2020, with short return archaeological mapping and testing later being done in August and September of the same year.

Figure 9 shows an aerial drone (UAV) based map of the locality's structures and features, described in detail below.



Figure 9. UAV drone photo superimposed with labeled Squire Brockman structures and features documented during the 2020 archaeology field season.

Appendix A at the conclusion of this report provides a key to research areas, structures, features, and test units encountered and designated during the 2020 field season.

Structure 1: the Brockman House Excavations (East Excavation Area)

On June 8, 2020, a nineteen-meter square of 1 m² excavation units (designated the Squire Brockman East Excavation Sub-Area) was set up using an optical telescope transit immediately east of the Squire Brockman House front entry door and steps (Figure 10). Excavation units in the East Excavation Sub-area were alternatively excavated in order to sample for buried "dropped and discarded" cultural materials from the house's main entrance foot traffic area, extending from its front steps outward.

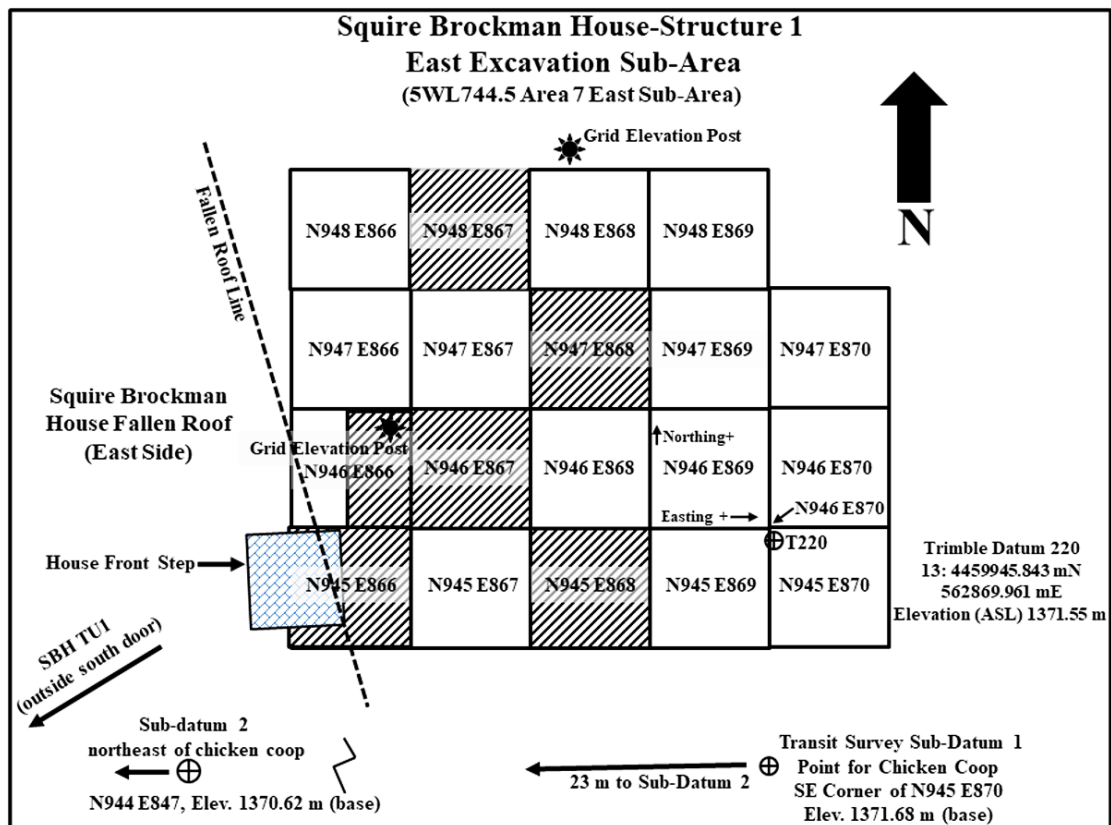


Figure 10. Schematic plan of the Squire Brockman House's east sub-area excavation grid. The dashed line shows the east edge of the collapsed building's roof fall line in relation to the grid system. The 2020 excavation's primary high-precision Trimble Geospatial GPS-surveyed datum is shown at the lower right-hand corner along with direction arrows pointing to other sub-datums transit surveyed from the primary datum.

Squire Brockman excavation and survey areas were anchored to a primary survey datum established in 2019 by a Trimble Geospatial survey team (Trimble Datum Point 220). The horizontal position of the Dearfield Locality 7 Area datum, accurate to within 1 centimeter, was

13: 4459945.843 mN 562869.961 mE and its ground-level elevation at the top of the Trimble datum stake was 1371.55 m asl.

The house's eastern grid system's north-south and east-west lines were surveyed using a standard K&E telescope transit whose compass was set to true north using an internet-accessed magnetic north pole declination of 7.5° West for 2020. The southeast corner of the east house area grid system's southeast corner was set to the southwest corner of grid N946 E870, immediately just north and east of the system's primary datum. Two additional vertical elevation steel datum posts were position and elevation surveyed from the SE grid corner (elevation 1371.55 m) on the west center and north center of the grid system (see Figure 11 below). One further west secondary sub-datum post near the chicken coop (Structure 2) was determined to be 1.492 m asl at its ground level base and a further eastern and more northerly sub-datum post was surveyed at a ground level elevation of 1.545 m asl.

On June 11, a crew of UNC students and community volunteers began excavations in earlier string gridded units east of the Squire Brockman House (Figure 11). Daily crews of students and community volunteers were cycled through a master personnel list assembled and readjusted as needed through email and phone communications with the project director. Eighteen individual crew members were rotated through the June-July (ten total days) field program.

The southeast corner of the grid area was measured off the Trimble Geospatial team's primary datum (No. 220) located east of the house's southeast corner. Its UTM coordinate was 13: 4459945.843 mN, 562869.961 mE, elevation (ASL) 1371.55 m. The excavation area's southeast corner, offset from the Trimble datum UTM stake, was designated N946 E869, reflecting the last three whole-number digits of its primary UTM datum and tying that 1m² grid into the high-precision all-Dearfield union grid system. All other excavation units were numbered with their

own last three whole number UTM northing and easting digits. Two units along the house area's west side were opened on June 12th (Friday), with unit excavations done in 5-cm arbitrary levels, and their fine sandy soil matrix screened through 1/8" hardware mesh. Excavation of those units continued on June 13th and a third nearby unit was opened later that day as new volunteer crew members became available.

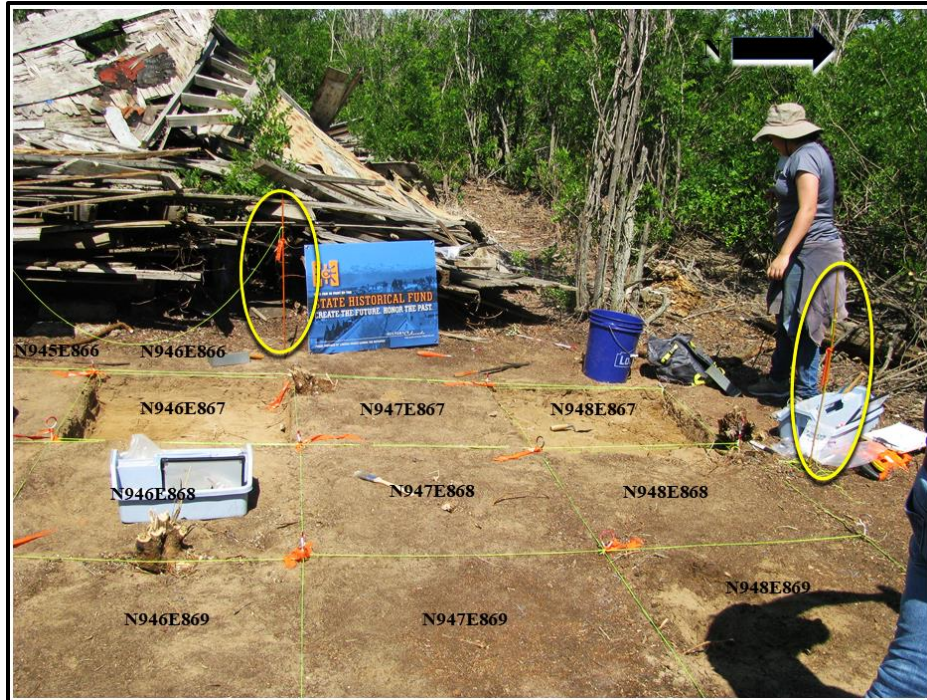


Figure 11. Photo of the northwest quadrant of the Squire Brockman House's East Excavation Area. Note the photo-labeled grid units and vertical elevation posts (yellow ovals) used to locally measure excavation depths using line levels, string, and folding rules.

Figure 12 shows photographs of early and later stages of East Sub-Area excavations in the northwest grid section. Alternate grid units within the East Sub-Area were initially excavated to cover more physical area and sample the presence and concentration of subsurface artifact distribution from the house margins outward. The fine sandy silt soil matrix made excavation easy going and allowed good visual identification of artifacts and cultural features as the excavating process proceeded downward through successive 5-cm arbitrary levels. In most cases, the fine

sandy soil and lack of visible changes in stratigraphic layering, either natural or cultural, made arbitrary level excavation the most effective archaeological strategy.

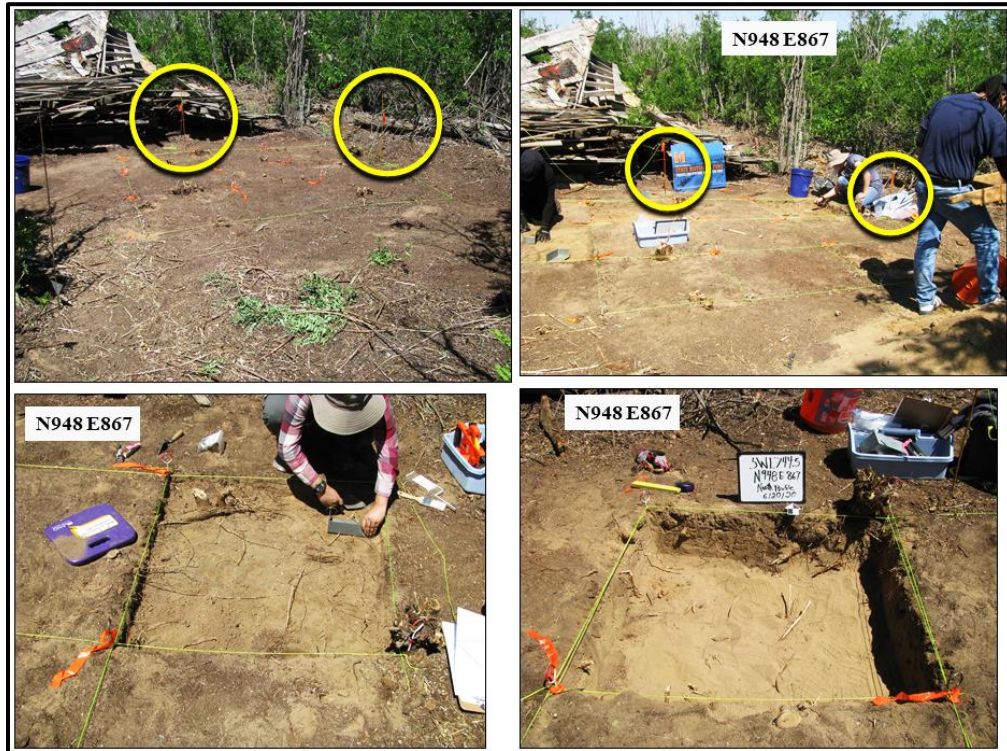


Figure 12. Upper left-overview of the East Excavation toward the northwest. Yellow rings mark locations of vertical elevation measuring posts; Upper right-close-up of the pre-excavation northern quadrant of the East Excavation Area (yellow circles denote elevation datum posts); Lower left-excavation of grid N848/E867 through level 1; Lower right-view of grid N848/E867 in a lower excavated section at the base of level 4.

Figure 13 shows four photos of East Excavation Sub-Area excavations units near the eastern edge of the Squire Brockman House. They clearly illustrate the site's fine sandy soil matrix and the relative lack of natural or cultural stratigraphy. One of the grid profiles, the south side of unit N948/E867, did show fine water-lenses resulting from rain or snow-melt run-off from the adjacent house but evidence of organic soil development or charcoal lensing was absent. Artifacts, particularly window glass and a wide range of wire nails, were abundant from the surface downward, thinning out beyond level 3, ~15 cm below the surface. Concentrations of small

artifacts also occurred in larger numbers close to the building's east-facing wall but diminished in units excavated further away.

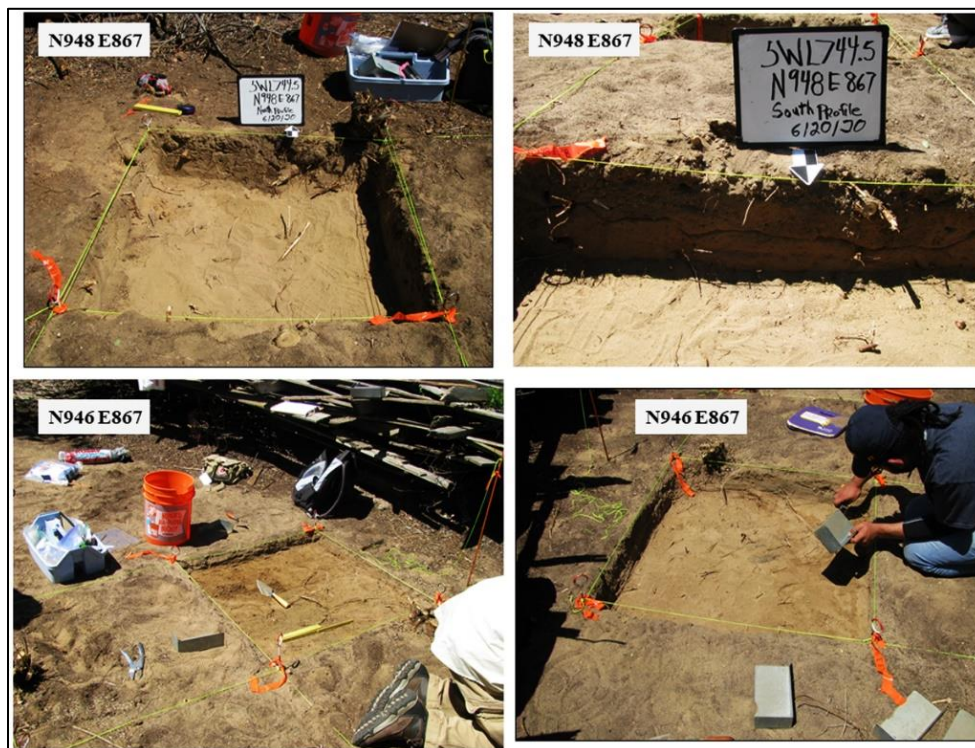


Figure 13. Photos of East Excavation Sub-Area units near the eastern exterior wall-fall edge of the Squire Brockman House. Top left-completed (to culturally sterile soil) excavation of unit N948 E867; Top right-south profile of unit N948 E867; Lower left-initial excavation (to the base of level 2) of N946 E867; and the N946 E867 unit, excavated to the base of level 3.

East Excavation Sub-Area excavations were completed and their units back-filled by June 27th. As with all 2020 excavation units, individual forms were completed for each of the units' successive arbitrary 5-cm levels. Total excavated depths ranged from 20 and 25 cm below surface, depending on where culturally sterile (artifact-free) soil emerged. Artifacts from each excavated level were stored in their own individual labeled artifact bags. Artifacts that were identified in place, particularly larger and more visible and artifacts, in contrast to smaller objects recovered in 1/8th inch shaker screens, were photographed, sketched *in situ* on grid paper, and stored in labeled

artifact bags for later processing. A total of four complete 1 m² units (N945 E868, N946 E867, N947 E868, and N948 E867) were excavated in their entirety and to between 25 and 30 cm below surface in the East Sub-Area. Two other units, situated just under or immediately outside the eastern edge of the fallen house roof and containing the house's main east front door step, were only partially (~50%) excavated due to the overhanging roof section (N945 E866 and N946 E866) (see Figure 14: top photos). Another excavation unit (North 947/East 868), immediately east of the door-step units, was excavated to sterile soil (Figure 14: lower photos).

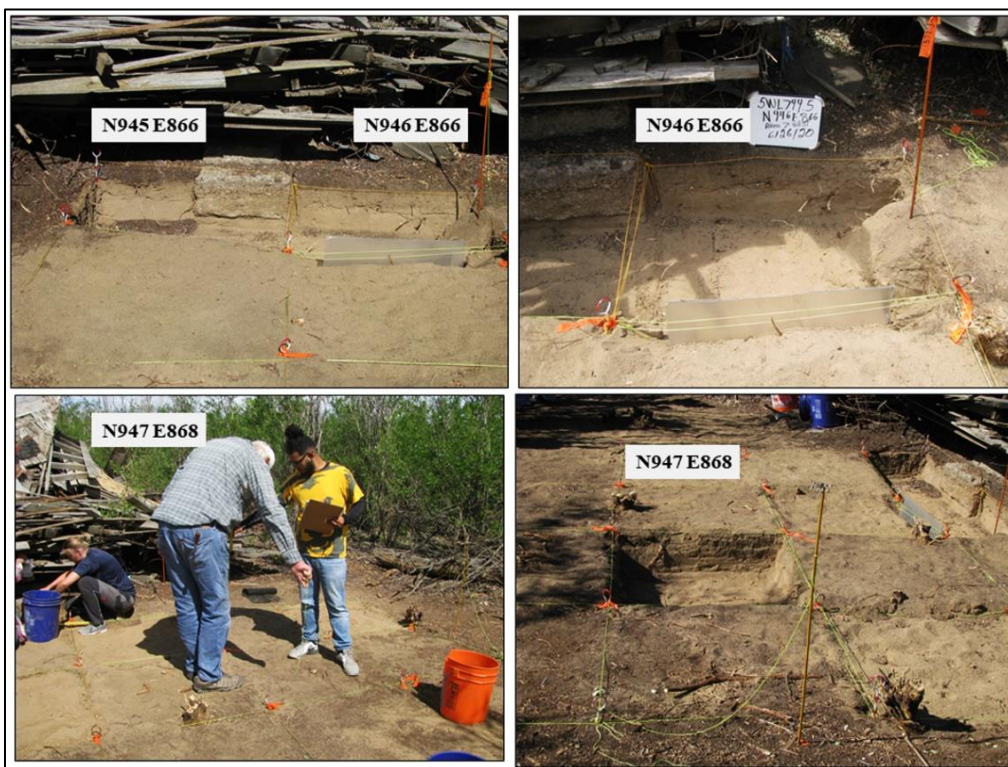


Figure 14. Excavations at the eastern front door margins of the Squire Brockman House. Upper photos-two excavation units revealing the small east front door concrete step; and Lower photos-off-set excavation unit North 947 East 868 (facing south) to the front door step excavation units (in upper right corner).

