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(Re)constructing Homescapes: “Archaeological remote sensing” and ground-truthing of the Walker Place homestead at Spirit Hill Farm, Tate County, Mississippi

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(Re)constructing Homescapes: “Archaeological remote sensing” and ground-truthing of the
Walker Place homestead at Spirit Hill Farm, Tate County, Mississippi

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Mississippi State University
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Arts
in Applied Anthropology
in the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures

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2022

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This thesis focuses on an early nineteenth-century homestead known as the Walker Place homestead at Spirit Hill Farm in northern Mississippi. The goal of this thesis is to conduct a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and shovel test survey to explore how changing landscapes simultaneously (re)create and destroy senses of place or Homescapes. Homescapes have received little attention in the field of archaeology and have not been applied to Euro-American Homescapes. I apply this theoretical construct in a novel way as a venture to further develop an avenue in archaeology to be collaborative and understand the past in a way that accurately reflects the realities of the past. I utilize historical records, oral histories, archaeological materials, and GPR to deepen our understanding of this site and to demonstrate the value of holistic archaeology and collaborating with the descendant community.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to Robert “Bob” Bowen, who passed away in April 2022. This work would not have been possible without Bob and Sheryl’s guidance. Bob was an incredibly kind person and never tired of hearing about what I found while completing this thesis, even when it kept us up past 11 pm. I count myself lucky for having met him and I am glad that he got to see some of my results.

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First, I would like to acknowledge the Indigenous groups that lost their lives and their land where Walker Place, Spirit Hill Farm, and MSU are now situated. These are the Homelands of the Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians. I would like to thank and acknowledge the Bowen family for inviting us to work on their property and for being amazing hosts. Bob and Sheryl Bowen and Adam Nathan each provided invaluable information and assisted in data collection. Big thanks to my field crew, Bailey Stephenson, Ben Hatfield, Mary E. Hill, and Sierra W. Malis, who took time out of their busy lives to help me with only the bribe of food as payment. These individuals also helped me analyze artifacts, along with Catie Mann, Dennis Paone, Kat McKenna, Laura Butler, Larra Diboyan, Caleb Welch, and Adam Nathan. I would like to thank Karen Brunso, THPO, and Brad R. Lieb, Director of Chickasaw Archaeology, for the Chickasaw Nation for their help. The folks at the Tate County Historical Society, Tate County Chancery Clerk's office, MDAH, and MSU Special Collections helped point me in the right direction for documents used in this thesis. I would like to acknowledge the Tate and Marshall County residents Jim Buchanan, Marie Moore, Milton Winter, Bobby Mitchell, Paul Calame, Darrel Brown, and Hubert H. McAlexander, who provided me with additional historical information. Finally, I would like to thank my major professor, Shawn Lambert, and committee members, Shane Miller, Jimmy Hardin, and Tony Boudreaux for the guidance, support, and opportunities they provided me during my years at MSU. Without them I would not be the archaeologist I am today.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this thesis was to conduct a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and shovel test survey of an early nineteenth-century homestead to explore how changing landscapes simultaneously (re)create and destroy senses of place. Particularly, my goal is to understand how geophysical methods and collaboration with the Chickasaw and Euro-American descendent communities contribute to the reconstruction of a sense of place or Homescape. Homescapes describe a specific type and scale of cultural landscape, which creates a “sense of home place for a community” (Sunseri 2018:39). To investigate Homescapes, this thesis focuses on the historic Walker Place site near Holly Springs in eastern Tate County, Mississippi.

I specifically sought to answer: Was the Walker House built by the Walker family in 1836 or by previous Chickasaw inhabitants? Are the archaeological features at Walker Place intact? Did archaeological remote sensing (ARS) and shovel testing record, connect, and highlight the history of the Walker Place site and its connection to Indigenous and Euro-American histories? How are perceptions of heritage constructed within local and Indigenous communities and what about this site has the largest impact on such perceptions?

The site is located within 1.3 kilometers of a contemporaneous cemetery and a restored homestead (Figure 1.1). To understand the degree of preservation, a GPR survey was conducted to reveal the size, layout, and internal and external features of the homestead’s foundation (also known as the Walker Place homestead) which was then compared to the other contemporaneous

structures on the site. Shovel testing and pedestrian survey of the area surrounding the homestead provided me with a representative sample of artifacts that indicated when the house was in use and information about the identity of the people who occupied the site through time. By applying landscape theory with geographic information systems (GIS), GPR, and public and archaeological records, I attempt to reveal a more holistic historical and social narrative of Chickasaw and Euro-American life in early nineteenth-century Mississippi.

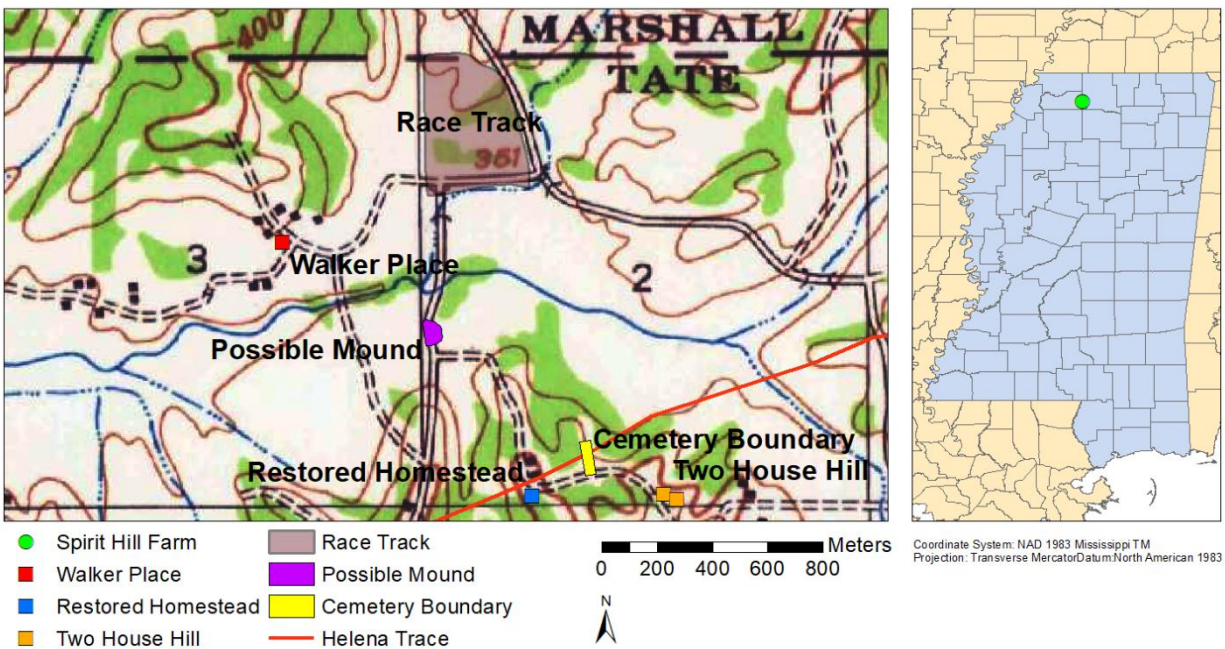


Figure 1.1 An overview map of Sections 2 and 3

USGS 1944 topographic base map was used to show historic structures and paths.

The location of the research site directly relates to the moments before, during, and after the forced removal of the Chickasaw Nation that affected the formation of identities, community, and placemaking among Euro-Americans, Native Americans, as well as enslaved and formerly

enslaved people (Hogan 2015; Kohl 1986; Squint 2013). Along with placemaking can come “placelessness,” the loss of place identity (Henry et al. 2017). I work to combat this by providing the Chickasaw and Euro-American descendent communities a mnemonic to strengthen ties to the histories present at Walker Place and Spirit Hill Farm. Another objective is to work with the Chickasaw Nation to understand their historical and cultural connection to the place where their ancestors lived. To do this, I incorporate the histories of Chickasaw and Euro-American people and Indigenous archaeology perspectives to create a decolonized narrative that considers the lived experience of the people past and present. This thesis introduces and provides background for the Walker Place site, the theory, and methodology that I use, and situates archaeology within human geography to contextualize the importance of decolonization efforts.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

Spirit Hill Farm is a roughly 1,300-acre property situated in what is now Tate County in northwestern Mississippi (Figure 1.1). The area of study is rare in that it is a centennial farm and has been owned by the same family since the United States and Chickasaw Nation signed the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek that forcefully removed the Chickasaw people from their Homelands (Bowen family, personal communication 2019). Having been primarily owned by one family, Spirit Hill Farm has had little archaeological work done and it has also not been heavily disturbed through development or other factors. Following the Bowens donating their land to Mississippi State University, there have also been researchers from the Forestry and Biology Departments working in other areas of the property. To help preserve the cultural features and histories present at Spirit Hill Farm, my research has aimed to document and register the archaeological sites in the area and situate these in their broader cultural and historic context.

Cultural and Historic Background of Spirit Hill Farm

To begin documenting the cultural features present at Spirit Hill Farm, I chose to focus fieldwork on a historic farmstead located in a section of the property known as Walker Place (Figure 2.1; see Figure B.1 for sections of Spirit Hill Farm). Walker Place is significant to the Bowen family because it is the parcel of land their ancestors, the Walkers, moved to in the 1830s. There is currently a restored circa mid-1800s dogtrot-style log cabin adjacent to the Bowens' house (labeled Restored Homestead in Figure 1.1; Figure C.1). However, the historic

structure was moved from elsewhere on the property. The Bowen family's ancestors lived on the parcel of land¹ where Walker Place is located (Figure A.1) before moving, restoring the historic cabin, then building their current house. Until now, it was unknown if Walker Place was built by their relatives or if the house was already there for them to move into. The first sawmill was brought into the area in 1843 by James LeGrand Wilson, before this, the closest mill was in Memphis (Winter 1997).

I hypothesize a small community of Euro-American and possibly Chickasaw landowners were centered on and around this property. There are numerous ridgetops and small trails in this area, these were popular features to live along and bury the dead for Chickasaw people (Cegielski and Lieb 2011; Dr. Brad R. Lieb, personal communication 2020). The modern Marianna Road (approximately 4-6 kilometers from Walker Place) is the original Chickasaw road that passed through the area (Brad Lieb, personal communication 2020). There is a possible Native American mound on the property, however, no work has yet been done to verify this. The Bowens and other locals believe that this is a mound. Bob Bowen stated that likely the only reason it has never been plowed or flattened for planting is the local community's belief that it is a mound (personal communication 2021). The Lusher Map shows a long trail that starts near Nancy Boyd's and Susan Colbert's fields (introduced below), passes through what is now Spirit Hill Farm, and terminates in Helena, Arkansas. This trail is labeled as "Helena Trace" and is mentioned in the survey field notes used to create the original plat maps (Figure C.2).

According to the United States Geological Survey map from 1944, many trails and buildings were present that are no longer there (Figure 1.1). There are numerous buildings in the

¹ George H. Walker purchased this parcel in 1850 and purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of this section in 1840, according to the Record of Land Deed in Tate County Chancery Clerk office.

vicinity of Walker Place. The location of Walker Place in Figure 1.1 is based on the GPS coordinate for the site. However, I believe the two structures on the western side of the trail represent structures identified in the GPR data. From personal communications with the landowners, we (my advisor Dr. Shawn Lambert and I) were told of a Presbyterian church and schoolhouse once having been associated with the cemetery still present on the property (discussion of the cemetery below). Many other historic sites were identified through discussions with the Bowens, these include a civil war era horse racetrack and what they refer to as “Two House Hill.” Two House Hill is visible on the 1944 USGS map, though, by 1971 only one structure is recorded. Based on a pedestrian survey of the area, these were early to mid-twentieth century structures with at least one well (Figure C.3). I initially predicted that the popularity of this area in the 1800s could mean that a new family moved into the Walkers’ cabin (known as Walker Place) in the period they did not own the parcel. We know from the artifacts recovered and documentary research that another family did live on that parcel after the Walkers moved. The number of diverse sites at Spirit Hill Farm shows the need to document them thoroughly. The State of Mississippi was unaware of the importance of this property and the existence of any of the sites present there before the research for this thesis began. To amend this, my thesis serves as the foundation to show additional work is needed to learn more about this important area.

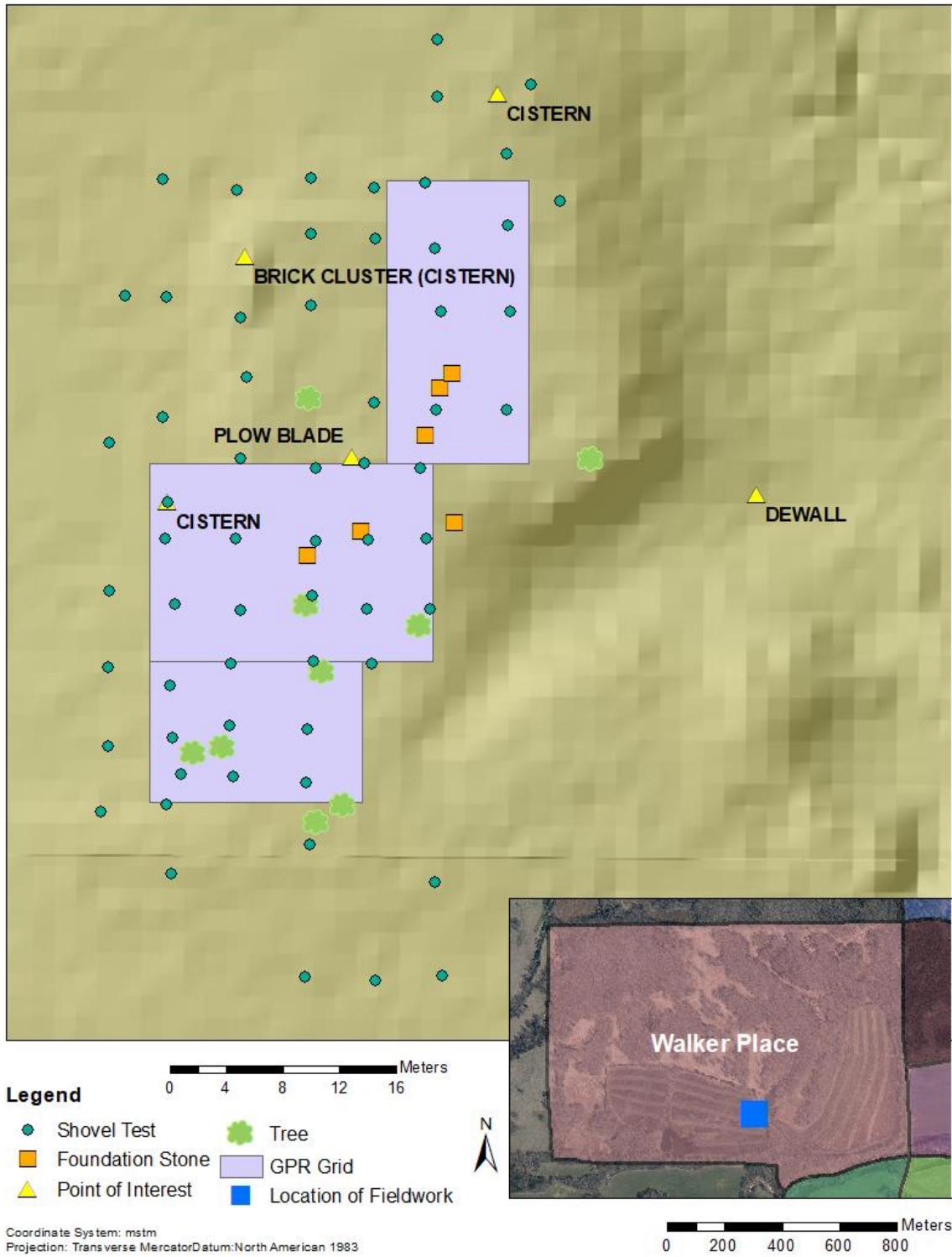


Figure 2.1 An overview map of Walker Place fieldwork LiDAR image obtained from MARIS.

Missionaries at Spirit Hill Farm

Through conducting archival and background research, I discovered three Chickasaw communities in the surrounding area, one known as *Chulahoma* (meaning “Red Fox”), *Looxahoma* (or “Red Turtle”), and another called *Pacha Noosa* (or “Pigeon Roost”) (Winter 1997, 2008). The latter is where Martyn Station Mission was built. Christian Missions played a significant role in the changing landscape of the United States during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Goodwin 2015; Kohl 1986). Presbyterian Missions were particularly influential in Mississippi among the Chickasaw people (Rooney 2019; Winter 1997). Work is only just beginning to locate and document the Chickasaw and Choctaw missions in Mississippi (Brad Lieb, personal communication 2020; Rooney 2019). This work has been conducted in collaboration with the Chickasaw Nation, which visited and helped Rooney (2019) collect data at the Charity Hall Mission.

There is also evidence of a Presbyterian church and schoolhouse on the Bowens’ property. Generally, the Presbyterians kept detailed records of members, baptisms, and churches; though it is important to note that small churches and schoolhouses and those that were attended by enslaved people were not recorded in detail in Presbyterian church records (Winter 1997). Due to the proximity of the research site to the county line and the presence of a Presbyterian church, it is relevant to include information relating to the neighboring Marshall County and the nearby Christian Mission.

Tate County was formed in 1873 from portions of DeSoto County to the north and Marshall County to the east (Brieger 1980; Winter 1997). Martyn Station Mission was owned by a prominent Chickasaw family, the Loves (Atkinson 2004; Winter 1997). This mission, known as Martyn Mission, was located approximately 16 kilometers from the research site. The

Presbyterian mission operated from 1825 to 1832 and reportedly taught Chickasaw children reading, writing, mathematics, grammar, and geography (Winter 1997). Missions at this time had the goal of “civilizing” Indigenous people by teaching them skills that “included carpentry, blacksmithing, agriculture, and animal husbandry for boys and sewing, weaving, knitting, and household management for girls” (Rooney 2019:11).

As opposed to the forced attendance imposed by later missions and boarding schools in Oklahoma and other states, the earlier mission schools in Mississippi were commissioned by the Chickasaw and Choctaw people (Braden 1958; Kohl 1986; Winter 1997). Some Chickasaw people realized that they must assimilate to a certain extent to survive in an ever-growing Eurocentric world (Kohl 1986). Unfortunately, this was to no avail, and the last groups of Chickasaw people were forcefully removed from their Homeland in 1837-1838² (Hogan 2015). This Removal date does not account for all Chickasaw people that left Mississippi. Nancy Mahota Love (discussed below) and her family, as well as many others, chose to remain on their land in Marshall County, Mississippi until 1844 (Green 2016).