Squire Brockman House Test Unit 1

A second test unit, designated SBH (Squire Brockman House) TU1 (Test Unit 1), was not formally tied into the main union grid system due to a decision to sample immediately adjacent

sections of wall-fall draped over the house's south exit door and roof obstacles preventing accurate transit survey at that location. The TU1 1m² test unit sampled sub-surface deposits below and immediately outside the outwardly collapsed wall section which overlaid the south door opening (cf. Figures 9 and 10, above and Figures 15 and 16, below). Although SBH TU1 was not assigned a formal UTM-based designation, a vertical elevation post was transit surveyed next to the unit in order to coordinate excavation depth levels into the site's overall site's union grid system. The elevation steel post's altitude at ground level was 1371 m asl.

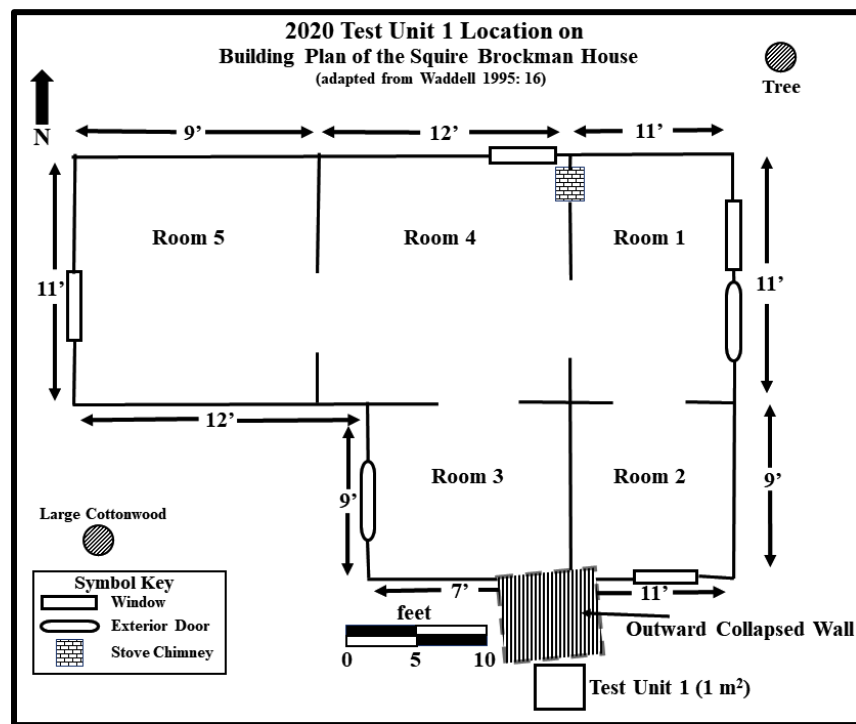


Figure 15. SBH Test Unit 1 Location Map. The test unit was situated at the south edge of an outwardly collapsed section of wall and a few feet south of the Squire Brockman building's front half south exterior wall.

Figure 16 provides both overviews and close-up photos of the SBH TU1 excavation. Notable in the figure photos are visible portions of the south door frame within the outward collapsed wall and positioning of the excavation unit designed to sample at the edge of and underneath the overhanging wall section.

SBH TU1-South Door Area



Figure 16. Photo Views of the Squire Brockman House (SBH) Test Unit 1. Upper left-transit set-up of the TU1 elevation datum with the test unit location (red arrow) in the background; Upper right-view to east of the string outlined 1m² test unit at the edge of the out-fallen house wall and door location. Note the south doorway frame in the photo's left center; Lower left-screen-sifting area south of the test unit; and Lower right-completed TU1 excavation unit prior to back-filling. The south door frame is also visible in the left center of this photo.

SBH test unit 1 produced both household artifacts and building debris, including food can fragments, window glass, and various sizes and classes of wire nails. For details and a complete listing of excavated artifacts, consult this report's 2020 artifact catalog in Appendix B.

Feature 1: the South Trash Scatter

Although historic trash is widely scattered throughout the Honey Locust grove surrounding the Squire Brockman House, the research area's heaviest artifact concentration is located south of the house itself from its edge to the two-track road which defines the southern

boundary of Block 11. That concentration was designated Feature 1 for the Squire Brockman research locality. It consists of five broadly well-defined sub-concentrations labeled A, B, C, D, and E (see Figure 17). None are discrete, with light scatters of surface artifacts connecting them across the overall feature area.

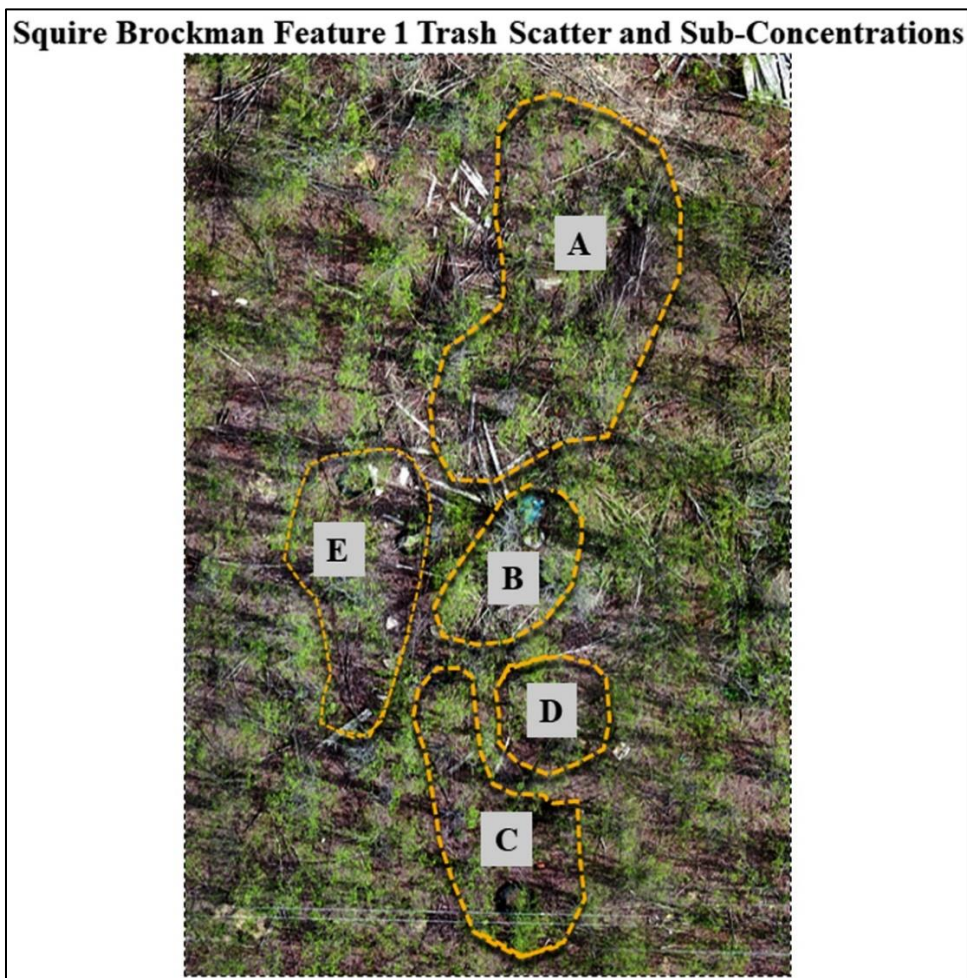


Figure 17. Map of the Squire Brockman House Area Feature 1 Historic Trash Scatter overlaid on a UAV (drone) Aerial Photo. The Squire Brockman House is located beyond the top (north) of the drone image.

Observed and field-recorded artifact content of the five Feature 1 sub-concentrations, overlaid on the Figure 17 drone aerial photo, consists of the following:

Sub-concentration A

This concentration starts immediately (with 6 feet) outside the south edge of the Squire

Brockman House and extends for 30-36 feet south where its southwest margins interface with sub-concentrations B and E. Assorted rusted metal cans, mostly characterized by 16 ounce Budweiser pull-tab beer cans (Figure 18: upper left photo). The number of beer cans counted within the sub-concentration was 65, although it is likely more cans are concealed by a heavy organic duff cover. Budweiser cans were also noted more lightly scattered within other sub-concentrations. Five brown beer bottles from the mid-20th Century were also noted in the sub-concentration. Other artifacts of note were a crushed tin bucket, an ice skate, a Sweet & Condensed Milk solder dot can, a small (4 ounce) pull-tab juice can, a 4-foot length of barbed wire, and a wood or coal stove chimney collar (Figure 18: upper left photo). Artifact dates ranged from early years of the townsite in the 1910s and 1920s through to the mid-20th Century of the 1960s and 1970s.

Sub-concentration B

Sub-concentration B is located southwest of A and extends for 12-16 feet to the south where it intersects with sub-concentration D. Notable artifacts in the sub-concentration are a large painted tin sheet (apparently a former sign) (Figure 18 (upper right photo)), a large (3 gallon) wash tub (Figure 18: upper right photo)), a car or pick-up tire, a smashed 5 gallon bucket with remains of a white plastic lid (Figure 18: upper right photo)), possibly a paint can, and a 30 foot long section of 1 inch-diameter rubber hose.

Sub-concentration C

Sub-concentration C extends in an oblong north-south line and is narrow at the north end and “hooks” wider at the south end. At its north end it begins near the south part of B and ends at a two-track road ditch. Artifacts include a wooden fence post, a section of woven wire, a large truck tire (Figure 18: lower left photo), a partial concrete block, a 1-gallon paint can (with bullet

holes) (Figure 18: lower left photo), a crushed blue enamel coffee pot, a 2-gallon metal bucket, a metal refrigerator or oven rack, a four-hole “cup” holder with a wall bracket attachment, and a large metal sheet. Again, artifact types within the concentration date from early in the town's history through the mid-20th Century.

Sub-concentration D

This sub-concentration is situated immediately east of upper (north) C and just south of the end of B. It includes a cast iron stove chimney elbow, a 12 inch long 2 ¼ inch diameter iron pipe with threads on one end and a cross-section cut on the other end. Other artifacts were a partly buried 1-gallon turpentine can, two large, rusted tin cans, two wood posts, and a partly dismantled electric toaster oven with an interior grill shelf.

Sub-concentration E

Sub-concentration E is an elongated (north-south axis) scatter of artifacts west of B, southwest of lower (south) A, and northwest of the elongated north extension of sub-concentration C. Artifacts include a complete car or truck fuel tank (Figure 18: lower right photo), two car or pick-up tires, woven wire, a wire basket, a crushed white enameled metal round pan, a partly buried blue enameled coffee pot, small sheets of linoleum, fragments of tin cans, and a wide-mouth glass jar.



Figure 18. Examples of artifacts in the Feature 1 Trash Scatter area. Upper left (concentration A)-warming collar for wood or coal stove (center), Budweiser tab-top beer cans (upper right, right, and lower right), sanitary food can (lower right); Upper right (Concentration B)-painted tin sheet sign (upper right), five-gallon paint bucket (lower center), and five-gallon wash basin (upper left); Lower left (Concentration C)-vehicle tire (upper center), a 1-gallon paint can (lower right); Lower right (Concentration E)-car or truck fuel tank (center).

Feature 2: the Well

Ground survey west of the Squire Brockman House in 2020 discovered a 6-inch diameter galvanized pipe standing upright in the center of a shallow circular depression (Figures 19 and 20). The feature's crater depression prior to test excavation was 6-10 inches deep and the crater was 5 feet 10 inch in diameter, measured from its southwest to northeast edge. The depression was filled with sandy soil and a surface layer of organic duff.

UAV Squire Brockman Mapping Photo-Well Area



Figure 19. Location of the Feature 2 well depression and central water pump pipe between the Structure 1 Squire Brockman House (right) and the Structure 2 Chicken Coop (on UAV drone photo background).

The depression around the pipe, the pipe having once served as central water and pump rod conduit for a former windmill well, was alternatively probed with a hand-operated soil auger adjacent to the standing pipe and then each auger hole segment was successively excavated by shovel and trowels (Figure 20). The base of the 5-foot pipe section was reached at 3 ¹/₂ feet below the surface but a lower continuing pipe section failed to be found, although deeper excavation was quickly suspended due to inward collapsing sand walls of the well depression. Further excavation would have required a caisson to stabilize the feature's very sandy soil prior to excavating into deeper layers.

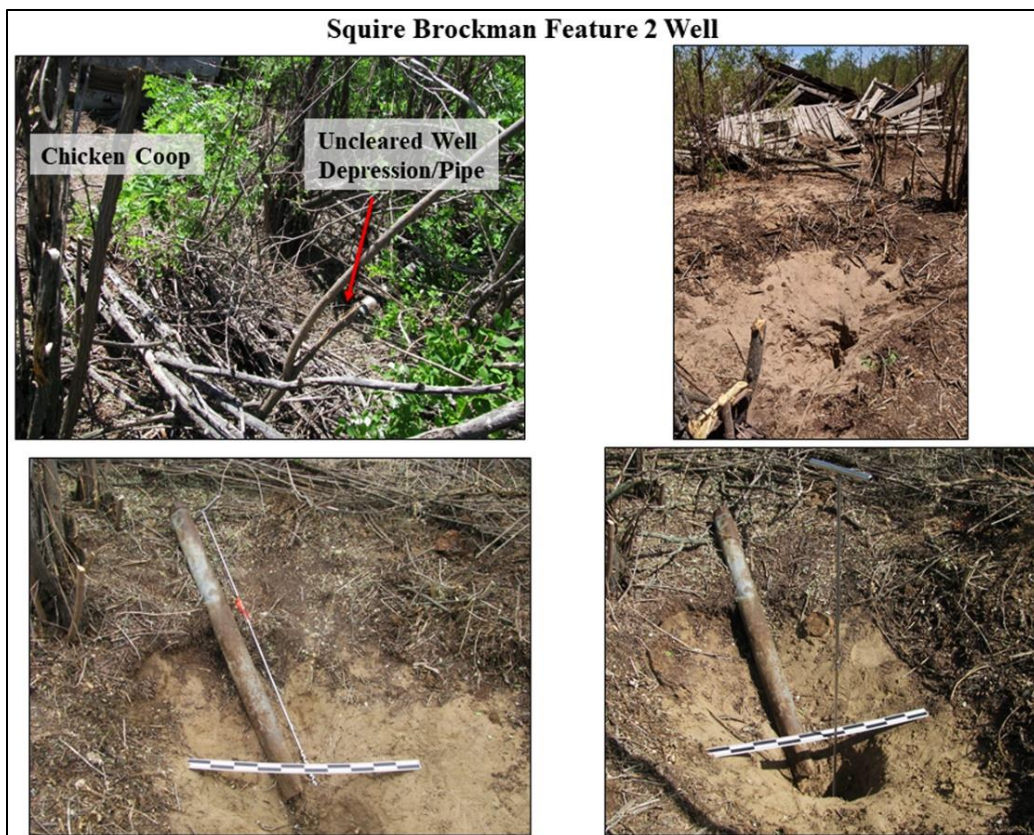


Figure 20. Upper left-photo of the well pipe and its uncleared vegetation; upper right-photo of the partially cleaned-out well depression with the Squire Brockman House (east) in the upper background; lower left-photo of the well pipe with the auger placed on its right side; and photo of the deepest reaches of the well depression, the well pipe, and a 3 m photo scale.

Dearfield town residents and homesteaders, early in the colony's formation, appear to have heavily engaged in drilling water wells into local underground aquifers and installing windmill-driven towers and pumps for domestic and livestock water. Surface water was extremely limited in most colony areas and, at the Dearfield townsite, water was initially obtained by hauling it in barrels from the nearby South Platte River. The colony's Black homesteads, even though some had feeder (intake) and irrigation (outlet) canals of the Empire Reservoir, (which began construction in 1906, cf. NA 1907: 8), running through their land were prevented from accessing irrigation system water since water rights had previously been purchased by local farmers prior to the colony's founding. As a result, except for occasional

canal water seepage on homesteads with canals, Dearfield farms were dependent on natural rainfall for their crops.

Today and in the past, underground water is present in gravel aquifer channels which vary in depth between 70 and 110 feet (Sourced from Multiple Dearfield Well Permits, Colorado Office of the State Engineer Office, Internet Search Engine at [Well Permits \(state.co.us\)](http://Well Permits (state.co.us))). In 1914, a newspaper Dearfield news column (Denver Star July 4, 1914: 2) announced that James Matlock had purchased a water well drilling rig and in June and early July completed a town public well. It also noted that Matlock, father of the town founder's (O.T. Jackson) wife Minerva, was hiring his rig out to town residents and colony farm owners for drilling water wells designed to be pumped by windmills. Although it is not known if Squire Brockman's well was drilled by Matlock or another entrepreneur, earlier archaeological excavations at the Jackson House and yet-to-be-reported 2021 excavations at the General Store documented windmill well pipe casings at those buildings as well. It is considered likely that many if not most town residents after 1914 had their own private windmill-powered wells.

It is not known if the Brockman well's windmill tower was made of wood or bolt-secured steel sections; the steel-type having been first produced in the early 1890s (cf. Baker 1985: 168-169, 184-185). Figure 21 shows a historic photograph of a wood tower windmill at the colony's Rothwell farm east of the Dearfield townsite. Excavation of the area around the standing Brockman well water pipe failed to discover evidence of other windmill parts or supporting tower foundations, suggesting that both the windmill tower, vanes, gear-box, and outlet pipes were salvaged and removed from the site for use elsewhere, possibly being removed in 1951 after Squire Brockman passed away and the house was abandoned.

**Windmill on Rothwell Farm, ca. 1920
Analogue to Brockman Well**

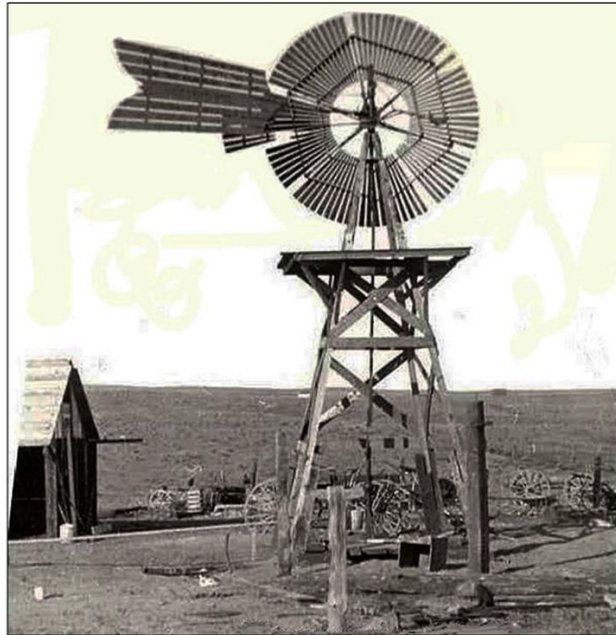


Figure 21. Historic photo of a solid-wheel windmill at the Dearfield Rothwell farm. The shape of the windmill wheel and its vanes are reminiscent of wood tower windmills manufactured by the Corcoran or Dempster companies in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Baker 1985: 176-177, 190-191).