The Chickasaw and Removal

The early to mid-nineteenth century is an exceptionally unique and traumatic time for southeastern Native American communities. The United States in the 1800s had recently come out of the American Revolutionary War. The Chickasaw were allied with the British for trade and sided with them during the French and Indian War (Atkinson 2004; Rooney 2019). Marriage between Chickasaw people and the British was common, and many British loyalists fled to northern Mississippi following the American Revolutionary War (Atkinson 2004; Rooney 2019).

² The Chickasaw Nation gives a broader date of 1837-1851 (Chickasaw Nation 2022).

Due to their close trade relationship with the British, the Chickasaw people initially struggled to economically recover following these conflicts (Ethridge 2010). Despite this, the Chickasaw people saw a period of expansion following the end of the Seven Years' War until their forced Removal began in the 1830s (Cegielski and Lieb 2011). During this period of expansion, the Chickasaw people shifted from trading deerskins and increasingly farmed cotton, cattle, and pigs (Cegielski and Lieb 2011).

Beginning in 1805, the traditional homelands of Native Americans were being taken by Euro-American colonizers as they moved further west and south (Atkinson 2004; Cegielski and Lieb 2011; Goodin 2017; Chickasaw Nation 2022). Between 1805 and 1818, Euro-Americans gradually took Chickasaw territory through a series of treaties with the US government. By 1832, the remainder of their Homeland was ceded to the United States (Figure B.2). Many Native American family groups in the Southeastern United States were quite wealthy and through plantation farming, enslavement, trade, and negotiation were able to resist Removal for a time (Atkinson 2004; Braden 1958; Ethridge 2010; Kohl 1986; Rooney 2019; Squint 2013). The largest among these groups are the Cherokee, Choctaw, Muscogee, Seminole, and Chickasaw (Chickasaw Nation 2022; Goodin 2017).

The Chickasaw people were one of the last of the Southeastern Indigenous groups to be removed west to what is now Oklahoma (Chickasaw Nation 2022; Hogan 2015). Whereas many Southeastern Indigenous groups' Removal began following the signing of the Indian Removal Act in 1830, the Chickasaw peoples' Removal did not begin until the signing of the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek in 1832 (Atkinson 2004; Goodin 2017). According to the Chickasaw Nation, their Removal dates were 1837-1851 with some families arriving in Oklahoma as late as the 1890s (Chickasaw Nation 2022). Goodin (2017) outlined two reasons for their late removal date.

First, the Chickasaw people have deep spiritual and cultural connections to this land and did not want to leave their Homeland. Second, they were not offered acceptable land to make them leave their homes (Goodin 2017).

Chickasaw Occupation at Spirit Hill Farm

After the signing of the Treaty of Pontotoc Creek in 1832 and 1834, the United States started dividing and selling parcels of land to settlers. This led to the development of the Township and Range system which is still used today (Figure B.3). Chickasaw allotments were given to the oldest member of the family living on the parcel of land, and they were granted ownership, as designated by the amended Treaty of Pontotoc Creek signed in 1834 (Article 5; Walls 2015). Under this requirement, EYAHTUBBY, a Chickasaw man, was deeded in January of 1836 the property where the Bowens' house and the cemetery are now situated (Figure A.2). Unfortunately, there is no record of him living on the land (Brad R. Lieb, personal communication 2020). According to Walls (2015:245), if two claimants lived on the same parcel, they would be granted additional sections in agreed-on locations (see Table C.1 for a summary of patent allocation rules). Records of Land Deeds from the Chancery Clerk of Tate County (Figure A.3) indicate EYAHTUBBY sold the land later that year to Wilson T. Caruthers and Richard Bolton who were agents of the New York and Mississippi Land Company (Young 1961). This company bought 35% of Chickasaw allotments after their forced removal and sold the land for up to 200% in profits (Fletcher 2018).

EYAHTUBBY also owned sections 9 and 10 in Township 6 South Range 6 West (13 kilometers away). Intriguingly, this is in the vicinity of *Looxahoma*, another historic Chickasaw community located in modern Tate County (Brieger 1980). This community was also known as Wolf's Improvement and appears on the original 1834 survey plat map of the area (Figure B.4).

It also appears on the Lusher Map, marked simply as “Wolf.” Jim Wolf was a prominent Chickasaw leader and chief who, according to oral histories, had one daughter named Chulahoma and another named Looxahoma. Other Chickasaw people received patents in the area Spirit Hill Farm is now situated, however, at present I am unaware if there are any archaeological or historic sites associated with them (Figure B.5).

Using Oral Histories to Reconstruct the Past

According to the original survey plat maps³ and the Director of Chickasaw Archaeology, Dr. Brad R. Lieb, many members of the influential Love and Colbert family lived in the area around Spirit Hill Farm, including Nancy Boyd (5.5 miles northeast), formerly Nancy Mahota Love, and Susan Colbert (4 miles southeast) (Brad R. Lieb, personal communication 2020; U.S. Bureau of Land Management). Interestingly, many members of the Boyd family are buried in the cemetery located on the Bowen property, however, this is a common last name, and they are likely unrelated.

Upon further investigation, I discovered a blog post about Susan Colbert on The African Native American Genealogy Blog. According to the post, Susan Colbert’s father was Choctaw, and her mother was formerly enslaved (Walton-Raji 2011a, 2011b). Walton-Raji (2011b) states that Susan Colbert’s husband, Israel Colbert, was previously enslaved by Samuel Colbert. However, one of Susan Colbert’s descendants commented on the blog post stating that Israel’s father, Edmund, was not only enslaved by Samuel Colbert, but he was also his son (Walton-Raji 2011b). Many details in the first blog post were inaccurate and it was only after consulting the

³ Accessed from the Bureau of Land Management’s online General Land Office Records (<https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov/default.aspx>).

Dawes Rolls and oral histories that Walton-Raji was able to reveal an accurate historical narrative.

Through collaborating with the landowners, I have confirmed stories passed down by their family. For instance, from researching the Records of Land Deeds in Tate County, I found a deed transferring ownership of a parcel of land approximately one acre in size. This land was conveyed to Samuel Campbell, Thomas J. Boyd, and David M. Gill, “Trustees for the Presbyterian Church” in 1846 (Figure A.4); these men were elders in the Chulahoma Presbyterian Church. This record indicated that the land was for “the Burying ground for the Schoolhouse & Presbyterian Church.” Samuel Campbell and Thomas J. Boyd are buried in the Old Beaver Pond Cemetery. Milton Winter (1997:129) mentions that a “flourishing Sabbath school” was operated 5 miles northwest of the Chulahoma Church. This is in the proximity of the Old Beaver Pond Cemetery where the school was reported to be (Figure A.4; Walker 2004). One of the Bowens’ ancestors, Elijah Walker, also mentions in his diary that this school was in the area around Walker Place, and he taught there for a time (Walker 2004). This confirms their family’s story of the presence of an associated church and schoolhouse. The deed did not indicate where this building was but using the description of where the parcel was located, I made two GIS maps showing the possible locations of the parcel in relation to the cemetery and GPR grids. These were based on the original 1846 description of the parcel (Figure 2.2) and the description of the same parcel in 1948 (Figure 2.3). The modern outline of the cemetery can be seen in the LiDAR data for the area (Figure B.6).

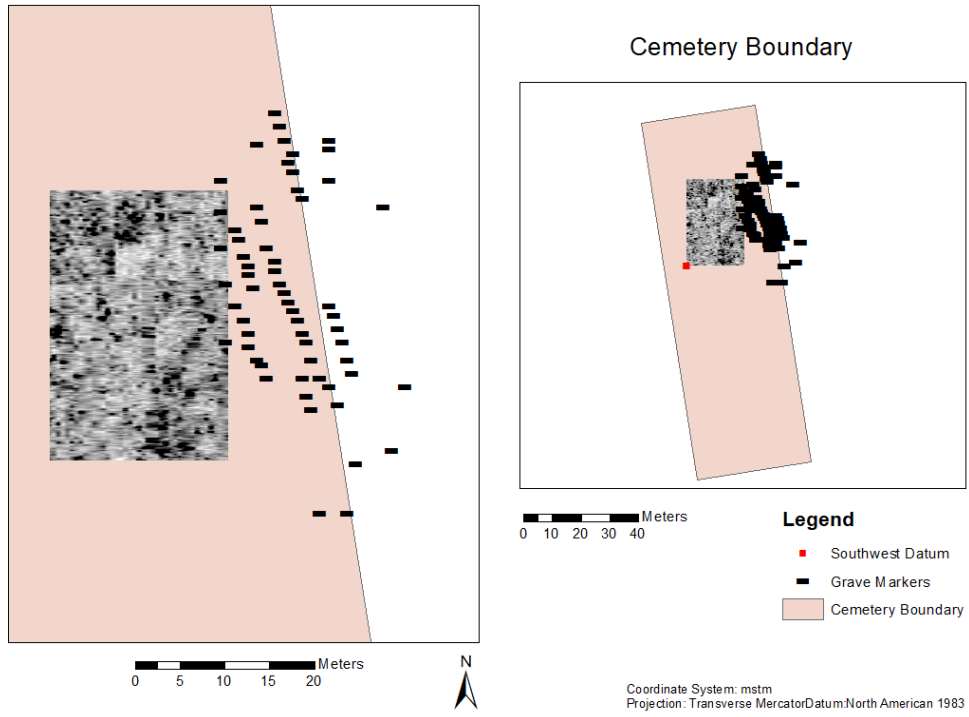


Figure 2.2 Cemetery boundary as described in the 1846 Land Deed transfer

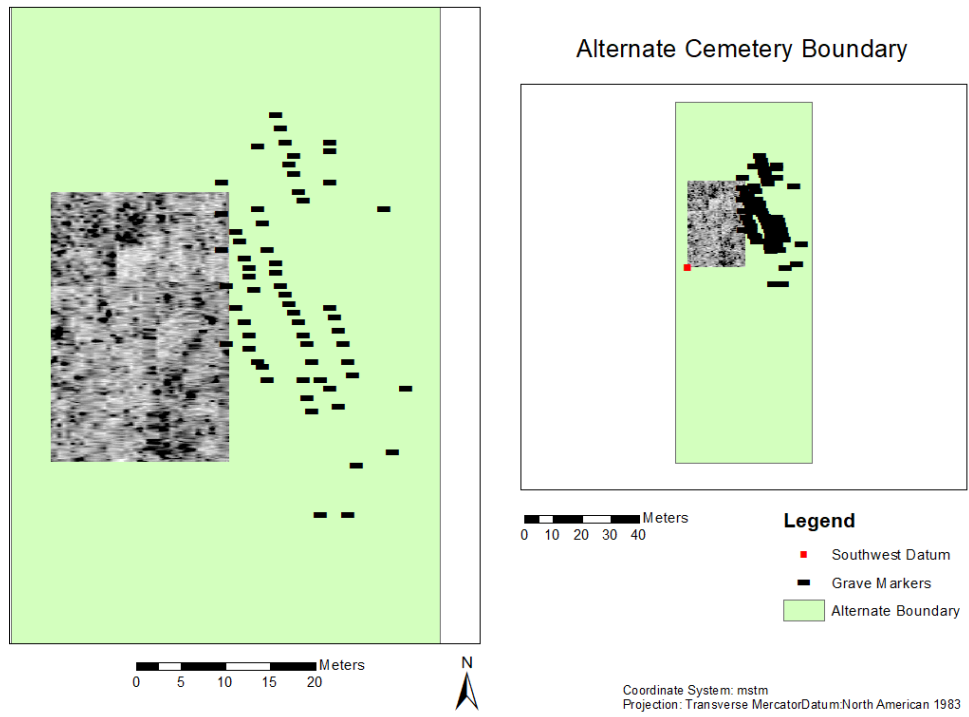


Figure 2.3 Alternate cemetery boundary as described in 1948 Land Deed transfer

This illustrates the importance that oral traditions and memory in combination with archaeological research play in portraying more holistic narratives of people, places, and objects in the past. Including these family histories paint an entirely different picture of what it was like being a Chickasaw person during Removal and the power relations prevalent in the nineteenth century. Additionally, family histories will reveal whether people buried in the Spirit Hill Farm Cemetery are Chickasaw or were previously enslaved and allow the descendent community the opportunity to actively reconstruct their history.

Remote Sensing Background

Remote sensing methods are used by archaeologists to analyze surface and subsurface features. Remote sensing includes ground-penetrating radar (GPR), LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), satellite imagery, magnetometry, and others. Geographic information systems are considered a remote sensing method. However, they are used to create maps and manipulate remote sensing data. There are active and passive sensors in remote sensing. Passive sensors measure energy, such as the magnetic field of the Earth to locate buried features (Wadsworth 2020), while active sensors transmit energy into the ground to measure the depths of subsurface features (Conyers 2013).

GPR is an active geophysical technique meaning it transmits electromagnetic pulses into the ground and measures the time it takes for them to return to determine the depth of subsurface features (Leach 2021). This provides a 2D profile that is measured in meters from the surface (Conyers 2006). Multiple profiles can be compiled together using computer software to make 2D and 3D representations of the grid, rendering an “amplitude-slice map” (Conyers 2006:135), “amplitude map,” or simply a “timeslice” (Wadsworth 2020:12).

GPR is useful in locating archaeological sites at various scales, from single prehistoric hearths and pit features to identifying monuments, structures, and land-use changes that occur both within territories and at their edges (Zedeño 2016). Remote sensing methods are incredibly important when investigating sensitive cultural sites such as late prehistoric and historic burials. These methods are non-invasive and minimally destructive (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Spivey-Faulkner 2021). They help preserve archaeological sites while gathering useful information about identity and how people interact and modify the world around them (Spivey-Faulkner 2021). One aspect of GPR that is a potential area of concern to certain Native American groups is the active nature of this method (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Spivey-Faulkner 2021). While radar waves do not damage buried objects, there could be concerns about how remote sensing technologies affect sacred sites or burials (Sanger and Barnett 2021). Furthermore, while remote sensing methods by themselves are not as destructive as excavation, many techniques require digging holes for probes and placing datums in the ground (Spivey-Faulkner 2021). These methods are extractive; data and other information is acquired and taken away for analysis. It is vitally important to collaborate with the Indigenous communities and other stakeholders to ensure transparency in data processing and collection (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021). Despite these issues, GPR has become one of the most used remote sensing techniques due to its versatility (Wadsworth 2020).

GPR is well suited for locating and analyzing non-burial historic features. To date, there have been two GPR surveys at Spirit Hill Farm. The first was at the Old Beaver Pond Cemetery (discussed further in the following section). The second was conducted at Walker Place as part of the fieldwork for this thesis. This was done to locate the foundation of the Walkers' house, assess the level of disturbance in the area, and help to reconstruct the histories associated with the site.

As Sanger and Barnett (2021) and Wadsworth et al. (2021) point out, this is a task that can only be completed ethically by consulting the stakeholders with attachments to the site in question. Incorporating the voices and knowledge of stakeholders can enrich archaeological remote sensing research and provide information that would otherwise be unknown (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Spivey-Faulkner 2021 Wadsworth et al. 2021).

Recent Fieldwork at Spirit Hill Farm

In May and November 2005 and January 2006, Darrel Brown and Bill Cook restored the cemetery at Spirit Hill Farm following a thorough investigation of the headstones present. They used a probe to locate headstones that had fallen and been buried over time. Darrel stated that they found and erected 24 of the existing 63 headstones standing today (Darrel Brown, former MDOT, personal communication 2021). Prior to the fieldwork conducted in the summer of 2021 at Walker Place, the only archaeological fieldwork that had taken place at Spirit Hill Farm was a GPR survey of the cemetery. The cemetery is in the southwest quarter of Section 2 (originally being owned by EYAHTUBBY; Figure 1.1). The oldest known headstone is from 1836, the most recent from 1923⁴.

The cemetery is often recorded as the Richardson Cemetery, after a headstone with the name “Rev. John Richardson,” although it was in use before he owned the parcel (according to land patents; Craft 1985). John Richardson was a Baptist preacher who later married Elizabeth M. Boyd, daughter of Thomas J. Boyd, one of the trustees for the cemetery and an elder in the Old School Presbyterian church (Figure A.4). After a tax foreclosure in 1876, the property was passed into the ownership of the state. John Richardson purchased 118 acres from the state of

⁴ According to “findagrave.com” and Craft (1985). The 1923 headstone is a monument honoring a deceased relative but is not associated with a burial.

Mississippi in 1878, the cemetery was included in this acreage and the description of the parcel. Initially, we referred to the cemetery as the Spirit Hill Farm Cemetery, after the name of the Bowens' property. Descendants of people buried in the cemetery refer to it as the "Old Beaver Pond Cemetery." This name likely derives from the same source as the name of the adjacent property, directly to the west of the cemetery⁵ (Figure B.1). Elijah Millington Walker (2004) mentions attending and later teaching at a school at Beaver Pond, and that he could see it from the family home (Sheryl Bowen, personal communication 2021). This school operated from at least 1844 (when he began attending) until 1847 when he states that it closed (Walker 2004). Today it is known as the Bowen Spirit Hill Farm Cemetery.

In addition to the 63 headstones in place today, some tombstones are not in their original context (Figure C.4). Fieldwork took place in the Fall of 2019 at the request of the Bowens and directed by Dr. Shawn Lambert to help protect the cemetery and determine the location of its boundary. The determination of the location for the GPR grids was based on Bob Bowen's recommendation. It was relatively clear compared to the surrounding forested area, which suggested to us a high probability for the presence of unmarked burials and the church foundation (Figure 2.4). Grid 1 was 20x20 meters, and directly to the north, Grid 2 was 20x10 meters.

We were unable to locate the foundation of the church or the boundary of the cemetery from the two grids we surveyed. Fortunately, we did identify numerous unmarked burials (see Figure 2.5). It is hard to say exactly how many unmarked burials are in the cemetery without excavating the whole area, a time-consuming, expensive, and unethical endeavor. In Figure 2.5,

⁵ In Martha Ann Boyd's will, written in 1889, she refers to 66 acres of land in the west portion of the southeast quarter of Section 3 as the "Beaver Pond Quarter." However, the usage of the word "Quarter" suggests it encompassed the entirety of the southeast quarter of the section.

areas of high resistivity are represented by darker color readings, these can be metal or other buried features. Based on the preliminary examination of the results, our GPR grids revealed upwards of 20 unmarked burials.



Figure 2.4 Sheryl and Bob Bowen assisting in data collection at the Bowen Spirit Hill Farm Cemetery

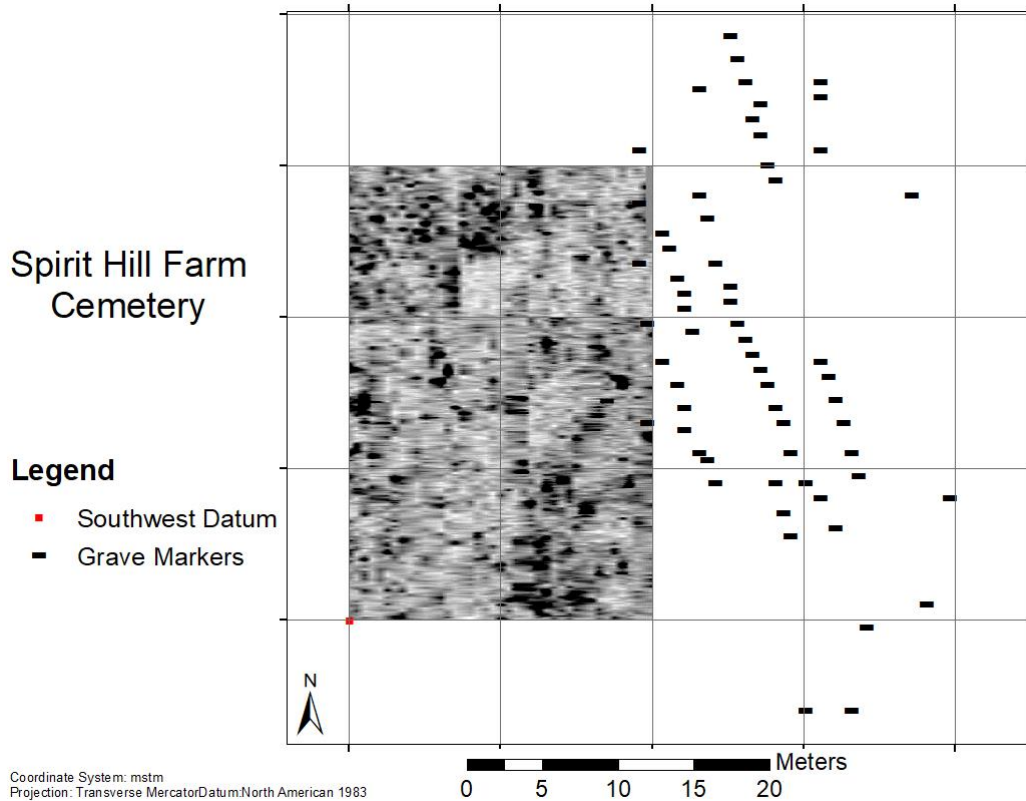


Figure 2.5 GIS map of marked graves in relation to GPR grids

This figure was made following the 2019 data collection at the request of Dr. Shawn Lambert. The cemetery is herein referred to as Old Beaver Pond Cemetery.

Conclusions

From historic documents and oral histories, we can see the vibrant and changing history of Spirit Hill Farm and the surrounding area. Archaeological research in conjunction with these sources will continue to enhance what we can learn from our data. It also serves to improve relationships and build better rapport with stakeholders such as landowners and the descendent community (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021). In addition to this, it is necessary to center remote sensing within Landscape Archaeology and Indigenous archaeology. This

serves to limit biases, improve the accuracy of the method, and reduce the harm remote sensing and archaeological practices can cause. It is also advantageous to consider remote sensing as more than a method of prospection, as it can open avenues into new theoretical approaches.

CHAPTER III

LANDSCAPE THEORY AND HOMESCAPES

I use concepts from human geography and landscape theory to understand past cultural Homescapes present at Spirit Hill Farm and the importance of decolonizing archaeological practice through remote-sensing applications and material culture research. Placemaking and the repeated use of an area by groups are critical in discussions of Homescapes, or “how people navigate, manage, and reinvent the immediate geographic, physical communities in which they live” (Sunseri 2018:39). This repeated use of an area can be theoretically framed as “persistent places” (Schlanger 1992; Thompson et al. 2011). Wadsworth (2020) critiqued remote sensing as being overly focused on persistent places, criticizing how little they seek to add to identity and landscape studies. He and others also provide critiques of the common practices of applying remote-sensing methods to archaeology (see Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth 2020; Wadsworth et al. 2021). The reuse of an area is not always meaningful; the significance and meaning of a place change through time and can be forgotten (Ashmore 2002; Van Dyke 2016). The physical form or architecture of a home is less important than the “quality of life sustained in it;” what it means to a person (Russell 2016:196). Therefore, Homescapes humanizes the concept of persistent places and accounts for its shortcomings. They achieve this by considering more fully the process of placemaking and making a place home as well as the conflicting uses by different groups that call the same area home.

Another area of importance to this research is understanding Homescapes through multiple cultural lenses, perspectives, and voices; key components to the current calls to decolonize archaeological practice. Archaeological theory has, until recently, advanced slowly in its incorporation of non-Western viewpoints and the inclusion of descendent communities in formulating hypotheses and research questions (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth 2020). Generally, archaeologists prioritize “western understandings of space” (Wadsworth 2020:33). Wadsworth (2020) critiques these shortcomings of archaeology and remote sensing and states what should be done to decolonize archaeological practice (see also Nelson 2021; Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021). When investigating space, place, and identity it is essential to do so in a way that prioritizes the voices and desires of the people being studied. While many of these problems seem harmless, their continuance further colonizes space and place, denying descendent communities a voice and access to their own history (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth 2020).

Archaeologists must reconceptualize the way remote-sensing methods are used to properly situate “remote sensing in anthropological archaeology” (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Thompson et al. 2011:196). Representation matters, biased understandings of space and place influence the accuracy of archaeological material culture studies and remote-sensing interpretations and perpetuate the destruction of place. However, if done correctly, archaeological remote-sensing investigations and their results can assist in placemaking and reconnecting people to place as shown by Henry et al. (2017), Wadsworth (2020), and others (Nelson 2021; Spivey-Faulkner 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021). Mirroring their work, I have used remote sensing and sub-surface testing as more than a tool to locate and test archaeological sites and have collaborated with the Chickasaw Nation and the landowners to answer relevant

questions to help people reconnect with the histories present at Walker Place. I hope to change the common narrative and practices related to landscape, identity, remote sensing, and oral histories and demonstrate that they are vital to archaeological investigations. In this section, I will define key concepts in Landscape archaeology and how they relate to archaeological investigations, remote sensing, and the Homescapes present at Spirit Hill Farm.

Landscape Archaeology and Revealing the Unseen

In landscape archaeology, people construct cultural landscapes through the non-material (rituals and transmission of knowledge) and the material (archaeological remains) (Strang 2016). Much of landscape archaeology stems directly from cultural geography. The ways societies interact and create landscapes are “in a [constant] state of becoming” (Mitchell 1996:30), they are “works in progress” (Strang 2016:52), and cumulative (Zedeño 2016:214). As a result, this maintains “a continual process of cultural reproduction” (Strang 2016:52). Landscape archaeology, the archaeology of identity, and Indigenous-archaeology⁶ originally stem from feminist theory in anthropology (Abu-Lughod 1996; Cosgrove 1989; Rose 1993; Strang 2016). This also pushed for a shift from viewing the landscape as solely physical “sites of settlement” to being complex palimpsests of meaning that influence and construct memory and identity (Whelan 2014:163). Remote sensing is a useful method for examining the subtleties of the built environment and is, by nature, well suited to Landscape archaeology applications. Assigning importance to the tangible features of the landscape and archaeological record risks “overlook[ing] the experience of marginal or displaced groups such as women, children, immigrants, and the colonized” (Lydon 2016:656). Wadsworth (2020) also discusses how this

⁶ I use the term “Indigenous-archaeology” here to emphasize that I am a non-Indigenous person engaging in Indigenous archaeology (Sanger and Barnett 2021).

biases our interpretations and representation of the past (see also Nelson 2021; Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021). Conversely, the tangibility of remote-sensing methods also serves as a powerful tool to reverse placelessness and revitalize social memory (Henry et al. 2017; Relph 1976).

Thompson and colleagues (2011) were the first archaeologists to explicitly use remote sensing methods within a theoretical framework. They call their method “inquiry-based archaeogeophysics” (Thompson et al. 2011:196) building on Kvamme’s (2003:435) “archaeo-geophysical surveys.” By applying anthropological theory to remote sensing, we can tease out aspects of buried features that would otherwise be destroyed from excavation (Thompson 2011). To mitigate the destructive nature of archaeological inquiry, it is essential to collect all data possible while reducing the “physical and spiritual disturbance” of a site (Spivey-Faulkner 2021:4). While remote sensing methods are not inherently destructive, they are intrusive and there is a concern about how they affect plants, animals, and spiritual entities (Sanger and Barnett 2021).

Wadsworth (2020) builds from this, incorporating Indigenous knowledge and imagined landscapes. He calls his method “archaeological remote sensing” (ARS). This method attempts to decolonize remote-sensing techniques by including multiple perspectives and sources of information. Due to the visual nature of remote sensing, it has been slow to address its biases and incorporate social theories (Wadsworth 2020). GIS is focused on the physical characteristics of the landscape; the makers of these maps are the ones that decide what is important to include. Remote-sensing techniques have typically perpetuated “the assumptions, inequalities, and western, androcentric, and disengaged views of the past” (Wadsworth 2020:32). This biased interpretation does not account for imagined landscapes or local understandings of the landscape.

As a result, important contextual information may be lost, and the impact of a project will be minimized. Collaboration typically only happens if it is required by law and Indigenous communities are rarely consulted concerning the collection of remote-sensing data (Nelson 2021; Sanger and Barnett 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021). This is especially true of satellite imagery and LiDAR data (Sanger and Barnett 2021). The speed at which remote sensing data can be collected puts archaeologists at risk of further perpetuating the extractive and colonial history of archaeology (Wadsworth et al. 2021). To ensure the ethical collection of remote sensing data, members of the descendent community should be consulted throughout the process (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Spivey-Faulkner 2021; Wadsworth et al. 2021).

My work aims to incorporate the perspectives of the descendent community in the formulation of the research agenda. These descendants include members of the Chickasaw Nation who occupied the area prior to colonial settlement for thousands of years as well as the Euro-Americans living in the area today, like the Bowens. Henry et al. (2017) reconnected people to place by incorporating the descendent community in their research and data collection. They showed the value in the tangibility of remote sensing data, demonstrating the positive nature of remote sensing as being tangible. The community was experiencing what Edward Relph (1976) termed as “placelessness” or “the loss of place identity” through weakening social memory (Henry et al. 2017:155). The tangibility of the remote-sensing data helped to reverse this phenomenon by materializing the unseen, providing “a mnemonic by which they can attach themselves to local landscapes and engage in the practice of placemaking” (Henry et al. 2017:155). Additionally, incorporating Indigenous knowledge and worldviews in archaeological research serves to eliminate bias and decolonize archaeology (Sanger and Barnett 2021; Spivey-

Faulkner 2021; Wadsworth 2020; Wadsworth et al. 2021) which serves as a vital discourse in a field that has long been complicit in colonization and destruction of place.

Defining Landscapes as Homescapes

Social memory involves how groups negotiate their identity through written and oral histories as well as in objects and their built environment (Wilson 2010). Memory is dynamic and fluid, it can be replicated, destroyed, and accumulate new meanings (Giuliano 2013; Wilson 2010). Landscape and memory are closely linked, and memory can be inscribed onto the landscape through remembrance and selective forgetting (Giuliano 2013). By studying how people alter the world around them, archaeologists can learn about identity, gender, and ideology. Information as nuanced as kin-group and clan membership can be studied in the archaeological record using social memory (Wilson 2010). Mnemonic devices assist in the process of remembrance (Wilson 2010). These take the form of tangible objects and monuments (Giuliano 2013); however, they can be represented by remote-sensing data (Henry et al. 2017).

Homescapes describe a more specific type and scale of cultural landscape, which creates a “sense of home place for a community” (Sunseri 2018:39). This term was coined by Muscogee citizen and writer Craig Womack and typically refers to Indigenous Homescapes (Clark and Powell 2008; Squint 2013; Womack 2004). Some writers use terms like “home place,” “community,” “sense of place,” or simply “landscape” (see Feld and Basso 1996; Lydon 2016; Strang 2016; Van Dyke 2016; Whelan 2014; Wilson 2010). “Home place...is where a person feels rooted, whether the roots are distant in time or recently sunk” (Feld and Basso 1996:220). Thus, the cultural features and material culture that those people left behind are residues of those deeply embedded roots that archaeologists can use to reconstruct multiple and overlapping Homescape narratives. Where persistent places describe the repeated use of an area, Homescapes

incorporates how people perceive and reinvent their home place as well as how they contend with conflicting views other groups have of the area they call home (Squint 2013; Sunseri 2018).

Homescaping are multidimensional and incorporate memory and landscape. As a result, they are similarly fluid, dynamic, and in a constant state of becoming (Sunseri 2018).

Homescaping are continually shaped by human cultural practices and in turn, shape identity (Mitchell 1996; Strang 2016; Sunseri 2018; Wilson 2010). Sunseri (2018) used Homescaping at a larger scale of analysis and Hearthscaping in contexts related to households, more specifically, to foodways. Though, these terms are not confined to describing a physical place and envelop the imagined geographies and temporality of the site (Sunseri 2018). As stated above, “Homescape” is primarily used when referring to Indigenous Homescaping. These Homescaping are created as a form of resistance; in opposition to Euro-American colonization (Squint 2013). To acknowledge the original usage of the term, I refer to Indigenous Homescaping as “Homescaping” and the Euro-American Homescaping at Spirit Hill Farm as “Euro-American Homescaping,” “Walker Place Homescaping,” or “Bowen Homescaping.”

Indigenous Homescaping

Squint (2013:115) described the concept of Homescaping, specifically Indigenous Homescaping, as a “theoretical construct, the intersection of colonizing ideologies and Native epistemologies.” These Homescaping are interwoven with the landscape in which Indigenous people live (Clark and Powell 2008; Squint 2013; Womack 2004). The Choctaw and Chickasaw people had to negotiate the loss of their Homeland, a major part of their identity, land that was given to them by the creator (Goodin 2017; Squint 2013). They did this by bringing a piece of their home with them. During their forced removal, Choctaw people brought soil from their mother mound, the Nanih Waiya, with them as well as other sacred objects like Chickachae

Combed vessels. “When we brought our earth, when we brought our people, the names came with us.”; the Nanih Waiya is a part of their creation story (Squint 2013:116).

Goodin (2017) and Hogan (2015) both speak of the historical trauma experienced by the Chickasaw people due to colonization and forced assimilation. “When we speak of our removal, I’ve noted that we speak of it as if we experienced it ourselves” (Hogan 2015:125). This demonstrates the connection the Chickasaw people have with their ancestors in their shared trauma. Historical trauma is the emotional and psychological damage from group trauma events, the effects of these are felt across generations (Yellow Horse Brave Heart 2003). As they were being denied access to their land, their language, identity, and “the right to decide their own membership,” they were having a form of an identity crisis (Goodin 2017:7). This shows how colonization negatively affected the oral traditions and the cultural transmission from the elders to the younger generations who did not speak Chikashshanompa’, their traditional language. Hogan (2015) describes the trauma she feels with her ancestors, how long-time friends turned their back on them so easily and how all the efforts of the Chickasaw people to assimilate were to no avail. “Even the paling of our skin, the lightening of our blood didn’t save us from being forced to leave, and how all have turned from us so suddenly, so fully” (Hogan 2015:126).

The original use of the term Homescape can be seen in many archaeological papers (see Feld and Basso 1996; Spivey-Faulkner 2021; Sunseri 2018; Van Dyke 2016; Wilson 2010), whether the word is explicitly used or not. These authors focused on social memory, community, and home place as they relate to contested landscapes, or the meeting points of groups with conflicting ideologies (Clark and Powell 2008; Squint 2013; Womack 2004). The area Spirit Hill Farm and Walker Place now occupies has seen dramatic changes over the centuries. We can see the physical changes by studying the material culture left behind, the effects of agricultural

practices, and the built environment. Less obvious are the multiple meanings that have accumulated through people living there and the process of making the place home. We can uncover the realities of people's lived experiences by studying the Homescapes present at Spirit Hill Farm.

Homescapes at Spirit Hill Farm

The Walker House and Spirit Hill Farm, from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, were situated at the junction between large communities with differing ideologies. It is a space that has been imbued with multiple meanings and memories by the people that have lived there. These landscapes are complex palimpsests of meaning (Whelan 2014), and through collaboration with descendant communities, remote sensing, and Phase I survey, we can begin to reconstruct memory and identity and preserve and memorialize the histories at this site.

As stated above, remote sensing methods are particularly suited for investigations concerning site use and landscape. In conjunction with data obtained from shovel testing, we can reveal information about the Walker Place Homescapes. It is common for anomalies in remote sensing data to be tested, or "ground-truthed," to find out whether they are archaeological or naturally occurring features. The artifacts we collected through shovel testing show the material goods used by the people living at Walker Place. Considering this information along with the locations of structures, wells, and other anomalies in the GPR data will reveal how the Walkers developed a sense of home place in this unfamiliar area. GIS maps depicting artifact distribution also reveal the level of disturbance at the site. Documentary information and oral histories are essential components to rediscovering the Homescapes present. Homescapes never disappear completely and change over time. Although, they can be covered up either intentionally through violence or unintentionally from placelessness. The Walker Place Homescapes flow into the

Bowen Homescapes and the Bowens' memory of their family history changes the Walker Place Homescapes.

The Bowens have strong ties to their property and the histories present there. These ties are largely based on familial bonds to their ancestors, stories passed down, and documentary histories. This thesis and future archaeological investigations at Spirit Hill Farm will not only tell us more about Euro-American and Chickasaw life in Mississippi during the nineteenth to twentieth century, but it also serves to solidify ties between the Bowens and their family's history and the land they live on. Thus far, the work done at Spirit Hill Farm has been in service of the Bowens and has addressed questions they have posed or has been conducted in areas they wanted to learn more about.