Structure 2: the Chicken Coop

On June 13th, a secondary datum was set up off of the northeast corner of the chicken coop for survey and excavation at that location. A secondary “master” datum was set up with the transit off the east corner of the chicken coop west of the Squire Brockman House. The datum was set at N941 E848 with a base elevation of 1370.62 m. The distance to a reference transit point south of the East Excavation Sub-Area SE corner grid was used to determine the chicken coop local secondary datum, surveyed from the east area transit off-set 23 m to the west. The chicken coop (Figure 22) is located 38 1/2 feet west of the western exterior wall of the Squire Brockman house.

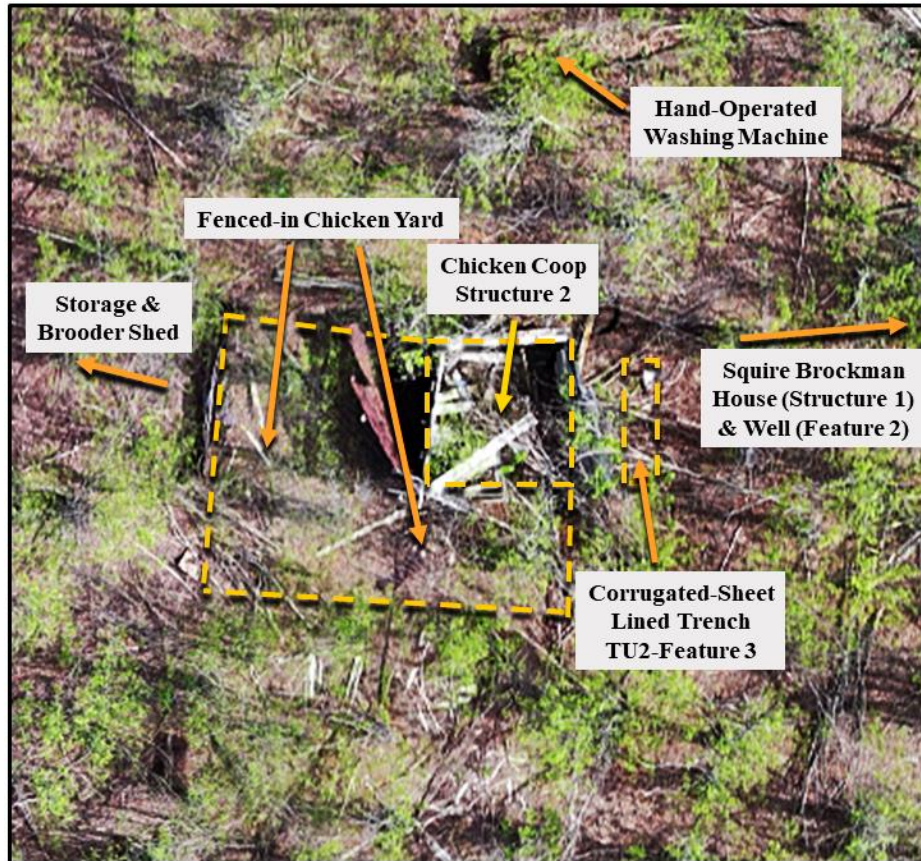


Figure 22. Squire Brockman Chicken Coop structural (2) elements and Feature 3 (TU2), overlaid on drone (UAV) image.

The chicken coop is a wood frame and plank-sided building, reinforced in places by metal-sheets nailed onto the exterior wood walls. Partially buried corrugated tin sheets were attached to the bases of all four walls (see Figure 23). It is believed the partially buried tin sheet sections along the exterior wall bases were a substitute for concrete or cement block foundations, providing an inexpensive means of securing the walls into the ground. It is also possible the buried portions of the sheets were intended to discourage predators and rodents from burrowing under the walls and attacking chickens in their interior nesting boxes. The coop's now-absent roof, based on observed physical remnants, was flat not peaked, and slightly angled north to south for drainage, and covered with tarpaper underlayment and asbestos roll-sheet overlay. Remnants of tarpaper and reddish brown and tan asbestos sheeting fragments were recovered

from inside and alongside the building. Both materials were used to cover exterior walls of the nearby Squire Brockman House as well.



Figure 23. Alternate east and south views of the Squire Brockman chicken coop with a close-up of the tin sheathing extending from the east wall plank base below the ground surface.

The building's north wall measures 5 feet 10 inches wide with a height (measured at the highest center north wall) of 5 feet 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Tin sheet sheathing with a width of 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches is nailed onto the building's wood wall's bases and extends below the modern ground surface to a depth of $\sim 7 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. The sheet width around the building's walls varies between 31 and 35 inches (cf. Figure 24). Its east wall measures 7 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 5 feet 7 inches high at the northeast corner, that measurement also from ground level. The south wall is 7 feet 1 inch wide and is 5 feet 4 inches high above ground level at its northwest corner. Its tin sheet sheathing above the ground surface is also 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, although the sheathing is buried deeper than the north wall, extending 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches below ground, possibly due to soil build-up the south-facing doorway opening. The south doorway opens into a narrow chicken-wire fenced

yard which wraps around the west side of the building (see Figure 22). The coop's west wall is 7 feet 4 ³/₄ inches long and has a 5 feet 9 inches height (at the center west wall ground level). Its Tin sheet sheathing also has a 23 ³/₄ inch width and extends below the modern ground surface for 7 ¹/₄ inches, making up a full width of 31 inches.



Figure 24. Upper left-south and west side (with window). Upper right-southwest corner photo showing partially buried tin sheeting on lower base of the coop wall, and lower left and right- alternate views of the upper and lower (buried) tin sheeting at the building's northwest corner.

Feature 3-A partly metal sheet lined “trench” east of the Chicken Coop.

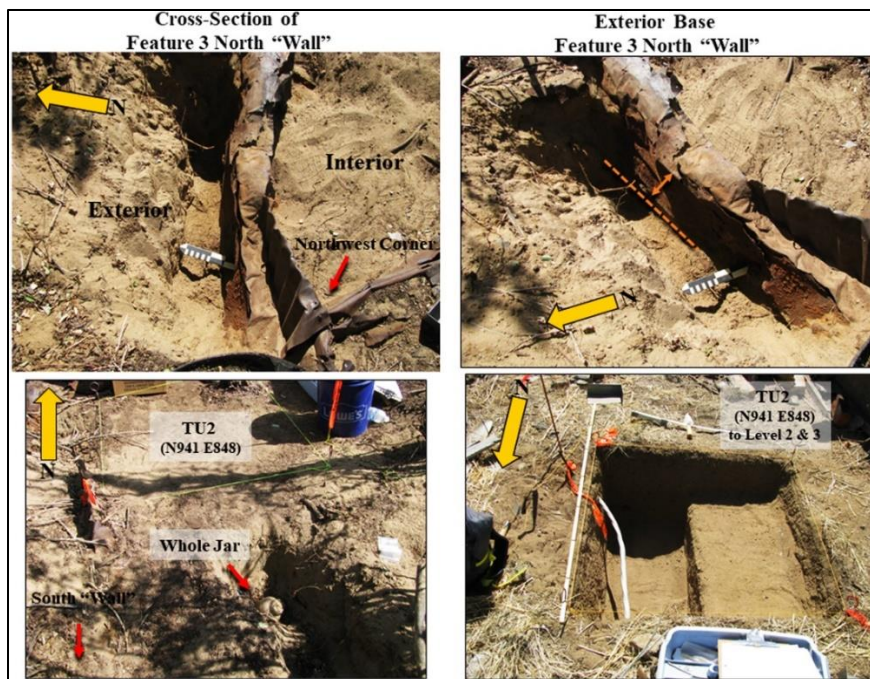
On June 28th, a one-meter square excavation unit was placed across a historic-built trench feature (Feature 3), east of the Chicken Coop (Figures 22 and 25). The trench's east and west sides were defined by two partially buried heavy iron corrugated sheet sections on the east and west sides (see added detail below). The excavation unit's elevation (depth) measurement system was based on an adjacent steel rod surveyed into the site's overall union grid system. Elevation of artifacts and levels encountered during excavation were measured from that post whose ground

base was surveyed at 1371.25 m asl. The unit itself was survey-linked into Dearfield's site-wide UTM union grid system as grid B941 E848. The feature and its test unit were formally designated CC (Chicken Coop) Feature 3, TU2 (Test Unit 2), N941 E848. Feature 3 is a narrow north-south, partly tin sheet-lined, trench, located a short distance east of the eastern chicken coop wall (see Figure 25). The trench measures 7 feet 6 ¹/₂ inches long, 29 inches wide, 12-14 inch deep, and is partially outlined by its mostly buried 18 inch wide tin sheets. The outside (east side) sheet is flat tin while the inside (west) sheet section, not a continuous sheet, is corrugated tin. The west side is made of two sheets with a 30-inch gap in the center between the two sheets. Tops of the buried sheets range between being 1-2 inches below the modern surface (north section) to being barely visible with 1-2 inches of upper metal edges projecting just above the ground.

As noted earlier, the 1m² test unit (TU2/North 941, East 848) was placed at feature 3's south end and excavated to sterile soil, reaching a depth of 25 cm (Figures 25 and 26). Significant numbers of artifacts were recovered from the unit (see Appendix B), including whole and partial food jars, bottle glass, porcelain plate sherds, terracotta sherds, a green liquor bottle, roofing materials (tarpaper and asphalt sheet fragments, window glass fragments, wire nails, bolts, screws, machine parts, and .22 caliber rifle brass casings). A final recovered artifact of note was a wood floor fragment with attached floor linoleum. Ages of various artifacts suggested the trench was used for trash disposal for decades, from the townsite's early years (1910s and 1920s) through the 1960s. In general, although it may have originally had another function, the trench was definitely used for decades as a disposal location for chicken coop and household trash, including glass, jars, and metal implements.



Feature 25. Feature 3, east of the Chicken Coop (Structure 2). Upper left-feature overview. Upper right-south and center view of feature and vertical mapping datum. Lower left-north end, northwest corner. Lower left-profile to base of corrugated sheet at northwest corner.



Feature 26. Squire Brockman House Test Unit 2 (North 941/East 848). Upper left and right-trench close-ups. Lower left-early TU2 excavation with jar in view. Lower right-Test unit segments excavated to levels 2 and 3.

Structure 3: the far west storage and chicken brooder shed

Near the very end of formal field investigations in June-early July at Dearfield, surface remnants of a fallen, disintegrated storage/work shed due west of the chicken coop were identified by brush clearing and ground survey. The final two days on July 1st and 2nd (Wednesday and Thursday) included activities that cleared the shed area of thorn brush, taking pre-excavation photographs, and clearing soil around surface-visible structure elements for initial mapping and recording. Formal fieldwork ended before test excavations, or a detailed map of the structure could be done. At that point in time, a return to the structure (no. 3) was planned for later in the summer when time and volunteer assistance were available.

On Saturday, August 8th, the author returned to Dearfield and individually completed earlier initiated surface mapping activities, making a sketch-map of the structure's full dimensions (9' [east-west] by 6' [north-south]). During that visit, information from unexcavated exposure of buried subsurface-buried wall and doorway sections was still lacking so only surface-visible remains were available for measurement and plan mapping. The building's doorway, estimated at 2 feet 24 inches, was determined to have faced east, based on the presence of two door hinges on the ground surface two feet outside the eastern wall. Corners of the eastern wall were determined by the above-surface projection of partly buried 19-inch wide flat iron sheets that anchored the shed's north and south walls. Measurements were made of the shed's outline with its visible surface features (e.g., rotted boards, the hinges, and embedded metal sheets) and then recorded onto a grid form field map. More than two dozen photographs were taken to complete the August 8th field documentation.

On September 12, 2020, the author, UNC professor George Junne, and three UNC students, along with one of the students' husbands, conducted test excavations at the Squire

Brockman west shed (structure 3) location. During the September 8th field program, two excavation units were laid out with chaining pins and string (Figures 27 and 28).

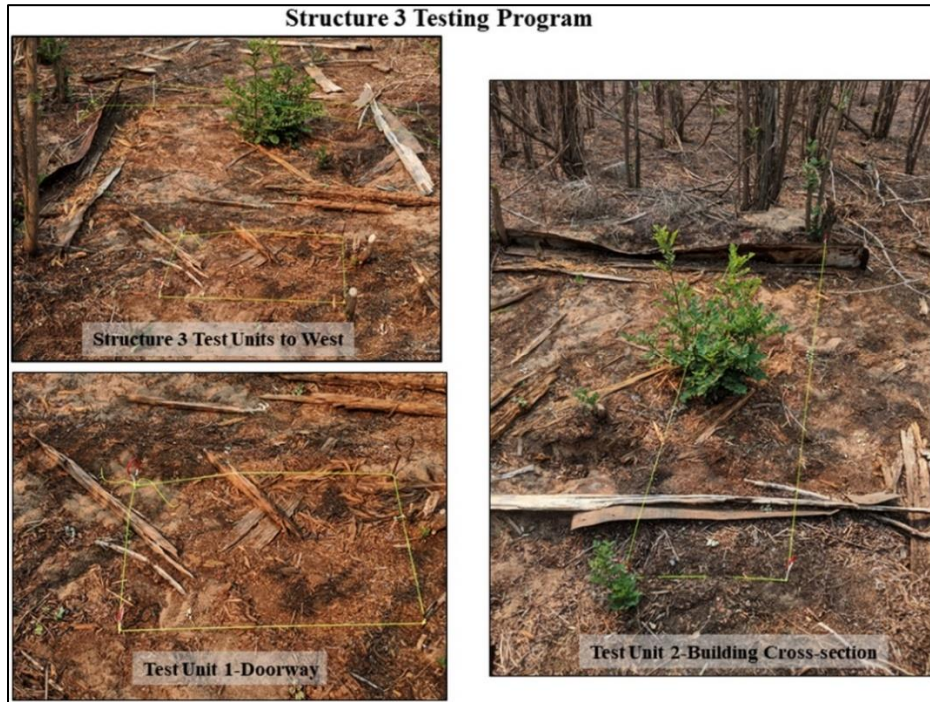


Figure 27. Surface grid layout of the Structure 3 testing units.

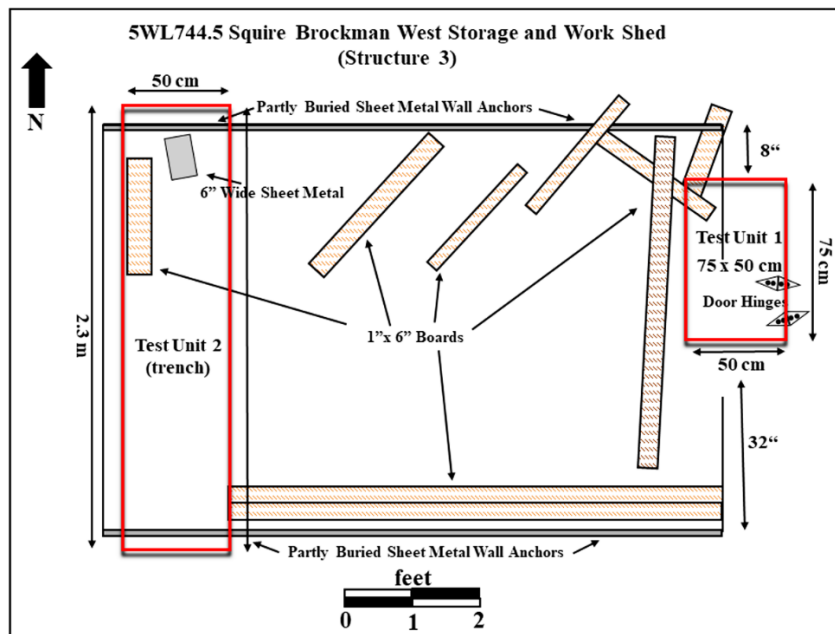


Figure 28. Outline plan of Structure 3 based on surface elements and information from the test excavations.

One of the test units, Structure 3's TU1, was a 75 x 50 cm north-south oriented excavation grid that bisected the entrance (east end) of the former shed. Its east edge crossed over two door hinges lying on the surface. The second test unit, TU2, was a north-south oriented, 2.3 m long 50 cm wide *trench* which transected the inside west end of the shed outline ca. 5 cm inside the building's western edge. At its north and south ends, TU2 extended between 5-10 cm outside the partially buried metal sheet foundations of the shed's northern and southern walls. During excavation, the two units were excavated to culturally sterile deposits, ~25 cm below the ground surface (Figure 29 and 30).

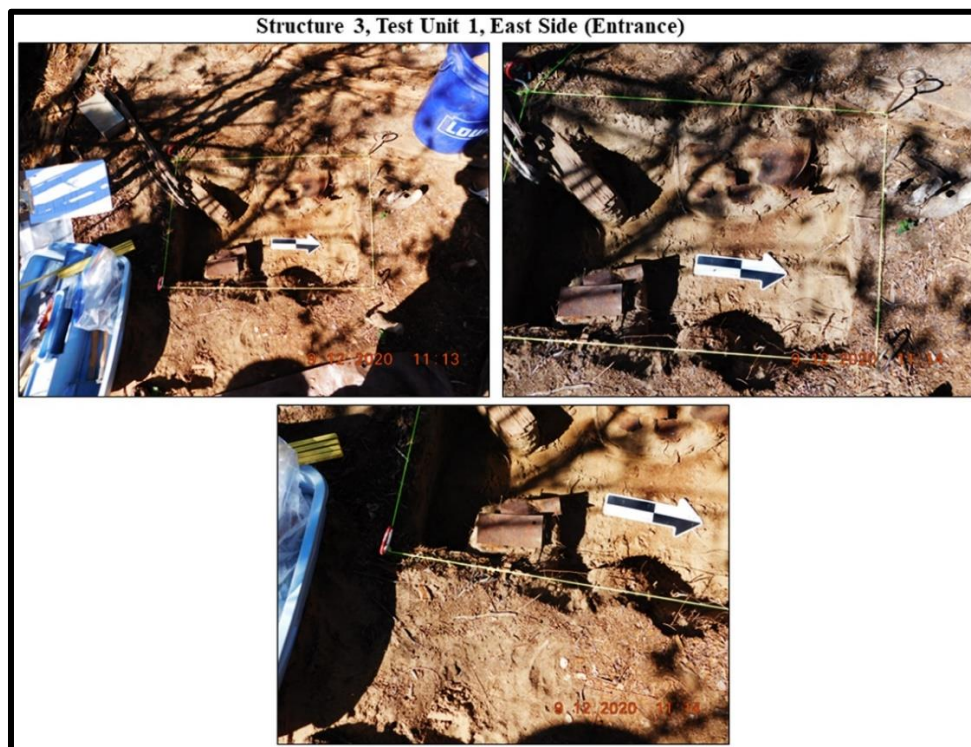


Figure 29. Photo views of Structure 3 test unit 1 excavations which cross-cut the building's east doorway. Note the corrugated tin sheeting exposed in all three photos, used to anchor walls into the ground on either side of the door opening.