I take a broad approach to landscape and employ the concept of Homescapes due to the resolution of the archaeological data and the stories told by the Bowens. At present, not enough material has been collected to write in detail about the foodways at Walker Place. The nature of their connection to the property is how the determination was made to focus on "Homescapes" instead of "persistent places," or other scales of the cultural landscape. The Bowens have personal and historical connections to the Euro-American Homescapes at Walker Place. Though, they are dedicated to the stewardship of all Homescapes present (i.e., Homescapes and Euro-American Homescapes) and ensuring they are not disturbed or destroyed. Since the precise location of the Walkers' farmstead was unknown, the Bowens are connected to Walker Place through the histories present there, as opposed to being connected to a physical feature. This work, by locating archaeological features and artifacts suggesting the presence of a house, has been able to further the Bowens' connection to the place their ancestors called home.

Conclusions

We see how the concept of Homescapes is closely linked with landscape, space, and place. Homescapes are constantly changing and evolving. This ongoing process can be applied to archaeological or past Homescapes as well as those that continue today. The origins of the use of Homescapes were specifically related to those of Indigenous people; where “colonizing ideologies and Native epistemologies” intersect (Squint 2013:115). This includes Homescapes depicted through and based in literature written by Indigenous writers. Homescapes are not bounded by the physical environment, they span the real and imagined (Clark and Powell 2008; Squint 2013; Sunseri 2018; Womack 2004). While they are not stagnant in meaning, neither are they stagnant in location. They can move with people as they relocate and continue to make new places familiar. Including when people are forcefully removed from their Homelands. Squint (2013) describes how the Choctaw people brought soil from Nanih Waiya to Oklahoma, and with it the names of significant places to recreate Homescapes. They did this to remind themselves and the people who now live in their Homeland of the Homescapes created by Indigenous people (Squint 2013). Therefore, the Euro-American Homescapes now present on land that Indigenous people were forcefully removed from would not exist without the Homescapes that came before them. The placenames and the topography still have meaning, even if that meaning has changed. These contested landscapes continue to have their meaning hidden, purposefully and accidentally through monuments present and the history taught about them.

Lydon (2016) suggests that places linked with traumatic events or Historical trauma are perhaps better forgotten, leaving the landscapes to disappear. Too often traumatic events overshadow the history that took place before them, and too often Indigenous people are framed

in terms of traumatic events and the remainder of their history not widely taught, relegating them to the past. Others (Clark and Powell 2008; Squint 2013) point to the therapeutic attributes Homescapes create. While Lydon (2016) does also mention this, she states that in cases where they perpetuate past inequalities, they should be discarded.

Homescapes have received little attention in the field of archaeology and have not been applied to Euro-American Homescapes. I apply this theoretical construct in a novel way, in concert with GPR data and Phase I survey to learn more about the Bowen Homescapes; being a product of the Walker Place Homescapes and the ones that came before. This is a venture to further develop an avenue in archaeology to be collaborative and understand the past in a way that accurately reflects the realities of people's lived experiences. I acknowledge that while I primarily focus on the Euro-American Homescapes, it is impossible to discuss the concept of Homescapes without understanding Indigenous peoples' contribution to their creation; the theory and the Euro-American Homescapes themselves. My focus on Euro-American Homescapes at this site is a result of the artifacts we have recovered, and the histories of Walker Place told to me by the Bowens.

CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY

This chapter serves two purposes. First, to state the research questions for this project and how I planned on answering them. Second, to introduce the GPR, shovel testing, and lab methods. I present each research question before describing how I planned on answering it. These only make up the specific questions I sought to answer, and much more can be learned from the information obtained through the fieldwork conducted at Walker Place.

Research Questions/Hypotheses

Question 1

Was the Walker House built by the Walker family in 1836 or by previous Chickasaw inhabitants?

More information about when and who built the homestead can be found in public tax and deed records. Tax appraisals made in preparation to sell a parcel would have information on any improvements on the land. These can be found in the Chancery Clerk's office and at the Tate County Historical Society building. The Records of Land Deeds confirmed the presence of an associated church building and schoolhouse, these original documents will likely indicate if any other buildings were present during the transfer of lands. GPR survey of the site will show the size of the foundation, other structures present at Walker Place, and whether the site was in use before the construction of the house. Phase 1 shovel testing of features found through the GPR survey will provide a representative sample of the artifacts and show if there were any gaps in

occupation or differences in site use. Key features in determining if the house was lived in before the Walkers owned the parcel.

Question 2

Are the archaeological features at Walker Place intact?

To understand the degree of preservation, a GPR survey was conducted to reveal the size, layout, and internal and external features of the homestead's foundation. This was then compared to the other contemporaneous structures on the site. If the site has been significantly disturbed through post-depositional processes, it will be revealed through shovel testing and GPR. The chronology of disturbed sites is unclear, however, the presence of diagnostic artifacts such as glass trade beads, rolled copper tinklers, or modified European artifacts will indicate whether the site was in use by Chickasaw people regardless of the level of preservation.

Question 3

Did archaeological remote sensing (ARS) and shovel testing record, connect, and highlight the history of the Walker Place site and its connection to Indigenous and Euro-American histories?

Henry et al. (2017), Wadsworth (2020), and others (Wadsworth et al. 2021; Nelson 2021) showed how remote sensing can help confirm oral histories and reconstruct senses of place for the descendent community. Does incorporating the descendent community in data collection and interpretation, and sharing the results with them serve to reinvigorate their connection to the area? Furthermore, does this feedback into their interpretation of the site and change their understanding of the area? This will be investigated through my method of situating remote sensing within a theoretical framework and incorporating oral histories.

Question 4

How are perceptions of heritage constructed within local and Indigenous communities and what about this site has the largest impact on such perceptions?

Stories told by the Bowen family have aided in interpreting public records and the Old Beaver Pond Cemetery in ways not possible without their assistance. Incorporating their family's history will enable us to have a deeper understanding of the site and its meaning to people living today. Oral histories are often an untapped source of information in archaeology and incorporating it helps limit biases in our interpretations. This will be achieved by continuing to include the Bowens in our data collection and interpretation and include the Chickasaw Nation in future work. Having their help to collect the data, show us the area, and tell stories about the land will continue to provide otherwise inaccessible information.

Field Methods

Fieldwork consisted of a GPR survey and shovel testing to ground-truth anomalies. It was determined that excavation was not essential for ground-truthing; through the Phase I survey we were able to collect a representative sample of artifacts that could then be compared to points of interest in the GPR data. I worked with a field crew of five Mississippi State students; four graduate students, including myself, and an undergraduate student. Fieldwork commenced on August 2nd, 2021, when we surveyed the area using GPR, and shovel testing of the area took place on the 3rd-5th.

Remote Sensing

GPR survey was conducted using a GSSI UtilityScan equipped with a 350MHz antenna at Walker Place. Before the GPR survey, the landowners cleared the area of brush with a

combination of controlled burning and clearing by hand. Ground-penetrating radar data was collected in the y-direction using the bidirectional or “zig-zag” method of collection in 50 cm transect spacing. GPS coordinates were taken of the corner datums so they could be overlaid on a GIS map of the site. The orientation and number of GPR grids were determined in the field and it was decided that there would be three grids on the approximate location of the historic farmstead (Figure 2.1).

Pedestrian Survey

Bob Bowen showed us the area which is situated on a small rise. The Walker House’s location was determined under the direction of the Bowens and by a pedestrian survey of the area. There are two depressions which were said to be cisterns, numerous bricks, a foundation stone, and other artifacts on the surface. We collected small surface finds for curation over the four days of fieldwork. However, we did not collect bricks visible on the surface for two reasons. First, due to the large number of bricks in the area. Second, so as not to inadvertently destroy a feature if the surface bricks proved to be from a chimney fall. We did not collect GPS points for small surface finds, but I collected spatial information for notable surface features such as possible chimney falls, cisterns, foundation stones, disturbances, and trees.

Phase I Shovel Testing

We worked to locate the site boundary by shovel testing from the southwest edge of the cleared area and moving north and east to test the remainder of the site. Shovel test pits (STPs) were dug every 10 meters until there were two consecutive negative tests, indicating the site boundary. Positive shovel tests were delineated in four directions in 5-meter intervals. STPs were terminated at sterile subsoil, which was typically around 30 centimeters below surface (cmbs).

Screening of soil was done through quarter-inch mesh screens. All 62 of the shovel tests were positive and were dug in the vicinity of the Walker House. Shovel testing stopped in the event of debris or brush preventing further testing or if the artifact counts notably declined. In the interest of being thorough, all artifacts were retained, including bricks. Artifacts were kept in brown paper bags until they could be processed in the lab. I collected GPS points of the shovel tests using a handheld Trimble GPS to help identify features present in the GPR data.

Lab Methods

Once I finished data collection in the field, I began lab analysis and curation. First, artifact bags and their corresponding STP forms were organized in preparation for curation and lab analysis. Then, STP forms were scanned and digitized on an Excel spreadsheet and a rough artifact catalog was created using the artifacts listed on the STP forms. Next, artifacts were washed using a brush and water was used for less delicate materials. Following drying, the artifacts from each bag were separated into basic categories and bagged in self-sealing polyethylene bags. When all the bags had been processed, lab analysis of the artifacts began. Discrete categories were created, and the artifacts were further separated (if needed), counted, and weighed. Finally, details such as artifact type and approximate age were investigated to contextualize the use history of the site. This information was recorded on physical artifact analysis forms as well as on a searchable artifact catalog in Excel. It was then used to create various GIS distribution models and maps to help better understand the site.

CHAPTER V

RESULTS

In this chapter, I present the results obtained through the GPR and Phase I survey of the Walker Place site. First, I explain how the remote sensing data was processed and analyzed, and then describe a selection of notable features discovered through GPR. To do so, I utilize my knowledge of geophysical methods. Leach (2021) and Conyers (2012) detail how to process, analyze, and interpret GPR data. By using the information from Leach (2021) and the unique method of description employed by Conyers (2012), I give technical descriptions of features seen in the GPR data and provide an interpretation map for ease of reading (see Figures 5.9 and B.7). These serve as a reference point to guide readers as I present the GPR results from each grid. Next, Phase I shovel testing data is analyzed using ArcGIS to show the distribution of artifacts. Lastly, diagnostic and other notable artifacts are presented. I briefly present data from the GPR grids and shovel tests before integrating this information with my theory and research questions in my Discussion chapter.

Ground-Penetrating Radar

The raw data obtained during the GPR survey was processed using Radan 7. A variety of methods were utilized during the analysis to test what processing steps worked best for this project. For each grid, I first examined the two-dimensional reflection profiles to identify possible archaeological features before viewing the three-dimensional amplitude-slice map. This is good practice to prevent the interpretation of the geophysical data from being influenced by

the composite 3D image. By studying the raw data, I identified several interesting reflections. Strong reflections were immediately identifiable in the field and in the raw data, such as the cistern (which was also visible on the surface; see Figure 5.1). Some reflections could not be accurately identified until the data was processed and without observing the amplitude-slice map and incorporating data obtained through shovel testing.

Historic features, such as roads and house foundations, are close to the surface and can be subtle. The Time Zero position, or the ground surface, must be manually set, however, you must be careful not to set this position too deep as surface data will be removed. Likewise, the Direct Wave is an important source of information and can be accidentally removed when setting the Time Zero position (Leach 2021). More aggressive processing methods, such as background removal, can remove real data when cultural deposits and features are shallow. Initially, I processed the grids using a bandpass filter known as Finite Impulse Response (FIR). This is an aggressive background removal method where the bandwidth over and under a certain value can be removed (Leach 2021). While this method made two-dimensional LineScan data look cleaner than a Full Pass background removal, it filtered out linear features, making the edges of the house foundation harder to identify. Generally, the same combination of procedures worked to process each grid. I chose to use less aggressive processing methods to not remove any real data. I set the Time Zero position, used a Full Pass background removal, and applied an Exponential Range Gain to account for attenuation, or decrease of energy, with increasing depth.

Grid 1

Figure 5.1 shows the LineScan image of profile 3 from Grid 1. The top of the image is the ground surface. The scales on the sides can be represented as the number of scans taken or as nanoseconds (the time it took radar waves to penetrate to that depth). For ease of reading, I have

chosen to represent this as distance (scale at the top) and depth (scale on the left) in meters. A few reflections are visible in this profile, however, the feature beginning at 10.5 meters is the most dramatic. This is a high-amplitude planar reflection that extends from 10.5 to 12 meters, at a depth of 91 cm. Profile 3 runs through the middle of the cistern (visible on the surface). The O-Scope (on the right of Figure 5.1) reveals the relative change in velocity of the waves and is used to determine the depth and composition of buried features (Leach 2021). Phase/polarity appears as three bands; black-white-black or white-black-white, where black is negative polarity and white is positive (Leach 2021). The polarity/phase of this feature appears as a black-white-black wavelet. This indicates that the velocity of the wave increases. The change in wave velocity is dependent on the dielectric of the materials it is passing through, essentially, it is measuring differences in water content and soil composition. This dielectric change suggests the wave is moving into an area with a lower dielectric, thus increasing the velocity of the wave. Directly above this feature is a moderate-amplitude planar reflection extending from 10.6 to 11.3 meters at a depth of 55 cm. The wavelet appears as white-black-white bands, meaning the dielectric increased and the velocity decreased. The depth of the cistern is difficult to determine for two reasons. First, the depression on the surface is approximately 25 cm deep (see Figure 5.10 for stratigraphic levels). This affects the shape and depth of the reflection from buried features. Second, the large change in dielectric and the presence of metal in the cistern created multiples. A multiple is created when radar waves meet a high dielectric change (such as metal) and then reflect between the ground surface or air and the source of the multiple until the wave runs out of energy (Leach 2021).

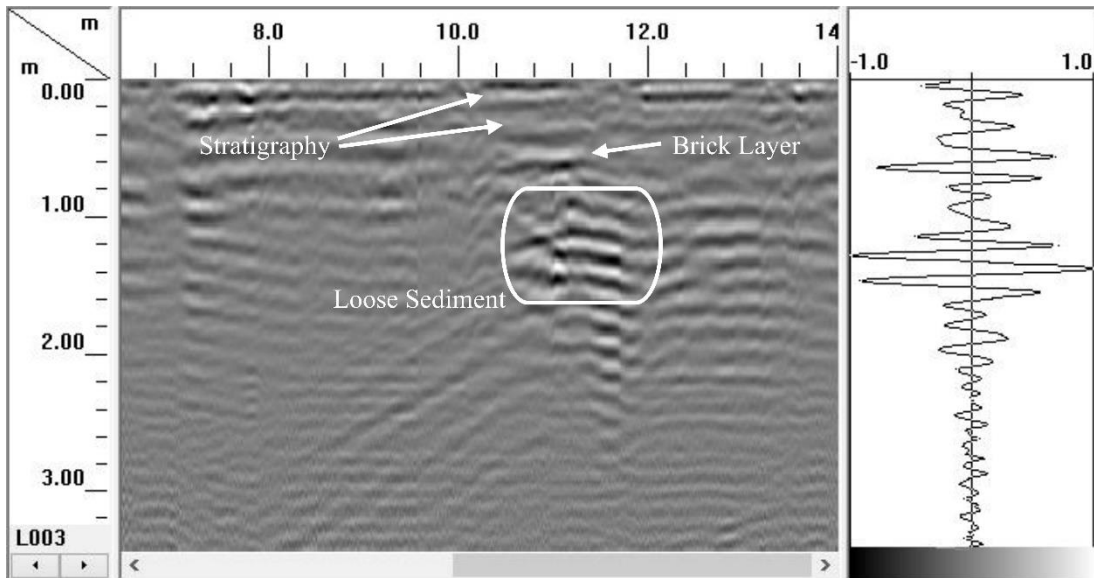


Figure 5.1 Grid 1 Profile 3: Cistern

Profile depth is restricted to 3.4 meters. See Figure 5.10 for a sketch of the cistern profile.

Profile 24 from Grid 1 features a moderate to high-amplitude undulating planar reflection (Figure 5.2). Similar reflections are common in profiles from all three grids (see Figures 5.4 and 5.7). This feature is between 6.6 and 13.17 meters and is at a depth of 7 cm. As a result of disturbances and an uneven ground surface, the reflection does not appear as a level line. Though, the relative strength of the reflection is enough to produce multiples (e.g., at 11 meters). Interestingly, the polarity/phase of the feature is reversed at the two points where the O-Scope readings are shown. There is a high-amplitude point-source reflection hyperbola at 12.5 meters with an apex at 20 cmbs. The polarity of this reflection and the presence of multiples suggests that it is a large piece of metal.

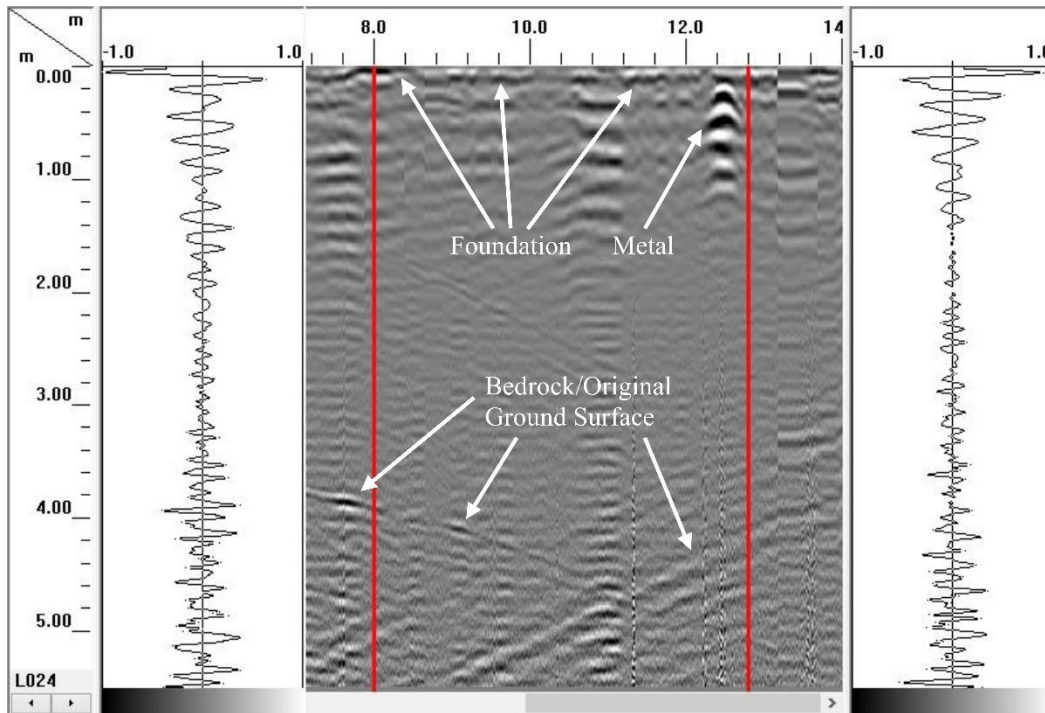


Figure 5.2 Grid 1 Profile 24: Foundation

The red line on the left corresponds with the O-Scope reading on the left, and the line on the right corresponds with the reading on the right.