Figure 30. Photographs of the Structure 3 Test Unit 2 trench which cross-sectioned the west end of the building. Note the exposed corrugated tin "foundation" sheets.

Excavations of the building revealed that, like the Chicken Coop and its Feature 3 disposal trench, its lower wood walls were anchored into the ground with corrugated tin sheeting, nailed to the lower wood walls and buried in a narrow trench-line as a foundation. Artifacts associated with the structure were not numerous but did include door hinges, screws, and door frame strike plates in the area of an eastern entry door, asphalt shingle and tar-paper fragments, window glass, various sizes of wire nails, tin food can fragments, and a diamond-shaped manufacturing plate from a chick hatching or brooder box (described in detail in the later artifacts section). Disintegrated wood planks at the location provided evidence for the building's wood walls and roof and the use of interior wood wall shelving. Taken together, the function of the shed appears to have been storage of farm supplies and animal feed (chicken) and an area containing a free-standing chick hatching (or brooder) box which supplied the nearby chicken coop with new animals (see details below in the artifacts section).

**Test Excavation at the Dearfield Blacksmith's Shop
(5WL744.3, UNC Survey/Excavation Area 2)**

During the 2020 (June-July) field season, one other excavation unit, designated BSMS (Blacksmith's Shop) TU1 (Test Unit 1), site grid N265 E954, was opened near the northwest corner of the Blacksmith's Shop, between the Lunchroom's back storerooms and that building (Figure 31). That unit was placed immediately adjacent to a high-resolution (± 1 cm) vertical and horizontal UTM coordinate determined rebar stake. The test unit's rebar datum point had been initially position-surveyed in 2011 by a Sokkia laser-transit sighting from a fixed GPS-surveyed (± 5 m horizontal precision) site datum a few hundred feet to the south (Brunswig and Kordischova 2012: 5) but its precision was increased to ± 1 cm in the 2019 Trimble Geospatial survey described earlier in this report. The Blacksmith's Shop high-resolution datum UTM coordinate, and elevation data are 13:4460266.153 mN, 562954.176 mE and 1370.842 m asl. The TU1 excavation unit was offset surveyed to its N265 E954 grid location, placing it precisely within the site-wide Dearfield Union Grid system.

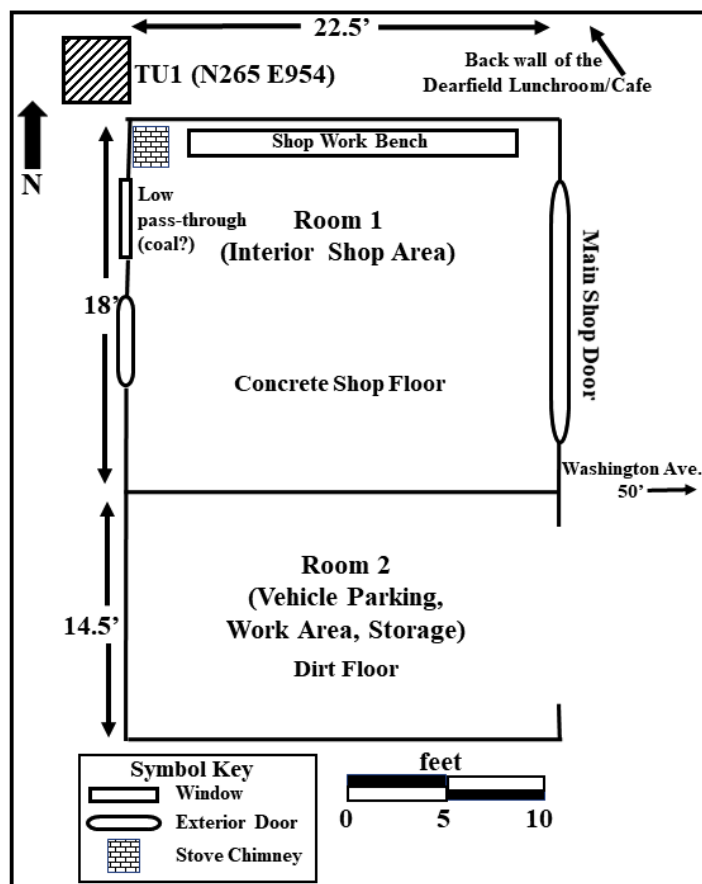


Figure 31. Building plan of the Dearfield Blacksmith's Shop showing the location of the 2020 testing unit at its northwest corner.

The Blacksmith's Shop test excavation took place in the final three days of the primary 2020 field season on June 28, July 1, and July 2. The unit was excavated to culturally sterile soil at 30 cm below surface (Figure 32). Artifacts recovered from the test unit were quite varied and included flower design (Noritake) China cup sherds, assorted-sized wire nails, window glass, tin food can fragments, brown beer bottle glass (Falstaff Brewing, circa 1940s-1960s,), unidentified brown bottle glass, and a Seven-Up soft drink bottle sherd (circa 1940s-1960s, Lockhart 2005) , and a small fragment of butchered animal bone from a medium to large sized mammal, likely pig, or cow (see the Appendix B artifact catalog for details). Taken together, the recovered artifacts range in date from the late 1910s and 1920s through the 1970s when the adjacent Dearfield Lunchroom Café was in operation.

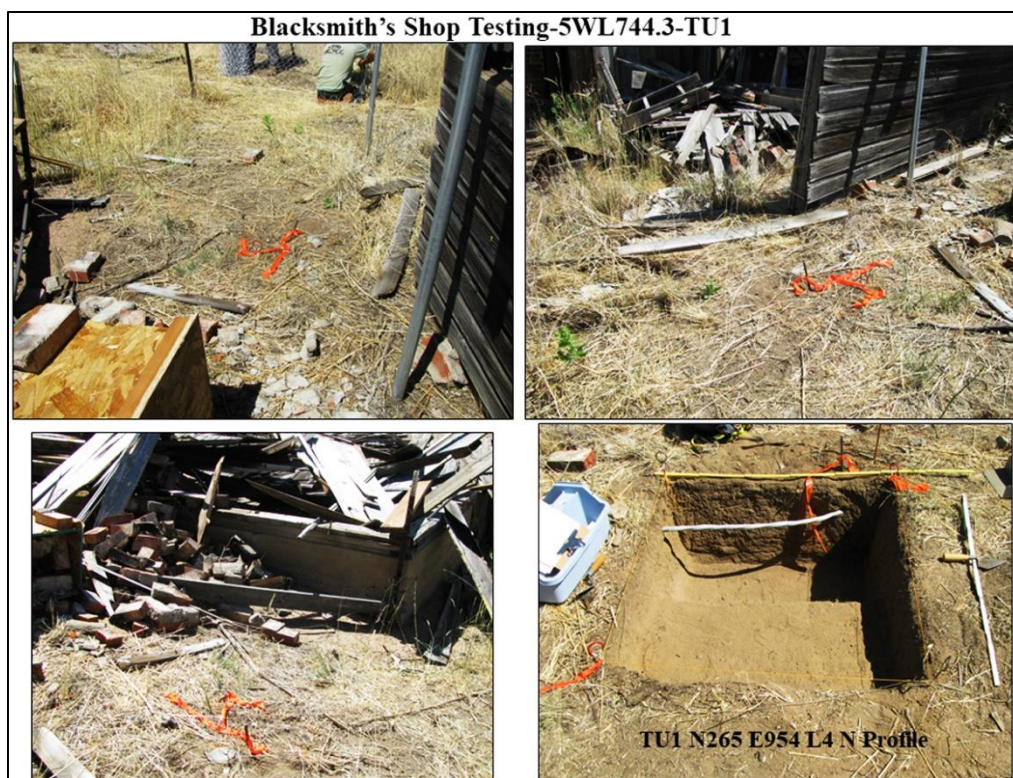


Figure 32. Overviews of the Blacksmith's Shop test unit location and the final completed excavation. Upper left photo-view of unit toward the west; upper right photo-view of unit toward northeast; Lower right-view toward southeast; and fully excavated unit to the north.

Summary and Analysis of Artifacts recovered from the 2020 Excavations

Artifacts recovered during 2020 are recorded in an on-going Dearfield Townsite (5WL744) artifact catalog Excel spreadsheet database. The database was first created in 2011 and has been used for all subsequent field seasons (cf. Brunswig and Kordischova 2012; Brunswig and Creekmore 2014). With each new field season, including that of 2020, numbered artifacts have been added consecutively to the catalog database. The 2020 artifact catalog spreadsheet section is attached to this report as Appendix B and can be consulted for reference to artifacts recovered from above described excavation areas (blocks), individual excavation units, structures, and features. The catalog consists of multiple data columns that provide specific location, stratigraphic, and descriptive data for excavated artifacts (or identical artifact type

groups recovered from the same contexts) which are listed consecutive artifact catalog numbers. An artifact type class system, initially developed for the 2011 catalog, has been modified and expanded with each new field season as new categories of artifacts emerged with new field discoveries. The 2020 version of that artifact coding system, as embedded in the Appendix B catalog, is attached to this report as Appendix C.

Spreadsheet artifact catalog database columns begin, from left to right, with: 1) individual artifact catalog numbers, 2) retained, yes or no (signifying whether an artifact was kept for long-term museum curation or *reburied at the site after photographic and descriptive documentation*), 3) its three-digit UTM Easting number, 4) its corresponding three-digit UTM Northing number, 5) its metric above sea-level (asl) elevation, if known), 6) general descriptive and archaeological notes, 7) Excavation Area, Structure or Feature number, 8) excavation level (surface downward in 5-cm increments), 9) artifact length, width, and thickness in millimeters, and 10) special individual identification reference if assigned. All curated artifacts from the 2020 field season, based on a formal curation agreement with the University of Northern Colorado, are permanently stored at the Greeley History Museum, 714 8th St, Greeley, Colorado, 80631.

As noted above, artifact catalog numbers have accumulated progressively from artifact number 001 since the first UNC Dearfield excavations in 2011. Each new fieldwork year has produced newly documented artifacts assigned new consecutive numbers, starting each new field season with the previous field season's final catalog number. This report's 2020 final recorded artifact number was 1240. The next number, 1241, was assigned to the subsequent 2021 field season for which a report is expected out in late 2022. Artifact catalog numbers reference both *individual* (significant and/or diagnostic) artifacts and, occasionally, *grouping* (less significant) of artifacts from distinct excavation points and stratigraphic levels. One example of a group

artifact number would be a set of nails or window glass recovered within a very limited excavation locus within a single test unit or excavation grid. The attached Appendix B provides key codes (3-4 capital letters) for different type classes of artifacts, type classes which reflect categories of former artifact function and use. The purpose of using type class codes is to allow the creation of artifact group listing to be made using the Excel search function for the analysis of three-dimensional physical "clustering" of artifacts throughout the site's respective excavation areas and with reference to associated historic buildings and activity areas.

Glass Artifacts

Substantial amounts of glass artifacts were recovered from Squire Brockman House excavations. Window glass, food jars and bottles, liquor and medicine bottles made up the majority of glass artifacts. If makers' marks and manufacturer letter and number codes are preserved on whole or partial glass jars and bottles, it is usually possible to assign absolute or approximate dates of manufacture, manufacturer name, location of manufacture, and a container's product, in part or in whole (cf., Horn 2005: 1-2; Merritt 2014: 9-12). Figures 33 and 34 show illustrate several examples of 2020 recovered and documented artifacts, described below.

A small number of food jars were found in the 2020 excavations. Among those were two jars recovered from the Chicken Coop (CC) Feature 3 (metal sheet-lined trench) excavation unit North 941 East 848 (Figure 33). Both were Duraglas containers with distinctive manufacturing markings (cf., Lindsay 2021a, 2021b; Toulouse 1971). The artifact labeled no. 1228 in the figure is a screw-top pickle jar with a slightly broken but otherwise intact rim. It was excavated from excavation unit levels 2 and 3. The jar, with only a slightly broken section of rim, is fully intact. It has a U.S. Duraglas maker's mark on its lower edge with the U.S patent number RE 21900.

The fully complete mark identifies it as having been manufactured in the 1940s. Figure 33, No. 1229, is a screw-top "vinegar" bottle, recovered from the unit's level 5. It also has an intact maker's mark, a Duraglas diamond with a circle and I in its center, situated on the upper part of the base. The circle diamond has a 7 to its left and a 4 on the right. The combined numbers and the numbered letter 1B are located below the maker's mark. The number E-1606 is located at the lower part of the base. 1B refers to the container style number, 7 refers to the plant code, and the 4 is the last number of the year, in this case 1944, in which the jar was manufactured.

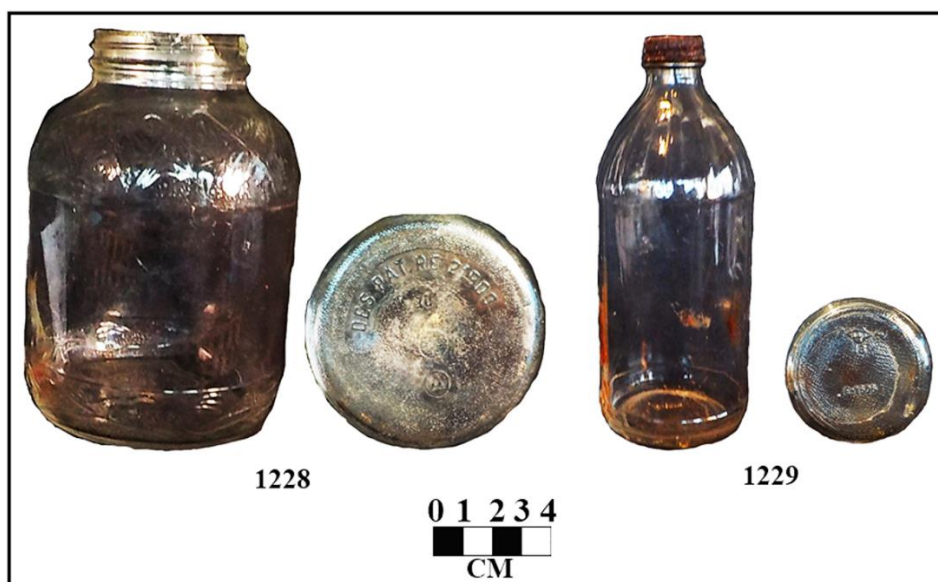


Figure 33. Left side-gallon pickle jar manufactured by Duraglas in the early 1940s. Right side-a quart vinegar jar manufactured by Duraglas in 1944.

In figure 34 below, artifact number 1140 shows photos of three of several glass jar sherds. The sherds were recovered from the Squire Brockman House Test Unit 1 in level 1. The jar base on the upper left is nearly complete and has an oval Owens Illinois makers mark (cf. Lockhart 2004, 2019; Lockhart and Hoenig 2017), consisting of an oval with an I in the center, the number 8 on the left and 7 on the right, all at the top of base. The number 12 is situated midway down to the base bottom. The Owens Illinois makers mark 8 refers to its manufacture at the company's Glassboro New Jersey plant and the 7 indicates its year of manufacture, 1957. The

second top sherd to the right is a partial, smaller diameter jar base section with a left side portion of a maker's mark diamond with the front part of a "dragon's head above the diamond and the number 56 to the left. It is believed to be a possible Owens Illinois but that is all that can be concluded from the partial mark. The third glass sherd in the figure, to the lower right of the large base, is a jar wall sherd with the letters ORD and the letter partial O or D and the top of N below it. The letters and absence of a trademark weren't sufficient to identify the manufacturer or year. The remaining five sherds (not shown) were thick jar wall sherds with no identification markings.

Catalog number 1197 in Figure 34 (upper right corner) is a green liquor bottle with a vertical ribbing design. It came from the Chicken Coop (CC) Feature 3 (metal sheet-lined trench) excavation unit (North 941 East 848), in level 4. Its base has a raised horizontal diamond crossed by a vertical oval with an I in the center. The diamond has a 20 on its left and a 0 on the right. The diamond, oval and the I constitute an Owens Illinois makers mark logo in use from April 29, 1929, to 1954. The 20 designates the plant number, Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, and the 1 above the logo refers to the container style. The 0, left of the diamond, indicates the bottle was produced in 1930 since the Brackenridge plant closed in 1937. Two other side-wall sherds from the same bottle without identifying marks were also recovered but are not pictured in the figure.

Catalog number 1026 in Figure 34 is a rectangular cross-section bottle base, likely from a liquor bottle. It was recovered from level 2, unit N945 E866, in the Squire Brockman East Excavation Sub-Area. On one side of the bottle's lower side wall, just above the base, are the raised letters A-M-S letters, embedded inside a double ax outline. On the opposite side of the vessel base wall section are the words ONE PINT. The base bottom has the raised letters D I and, below that, the numbers 64-6. Taken together, the markings, numbers, and letters show the

artifact is a Prohibition Era AMS CO whiskey bottle, AMS referring to American Medicinal Spirits, manufactured between 1920 and 1933.

Catalog number 1188, in Figure 34's lower right, is a small, mostly intact screw-top cobalt blue bottle. It was found on the surface next to the Feature 2 well depression and, lacking identifying manufacturer marks, can tentatively be classified as a four-ounce medicine bottle, possibly dating to the 1930s.



Figure 34. Upper left (1140)-a base and two glass jar sherds. The base is an Owens-Illinois manufactured food jar. The top sherd to the right is also considered likely Owens-Illinois while the sherd to the lower right is unidentified. Upper right-liquor bottle base, manufactured by Owens-Illinois; lower left-partial, lower side-wall American Medicinal Spirits Whiskey Bottle (Prohibition Era); and lower right-1930s four-ounce medicine bottle.

Porcelain (China) and Earthenware Pottery

Fine quality porcelain (or China) and everyday earthenware pottery dining and serving vessels were commonly found in both towns and farmsteads of the Dearfield Era. The proportion, quality, and type of dinner and serving vessels varied according to the relative social

and economic background of a household and broken ceramics were frequently incorporated into the archaeological records of homes, workplaces, and food-service businesses. The general classification of historic ceramic wares is well known and frequently emerges in archaeological reports such as this one (Horn 2005: 3; Merritt 2014: 13-16). Dozens of broken pottery and porcelain sherds were recovered at the two research localities associated with Squire Brockman and his household members during the 2020 excavations. Examples of those artifacts are shown in Figure 35. Descriptions of pottery and porcelain sherds, their provenance, and, where possible, information on their manufacturer, dates of manufacture, and design ware categories, are provided in following paragraphs. In Figure 35, beginning at the upper left and proceeding to the right and back to left and right in descending rows, physical and diagnostic details on the figure's pottery and porcelain sherd photographs are presented below.

-Catalog number 1130 is a porcelain (China) cup rim sherd with a hand-painted design, consisting of two upper leaves of a pink rose and leaf pattern with cream background found in other Squire Brockman excavation units. The sherd has no makers marks, but its pattern closely matches that found on Noritake (Japanese) pottery of the mid-1930s (cf., Alden and Richardson 1987; Barile ND; Miyachi 2007; Nilsson 2004). Another distinguishing design element is a green line along the edge of its exterior rim and a similar thin green line 6.2 mm below its interior rim. The sherd was recovered from Squire Brockman House (SBH) test unit 1 (TU1) in level 2.

-Artifact catalog number 1192 is a porcelain cup saucer base sherd. As with number 1130, it has a pink rose and leaf pattern on a cream background, a popular design found on Noritake (Japanese) pottery in the mid-1930s. The sherd came from the Chicken Coop (CC) Feature 3 (metal sheet-lined trench) excavation unit (North 941 East 848) in level 4.

-Catalog number 1078 in Figure 35 shows four porcelain plate and cup sherds. Two have probable Noritake pink rose and leaf pattern elements on a cream background provisionally dated to the 1930s. None have sections with makers marks. The sherds came from the East Excavation Sub-Area in unit N947 E868, level 2.

-Catalog number 1127 is four porcelain cup sherds. Two are rim sections and two came from the upper cup body. Again, the hand-painted pattern is believed to be the Noritake pink rose and leaf pattern on a cream background. One body sherd has remnants of a leaf design and the two rim sherds have thin green lines just below the exterior rim and just below the interior rim.

The sherds were recovered from the Squire Brockman House test unit 1 (TU1 in level 2.

-Catalog number 980 is a white & dark blue porcelain plate sherd. It has a plant design on the upper (surface) side and the bottom of the plate is plain yellow white. The plant design is blue plant stalks, small flowers, and "curling vines" over a white background that intersect around circumference of the plate edge. No makers' mark was found on the sherd and an Internet search was unable to discover the pattern's manufacturer or date. The sherd was excavated from unit N945 E868, level 1, in the East Excavation Sub-Area.

-Catalog number 937 is a blue porcelain sherd with what appears to be a floral pattern similar to that of 980. It's very small size and lack of any portion of a maker's mark makes it unable to identify its vessel type or manufacturing source. Like 980, the sherd was recovered from a unit, N946 E867, level 2, in the East Excavation Sub-Area.

-Catalog number 960 has two porcelain plate sherds. A blue color is visible on a very small section of one sherd, but the second sherd has the same Noritake rose and leaf pattern as artifact numbers 1130, 1192, 1078, and 1127. Both were excavated from unit N948 E867, level 1, in the East Excavation Sub-Area.

-Catalog number 1110 consists of two porcelain cup saucer or small plate sherds. A larger white sherd has parallel troughs running inward from its exterior edge to the plate center on the upward (surface) side. Its downside (bottom) has broad concentric raised bands encircling the center and parallel inward running troughs like those occurring on the plate surface which extend outward to the bands. The second smaller sherd is a plain yellow-white pottery from a different plate. Neither sherd had makers marks. Both were excavated from deep in the Chicken Coop (CC) Feature 3 (metal sheet-lined trench) test unit (N941 E848) in level 14.

-Catalog number 986 is a plain off-white porcelain plate sherd, excavated from unit N946 E867, level 1, in the East Excavation Sub-Area.

-Catalog number 1177 is also a plain off-white porcelain plate sherd with no identifying maker's mark. It was recovered from the Squire Brockman House test unit 1 in level 4.

-Catalog number 1094 is two porcelain plain off-white plate or cup sherds. One sherd has a parallel trough impression design consistent with the larger catalog number 1110 sherd described above and likely belongs to same dinnerware set. They have no maker marks and were excavated from the East Excavation Sub-Area in unit N948 E867, level 1.

-The last artifact pictured in Figure 35 is catalog number 976, consisting of three porcelain saucer and cup sherds. One is a cup rim sherd and two are thicker saucer sherds. All the sherds are plain, off-color white, and judged to belong to same undecorated off-white pottery discussed above. None have makers marks and were recovered from the East Excavation Sub-Area in unit N948 E867, level 2.

A final porcelain sherd not appearing in Figure 35, artifact number 1130, should also be noted. It is a cup rim sherd with remnants of a painted design with two upper leaves of a pink rose and leaf pattern and a cream background. It has a green line along the edge of its exterior

rim and a second thin green line 6.2 mm below the rim interior. The sherd corresponds to Noritake China found in excavation units at the Brockman House Research Locality and, accordingly, is believed to date to the 1930s although it could have continued in use through the 1940s as well. Its presence outside the Blacksmith's Shop, Squire Brockman's place of business, suggest he brought it to his workplace for drinking coffee or tea or it was also being used at the Dearfield Lunchroom Café immediately to the north.



Figure 35. Porcelain and earthenware dinnerware sherds recovered the 2020 excavation units. Detailed descriptions, provenances, and analysis data are presented in the preceding text sub-section.

Further Comments on the Flower-and-Leaf-Design Porcelain (China) sherds

As noted in the above paragraph, a total of twelve flower and leaf-design porcelain (or China) saucer and cup sherds (catalog numbers 1078, 1127, 1130, 1158, 1163, 1182, and 1192, note: some catalog numbers consisted of multiple sherds) were recovered from the East Excavation Sub-Area and test unit I (south) of the Squire Brockman House and the Dearfield Blacksmith's Shop test unit. The sherd type was found buried at different depths, between level 2

(5+ cm below surface) through level 5 (to 25 cm below surface). Most of the sherds have a pink rose and leaf pattern on a cream background, with one sherd also having a yellow or gold flower, but no maker's marks were found on any of the sherds. Although only small surface area fragments of pattern designs were visible, a search of on-line porcelain dishware databases showed the closest match of the sherds' fabric and pattern design belonged to hand-painted Noritake pottery manufactured by the Japanese Morimura company since 1904 and regularly imported to the United States from Japan for almost a century (Miyachi 2007). Several Noritake designs from the 1930s closely resemble those noted on the Dearfield sherds (Alden and Richardson 1987; Barile ND). The U.S. was one of the more popular export countries for Morimura and its Noritake China through the late 20th Century, with only a brief interruption of exports during World War II.

Stoneware and Terracotta

Stoneware and terracotta containers are usually well-represented in early 20th Century artifact assemblages of the United States and American West. Stoneware, in particular, was commonly used to contain food, usually in the form of vegetables, that was preserved from spoilage by the addition of salt or pickling liquids such as vinegar (Kowalski and Kowalski 1999; Lehner 1988; Merritt 2014: 14-16). Stoneware and terracotta were sparsely represented in excavated areas of the 2020 investigations but were present. Figure 36 illustrates examples of stoneware and terracotta recovered and analyzed in those excavations.

Among the recovered artifacts was large stoneware rim sherd (Figure 36: No. 1041) excavated from the East Excavation Sub-Area's unit N945 E866, level 4. The sherd is from a large stoneware open-mouth pickling crock. The low angle curve of its rim section suggests it belonged to a 2-5 gallon crock. It has a rounded lip and upper section which extends for 3.88 mm

below the lip, at which point the sherd face steeply angled inward to the vessel's main sidewall where its exterior wall drops straight downward. The sherd's color is grayish brown, and both the exterior and interior walls are glazed, although the rounded rim top is unglazed. There are two upward-downward angle zip-zag decorative incisions which extend from 13.3 mm below the rim to an inward slanted reverse "shelf". The sherd has no makers marks, and its manufacturer and date of manufacture are unknown although its type and depth below surface suggests an early 20th Century provenance.

Two terracotta artifacts were recovered along with the above described stoneware. One, Figure 36 no. 1195, is a terracotta mug sherd with a black exterior glaze and coarse interior fabric. It was recovered from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench excavation unit (N941 E848) in level 4. It had no distinguishing traits or maker's mark which could have provided information on its manufacturer or date of manufacture. The second artifact, catalog number 1029, is a terracotta potsherd. It is a red (Munsell Colorado: 2.5YR 5/6) unglazed body sherd from a typical garden "flowerpot". It was excavated from unit N945 E866, level 2, in the East Excavation Sub-Area.

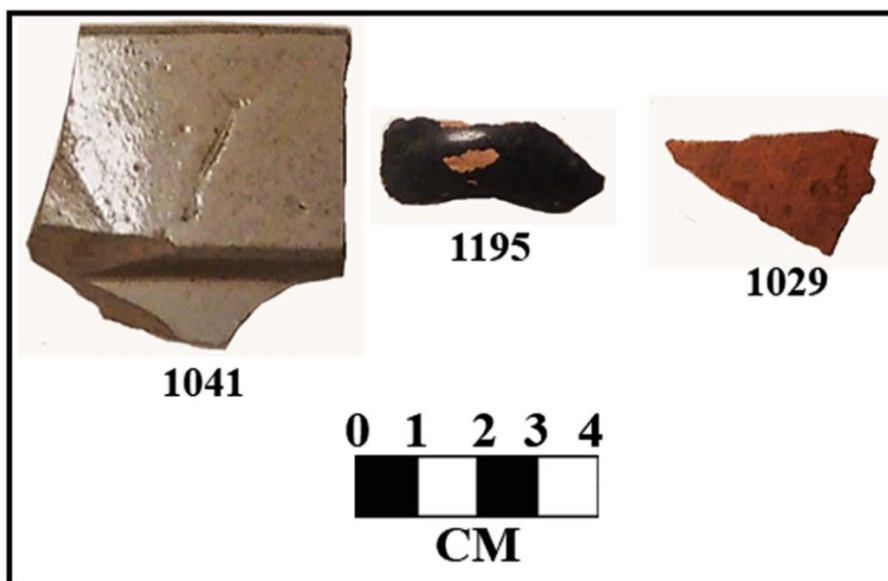


Figure 36. Left-a stoneware crock rim sherd; center-a black-glazed terracotta mug sherd; and right-a terracotta "flowerpot" sherd.

Vehicle and Machine Parts

Although horse-drawn vehicles for transportation and work, and riding horses for personal transport were common in early 20th Century Dearfield, gasoline-engine powered cars, trucks, and tractors were increasingly common at both the townsite and colony farms throughout its early history. In 1919, Squire Brockman was recruited to the town to serve as both its blacksmith and mechanic. He not only repaired and fabricated parts for wagons, horse-drawn farm equipment, and horse-tack, but would have worked on keeping cars, trucks, tractors, and powered farm equipment running. In archaeological terms, this meant that unrepairable broken equipment parts would have been discarded and show up in surface trash dumps and buried in the sandy soil or intentional trash pits. In fact, a modest number, given the limited area excavated in 2020, of vehicle and machine parts were excavated and became part of the archaeological story of Dearfield. The following sub-section describes the more significant artifacts found within that category. Figure 37 provides photographs of each of the discussed items.

-Catalog number 1021 is a metal auto engine part belonging to the ignition system. It was recovered from unit N945 E866, level 1, in the East Excavation Sub-Area and based on its design post-dates the main Dearfield occupation period, considered likely to date from the 1940s through the 1960s.

-Catalog number 1152 is also a metal (aluminum) engine part (cap) with a hole in the top center, part of a sparkplug distributor system. Both the part's design and use of aluminum indicate the part dates from the 1950s to the 1970s. I was recovered from level 1 of the Squire Brockman House test unit 1.

-Catalog number 1196 is a partial right hand side-mirror with its glass missing and its interior rubber backing is exposed. The mirror arm is threaded at its base where it attaches to a bracket

on the vehicle, either a truck or car, door. The style of mirror is consistent with truck or pick-up side mirrors occurring from the mid-1930s through the 1940s. It was excavated from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench in test unit N941 E848, level 4.

Catalog number 1104 is a vehicle engine sub-system system, probably a carburetor, cover. It is made of thin iron sheet metal and dome-shaped with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole on top. It also came from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench test unit N941 E848, but from level 1.

-Catalog number 1198 is a square back, machine sickle cutting blade which narrows to a triangular-shaped cutting edge. It would have been attached to a machine-driven reciprocating bar to cut grain stalks on a combine or thrasher. It has two attachment holes, one each on the back end corners, where it would have been riveted to the sickle bar. Its basic technology dates from the late 19th Century, but the manufacturing characteristics of the suggests it dates between the 1930s and 1950s. It is heavily rusted and was recovered from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench test unit N941 E848, like number 1196, from level 4.

-Catalog number 1213 is a fastening key pin with an oval open end, a fixed angle tip, a central tapered barrel shaft, and a rectangular shaft end. It would have used in a mechanical system where easy attachment pin removal was a requirement. It also came from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench test unit N941 E848, but from level 3.

-The last artifact pictured in Figure 37, catalog number 1236, is an auto spark plug for a gasoline engine. It's identifying marking read Auto Spark Plug Reflex K-10 44 made in U.S.A. That brand and model of spark plug was manufactured by Reflex Ignition Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The company was incorporated in 1909 and this particular spark plug series was patented in 1914, which dates its use to between 1914 and the mid-1920s when the plug type was no longer

manufactured. The spark plug was excavated from a depth of 7 centimeters below surface during a shovel test at the southwest corner of the Squire Brockman Chicken Coop.



Figure 37. Assorted vehicle and machine parts excavated in the 2020 field season.

Bolts, Screws, and Nails

Excavation of any historic site, particularly those associated with agriculture or light industry, is likely to produce metal artifacts in the form of mechanical parts and fasteners, the latter including varieties of nails, bolts, screws, and washers (cf., Horn 2005; Wells 1998; Merritt 2014: 3-4). The vast majority of nails recovered were wire-cut (round nails) common from ca. 1900 to the present day. Prior to 1890 through 1900, nail technology was restricted to the manufacturing of nails cut from iron sheets, resulting in a square cross-section. As would be expected with Dearfield post-dating 1910, archaeologically recovered nails were the wire-cut variety, although four examples of square-cut nails (catalog numbers 910, 953, 1048, and 1150, Appendix B [artifact catalog]) were excavated from East Excavation Sub-Area and Squire Brockman House test unit 1 excavation units. The presence of square-cut nails at Dearfield, whose production ended ca. 1900, could have been due to re-use of earlier "salvaged" buildings

or remaining unsold hardware store inventories. The Squire Brockman excavations, despite their relatively limited volume of excavated sediment, produced nearly 500 nails, bolts, washers, and screws. A representative sampling of those artifacts is displayed in Figure 38 and includes the following:

Moving from the upper left and down in Figure 38 are: 1) artifact no. 1201, a 6 inch long, 3/16" threaded eye bolt excavated from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench (unit N941 E848, level 4); 2) no. 1055, a metal pin with an end-ring from unit N946 E866, level 3 in the East Excavation Sub-Area; 3) catalog no. 1200, 6 inch long, 7/16" bolt with its nut still intact, from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench (N941 E848, level 4; 4) no. 1153, a 5/16" washer from the Squire Brockman House test unit 1, level 2; no. 1166, an 11/32" bolt nut, also from the Squire Brockman House test unit 1 in level 3; and 5) no. 1199, eleven wire nails ranging in size from 60d to 4d along with a roofing nail and a wood screw. Bolts, nails, and screws reflect construction residue of the on-site buildings and possible mechanical repair work being done on site by Squire Brock, the town mechanic and blacksmith, and his brother-in-law, although primary mechanical work would have been done at his professional place of business, the Dearfield Blacksmith Shop.



Figure 38. Left side, top to bottom-eye bolt, a pin with a ring-end, a threaded bolt with nut, a small bolt washer, and a bolt nut. Right side-assorted wire construction nails, a small wood screw, and roofing tack nail.

Food and "Consumables" Cans

Sealed metal food cans and heavily rusted can fragments were recovered in modest numbers from the Squire Brockman East Excavation Sub-Area, the Chicken Coop trash disposal trench (Feature 3, TU2/unit North 941, East 848), Test Unit 1, outside the house's south door, from across the Feature 1 Trash Scatter area, and from test unit 2 of the Structure 3 storage/chicken brooder shed. Selected examples are shown in Figure 39 and described below. The vast majority of food cans and fragments documented in the 2020 field season were machine-made sanitary cans typically produced after 1914. A small number were dot-in-hole (or solder-dot) cans produced from the mid-19th Century through the early 1920s, but occasionally still occasionally available for purchase through the early 1920s (Horn 2005: 3-5; Merritt 2014: 5-6). Other can types recovered during excavation included a tobacco tin fragment (Figure 39, no. 1202) and a key from a roll-top food can (Figure 39, no.1172), the latter probably once

containing oil-preserved sardines or anchovies. The ubiquitous distribution of food cans throughout the Brockman House research area showed that many used cans were disposed of by surface dumping in areas outside the house. However, some cans found in the south trash scatter area certainly date to local area resident's trash disposal after the Brockman House ceased occupation after Squire Brockman's death in 1951. At the moment, there is no evidence the house was re-occupied after his passing.

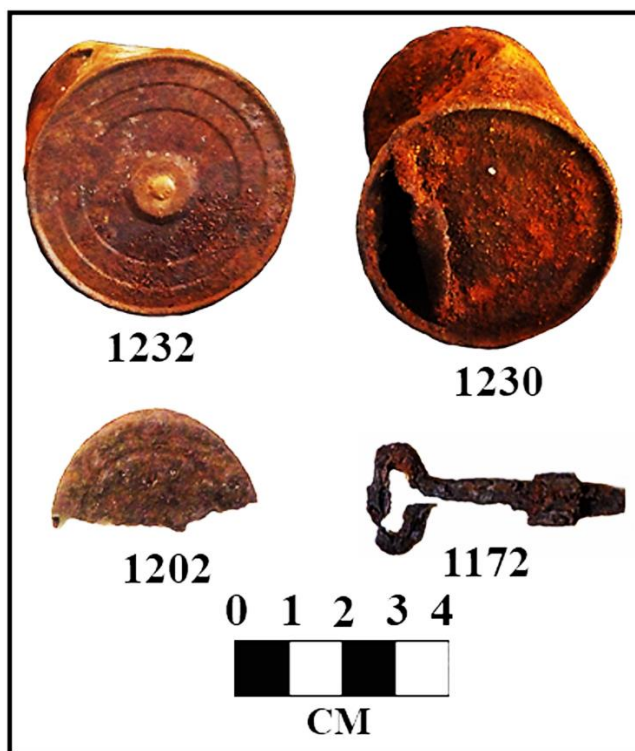


Figure 39 . Examples of food and "consumables" cans excavated in the Brockman House area. Top left-a "re-1914" solder dot can base; Top right-a sanitary (post-1914) can; Lower left-a partial tobacco tin base; and Lower right-a roll-top key for a flat food (sardine or anchovy) tin.