To define the location of specific points in the amplitude-slices of the GPR data, I will be utilizing an x,y coordinate system, with the southwest corner being the origin (0,0) point. Figures 5.3, 5.6, and 5.8 feature amplitude-slice maps of the GPR grids at various depths. Before describing the archaeological features in the GPR data from Grid 1, I would like to point out ground disturbance that extends through all three grids but does not severely impact Grid 3 (Figure B.7). This feature begins approximately at the point (3.5,0) in Grid 1 (Figure 5.3) and cuts through Grids 1 and 2 diagonally. The disturbance is visible on the surface and is likely from a tractor or other large vehicle. In the GPR data, it manifests as several negative polarity reflections with moderate amplitudes. The cistern feature (see Figure 5.1) can be seen as a

negative polarity reflection in the 4 cm deep slice at coordinates (1,11). North of the center of the grid is a square 7x7 m high-amplitude reflection feature, adjacent on two sides to negative polarity reflections (Figure 5.3; see Figure 5.2). This feature can be seen in all four amplitude-slice maps from Grid 1 provided below. The linear disturbance mentioned above obscures the shape of this feature. The negative polarity reflections of this feature shown at 36 and 38 cm deep are multiples created by the high-amplitude feature. However, they reveal information on the internal structure of the feature.

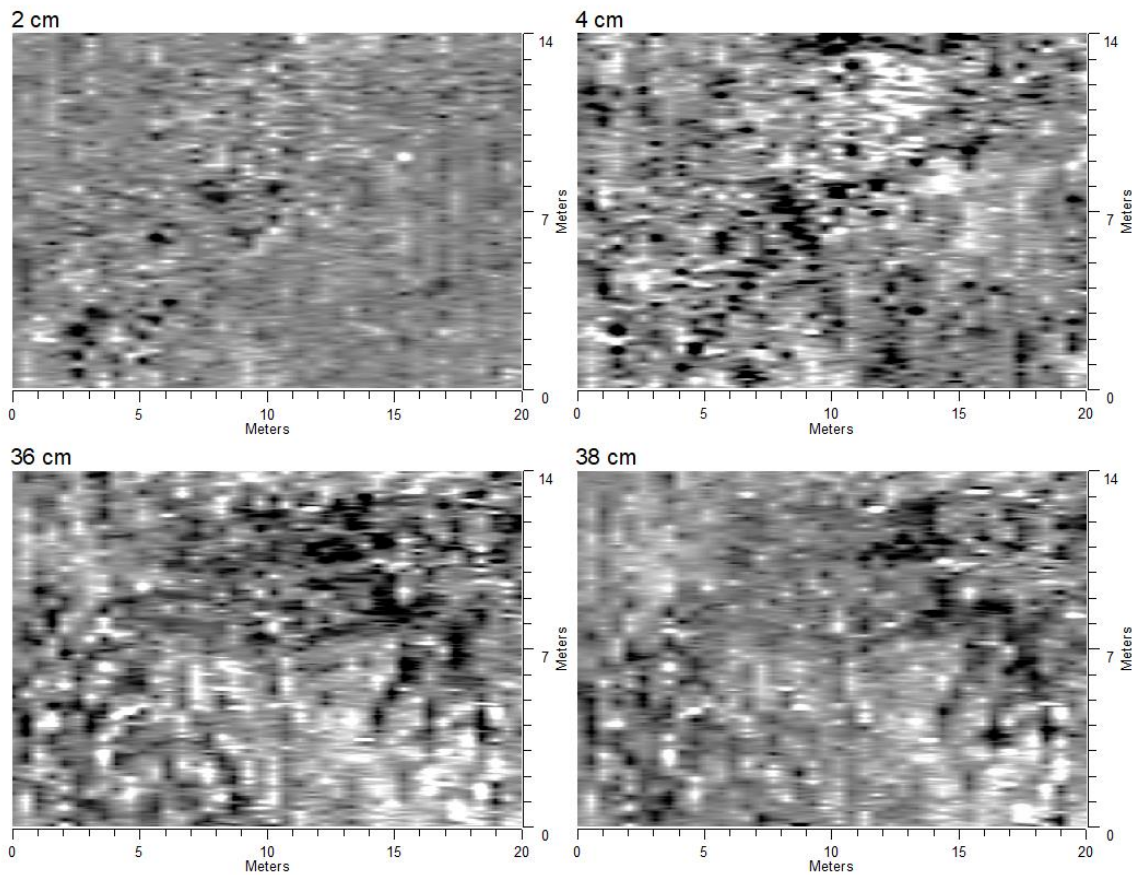


Figure 5.3 Amplitude-slice maps of Grid 1: Foundation, cistern, and tractor disturbance

Grid 2

The undulating planar reflection in profile 9 of Grid 2 (Figure 5.4) has a weaker amplitude than those in Grid 1 and 3 (see Figures 5.2 and 5.7). This is a moderate-amplitude reflection that extends from 3 to 6.7 meters at a depth of 6 cm. A weak-amplitude reflection extends from zero to 3 meters, this is likely a continuation of the same planar reflection. There is a high-amplitude planar reflection from 3 to 3.5 meters. This reflection extends through profiles 8-10 and possibly into profiles 7 and 11. This strong reflection produces multiples. Taking into consideration the GPR data with the shovel testing information, I believe this to be a large piece of metal.

At the base of profile 20 (Figure 5.5), there are two long planar reflections. Similar reflections can be seen in Grid 1 and are ubiquitous across Grid 2 (see Figures 5.2 and 5.4). These reflections resemble those made by bedrock in GPR profiles. However, mounding of sediment to create mounds or a level surface to build upon form similar reflections. The depth of these planar reflections is difficult to determine because there are increasing error rates with depth due to attenuation. In Figure 5.5, there is a large reflection feature between 13 and 14.7 meters. The feature is also present in profiles 19 and 21. The amplitude of this feature is highest at 94 cm deep. On either side of this feature, there are two moderate-amplitude point-source reflections at a depth of 30 cm. This feature resembles a pit or cistern that has been filled in with debris. The point-source reflections could indicate the walls of the pit, while the high-amplitude reflection at 94 cmbs is sediment with a lower dielectric than the surrounding matrix and possibly some buried metal. The possible feature outlined in Figure 5.5 can be seen as a positive polarity reflection feature in the southeast corner of the 20 cm slice in Figure 5.6.

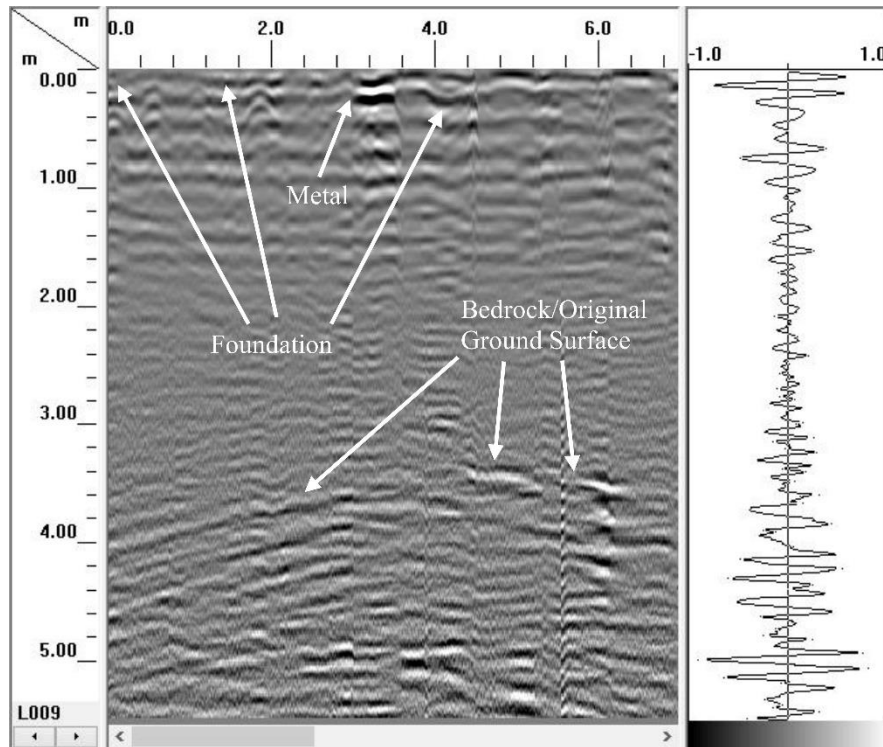


Figure 5.4 Grid 2 Profile 9: Foundation and metal object

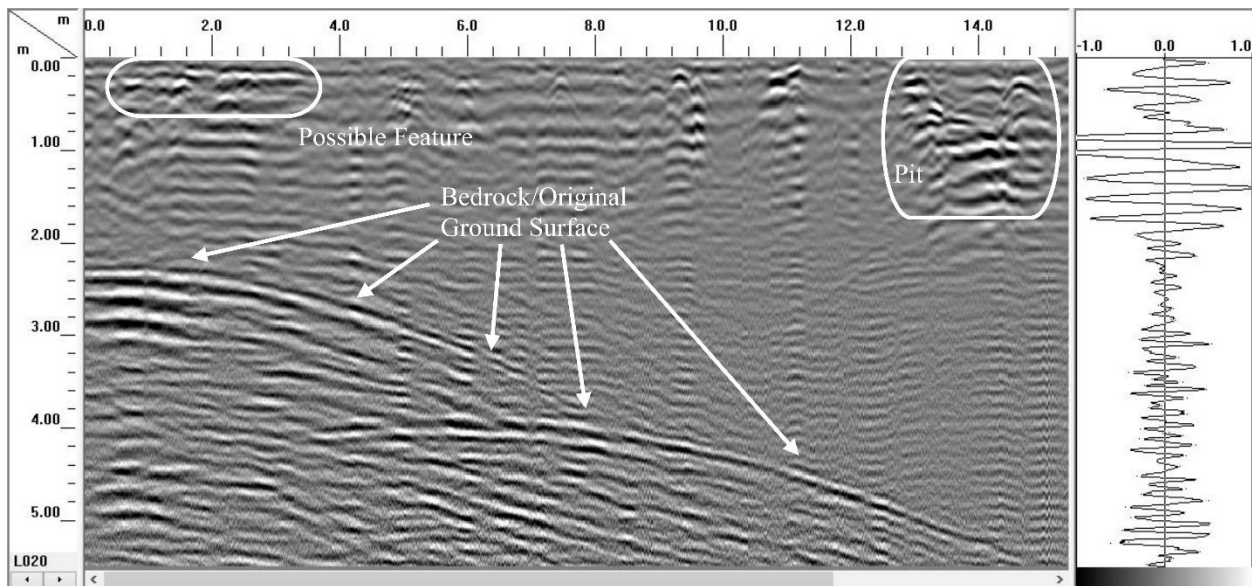


Figure 5.5 Grid 2 Profile 20: Stratigraphy and possible pit

The “Possible Feature” is not visible at 4 cm and is therefore not shown in Figure 5.9.

The possible tractor disturbance bisects Grid 2 (see slice at 6 cm, Figure 5.6; Figure B.7). The high-amplitude reflection described in Figure 5.4 is at (4,3) to (4,3.5) and can be seen as a strong positive reflection in the 20 cm slice (Figure 5.6). This feature is contained within a 5x3.5-meter moderate-amplitude reflection with positive polarity at a depth of 6 cm and is faintly visible at 20 cm (see Figures 5.4 and 5.6). The rectangular feature resembles a house foundation and may correspond to the positive polarity reflection feature pointing northeast and ending at (10,10). Though, it has also been impacted by the tractor disturbance. The pit feature in Figure 5.5 is located at (9.5,13) to (9.5,14.7) (Figure 5.6). The upper part of this feature can be seen in the 20 cm slice but is stronger in the 75 cm slice. Another interesting reflection feature can be seen in the northwest corner of the 6 cm and 75 cm slices. This is a roughly 5x3 meter high-amplitude reflection feature with a positive polarity.

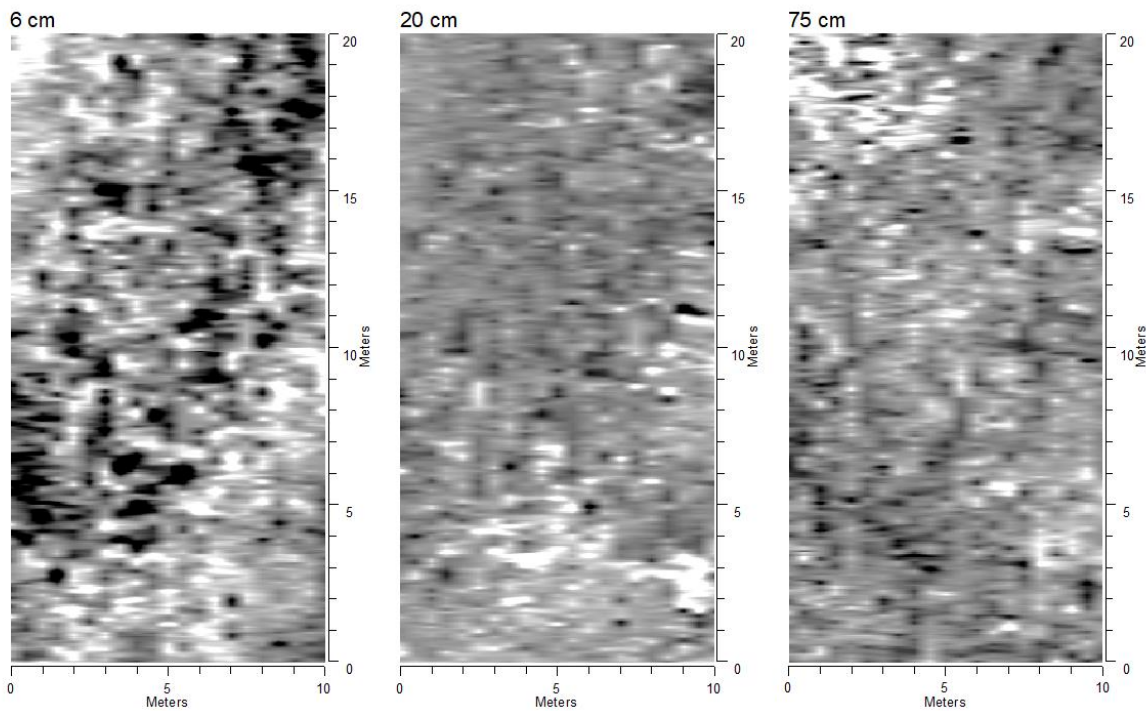


Figure 5.6 Amplitude-slice maps of Grid 2: Foundations, pit feature, and tractor disturbance

Grid 3

The most distinct feature in Grid 3 is a high-amplitude planar reflection that extends through several profiles. In profile 11, this reflection stretches from 2.8 to 6.25 meters and is at a depth of 7-8 cm. The reflection of this feature is strong enough that it can be seen in the amplitude-slice map of the raw data before processing (see Figure 5.8). I discuss this feature in more detail below.

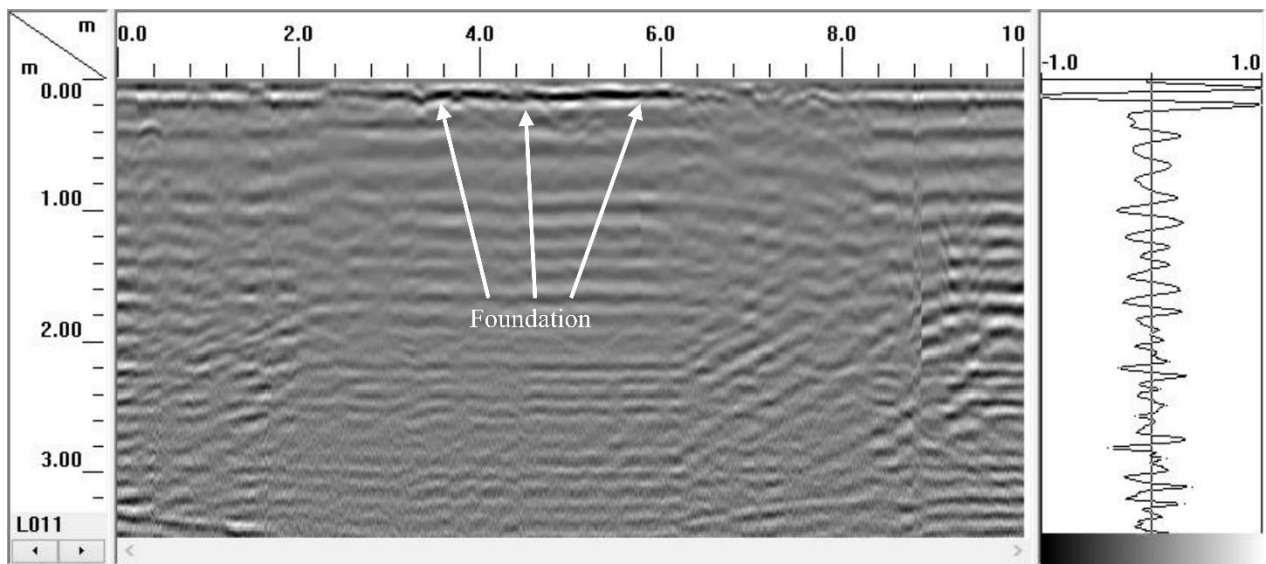


Figure 5.7 Grid 3 Profile 11: Foundation

Profile depth is restricted to 3.4 meters and has no position correction for the ground surface.

The profile in Figure 5.7 is located at the 5-meter mark on the x-axis of Grid 3 (Figure 5.8). This profile intersects a vaguely square high-amplitude reflection feature, the size of which is hard to determine post-processing. The raw data shows a clear 6.5x6.5 m square reflection feature with negative polarity at 8 cm deep. While a Full Pass background removal is less aggressive than some other methods, it removes linear features that extend the entire length of

the reflection profile. This removed unwanted noise and inadvertently removed real data, obscuring the shape of reflection features.

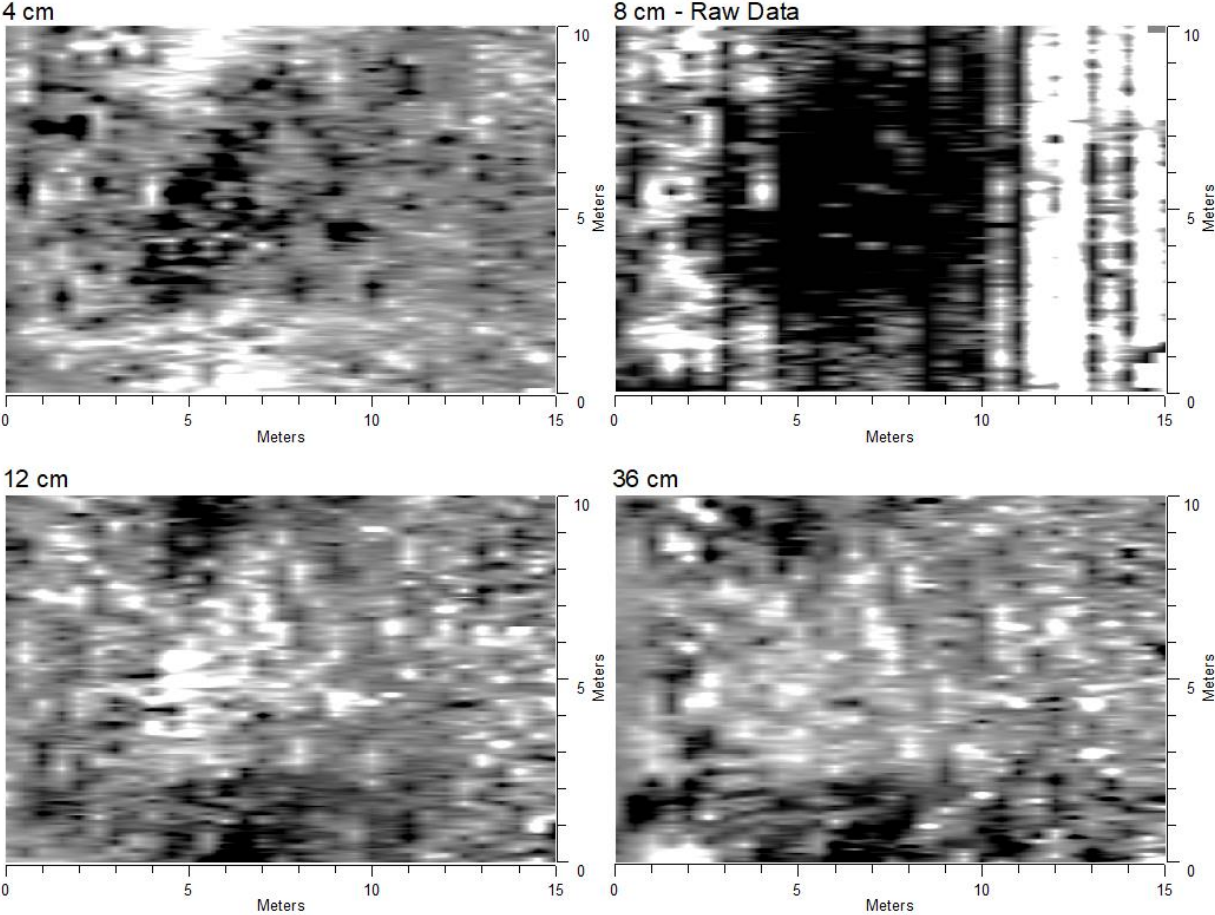


Figure 5.8 Amplitude-slice maps of Grid 3: Foundation

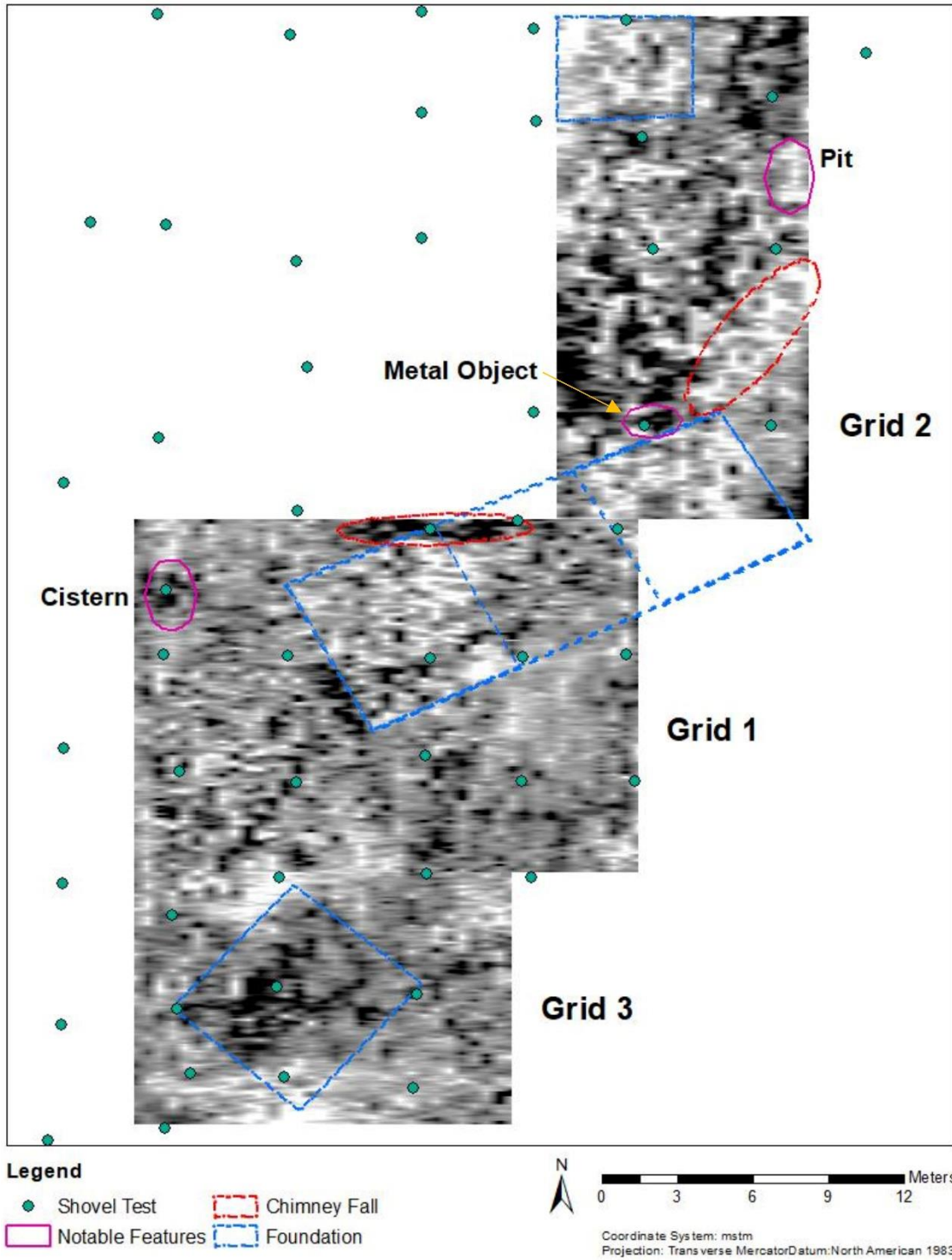


Figure 5.9 Interpretation map of the GPR results
 Depth set to 4 cm for all grids.

Phase I Shovel Testing

As I stated in the previous chapter, all 62 shovel tests were positive. We did not have two consecutive negative shovel tests, and thus, were unable to locate the boundaries of the site. We could not continue surveying further from the site because of the overgrown brush encircling the area. In 1990, a logging company was given access to clear trees on the property. This along with the agricultural activity around the site would have pushed artifacts from the area of interest, into the surrounding field. Likewise, these activities could have created the linear disturbance mentioned above. After fieldwork concluded, I visited the site and noticed the presence of whiteware and stoneware in lanes that were cleared in the brush. In the remainder of this chapter, I show the results of the GIS mapping of the site made using shovel test information and present some notable artifacts. Some of these artifacts are temporally diagnostic and help to develop a chronology of site occupation. Others are unique and with more in-depth analysis could offer future avenues of research at this site.

Most shovel tests were dug to a depth of 30-40 cmbs, where we hit sterile clay. Of course, there were also much deeper shovel tests. In the GPR data, we can see that some features extend beyond or start deeper than 40 cmbs. We numbered shovel tests sequentially, in the order they were dug. Transects indicate how far east a shovel test is from STP 1. After the first 12 shovel tests, we extended the spacing between shovel tests to 10 m. This was done to ensure that the entire site would be tested. Once we finished testing the remainder of the area, we went back and began delineating shovel tests, as described in the Methods chapter.

Information provided by shovel testing and excavation allows us to verify the accuracy of interpretations made from remote sensing data. Figure 5.10 shows a soil profile sketch made of STP 13, the sediments at the base of the STP were very loose (see Table D.1). The stratigraphy

observed in this profile explains the genesis of reflection features seen in the cistern (Figure 5.1). Levels 1 and 3 are visible at the top of the GPR profile. Level 3 creates a faint reflection and is likely only visible due to the presence of charcoal and ash. One of the strongest reflection features in the cistern is Layer 5, the brick feature (see the above section for a geophysical description of this feature).

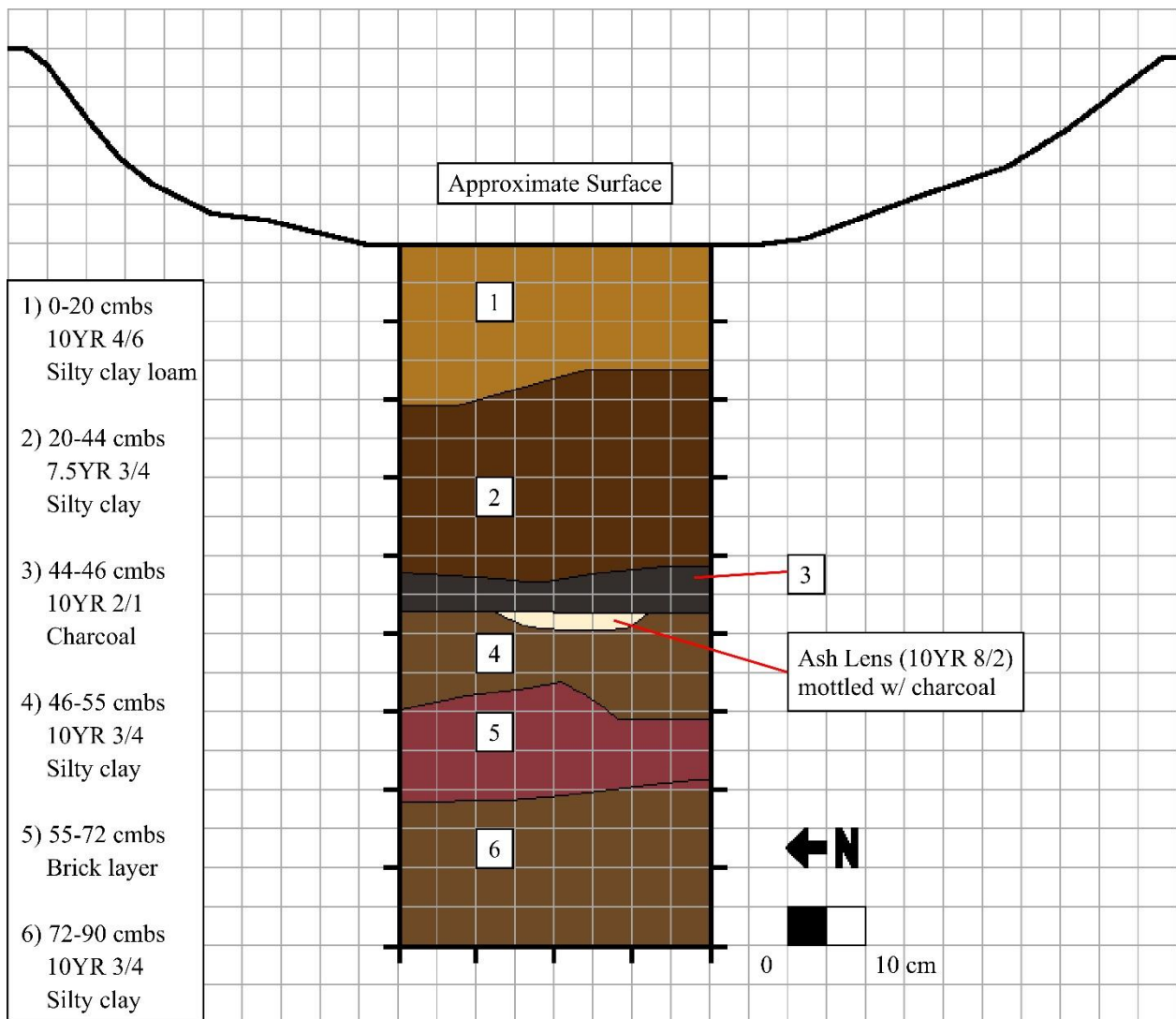


Figure 5.10 Sketch of the east wall of STP 13: Cistern

Digitized from the original feature sketch. Fill continues beyond the bottom of the shovel test.

Figures 5.11-5.13 show distribution maps created in ArcMap using artifact data obtained through shovel tests. The points represent the location of the shovel tests. I chose to use graduated sizes based on the total weight of an artifact type, displayed as standard deviations (SD). The weight of artifacts was chosen so that STPs with numerous small artifact fragments would not skew the data. This metric more accurately demonstrates the amount of material recovered from the shovel tests. The standard deviation allows us to see statistically significant quantities of artifacts, as compared to other shovel tests.

Building materials were chosen to show the possible location of different building components present at Walker Place. Brick would indicate the location of a chimney fall, window or flat glass would show the approximate location of the windows, and the type of nail would help determine the age of the structure (see Figure B.8 for a map showing these materials in relation to the GPR results). Interestingly, when the remainder of the ferrous metal was mapped, they corresponded to shovel tests that were also statistically significant for nails (with one exception, STP 3). Ceramic types were chosen to show domestic spaces and/or discard.

A visual inspection of Figure 5.11 shows two main clusters of significantly high artifact weights. One cluster is in the northeastern section of the shovel tests, just north of GPR Grid 2. The other cluster is in the central area of the shovel tests, on the northern edge of Grid 1 (see window glass, Figure 5.11). Mortar and plaster are most statistically significant ($SD > 1.5$) in two shovel tests that have high artifact concentration and are likely areas of discard. STP 13 is the cistern and STP 35 is on a slope at the periphery of the site. Statistically insignificant amounts of mortar and plaster ($SD < 0.50$) were found near the possible structures and chimney falls. All the STPs with mortar/plaster also have brick present.

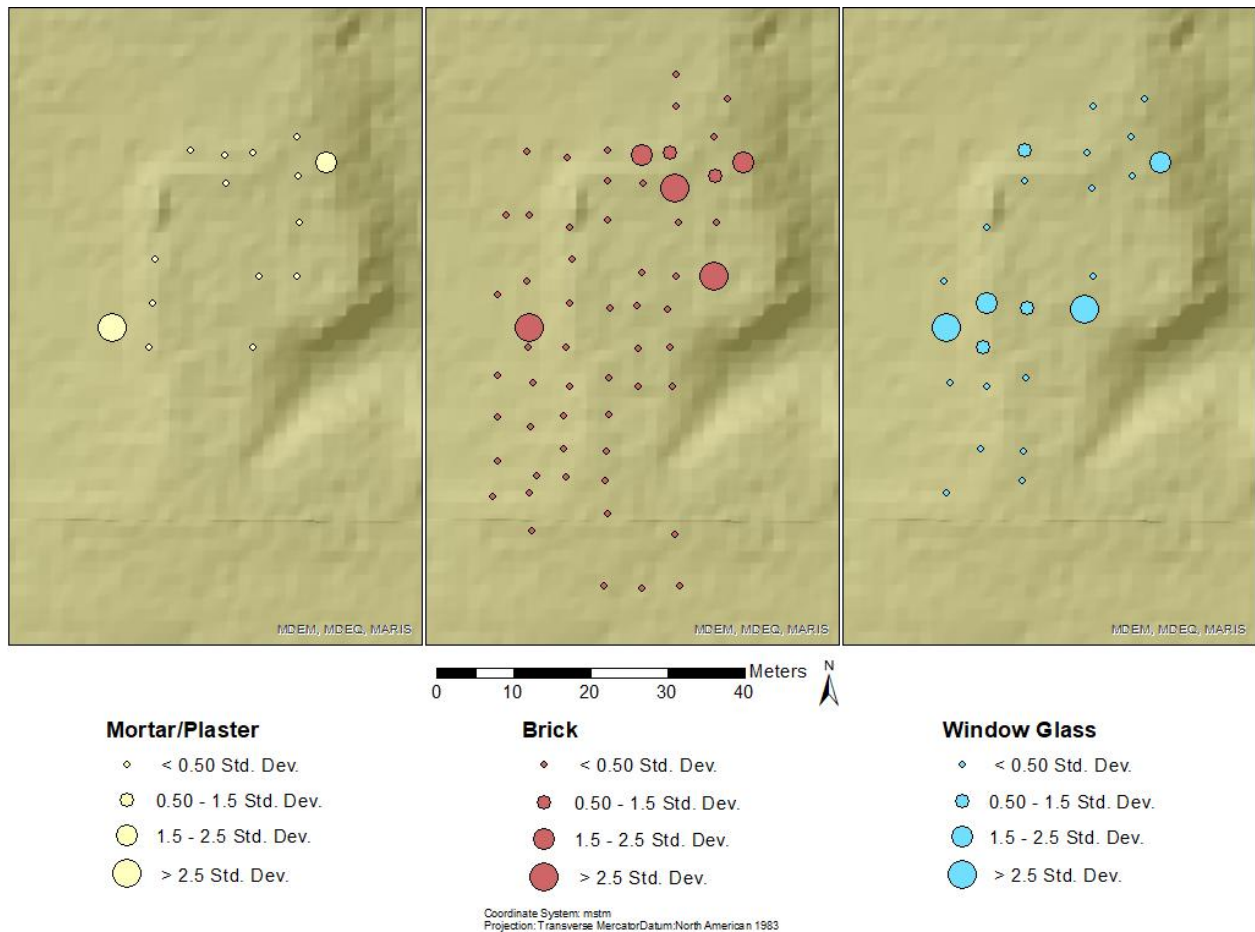


Figure 5.11 Distribution map of building materials

LiDAR image obtained from MARIS.