Other Metal Artifacts

A variety of other metal artifacts were excavated in 2020. Unusual and notable examples are illustrated in Figure 40. One artifact, catalog number 1193, is a flashlight battery opening brass screw cap with a raised *Rayo* logo at its top end. The artifact was excavated from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench (test unit N941 E848) in level 4, 18 cm below the surface. Rayo

is a French flashlight and battery company which began manufacturing the brand in the U.S. in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1906. The battery size (width) is that of a contemporary AA battery width, known as penlight batteries. Penlight flashlights and batteries were first manufactured in the U.S. in 1907. The logo shown on the cap dates from 1907 and was replaced by a new one, the RAY-O-VAC logo, after 1922. Although the cap and its original flashlight could have been in use well beyond the 1922 appearance of the RAY-O-VAC logo, the artifact likely dates between the early decades of a thriving Dearfield to when the colony ceased to function as a viable entity in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

The second pictured artifact (Figure 40, no. 1028) is a brass clothing rivet with the word PACIFIC circling the front rim and facing inward. In the early 20th Century, as today, metal rivets were often used to connect clothing pieces, particularly used in reinforcing pocket corners on men's pants. It was excavated from unit N945 E866, level 1, in the East Excavation Sub-Area. A PACIFIC logo on the rivet refers to its manufacture by the Pacific Outfitting Company of Seattle, Washington. The company was founded in 1907 and continued in operation through 1991 when it went out of business (Butler 2010). Pacific Outfitting manufactured and sold men's and women's clothing throughout its time in business. Recovered from the front door side of the house, the brass rivet represents a lost or discarded clothing item during the house's occupation by the Brockman family from 1919 through 1951. Artifact catalog number 925 in figure 40 is a small grommet believed to have been once attached to an item of clothing, representing an opening for insertion of a cotton or leather string for cinching together or tightening sleeves, neck openings, etc. The grommet was recovered during the excavation of unit N946 E867, level 1, East Excavation Sub-Area. On the lower left corner of the figure is a metal rivet (no. 1179), also an accessory clothing item. Finally, artifact number 1165, shown in Figure 40, is a partial

safety pin from unit Squire Brockman House test unit 1 (outside the house's south door) in level 4. It would have been used to attach objects to a cloth background or hold together otherwise unconnected pieces of clothing.



Figure 40. No. 1193-Rayo flashlight battery end cap; no. 1028-a Pacific clothing company shirt or pants grommet; 925-a small clothing grommet; no. 1179-a clothing fastening rivet; and no. 1165-a partial safety pin.

Jewelry: a Child's Bracelet Glass Bead

With the exception of some burials, archaeological recovery of items identified as belonging to known individuals is rare. The artifact pictured in Figure 41, a small pentadecagon (15-sided) red glass bead with a central hole for attachment with other beads using thread or wire to string together a small bracelet, however, may be associated with a known Squire Brockman house occupant. The bead, catalog number 1090, was excavated from unit N947 E868, level 2, in the East Excavation Sub-Area, outside the house's east-facing front door. It is considered likely to have come from a child or teenager 's wrist bracelet lost or discarded during the houses' occupation. Although genealogical and U.S. Census records indicate that Squire Brockman and his two wives had no children, there is evidence that a young woman, his niece by marriage, May

Whitney (age 15, born in 1915 in Kansas), lived in the Dearfield for an unknown period of time around 1930. May is listed in the area's 1930 U.S. Census (Green City Precinct 23) as a member of the Squire Brockman household. She was absent from the next ten-year census record in 1940. May was related to Squire through his wife Melissa, who died in July 1929, and his brother-in-law John Whitney, who lived with Brockman most of his life after he married Melissa in 1899. A genealogical search for May Whitney's parents failed to discover which of Melissa's brothers (there were several) was her father. The possibility that May was the daughter of John Whitney is considered unlikely since U.S. Census records showed him living with Squire Brockman from 1900 through at least 1940, but with no other immediate family members, such as a wife or daughter of John, living in the same household.

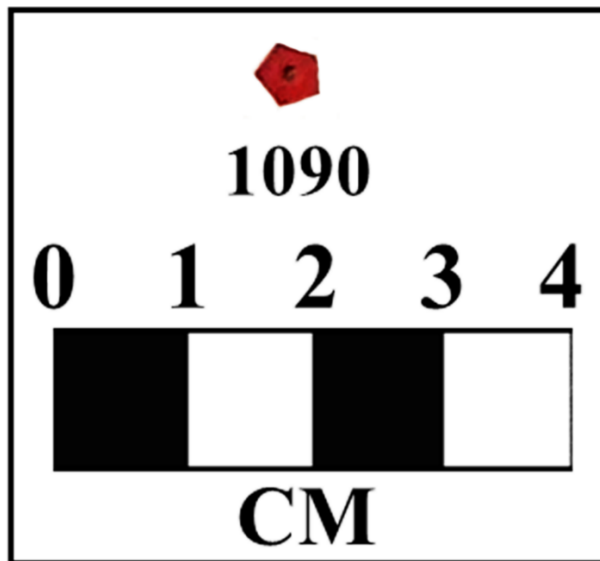


Figure 41. Close-up photograph of child or teen-ager 's glass bracelet bead.

Shotgun Shells and Rifle Cartridges

Fire arms, particularly shotguns and rifles, were, and are, common to rural communities and farms. They provide the means to supplement domestic food resources with wild game, such as rabbits, deer, birds, etc. and for protection of people and livestock from snakes and natural predators. Typically, evidence for hunting weapons in early 20th Century farming and ranching

areas is commonly preserved in the form of spent ammunition and less commonly through the presence of actual weapons or discarded weapons parts. That is certainly the case for the 2020 excavations. Figure 42 illustrates the range of gun ammunition artifacts recovered during those excavations and presents analyses of their functions, types, age, and source of manufacture (identification sources: Heugel 2012; Horn 2005: 6; Standler 2006; Steinhauer 2020).

Starting in the upper left hand corner and crossing the figure in descending row from left to right are fire arm associated shotgun and rifle ammunition components excavated from different Squire Brockman research locations:

East Excavation Sub-Area, East of the House Front

1) Catalog number 941, a 12-gauge shotgun shell base. Its base headstamp reads WESTERN (top) with the number 12 at right and left of center, and the word Xpert along the bottom). The shell is believed to date to between 1924 and 1927 since the headstamp design went out of manufacture between 1927 and 1932. The shell base was excavated from unit N946 E867 in level 3.

2) Catalog number 974. This is also a 12-gauge shotgun shell base. Its headstamp is marked WESTERN at the top and has the numbers 12 to the center left and right. At the bottom is the word FIELD. The most probable date is between 1914 and 1927. After 1927 to 1932, the words Made in USA, lacking from this shell base, were added to the headstamp.

3) Catalog number 1083 is a 10-gauge shotgun shell foil and cork powder wad. No date or manufacturer information were included on the artifact. It was excavated from unit N947 E868 in level 2.

4) Catalog number 992 is a plastic 16-gauge powder wad. The letters REM PET (top) and PATENT - (unreadable) D (lower part) are visible in an inward circling pattern on the wad's flat

side. Use of plastic for the wad material suggests a later (1960s?) period when plastic wads were being introduced. The artifact was excavated from unit N948 E868, level 1.

6) The catalog number 1082 artifact is a .22 caliber Long Rifle brass cartridge. At its base, it has the word HI over a Ⓢ symbol with the word SPEED at the bottom. It is a Remington Long Rifle shell casing. Remington HI SPEED ammunition was introduced with the " Ⓢ" symbol 1931 and continued to the mid-1980s. The shell was recovered from unit N947 E868, level 2.

7) The artifact catalog number 1053 is a fragmented .22 rifle brass shell casing base. Its base is heavily dented by a firing pin mark. No markings or letters were present to determine shell size or manufacturer. It was excavated from level 1 in unit N946 E866.

The Chicken Coop Feature 3 Trench

Catalog number 1194 is the only fire arm artifact excavated from outside the East Excavation Sub-Area. It was recovered from the Chicken Coop Feature 3 trench unit (N941 E848) in level 4. The artifact is a .22 Caliber Long Rifle Cartridge shell casing. A large X covers its entire headstamp area with the words SUPER inside a rectangular box. This type of .22 cartridge was made by Western in 1930 and immediately branded as Winchester after Western was acquired by that company in 1931. .22 cartridges with the SUPER X stamp were first manufactured in 1930-1931 and continued in production through 1960.



Figure 42. Shotgun and .22 rifle shell casings and components excavated at Dearfield in 2020.

An Early 20th Century Hand-Cranked Washing Machine

During survey around the Chicken Coop Feature 3, a large circular metal cylinder was discovered three meters to its north (see the earlier Figure 22 location map and Figure 43 below). After examination and research, the cylinder, assigned artifact catalog number 1237, proved to be a hand-powered washing machine dating to the early 20th Century. Closely matching examples were found in a reprinted 1908 Sears & Roebuck, Inc. catalog (Figure 43; Lyons 2015: 364-367). The Squire Brockman machine, with two of its tripod legs missing, was described as operating in the following manner: First, the cylindrical drum was packed with dirty clothes and filled with boiling water and soap through upper side opening. Then the opening would be closed with a door plug and the drum would be moved back and forth for a third circumference rotation, creating a swishing motion which forced the hot soapy water through the clothes, cleaning them. A spring-powered "motor" at its lower base amplified hand-driven power of top side-handle, reducing strain on the wash machine operator. Similar wash machines, some hand and spring

powered, and others with electric motors were in use in the early 1900s through the 1930s. Finding one largely intact on the ground near the Brockman house was fortuitous and added a new element of information about domestic activities pursued by its occupants.

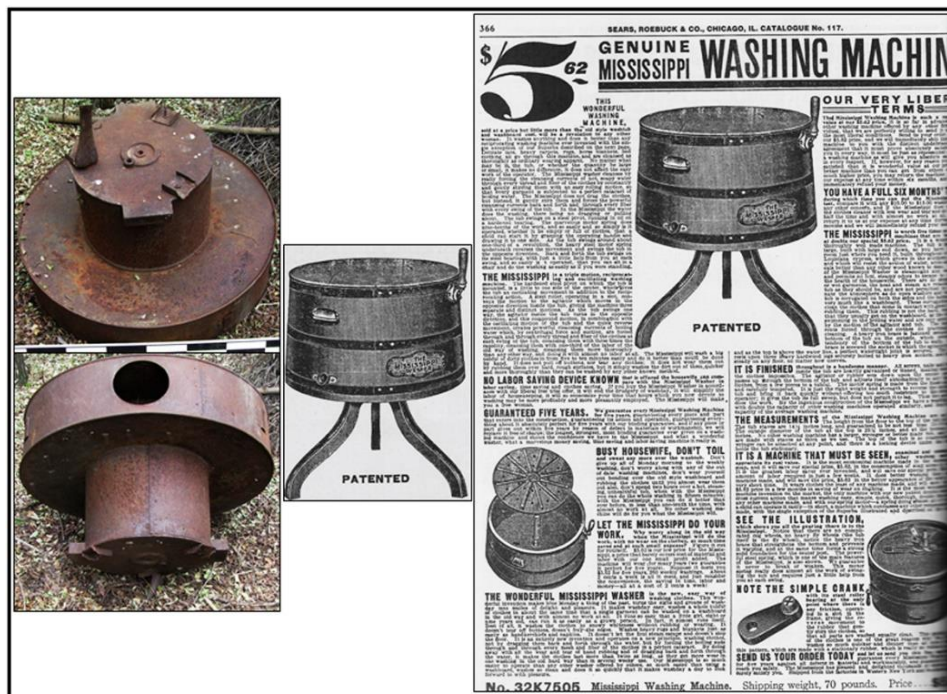


Figure 43. Left-side and bottom photographs of the Squire Brockman hand-cranked washing machine; center-1908 Sears & Roebuck catalog ad illustration of a similar washing machine; and right-a 1908 Sears & Roebuck, Inc. full ad of a similar Mississippi Company's hand-powered washing machine.

Chick Incubator Tag

Late (September) 2020 season excavations at the Squire Brockman Structure 3 storage shed/incubator location recovered a metal identification plate of an egg incubator and chick brooder box (Figure 44). Two advertisements for the box, produced by the X-RAY Incubator Company of Des Moines, Iowa, were located on the Internet (NA 1910 and NA 1923). The more recent (1923) advertisement is pictured on Figure 44's right-hand side. Both ads describe and show illustrations of a rectangular wooden box on four legs with a hinged top. The warming component of the incubator, both described in the ad and shown in the illustration, was an oil-heating element suspended below the incubator/brooder box.

Evidence for the incubator, which would have supplied new chicks to the nearby chicken coop to the east, was only present in its manufacturing plate (artifact catalog number 1219). The metal plate was excavated from structure 3's test unit 1 in level 2. It is diamond-shaped, and its center section reads THE XRAY on the upper left border and INCUBATOR COMPANY on the upper right border. The words DES MOINES occur on the lower left and IOWA U.S.A. is on the lower right. At the lower center are the letters U.S. Pat OFF, followed by Patent Pending 1916, Patent granted 1917. The logo was in use by the Des Moines' company between in 1917 and 1924, which places its likely purchase and initial use by the Squire Brockman family between the construction of the house in 1919 and 1924. It undoubtedly continued in use for many years afterward since the house and its outbuildings were used and occupied until Squire Brockman's passing in 1951.

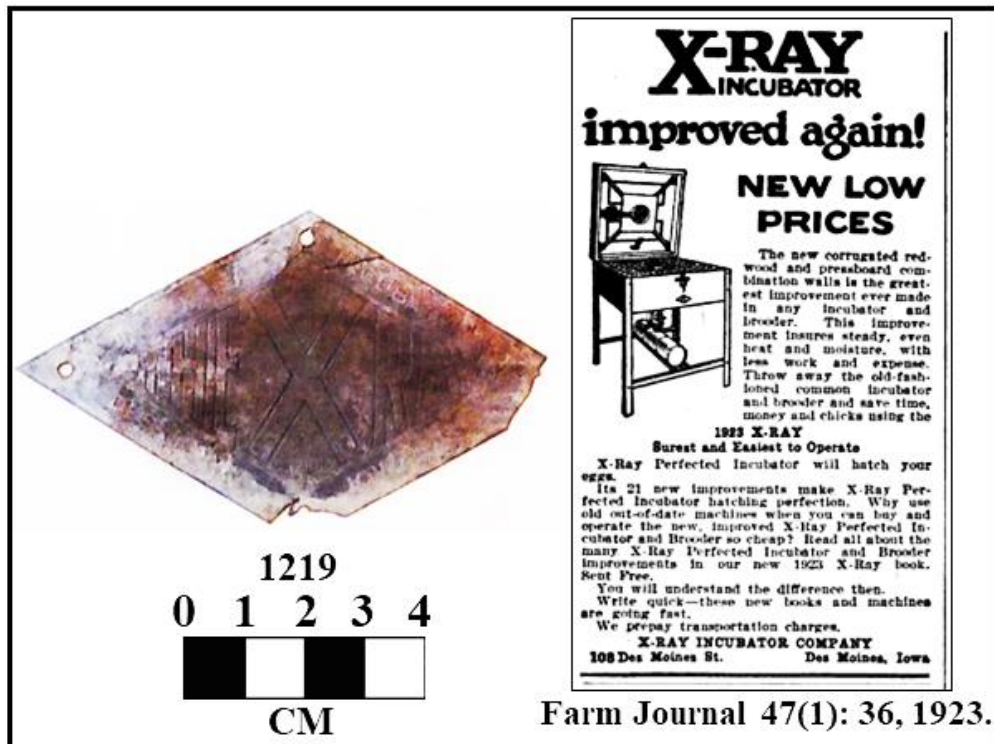


Figure 44. Left-X-Ray chick incubator box manufacturer plate, catalog number 1219, from the Structure 3 storage/incubator shed and Right- a 1923 advertisement for the same product.

Summary and Comments on the 2020 Excavation Results

By the end of the formal 2020 field season on July 2, 2020, all planned objectives of the field project had been achieved. The field season's most substantial effort involved excavation was excavation of seven one m² units which sampled a 4 x 3 meter area outside the Squire Brockman House (structure 1) main east entrance. A 1 m² test unit, designated SBH TU1, was excavated immediately south southeast of the house's south door to explore the immediate area at that point of the house's door entry-exit point. South of the Brockman House was a wide scatter of discarded household trash, worn-out equipment parts, tires, wire, and household appliance parts. Analysis of the trash scatter provided evidence of its use as a dumping site from the construction of the Brockman House through at least the 1960s when the spread of the Black Locust grove inhibited its continued use.

Further west-southwest of the Squire Brockman House was excavated , and a 1 m² test unit at the south end of a buried metal sheet lined feature (no. 3), and SBH/Chicken Coop TU2. Shovel testing and ground clearance were used to define the forms and depths of partly buried corrugated and flat sheet foundations of the chicken coop (structure 2), a linear (n-s) trench east of the chicken coop (feature 3), and collapsed remnants of a small shed west of the chicken coop (structure 3). A well depression and associated metal pipe (feature 2), representing a former windmill, and its upper depression was cleared, and a hand-auger and post-hole digger were employed in an attempt to find where the base of its surface lying water pipe was detached from its lower section, but without success. The existence of a small outbuilding shed on the west side of the Brockman lots documented chicken feed and miscellaneous storage along with the incubation and hatching of eggs into chicks to supply the nearby chicken coop, undoubtedly an invaluable source of locally grown food in the form of eggs and the chickens themselves.

A test unit excavation at the Blacksmith Shop, hundreds of feet north of his residence, provided limited but important evidence of artifacts associated with his place of work and the adjacent Dearfield Lunchroom Café. Porcelain pottery recovered from the Blacksmith Shop test unit potentially connects that building and its owner with similar Japanese Noritake pottery recovered at the residence location.

One of the most significant contributions of the 2020 Dearfield field investigations is directly tying and materially documenting the life and lifestyle of a specific town resident. Squire Brockman, and his family members with a single occupation period of the Dearfield townsite's past, from midway in the town's heyday to its virtual abandonment in the late 1920s and early 1930s and beyond to the passing of Dearfield's last original resident, Squire Brockman, in 1951.

Results of the above described 2020 Squire Brockman House and Blacksmith Shop 2020 archaeological field studies will be more fully published and interpreted within an on-going research program on the town of Dearfield and its associated colony in future journal articles, specialized reports, and an in-development book. This past year, field excavations explored yet another building, the Dearfield Grocery Store, and excavations are taking place in June 2022 at the nearby Granary building locality. Future archaeological fieldwork at the townsite beyond the six currently planned or executed (2011-2022) field seasons will be guided by a formal synthesis and evaluation of data from those seasons and considered likely to occur in future years, including expansion of field studies to the parallel Dearfield Colony town of Chapelton and its widely dispersed farmsteads..