The same visual groupings mentioned above are present in the distribution map of nails (Figure 5.12). There is one additional cluster in this figure that is not present in Figure 5.11 (see also whiteware, Figure 5.13). This cluster is between the two clusters previously described. These shovel tests are near a large brick cluster or possible cistern, the approximate location of which can be seen as a small area with a lower elevation on the LiDAR. The groupings in Figure 5.13 reflect those already described. STP 4 ($SD > 2.5$) can be seen in the southern part of the

stoneware distribution map. This shovel test is notable because the high standard deviation is a result of a singular piece of stoneware (see Table D.2).

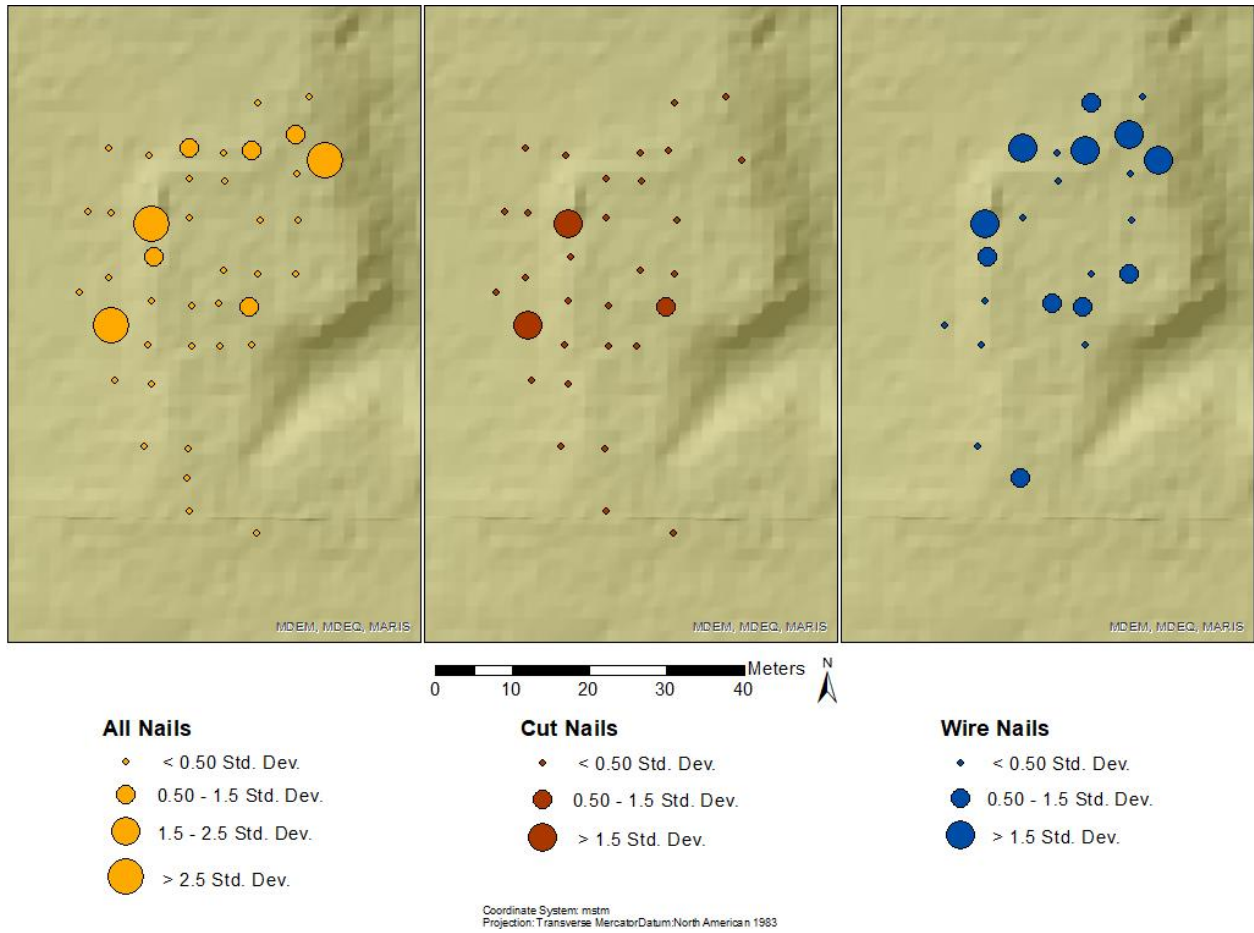


Figure 5.12 Distribution map of nails

LiDAR image obtained from MARIS.

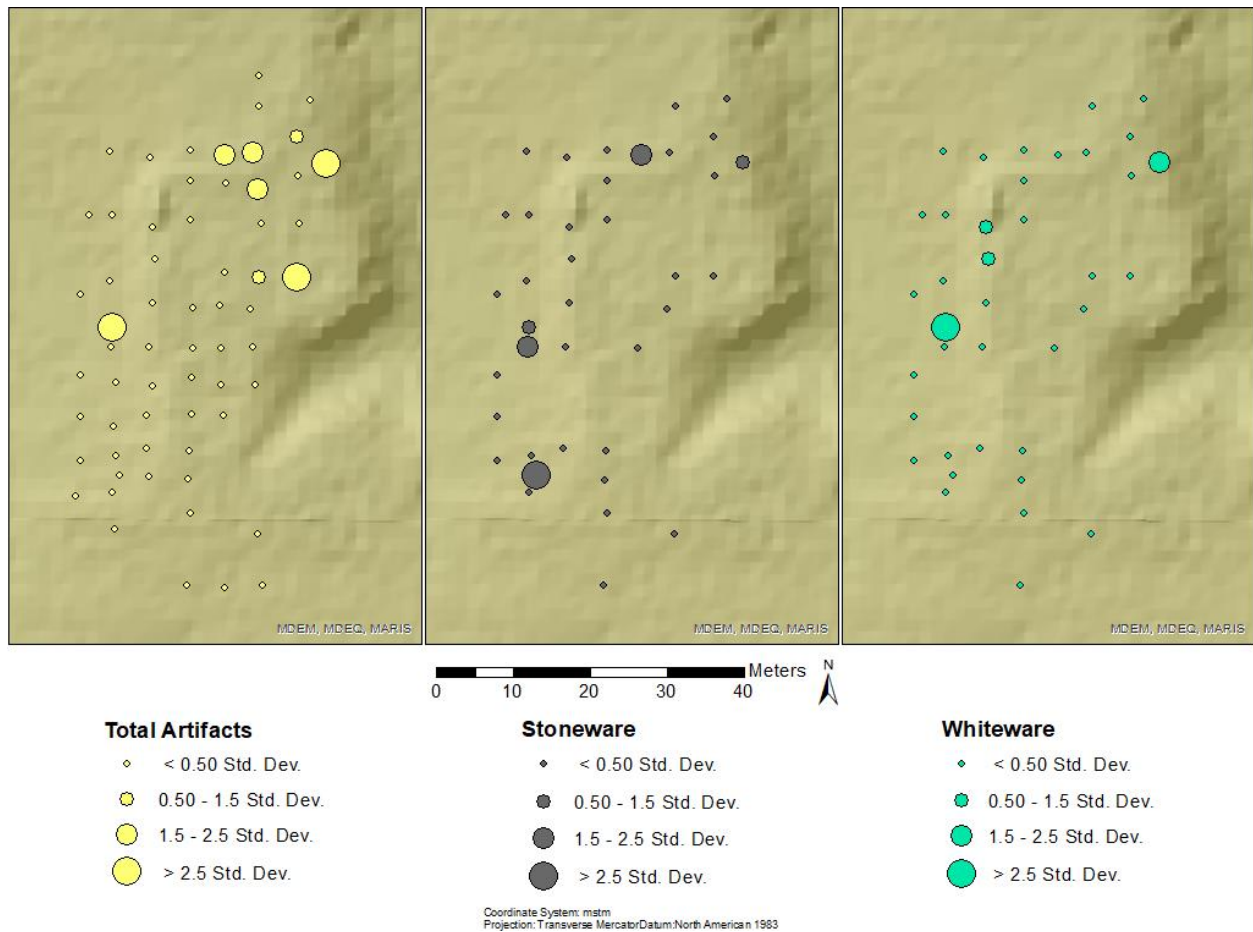


Figure 5.13 Distribution map of ceramics and total artifact weight LiDAR image obtained from MARIS.

STP 13 has a standard deviation greater than 2.5 for every artifact class provided except for stoneware (SD = 0.5 to 1.5). While the total weight for all nails had a standard deviation greater than 2.5, the weight for cut nails (SD > 1.5) and wire nails (SD < 0.5) were less statistically significant. The cluster on the northern edge of GPR Grid 2 is approximately where the possible foundation reflection feature is located (see Figure 5.9). The central cluster that aligns with the northern edge of Grid 1 and the southern portion of Grid 2 matches the location of the main foundation seen in Figure 5.9. Generally, STPs with high standard deviations are

aligned with anomalies or reflection features in the GPR data. These are most visible in the cistern (Figure 5.1), the metal object (Figure 5.4), and the possible feature shown in Figures 5.5 and 5.6 (see Figure 5.9).

Artifact Analysis

Below, I provide images of specific diagnostic artifacts recovered during the shovel test survey of Walker Place. First, I present the images of artifacts that are either temporally diagnostic or are notable and offer new avenues for research at Spirit Hill Farm. Then, I include information about other artifacts that were recovered and analyzed but are not pictured. The objective of this section is to determine the chronology of site use as well as to get a sense of the lives the Walkers lived in the place they called home.

Very little is known about the history of Native American occupation of Spirit Hill Farm before Euro-Americans purchased the parcels in the 1820s-40s. The artifacts recovered begin to shed light on this knowledge gap; all the artifacts recovered were historic (i.e., post-1800). There are a very small number of stone objects that were determined to be lithic flakes or groundstone. One artifact that may predate the Walkers living on this parcel is a possible glass bead (Figure 5.14). The bead appears to be black but is dark amethyst when shining a light through it. Since this object is fragmented, it is hard to determine if it is a bead or a button.



Figure 5.14 Possible amethyst chamfered cylinder disc glass bead with a convex top Bag 17 (Beck 2006).

Another interesting artifact recovered is what appears to be a gold-plated brooch (Figure 5.15). The brooch is reminiscent of the bar brooch style popular in the mid-1800s to early 1900s. It has a tube hinge and pin catch that were common in ca. 1850. While the shape of the brooch is likely representative of a particular style and period, I have been unable to find more information on this. The brooch is made of plated metal, possibly with gold as the plating. Metal electroplating was not patented until 1840 in England and likely took some time to come to North America (Miller et al. 2000). I estimate this brooch was manufactured between 1850 and 1910.



Figure 5.15 Possible gold-plated brooch

The process of gold plating was patented in 1840 (Miller et al. 2000; Bag 52).

The buttons, shown in Figure 5.16, demonstrate a range of styles of clothing that were worn by the people who lived at Walker Place. Button a is a brass button depicting a steam passenger locomotive resembling those operated in the first half of the twentieth century. Figure 5.17 shows a close-up of the button next to an identical button found online. This button would be from the workwear, likely overalls, of a Railroad Engineer. The artistic style of the train illustrated on this button is an art deco style, placing the button's time of manufacture between the 1930s and '40s. Button b is the only sew-through style button and the only glass button (Figure 5.16). Button c is a possible Bakelite art deco style button and is therefore contemporaneous to Button a. Button d and e are undated but represent two additional examples of buttons in use at the site: clay and bone respectively. While some buttons are undated, the others reflect the dates of other artifacts found at the site (see Figure 5.18).



Figure 5.16 Various button types recovered

a: brass button with a locomotive design (Bag 33). b: relief-molded sew-through glass button (Bag 60). c: plastic art deco button (Bag 35). d: clay button (Bag 35). e: bone button (Bag 35).



Figure 5.17 Close-up of locomotive button

Intact button picture obtained from: <https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/antique-brass-button-brt-train-motif-133606789>

During shovel testing, several whiteware base fragments with partial maker's marks were found. While exact dates cannot be established from these, they do give a confident date range of the occupation of the Walker Place. Generally, maker's marks list the year of production or other useful information for dating at the bottom of their mark. Many crests on maker's marks feature common emblems and images. By comparing the components and spacing of features on the maker's marks with images online, I determined the makers and dates of manufacture. Figure 5.18a has two features that appear on multiple maker's marks, a crest with "Droit" and the words "Imperial Ironstone China" though these are only partially present. The features match with those found on some Baker & Co maker's marks (1839-1891). Crests with unicorns are also common (Figure 5.18b). Based on the spacing, I determined this is a J. & G. Meakin Ltd. maker's mark from ca. 1890. Figure 5.18c is an early twentieth-century maker's mark from Clinchfield Southern Potteries, Inc. This company was not known as Southern Potteries, Inc. until 1920 and stopped using the crown emblem in 1938. Figure 5.18d is from Homer Laughlin and was in use from 1922 to 1980. Lastly, Figure 5.18e only has "Ho" present with a partial letter, this is also a Homer Laughlin mark. Two glass bottles had manufacturer's marks intact enough to read. One was a complete bottle found on the surface with an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. manufacturer's mark from the mid-1950s (Lockhart and Hoenig 2017). The other was a bottle base with a Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. manufacturer's mark (1923-ca. 1982; Lockhart et al. 2017). Overall, the maker's marks emphasize a date range of occupation between the 1830s and 1940s.

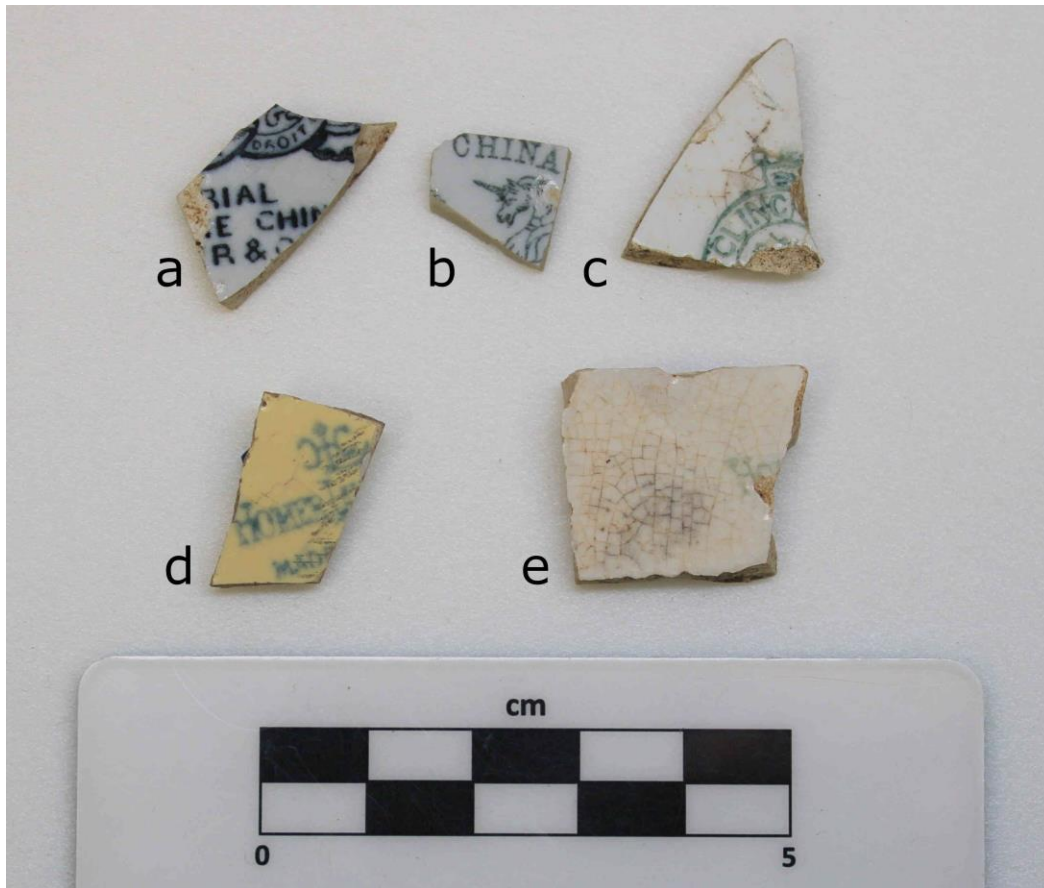


Figure 5.18 Identifiable ceramic maker's marks

a: Baker & Co. (1839-1891; Bag 13). b: J. & G. Meakin Ltd. (ca. 1890; Bag 14). c: Clinchfield Pottery Southern Potteries, Inc. (1920-1938; Bag 36). d: Homer Laughlin (1922-1980; Bag 33). e: Partial Homer Laughlin maker's mark.

Figure 5.19 illustrates a selection of decorated ceramics found at Walker Place. It is important to note that this is only a small selection of the types found. There was also some annular banded whiteware (1815-1860; Stelle 2001), porcelain decal ware, creamware, and numerous pieces of stoneware. Most of the stoneware is from the nineteenth century, however, there are a few pieces that may be from the late 1700s. Table D.2 contains all the artifacts recovered and can be referenced to see the other ceramic types. Figure 5.19a is a small fragment

of porcelain, possibly from a child's toy teacup, likely from the late nineteenth century. We also found a piece of porcelain from a doll's face; it is the only other artifact recovered that belonged to a child. Figure 5.19b is a beautifully decorated hand-painted teacup with gold-leaf dots surmounted by a line, likely from the turn of the twentieth century. The area above this appears to be a matte peach color. This contrasts with the glazed area below the line which has a faint hand-painted leaf design. Figure 5.19c has a rose decal printed on its surface and is from the same bag as Figure 5.18c. Southern Potteries, Inc. was a manufacturer of decal ware, and they are likely contemporaneous. Decal ware was first made in 1890 and was popular until the 1930s (Stelle 2001). Figure 5.19d is a sherd of blue transfer printed pearlware with the popular Blue Willow design (1795-1830; Miller et al. 2000). This design originated in England in the 1780s before gaining popularity and being mass-produced in many countries (Hume 2001). Because this ceramic sherd is pearlware, thinly made, and lightweight, it suggests that it was manufactured in the first half of the nineteenth century. Overall, the ceramics recovered from this project places a date range of occupation between ca. 1800 and 1930s.