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Appendix A

Dearfield-Squire Brockman & Blacksmith's Shop Excavation Areas and Units Key

Squire Brockman House-Area 7, 5WL744.5

East (Front Excavation) Area North 948/East 867, North 947/East 868, North 946/East 866,
North 946/East 867, North 945/East 866, North 945/East 868

South Door Test Unit/TU1

Squire Brockman (south) Trash Scatter, Feature 1

Concentration A

Concentration B

Concentration C

Concentration D

Concentration E

Well and Well Area, Feature 2

Chicken Coop, Feature 3, Exterior/Interior Areas

Chicken Coop East-Feature 3, TU2/North 941/East 848

Squire Brockman West Shed Test Units/TU1, TU2

Blacksmith's Shop, Area 6, 5WL744.3

TU1/North 265/East 954

Appendix B

Dearfield 2020 Archaeology Field Season Artifact Catalog

Dearfield 5WL744 UNC 2020 Field Season Artifact Catalog Final Revision 10 20 2021

Cat. No.	Retained	Northing	Easting	Elevation (m/bd)	Artifact Type	Notes (ID info, etc.)	Excavation Area/ Structure-Feature	Excavation Unit	Level	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	ID Ref
901	N	N946	E866		MIUI	Rusted Metal Fragment (Rust: Hue 10XR 4/6) (Metal: GLEY 1 4/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	42 mm	26 mm		
902	N	N946	E866		MENC	Bent slightly rusted wire nail (Color: GLEY 3 6/B)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	52 mm	7 mm(at head)		
903	N	N946	E866		MECF	Half of tin can base w/rim intact (Color: Rust: Hue 5YR 5/8) (Metal : GLEY 2 3/1 (bluish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	71 mm	39 mm		
904	N	N946	E866		MENC	Wire nail n=1: 5d (Color: GLEY 2 2.5/1 (greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	52mm	6mm		
905	N	N946	E866		UKCI	Light Porous Material-possibly volcanic rock? (Color: GLEY 1 4/1 (dark greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	20.6mm	20mm		
906	N	N946	E866		MENC	Wire nail w/rusted nodes (Color: rust: Hue 5YR 4/6)(Metal: GLEY 1 3/1 (very dark greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	51mm	6mm		
907	N	N946	E866		MENC	Slightly bent nail (Color: GLEY 2 3/1 (very dark green))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	47mm	5mm		
908	Y	N946	E866		MEHK	Metal hook w/attachment (Color: GLEY 1 3/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	34mm	24mm		
909	N	N946	E866		MENC	Manufactured nail (Color: Gley 1 6/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	40mm	8mm		
910	Y	N946	E866		MENS	Square nail n=1: (Color: GLEY 1 2.5/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	32mm	6mm		
911	N	N946	E866		MENC	Wire nail (Color: GLEY 1 4/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	53mm	5mm		
912	N	N946	E866		MECF	Soldered tin can lid with rim section (part of #903) (Color: GLEY 1 3/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	29mm	23mm		
913	N	N946	E866		MENC	Short nail (Color: GLEY 1 2.5/)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	24mm	11mm		
914	N	N946	E866		MECF	Ridged piece of can (part of # 903) (Color: GLEY 1 3/1)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	29mm	23mm		
915	Y	N946	E866		DOMA	Patterned metal fragment w/lip (Color: Hue: 5YR 3/3)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	31mm	29mm		
916	N	N946	E866		MENC	Thin Nail (Color: GLEY 2 2.5/1 (greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	32mm	4mm		
917	N	N946	E866		GLCN	Glass jar fragment: translucent, clear	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	12 mm	10 mm		
918	N	N	E866		BOCP	Crimped bottle cap fragment n=1: (Color: GLEY 2 4/1 (greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	16mm	18mm		
919	N	N	E866		GLCN	Ridged piece of jar lid (part of #903) (Color: GLEY 2 2.5/1 (blue))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	40mm	11mm		
920	N	N	E866		MECF	Tin can fragment n=1: (Color: GLEY 2 4/1 (greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	19mm	12mm		
921	N	N	E866		MENC	Bent nail (Color: GLEY 2 2.5/1 (bluish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	30mm	7mm		
922	Y	Y	E866		SHNC	Gravel encrusted old rubber- roof shingle (Color: gravel: Hue 2.5Y 7/4 Rubber: GLEY 2 .25 (Greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1	16mm	17mm		
923	N	N	E866		MENC	Finish wire nail n=1: (Color: GLEY 2 3/1 (bluish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1	31 mm	3 mm		
924	N	N	E866		PRUK	Gravel and Rubber Fragment (like #22) (Color: gravel: Hue 5Y 6/2 Size: 14mm x 8mm rubber: GLEY 2 2.5 (greenish))	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1	14 mm	8 mm		
925	N	N	E866		MEGR	Grommet/Rivet Size: 6mm diameter (Color: GLEY 15/)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1	6 mm	6 mm		
926	Y	Y	E866		BOCP	Crimped bottle cap fragments n=3.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1				
927	N	N	E866		MECF	Tin can fragments n=8	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1				
928	N	N	E866		MECF	Tin can rim fragment n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1	21.64mm	6.59mm	2 at 17 each	
929	Y	Y	E866		MENC	Wire nails n=7: 2d and 4d	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1				
930	N	N	E866		GLWI	Window Glass n=12 : Thicknesses (mm)-3.10 ; 2.38; 2.19; 2.42; 2.22; 3.05; 2.45; 2.20; 3.05; 2.01; 1.96; 2.43	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2			3.10; 2.38; 2.19; 2.42;	
931	Y	Y	E866		MENC	Assorted Nails 40d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 4d, 30+ Shingle nails	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2				

932	Y	GLCN	Clear glass jar rim and base sherds n=2; Partial makers mark with letters RK.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2			
933	Y	GLCN	Glass bottle sherd with parallel angled lines design n=1; Purple tinted.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2			
934	N	GLCN	Clear bottle glass sherd n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2			
935	Y	AUTO	Small metal "barrel-shaped" object, machine part, likely car or truck engine n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2	.498 mm	.664 mm	
936	N	GLCN	Purplish jar wall sherd	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2			
937	Y	CEPL	Blue Porcelain sherd with pattern n=1. The very small sherd has what appears to be a blue floral pattern but its size and lack of manufacturer information makes it unidentifiable.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2	17.97mm	10.08mm	3.48mm
938	Y	BONE	Eroded Bone Fragments. Medium-size mammal.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2	1.3mm	12.9mm	6.6mm
939	Y	DOMA	Metal "Arrow" with hole in center, possible small clock hand.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2	27.94mm	6.84mm	.72mm
940	Y	MIENC	Three wire nails (1 flat end fragments, 1 metal plate)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L2			
941	Y	BULS	Shotgun shell base- 12Gauge, base headstamp reads WESTERN (top), No. (right if center) 12 (left of center) Xpert (along bottom). 1924-1927. After 1927 to 1932 when the headstamp went out of manufacture. The headstamp included Made in USA.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L3			
942	N	MECF	Metal rim can rim fragments n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L3			
943	N	GLWI	Window glass sherds n=3. Thicknesses (mm): 3.05; 3.07; 3.77.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L3			3.05mm, 3.07mm.
944	N	MIENC	Wire nail fragments n=8	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L3			
945	N	GLCN	Clear bottle glass sherds (n=2)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L3			
946	Y	BONE	Thin bone fragments n=3 Chicken?	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L3			
947	Y	MEUI	Cast iron fragment n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L4	25.76mm	25.64mm	6.44mm
948	Y	GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=3; body wall sherds, 2 green and 1 purple	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L4			
949	N	MIENC	Wire nails n=7	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L4			
950	N	GLWI	Window glass sherd n=1. Thickness (mm): 3.05.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L4			3.05mm
951	Y	GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=3: 1 green and 2 blue sherds	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L4			
952	Y	BOCP	Crimped bottle cap n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L5			
953	Y	MIENC	Partial square nail n=1. Head and upper part.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L5	23.06 mm	5.43 mm	3.62 mm
954	N	MIENC	Finish nail (n=1) and 1 cylindrical	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L5	32.18mm		
955	Y	GLWI	Window glass (clear) n=21. Sample thicknesses (mm): 3.3, 3.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.3, 3.1, 2.4, 2.3, 2.7, 2.1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			3.3mm, 3.0mm, 2.2mm, 2.4mm.
956	N	MIENC	Wire nails n=9: 2 6d, 2 4d, 1 2d, 1 4d, 1 finish nail and 1 shingling nail	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867				
957	Y	MEBT	Carriage Bolt n=1: 2 1/4"	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1	57.01 mm	4.42 mm	4.42 mm
958	Y	GLCN	Canning jar sherd n=1: rim fragment	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
959	N	GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=8; clear glass	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867				
960	Y	CEPL	Porcelain plate sherds n=2: One sherd has very small remnants of a possible blue pattern while the second sherd flower and leaf pattern on an off-white background. The latter pattern is repeated on several other sherds recovered from the Squire Borkman excavation units, including no. 1078.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
961	N	MIESC	Wood screw n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
962	N	MIENC	1 fence post staple	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			

963	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=8; 4 rim and 4 body fragments.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
964	N	GLCN	Brown bottle sherds n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
965	N	MESC	2 Anchor screws	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
966	N	SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragments n=5	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
967	N		Terracotta potsherd n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
968	N	MESC	Wire nails n=6: 2 7d, 2 3d, and 2 2d	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
969	N	MESC	Anchor screw n=6	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
970	N	MEWR	Twisted together wires, two-ply n=6	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
971	Y	MEDP	Possible cabinet hinge pin n=1. Conical pointed end (top).	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2	.818 mm		.191 mm
972	Y	MEBT	Metal square head bolt n=1. Broken on thread end.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2	33.90 mm	9.93 mm	
973	N	MECF	Tin Can fragment, rim n=1 and body n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
974	Y	BULS	12 Gauge Shotgun Shell. Headstamp: WESTERN (top) No. 12 (center left and right). Bottom FIELD. 1914-1927. After 1927 to 1932. Made in USA was added to the headstamp	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
975	Y	MESC	Small 2.5" metal screws n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
976	Y	CEPL	Porcelain (China) plate and cup sherds n=3; All are off-white in color. One cup rim sherd and two thicker plate sherds. Manufacturer and date unknown. No maker marks.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
977	Y	GLCN	Patterned bottle glass sherd n=1. Scale design.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			
978	N	GLWI	Window glass fragments n=5 Thicknesses (mm): 3.2, 2.1, 1.8, 2.3, 2.2.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L2			3.2mm, 2.1mm, 1.8mm, 2.3mm.
979	Y	GLCN	Screw-top clear glass jar rim sherd and body sherd n=2; probable quart jar. Also a small clear glass sherd.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L3			
980	N	GLCN	Glass sherd n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L3			
981	Y	MEDP	1 lb picture frame wall hook n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L3	.516 mm	.275 mm	.177 mm
982	Y	MESC	Small metal staple n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L3	.791 mm	.990 mm	.163 mm
983	N	MESC	Wire nails n=2: 1 6d and 1 2d.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L3			
984	N	MEWR	Metal wire n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1			
985	N	MECF	Tin can fragment n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1			
986	Y	CEPL	Porcelain (China) plate sherd n=1; Off-white with no patterns or designs.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1	23.21 mm	22.14 mm	5.15 mm
987	Y	GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=11. 10 clear glass sherds and 1 brown glass sherd with deep parallel trenches design identical to 1158.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1			
988	Y	GLWI	Window glass sherds n=24; Sample thicknesses (mm): 3.0; 3.0; 3.0; 2.4; 2.3; 2.3; and 2.3.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E867	L1			
989	Y	CEPL	White & dark blue porcelain plate fragment n=1: The design is on the up (surface) side and the back is yellow white and plain. The design is plant stalks, small flowers, and "curling vines" connecting all around the outside, all in blue with a white background. A search	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
990	N	GLCN	Glass bottle sherds n=15	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
991	Y	GLWI	Window glass sherds n=7. Sample thicknesses (mm): 2.5; 2.1; 3.1; 2.1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			2.5mm, 2.1mm, 3.1mm, 2.1mm
992	Y	BULS	Plastic 16 Gauge Shotgun powder wad n=1. Letters in an inward circling pattern on the wad's flat side reads REM PET (top) and PATENT - (unreadable) D (lower part). Use of the plastic wad suggests a later (1960s?) period when plastic wads were being produced.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1	.631 mm	.631 mm	.146 mm
993	Y	MEWR	Metal small-diameter twisted wire segments n=5.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
994	N	MESC	Anchor screws n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
995	Y	MEBN	Metal nut n=1. 1/8"	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			

996	N					MECF	Tin can fragments n=6; 2 rim fragments and 4 body fragments.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
997	N					MENC	Wire nails n=27	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
998	N					MEWR	Metal wire sections n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
999	Y					SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragment n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
1000	N					MENC	Wire nails n=5	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1001	N					MESC	Metal screw n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1002	Y					MEUI	Rectangular cast iron fragment n=1 (rectangular).	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2	53.02 mm	26.44 mm	9.38 mm
1003	Y					BRCK	Brick fragment n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1004	N					MENC	Fence post staple n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1005	N					MECF	Tin can fragments n=6; rim fragments n=2, body fragments n=4	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1006	N					SHNC	Asphalt sheeting fragment n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1007	Y					MEWR	Metal barbed wire n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1008	N					GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=8	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2			
1009	N					GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L4			
1010	N					MESC	Wall anchor screw set n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L4			
1011	N					MENC	Wire nails n=2; 1 3d and 1 2d.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L4			
1012	Y					AUTO	Aluminum container rim gasket n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L4			
1013	N					SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragments n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L4			
1014	N					BOCP	Crimped bottle cap fragments n=5	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L4			
1015	N					GLCN	Purple tinted glass sherd; Munsell Color: 10R 5/2 (weak red).) H=4.2mm	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2	29 mm	21.4 mm	4.2 mm
1016	N					GLCN	Purple bottle glass. Munsell color: 10R 5/2 (weak red).	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L2	11.4 mm	18.3 mm	4.2 mm
1017	N					MENC	Wire nails n=39; 1 5d; 1 20d; 7 8d; 1 4d; 6 roofing nails, and 2 tack nails.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			
1018	N					GLWI	Window glass n=50. Sample thicknesses (mm)=2.7; 2.4, 4.1; 2.9; 2.7; 2.8; 2.7, and 2.9.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			2.7mm, 2.4mm, 4.1mm, 2.9mm.
1019	N					GLCN	Bottle Glass n=15	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			
1020	N					PRUK	Rubber Fragments n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			
1021	Y					AUTO	Metal auto part n=1. Probable ignition part.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1	49.86 mm	30.32 mm	2.41 mm
1022	N					BRCK	Red brick fragments n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			
1023	Y					GUPP	12 Gauge shotgun shell plastic powder wad n=1. "Wagon-wheel" impression on one side. No other markings. (1960s or 1970s likely dates)	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1	18.03 mm	18.03 mm	5.76 mm
1024	N					MECF	Metal can fragments n=4	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			
1025	N					SHNC	Asphalt siding fragments n=5	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1			
1026	Y					BOTL	Rectangular cross-section, bottle base, likely liquor bottle. On one side above the base are raised A-M-S letters inside a double ax outline. Opposite side has ONE PINT. The bottom of the base has raised letters D 1 the numbers 64-6 below. This is a Prohibition Era AMS CO whiskey bottle. American Medicinal Spirits=AMS, 1920-1933.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1027	N					GLWI	Window glass fragments n=16. Sample thicknesses (mm): 2.8, 2.9, 2.9, 2.8, 2.0, 2.8.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			2.8mm, 2.9mm, 2.9mm.

1028	Y	MEGR	Brass clothing (?) rivet, likely for pants (work pants or more likely, overalls). The word PACIFIC is placed around the rim facing the front face's interior.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L1	9.69 mm	9.69 mm	5.35 mm
1029	Y	CETC	Terraotta pot sherd n=1: Body sherd from "flower" (garden plant starter?) pot. Munsell Color: 2.5YR 5/6 Red.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2	32.00 mm	18.61 mm	6.21 mm
1030	N	GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=8	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1031	N	MIENC	Wire nails n=59: 20d, 16d, 8d, finish nails and roofing nails	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1032	Y	MEMP	Cast iron fragments n=2. One has notched extension for attachment. It's a possible "lock-down/hold-down" bracket piece.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1033	N	GLCN	Bottle Glass Fragment	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1034	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=7	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1035	N	SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragments n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1036	Y	BONE	Rodent bone n=1. Humerus.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L2			
1037	N	MIENC	Wire nails n=7: Ranging from 12d to 2d.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L3			
1038	N	GLCN	Bottle glass n=15	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L3			
1039	N	SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragment n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L3			
1040	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=4.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L3			
1041	Y	CECR	Stoneware crock sherd n=1. Large rim section of an open-mouth pickling (fermenting) crock. The low angle curve of the rim section suggests a minimum of a 2-5 gallon crock size. It has a rounded lip and upper section extending for 3.88 mm below the lip at point which it takes a steeply inward angle cut to the vessel's main sidewall where the exterior wall descends downward. The color is grayish brown and vessel is glazed. The rounded top of the rim is unglazed. There are two upward-downward angle zip-zag decorative incision extending from 13.3 mm below the rim to the inward slanted reverse "shelf". No makers marks, manufacturer and date unknown.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L4	51.87 mm	50.14 mm	8.76 mm (top of lip); 13.49 mm (thickness at start of inward shelf)
1042	N	GLCN	Bottle glass n=1: clear glass; side wall	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E866	L5			
1043	Y	GLCN	Purple bottle glass sherds n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L1			
1044	N	MIENC	Wire nails (n=3) and one 1/8" threaded bolt.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L4			
1045	N	MIENC	One wire nail (6d) and one clear bottle glass sherd.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N945 E868	L4			
1046	N	GLWI	Window glass n=34. Sample thicknesses (mm): 2.9, 2.3, 3.0, 2.3, 2.9, 2.8, 2.9, 2.8, 2.7, 2.3, 2.2, 2.8, 2.9, 2.8.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			2.9mm, 2.3mm, 3.0mm, 2.3mm.
1047	N	GLCN	Bottle Glass n=9: 2 brown shreds.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			
1048	Y	MIENC	Partial Square Nail n=1. Head and upper part missing.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1	49.33 mm	4.93 mm	4.57 mm
1049	N	MIENC	Wire nails n=43: Ranging from 20d-4d with roofing and tack nails.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			
1050	Y	MEHK	Metal hook n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			
1051	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=16: 15 wall and 1 rim fragments.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			
1052	N	SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragments n=4	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			
1053	Y	BULC	.22 rifle brass shell casing base, fired with firing pin mark	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L1			
1054	Y	MEBT	Carriage bolt n=1 . .306" x3.467"	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	88.18 mm		7.00 mm
1055	Y	MEUI	Metal pin with an end ring n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	90.94 mm	10.93 mm	10.93 mm
1056	N	MIENC	Wire nails n=37: Ranging from 16d-2d with 1 roofing nail.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3			

1057	N	GLWI	Window glass n=6: Thicknesses (mm): 2.3, 2.8, 2.8, 2.2, 2.7, 2.6.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	2.3mm, 2.8mm, 2.8mm, 2.2mm, 2.7mm
1058	N	GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=16: 2 are brown and 2 are purple. The remainder are clear glass. One has remnants of a screw top lid.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	
1059	Y	GLCN	Clear bottle glass n=2: side wall and base segment. Top of base has numbers 189 with top of a second number or letter on the right where the base is broken.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	
1060	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=30	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	
1061	N	AUTO	Rubber gasket material n=5	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	
1062	N	SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragments n=8	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L3	
1063	N	MENC	Wire nails n=21: Types 20D-2D and 1 roofing nail	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L4	
1064	N	GLCN	Clear bottle glass n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L4	
1065	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=3.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L4	
1066	N	AUTO	Rubber gasket fragments n=2	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L4	
1067	N	BRCK	Brick fragment n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L4	
1068	N	GLCN	Bottle glass (side wall) n=2: 1 green and 1 purple.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L5	
1069	N	MENC	Wire nail fragments n=10	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L5	
1070	N	MEHK	Metal hook made of bailing wire.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L5	
1071	N	SHNC	Asphalt shingle or siding fragment n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N946 E866	L5	
1072	N	MENC	Wire nails n=23: Ranging from 16d-14d and 2 roofing nails.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L1	
1073	Y	AUTO	Vehicle double fine wire fiber-wrapped (insulated) cable section, low voltage.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L1	4.2 mm
1074	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=3. Side wall fragments.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L1	
1075	N	AUTO	Heavy metal curved surface fragment n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L1	2.9mm, 3.2mm
1076	N	GLCN	Bottle glass n=11: 10 clear glass and 1 brown glass.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L1	
1077	N	MEST	Fence post staple n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1078	Y	CEPL	Porcelain plate and cup sherds n=4: Two of the sherds have a pink rose and leaf pattern on a cream background. There are no makers marks. It's pattern closely matches that found on Noritake (Japanese) pottery of the mid-1930s.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1079	Y	GLCN	Brown beer bottle base n=1; no marks.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1080	N	GLCN	Bottle Glass sherds n=16: 15 clear glass 1 purple glass.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1081	N	GLWI	Window glass n=6. Thicknesses (mm): 2.8, 1.9, 2.9, 2.3, 2.2, 2.8.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	2.8mm, 1.9mm, 2.9mm, 2.3mm.
1082	Y	BULC	.22 caliber Long Rifle brass cartridge HI (top) H (center but with straight sides) SPEED (bottom) Remington HI SPEED was introduced with the "L" in 1931 and continued to the mid-1980s.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1083	Y	BULS	10 Gauge Foil and cork shotgun shell powder wad n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	19.95 mm
1084	Y	DOMA	Metal handle/brace? Household appliance such as a pan? Flat upturned and with small hole. Other end is broken off.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	119.68 mm 12.81 mm 4.26 mm
1085	Y	BOCP	Crimped bottle cap n=4; 1= nearly complete, 3 partials.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1086	N	MENC	Wire nails n=29: 28 16d-2d and 1 roofing nail.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	
1087	Y	MWWT	3/8" drill bit mid-section fragment n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	23.83 mm 8.64 mm
1088	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=21	Area 7/SWL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	

1089	N					MEUI	Two cast-iron metal fragments	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2			
1090	Y					FING	One small pentadecagonal (15-sided) red glass bead. Hole in center for thread or wire.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2	4.58 mm	4.58 mm	4.58 mm
1091	N					MENC	Wire nails n=8. Ranging from 104-2d.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L3			
1092	N					GLCN	Bottle (beer) glass n=1; brown glass.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L3			
1093	N					GLWI	Window glass n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L3			2.7mm, 2.4mm
1094	Y					CEPL	Porcelain (China) off-white plate or cup sherds n=2. No painted designs but one sherd has a parallel troughs design. Manufacturer unknown with no recognizable pattern or makers mark.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			
1095	N					GLWI	Window glass n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N948 E867	L1			2.9mm
1096	N					GLCN	Clear bottle glass n=10.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2			
1097	N					GLWI	Window glass n=11. Thicknesses (mm): 3.0, 2.8, 2.1, 2.3, 1.9, 2.8, 2.8, 2.8.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2			3.0mm, 2.8mm, 2.1mm, 2.3mm, 1.9mm, 2.8mm, 2.8mm, 2.8mm
1098	N					MENC	Wire nails n=30; ranging from 16d-2d and 1 roofing nail.	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2			
1099	N					MECF	Tin can fragments n=4	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2			
1100	N						Cast Iron fragments	Area 7/5WL744.5	E Ex Area N947 E868	L2			
1101	Y					MEWR	A hanging hook made of two strands of twisted bailing wire n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1	46.8 mm	22.4 mm	3.71 mm
1102	Y					MERW	Thin ring washer n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1	15.57 mm		1.66 mm
1103	N					METC	Small squeeze clamp	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			
1104	Y					AUTO	Machine part (probably electrical) cover (partial, heavily rusted), made of thin iron sheet metal, dome-shaped with 1/4" hole on top. Possible carburetor cover.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1	44.33 mm	32.08 mm	1.37 mm
1105	N					MESC	Two wood screws	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			
1106	N					MECF	Multiple tin can fragments	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			
1107	N					GLWI	Window glass n=5. Thicknesses (mm): 2.3, 1.6, 1.9, 2.1, 2.1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			2.3mm, 1.6mm, 1.9mm, 2.1mm, 2.1mm
1108	N					GLCN	Bottle glass sherds n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			
1109	Y					GLCN	Glass jar sherd n=1. Wavy horizontal design.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			
1110	Y					CEPL	Porcelain plate sherds n=2. The larger sherd is possibly from a saucer or small plate. It is white with parallel troughs running inward from the center exterior to the center of the plate on the upper side. The base has broad concentric raised bands encircling the center and parallel inward running troughs like those on the plate surface meet the outside of the bands. The second sherd is a small yellow white bottle glass sherd n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L1			
1111	N					GLCN	Bottle glass sherd n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L2			
1112	N					MENC	Wire nails n=6: 1 30d nail, 2 10d, 1 9d, 1 3d, and 1 roofing nail.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L2			
1113	N					AGTL	Metal bucket rim	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L2			
1114	N					SHNC	Asphalt/singles/siding	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L2			
1115	N					MECF	Tin can fragments + partial rim	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L2			
1116	Y						Small staple. For taking or electrical wire securing.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea 3 N941 E848	L2	11.25 mm	11.12 mm	3.15 mm

1142	N					Window glass n=32: Sample Thicknesses (mm): 2.4, 2.1, 2.5, 1.9, 2.8, 2.0, 2.5, 2.7, 3.1, 2.0, 2.6, 2.0, 1.7, 1.8.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L1				2.4mm, 2.1mm, 2.5mm, 1.9mm, 2.8mm, 2.0mm, 2.5, 2.7mm, 3.1mm, 2.0mm, 2.6mm, 2.0mm, 1.7mm, 1.8mm
1143	Y	GLCN				Brown beer bottle glass with designs n=4: Shield with letters AFF. Falstaff Brewing Co logo. Founded 1903, out of business 2005. 1940s	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L1				
1144	Y	GLCN				Opaque white container glass sherd n=1. Cold cream jar.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L1	24.5 mm		25.62 mm	4.00 mm
1145	N	MENC				Wire nails n=8, ranging from 16d-5d.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L1				
1146	N	MEWR				No 9 and bailing wire.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L1				
1147	N	MECF				Tin can fragment n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L1				
1148	N	BRCK				Brick Fragment n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1149	N	MENC				Wire nails n=58. 3D-5D 1=roofing nail 1=screw 2= staples.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1150	Y	MENS				Square nail n=1. 81.87 mm long	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2	81.87 mm			
1151	Y	BOCP				Crimped bottle cap n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1152	Y	AUTO				Vehicle engine part with three additional fragments. Aluminum cover with hole in center. Electrical or fuel regulator system cover? No markings or part numbers. Measurements not accurate since part is crimped.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI		46.4 mm		39.82 mm	14.61 mm
1153	Y	MEBW				5/16" Washer	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1154	N	MECF				Tin can fragment. n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1155	N	SHNC				Asphalt shingle or siding fragment n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1156	Y	GLCN				Clear glass rectangular shallow dish sherds n=5. Candy dish or ash tray. Deeply etched triangular cut design along bottom edge.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1157	N	GLCN				Clear bottle glass n=8	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1158	Y	GLCN				Brown glass with parallel cut trenches design. n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2	28.67 mm		26.82 mm	5.84 mm
1159	Y	CEPL				Porcelain base plate sherd n=1: Off-white with no designs. Matches other presumed Noritake China sherds.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1160	N	GLWI				Window glass n=19: Sample Thicknesses (mm): 1.9, 1.9, 3.8, 1.8, 2.1, 2.5, 1.7, 2.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.3.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				1.9mm, 1.9mm, 3.8mm, 1.8mm, 2.1mm, 2.5mm, 1.7mm, 2.5, 2.3mm, 2.4mm, 2.3mm
1161	Y					Metal clip	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L2				
1162	N	GLCN				Bottle glass n=1	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L3				
1163	Y	CEPL				Porcelain plate sherd with design n=1: The sherd has a partial pink rose and leaf pattern on a cream background which approximates a popular Noritake (Japanese) pottery pattern of the mid-1930s. It does not have a makers mark.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L3				
1164	N	MENC				Wire nails n=22. Ranging from 40d-10d, including 1 roofing nail and 2 small wiring staples.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L3				
1165	Y	DOMA				Partial large safety pin n=1.	Area 7/SWL744.5	SBroekman-TUI	L4	45.25 mm		11.01 mm	2.89 mm

1196	Y	AUTO	Partial vehicle (car or pickup) side mirror n=1. There is no glass and part of the rubber (black) backing - now attached to a heavily rusted metal plate and - through the plate to the round curving side mirror arm. The attachment point for the arm to the door has remains of threads where it was attached to a bracket on the door wall. The style of mirror is consistent with truck or pickup side mirrors from mid-1930s through the 1940s. Of course, the mirror mount would likely have remained in use as long the vehicle on which it was	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1197	Y	BOTL	A green liquor bottle with vertical ribbing design. The base has a horizontal diamond crossed by a vertical oval with an I in the center. The diamond has a 20 on its left and a 0 on the right. The bottle was manufactured by Owens Illinois. The log was in use from April 29, 1929 to 1954. The number 20 designates the plant number, Brackenkridge, Pennsylvania. The 1 above the logo is the container style. The 0 to the left of the diamond indicates the bottle was produced in 1930 since the Brackenkridge plant closed in 1937. There are two other side wall sherds from the same bottle.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1198	Y	AGTL	Square back (base) narrowing to a triangular front cutting edge sickle blade which attaches to a machine-driven reciprocating bar to cut great stalks on a combine or thrasher. It has two attachment holes, one each on the back end corners. The technology dates from the late 19th Century. This sickle blade or knife probably dates to the 1930s through 1950s based on its heavy coating of rust.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4	79.77 mm	76.9 mm	2.83 mm
1199	N	MENC	Wire nails (n=11) and a wood screw; Nails range from 60d-4d 2 along with one roofing nail and single wood screw.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1200	Y	MEBT	One 6" long 7/16" bolt with nut attached.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4	113.45 mm		9.88 mm
1201	Y	MEBT	One 3/16" threaded eye bolt. 6" long.	Area 7/5WL744.5	C Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1202	Y	TBTN	Tobacco tin lid n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1203	N	MECF	Partially intact soldered tin can.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1204	Y	MEBT	Threaded machine bolt. 5/16" x 2 1/4" long.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4	7.76 mm		56.07 mm
1205	Y	BOCP	Crimped bottle cap n=1.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1206	N	AUTO	Soild metal cylinder, machine part, spacer? Photo available.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1207	N	MECF	Tin can fragments n=4	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1208	Y		Metal U-shaped cross-section decorative rod. Flower and curvilinear scroll designs on open face. One end broken off, one end tapered in	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4	109.19 mm	10.79 mm	4.81 mm
1209	N	GLCN	Clear bottle glass n=14	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1210	N	GLWI	Window glass sherds n=3	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			2.0mm, 2.0mm, 1.9mm
1211	N	BOTB	Brown beer bottle glass n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1212	N	MEBW	Lock washer. 3/4"	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L4			
1213	Y	MEUI	Key pin with oval open end and fix angled point, a central tapered barrel shaft, and a rectangular shaft end. Machine or horse tack part.	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L3	86.96 mm	16.06 mm	3.37 mm
1214	N	GLCN	Bottle glass n=1	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L3			
1215	N	MENC	Wire nails and fencing staple n=3: 1 fencing staple, 1 4d wire nail and 1 roofing nail	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L3			
1216	N	MECF	Tin can fragment n=1: side wall fragment	Area 7/5WL744.5	CC Fea.3 N941 E848	L3			
1217	Y	MEDP	Structure 3-TUI-surface shed door hinges with nails (each 8.5cm long x 1.75" (max width) x .5" (at ends)	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI	Surface 85			
1218	Y	MEDP	Shed door strike plates (2). (#1-5.25" x 2.75" 0-5cm)(#2-4.6" x 2.05" thick.	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI	L1			
1219	Y	AGTL	Egg/Chick Incubator Box Plugs, diamond-shaped. Center Section reads THE X RAY THE XRAY (upper let border); INCUBATOR COMPANY (upper right); DES MOINES (lower left) IOWA U.S.A. (lower right) U.S. Pat OFF (lower center) Patent Pending 1916, Patent granted 1917. Logo in use 1917-1924.	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI	L2	92.98 mm	54.74 mm	.83 mm
1220	Y	MECF	Metal container rim and side wall fragments n=2	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI	L1			
1221	Y	SHNC	Shingle fragments with attached tar paper backing n=4	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI	L1			
1222	Y	MENC	Wire nails n=7: 6 16d wire nails and 1 roofing nail	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI	L1			
1223	Y	SHNC	Shingle or tar paper siding fragments n=26	Area 7/5WL744.5	SBH-Str.3 Shed TUI2	L1-L2			

Appendix C

University of Northern Colorado Historic Artifact Class/Type Catalog Database Key

Final Updated Revision: 11/29/2021

The Dearfield Townsite (5WL744) archaeological artifact catalog database is an Excel Spreadsheet documents with columns representing consecutive artifact catalog numbers dating from the University of Northern Colorado's earliest (2011) surveys and excavations. The database, and catalog numbers, have been accumulating progressively from 001 since that year. Each new fieldwork year has newly documented artifacts assigned new consecutive numbers, starting with the last number of the previous field season year. Artifact catalog number 1240 ended the database with the 2020 field season results. Individual artifact catalog numbers reference both individual (significant and/or diagnostic) artifacts and groups (less significant) of artifacts from one individual excavation point and stratigraphic level. An example of a group artifact number would include a set of nails or window glass recovered within a very limited excavation locus within a single test unit or excavation grid. This appendix provides key codes (3-4 capital letters) for different type classes of artifacts, type classes which reflect categories of former artifact function and use. The purpose of using type class codes is to allow the creation of artifact group listing to be made using the Excel search function for the analysis of three-dimensional physical "clustering" of artifacts throughout the site's respective excavation areas and with reference to associated historic buildings and activity areas.

AUTO Automotive Part (car, truck, or tractor engine or body parts)

AGTL Agricultural Implement or Tool (farming or gardening tool or tool part)

ALUI Aluminum Unidentified

ALUM Aluminum Foil

ALCN Aluminum Can (non-Beer)

BDNB (Necklace or bracelet parts, beads, etc.)

BOCP Bottle cap

BONE Animal bone or skeletal materials (both natural and food items)

BOTB Bottle (beer)

BOTC Bottle (condiment, sauce)

BOTL Bottle (liquor, spirits)

BOTO Bottle (oil)

BOTS Bottle (soft drink)

BOTW Bottle (wine)

BRCK Brick (fragment or complete)

BULC Bullet (rifle, full or partial cartridge casing)

BULS Bullet Shell (shotgun shell, complete, shell stamp base, or wading)
BULW Bullet (rifle, whole and unfired)
BUTS Shell Button (clothing)
BUTP Plastic Button (clothing)
BUTM Metal Button (clothing)
CEBW Ceramic Bowl (porcelain or pottery)
CECR Ceramic Crock
CECP Ceramic Cup (porcelain or pottery)
CEIN Ceramic Electrical Insulator
CEPC Ceramic Cooking Pot or Baking Dish (cooking or baking)
CEPL Ceramic Plate (porcelain or pottery)
CEPS Ceramic Pipe (smoking)
CEPW Ceramic Pipe (water or sewer)
CETC Ceramic, Terracotta (flower pot, etc.)
CEUI Ceramic unidentified
CHAL Chalk
CHAR Charcoal (wood charcoal)
CLPT Clay pottery
CLTH Cloth
COAL Heating Coal (fuel)
CONC Concrete Fragment
CNCB Concrete Block (complete or fragment)
DOMA Domestic Appliance (complete or a part)
EGGS Eggshell
FIBR Fiber (natural or artificial fiber, clothing, canvas, etc.)
FLBT Flashlight or Battery Parts

GLCN Glass Container (Jar, bottle)
GLFG Glass Figurine
GLUI Glass Unidentified
GLWI Glass (window)
GUPT Gun Part (rifle or shotgun)
JRFR Fruit Jar
JRUI Unidentified Jar
LEAD Lead
LIGB Lightbulb
LIGF Lightfixture
MEBT Metal Bolt
MEBN Metal Bolt Nut
MEBW Metal Bolt Washer
MECN Metal Container (unidentified)
MECA Metal Chain
MECB Metal Can (beer)
MECF Metal Can (food)
MECO Metal Can (machine oil)
MECP Metal Can (paint)
MECI Metal Can (industrial solvent, paint thinner, etc.)
MECS Metal Can (soft drink)
MECW Metal Cooking Ware
MEDK Metal Door Knob
MEDP Metal Door Latch, Handle, Hinge, Strike Plate or other parts (house door to cabinet doors)
MEFZ Metal Fastener or Zipper (clothing)
MEGR Metal Grommet or Rivet

MEHK Metal Hook (solid or made from wire, for wall, door hanging, etc.)

MEMP Metal Machine Part

MENC Wire Nail (general construction)

MENR Wire Nail (roofing)

MENS Square Nail (general construction)

MESC Metal Screw

MESH Metal Sheeting

MEST U-shaped Staple (fencing, electrical wiring, etc.)

MESW Metal Sewing Tool

METC Metal Tool Clamp

METH Metal Tool Hammer

METL Metal Slag

METS Metal Tool Screwdriver

METW Metal Tool Wrench

MEUI Metal (unidentified)

MEWR Metal Wire

MWWT Metal Wood or Metal Working Tool (saw, saw blade, plane, chisel, drill, drill bit, etc.)

MIRR Mirror

MORT Mortar (brick or concrete block mortar)

PBCI Plastic Button (clothing)

PLAS Plaster (wall or ceiling)

PLAUD Plastic Fragment (unidentified)

PNTF Paint Flakes or Paint on Wood, Plaster, etc.

PRUK Plastic or Rubber Object, Purpose Unknown

RING Finger Ring (jewelry, ornamental ring)

SHEL Animal shell

SHNC Asphalt Shingle (composite)

SHNW Shingle (wood)

TARP Tar Paper

TBTN Tobacco Tin (lid and or body)

UKCI Unknown Cultural Item

WAIP Wallpaper

WINC Window Caulk

WDCN Wood (construction)

WDCR