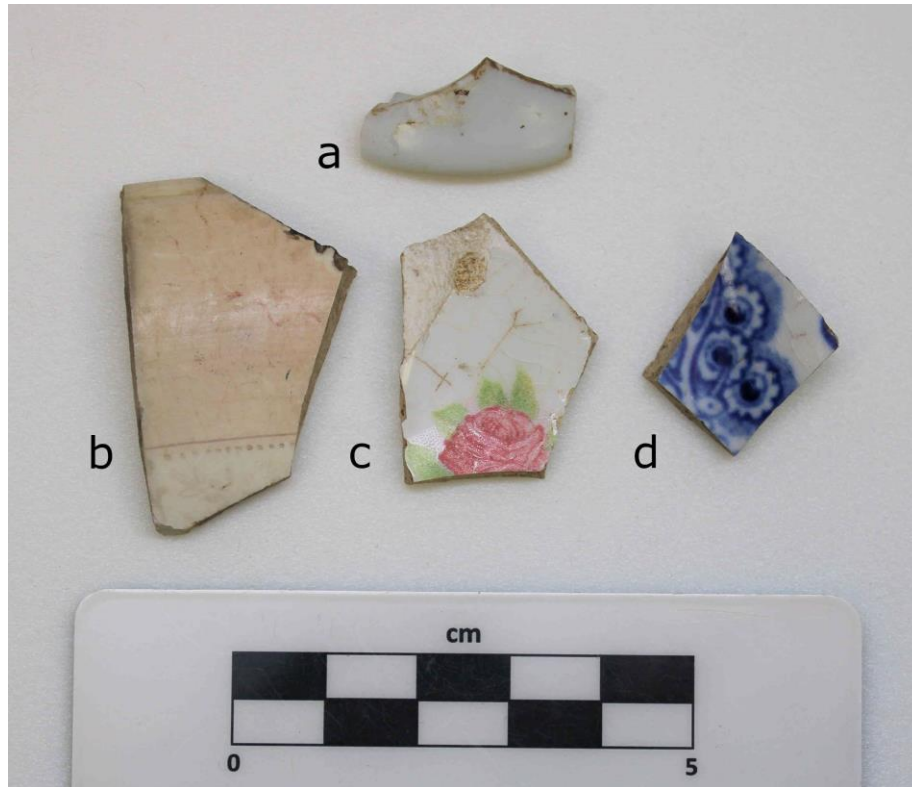


Figure 5.19 Selection of whiteware recovered

a: porcelain child's teacup (Bag 49). b: Hand-painted ceramic with reflective, gold-leaf line and dots above transfer printed pattern (Bag 35). c: Decal whiteware (Bag 36). d: Blue Willow transfer print found on the surface (Bag 63).

The nails in Figure 5.20 represent two of the older types present at Walker Place. Figure 5.20a is a Type 6b/c (1828-1837) or Type 7b/c (1834-1847) which corresponds to when the Walkers first moved to the site. The level of preservation of the cut nails prevents most from being analyzed in detail. Figure 5.20b is a wire nail but is an older example of one, from 1900. There are other, newer, wire nails, ferrous metal staples, and a nut and bolt that represent the later occupation of the site. It is unreliable to use solely use nails as a method to date a structure. Due to the strength and quality of cut nails, they were often reused in preference over the weaker, but cheaper wire nails.



Figure 5.20 Example of ferrous metal nails recovered

a: cut nail from Bag 35. b: wire nail from Bag 13. Other possibly typable cut nails recovered but were more deteriorated than the one pictured. Newer wire nails were also found.

The last two images of artifacts I have included are artifacts that require further research. Figure 5.21 is a gear from a pendulum clock. The shaft of the gear is made from ferrous metal, but the gear itself appears to be non-ferrous metal, likely a brass alloy. The gear has been compressed and folded over time but is similar to clock gears used in the nineteenth century. There is concretion on the gear that resembles mortar or plaster. Figure 5.22 is a large piece of lead, possibly worked lead shot. Other, smaller pieces of worked lead were recovered and require further analysis but are not photographed. A clock such as this would not have been inexpensive,

nor would the brooch (Figure 5.15) or many of the ceramics recovered (Figure 5.19). We also recovered some cut glass that looks like it came from a crystal cup and the base of a perfume bottle.



Figure 5.21 Pendulum clock gear

The shaft is ferrous metal while the gear is non-ferrous (Bag 35).



Figure 5.22 Possible worked lead shot

Other smaller pieces of lead and worked lead also recovered in other STPs but are not pictured.

Conclusions

Since this is a historic site, I expected notable features, such as structure foundations, to be located close to the surface. For this reason, I was worried that the controlled burning would obstruct the GPR data. However, after examining the profiles, it does not appear that this affected the quality of the data. Due to the presence of metal objects on the surface, I expected to see the numerous bright white readings with strong amplitudes⁷ present in the grids.

Above, I provided an overview of the results obtained through the Phase I shovel testing, GPR survey, and artifact analysis. Ground-penetrating radar survey revealed information about

⁷ Metal objects have the highest dielectric of any material, this is because they reflect over 99.9% of energy back to the antenna (Leach 2021).

the subsurface features across the entire site. Large features and stratigraphy make up much of the information obtained through this method. However, we see small objects and features with a detailed analysis of the GPR profiles. Shovel tests complement the GPR data and allowed us to test certain features and visually compare the stratigraphy seen in the STPs to that seen in the GPR profiles.

Analysis of the artifacts recovered suggests to us the social standing of the people who occupied this site, the items they used in their daily lives, and helps to explain reflection features in the GPR data. The artifacts recovered at this site also indicates how long the homestead was in use. They suggest that the site was occupied from the early 1800s to the mid or late 1900s. This confirms the information obtained from historic documents and the Bowens' oral history. In the following chapter, I integrate the results, presented above, with my research questions and theory.

CHAPTER VI

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, I will highlight my results and integrate the information presented in the previous chapter in less technical language. I also refer to the documentary evidence that supports the dates of occupation suggested by the material culture recovered through shovel testing. Then, I use the data to answer and discuss my research questions before relating them to Homescapes.

GPR and Phase I Shovel Testing

Walker Place was chosen due to the scatter of historic artifacts on the surface. These included a linear brick cluster and a foundation stone located in GPR Grid 1. The Bowens' family oral histories claimed that the homestead in which their ancestors, the Walkers, lived was on this portion of the parcel. Additionally, there were abundant foundation stones in the vicinity that were removed and used to restore an early nineteenth-century dogtrot homestead at Spirit Hill Farm (Figure C.1). By performing a GPR survey of the site, I aimed to pinpoint the possible location of the Walkers' homestead. While the area investigated was only a small portion of the approximately 240-acre area known as the Walker Place, I was able to locate three reflection features that resemble house foundations, possibly the remnant of another dogtrot-style house (Figure 5.9). The most compelling of these is the feature in Grid 1 that extends into Grid 2 and the feature in Grid 3 (see also Figure 5.8). The house foundation in the center of Figure 5.9 is not a continuous positive polarity feature, that is, it is not a solid white color across its whole length.

I believe this feature represents a dogtrot-style house which was common at the time. These structures consist of two fully enclosed sides with an outdoor hallway through the middle (Figure C.1). This area also had a large amount of window glass and nails which are often the only material indication of historic homesteads. I believe the large metal object shown in Figures 5.4 and 5.9 to be a wood stove. STP 44 was dug on the edge of this feature and contained fragments of a ferrous metal wood stove door, building materials, and other artifacts (Table D.2). This reflection feature is on the northwestern edge of the homestead foundation and was likely the kitchen. Not surprisingly, the shovel tests that fall within the boundaries of this structure do not have high artifact counts. However, the shovel tests dug near or outside of the boundaries had very high artifact counts that included various building materials. Conversely, the shovel tests that were within the possible foundation in the northern part of Grid 2 had high artifact counts, which included building materials, artifacts from clothing, faunal bones, and datable artifacts (Hazel-Atlas bottle base, mentioned above; Figure 5.16a; and Figure 5.18d). Based on these artifacts, I believe this to be a later house. The most obvious structure foundation is in Grid 3 (Figure 5.8). While this feature is less apparent in the amplitude slice after processing the data, it is still visible in the profile (Figure 5.7). The raw data of this foundation and STP results show it was likely an outbuilding of some kind.

Cisterns represent important archaeological features and were vital sources of water in the early to late nineteenth century. Walker Place has two cisterns that have been confirmed through archaeological methods as well as through oral history. Two other features could also represent cisterns. The approximate location of one can be seen in the LiDAR image but requires more testing to confirm whether it is a cistern. The other can be seen in Figure 5.5. Over time cisterns would be moved and new ones would be dug to replace them. Old cisterns were filled in

with trash and debris, which makes them an invaluable source of archaeological materials. STP 13 contained intact archaeological features and had a high degree of preservation. GPR and shovel testing data showed that fill material became loose at the base of the shovel test (72-91 cmbs). The number of cisterns present at Walker Place could mean one of two things; more than one family lived at Walker Place, or one family lived there for many years. Considering the archaeological and archival evidence, the most probable meaning is that one family or household lived at Walker Place for several decades. Future work at Walker Place could include the GPR survey and excavation of the remaining cisterns. These can then be compared to the intact wells and cisterns at Spirit Hill Farm, of which there are two known at this time. One is a large late seventeenth to early eighteenth-century brick-lined bottle-shaped well associated with the first family to move to the area, the Hancocks. The other is at Two House Hill and is an early to mid-twentieth century well depicted in Figure C.3.

Documentary and Oral History

The artifact information suggests that this site was occupied from the early 1800s to the mid-1900s, possibly until the late 1900s. According to Elijah M. Walker (2004), George H. Walker's son, they moved to north Mississippi in 1834. However, oral histories passed down through the Bowen family emphasize that Spirit Hill Farm was established, and the Walker Place homestead was built in 1836. The Walkers purchased a portion of this property in 1840 and the remainder of what would become known as Walker Place was purchased in 1850. George H. Walker and his family lived on and farmed the property until he died in 1878. Upon his death, he deeded the property including "the old homestead" to his daughter Hannie V. Walker. There is no information in the will on the location of the homestead or his gravesite. While the Old Beaver Pond Cemetery is contemporaneous to G. H. Walker's death, he requested in his will that

he be buried “agreeable to [his] walk and standing in society.” He was a farmer all his life, so this could mean that he wanted a modest burial without a headstone or was buried on the Walker Place property.

By the time the Spirit Hill Farm property was passed into the Bowens’ ownership, the only structures still standing were a sharecropper house and W. A. Hancock’s⁸ homestead (the restored homestead; Figure C.1). Neither of these structures were on the Walker Place parcel. Additionally, the artifacts allow us to see the type of lives the Walkers lead. We can see the types of clothes they wore and how these styles changed over time. According to E. M. Walker’s diary, his family was never wealthy. Census data for the family list him and his father as farmers. Though, there are artifacts that have been recovered that would not have been cheap. Some of these could have been heirlooms brought with them to Mississippi or they could have become wealthier later in E. M. Walker’s life. Along with the artifacts photographed above, decorative cut glass, the base of a perfume bottle, and children’s toys tells us more about the Walkers’ lives. With more data, we can see what they were growing in their fields and the food they ate. Already a pig tooth and a burnt bone from a grouse or non-domestic chicken have been recovered. This suggests they were raising pigs and hunting local wildlife for food. E. M. Walker (2004) writes often about how he enjoyed hunting small game on their property. It is amazing to find artifacts related to children and the people who lived at Walker Place. Without these children and the people raising them, the Bowens would not be here. This is the strength of Homescapes, it allows us to understand the lives of individuals through the archaeological and documentary records.

⁸ W. A. Hancock is an ancestor of the Bowen family.

Research Questions

Question 1

Was the Walker House built by the Walker family in 1836 or by previous Chickasaw inhabitants? Using the documentary evidence, archaeological materials, and oral histories, I have found that the Walker House was built by the Walker family. Or at the least, was built by Euro-Americans.

Early archival evidence is vague. It rarely lists any existing improvements in deeds and tax appraisals of property improvements were not conducted this far back. Additionally, archival research showed no evidence of structures belonging to Chickasaw families. Or they were simply not recorded.

The vagueness and inaccuracy of these documents are demonstrated when looking at when the Walkers moved to the property. Elijah Walker says that they moved there in 1834 but the homestead was not built until 1836 and they did not own the entirety of the Walker Place property until 1850. Only a small percentage of Spirit Hill Farm has had any archaeological research. As more information is collected, we can find out more about the families that lived here and made the area their home. It is not outrageous to think that a Euro-American family could have moved into a house previously lived in or built by a family of Chickasaw people. According to collaborative talks with the Chickasaw Nation, it was a common practice for early settlers to move into homes already built by Native American families (Karen Brunso, personal communication 2022).

Question 2

Are the archaeological features at Walker Place intact? GPR survey and shovel testing has shown that the site has not been subject to dramatic disturbances and is intact.

The area around the Walker Homestead was plowed and farmed for many years, but the area on which this project focused was never plowed, which allowed for better clarity during GPR and shovel testing. There do appear to be some disturbances due to agricultural or logging activities that have occurred in the surrounding field. This includes the possible tractor disturbance (Figure B.7). Which lines up with reflection features seen in the GPR data. Brick scatter and foundation stone fragments follow the path of this disturbance (see Figure 2.1). Bob and Sheryl Bowen mentioned that some of the foundation stones from Walker Place were used to restore the homestead adjacent to their house (personal communication 2022). The LiDAR image and distribution of artifacts suggest there may be some natural erosion that has occurred over time as a result of the sloping edge of the site (see Figures 5.11-5.13). There is evidence of near-surface disturbances in the GPR data, obscuring the shallow features. However, there is no clear evidence of disturbances deeper than 10-20 cm. Generally, this is the depth plow scars reach, but there is no indication of plow scars in the GPR data.

Question 3

Did archaeological remote sensing (ARS) and shovel testing record, connect, and highlight the history of the Walker Place site and its connection to Indigenous and Euro-American histories? Yes, the methods employed worked in concert to increase the understanding of the site's history and shed new light on the Bowens' family history. However, at this time no evidence of Chickasaw habitation at Walker Place has been recovered and more work is required to make connections between Walker Place and the Indigenous histories at Spirit Hill Farm.

Incorporating the Bowen family in this project from start to finish and showing them the results along the way has increased their understanding of the site and the land they have lived on for decades. They were surprised and excited to learn that there were multiple cisterns and

more than one structure foundation at the Walker Place site. I was able to show them new information and historical documents relating to their property and family that they had never seen. Much of the information provided about the history of the Chickasaw people living in this area I found with the guidance of Karen Brunso, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for The Chickasaw Nation, and Brad Lieb, Director of Chickasaw Archaeology for The Chickasaw Nation. While the Bowens knew some of the early nineteenth-century histories of this area, they were able to learn more through this project. Future work at Spirit Hill Farm will increase the connections between the Indigenous and Euro-American histories present there.

Lastly, this thesis shows the importance of working and collaborating with descendent communities by not only listening to their histories and lived experiences, but also incorporating them in the development of research questions and throughout the research process. For the Bowens, this was especially true. They came with the knowledge and experiences of their entire family, which has lived at Spirit Hill Farm since the nineteenth century. Sadly, Bob Bowen recently passed away, but his collaboration and life have been influential in my research and personal life and would not have been the same without his guidance and knowledge.

Question 4

How are perceptions of heritage constructed within local and Indigenous communities and what about this site has the largest impact on such perceptions? The Bowen Homescapes are constructed through their connections to familial histories, which are primarily learned through oral history.

Since there were no artifacts that could be connected to Chickasaw people living at the site, I was unfortunately unable to investigate how perceptions of heritage are constructed within Indigenous communities at this site. This is not to say that this cannot be done in the near future.

There are significant amounts of cultural heritage connections between the Chickasaw people and this area of north Mississippi, and the archival evidence shows a rich history of Chickasaw occupation. Thus, there is merit to having more work and Indigenous collaboration at Spirit Hill Farm to truly understand the lives of the Chickasaw people that lived there. While I could not discuss the Homescapes related to the Chickasaw people in the area due to lack of archaeological evidence at this time, the Homescapes of early Euro-American settlers and their connections to the Bowens can be further elaborated.

The Bowens construct their sense of heritage and belonging from their ties to this property. These are formed through family histories. The Bowen Homescapes are directly formed from the history of Walker Place, which was formed in part from the Homescapes of the Indigenous people that lived in the area before them. In this spirit, these different Homescapes are historically and culturally interconnected. The individual structures and objects recovered through shovel testing and GPR do not mean as much to the Bowens as what these artifacts and features represent; the lives of the people that lived there in the past. Over time these objects began to fade from memory but were still known in part to the Bowens. This project was able to rediscover these aspects of their family history and make them tangible again. Thus, it assists in providing a mnemonic to strengthen ties to the histories present here. Some of the ideas the Bowen family has proposed for future work are closely related to their family and the lives of the people that lived at Spirit Hill Farm. Including work related to the Old Beaver Pond Cemetery and locating the final resting place of George H. Walker.

Through my work, I have helped the Bowens learn more about their relatives who lived at Walker Place. From archival records, we have gleaned information about the character and personality of the Walkers. For example, George H. Walker explicitly included the heirs of E. M.

Walker in his will, despite having objected to his son's marriage. Homescapes and other scales of cultural landscapes are not static, they are always in a state of becoming (Sunseri 2018).

Working on this project with the Bowen family has begun to (re)construct the histories still present in the landscape and has allowed the Bowens to be a part of documenting their family history. We have been actively involved in the formation and rediscovery of the history of Walker Place and have therefore shaped the Bowen Homescapes.

Conclusions

The artifacts from this site were used to assist in teaching laboratory methods to several students. Washing artifacts and the early stages of artifact processing and identification were taught to an undergraduate student and Adam Nathan, grandson of Sheryl and Bob Bowen. Adam Nathan was also able to assist in the data collection as well as with the analysis and curation of artifacts that belonged to his ancestors. Artifact analysis was assisted by graduate students with some curation experience but with limited experience with historic artifacts from North America. Undergraduate students who assisted in artifact analysis were able to learn more about the process and all present helped each other learn more about the archaeology during this unique period of history in north Mississippi.

We can see archaeologically and through documentary evidence how the Walker family used their land and made it home. Even today the Bowens remember their relatives by preserving the cemetery and with the names they have given to the sections of their property. Without working closely with the Bowen family, much of the background related to their family and property would have never been known. Interpretation of the data was influenced through their guidance and means more now than it would have had they not been involved. Bob and Sheryl even assisted in determining what some artifacts were. Continuing to work closely with the

Bowen family and working with the Chickasaw Nation on future work will provide invaluable information that will help to reconstruct the histories present at Spirit Hill Farm.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

In my thesis, I showed how remote sensing, shovel testing, and oral histories can be used to renegotiate identity and prevent placelessness. This was done by applying the concept of Homescapes in a novel way. I used this to investigate not only Indigenous Homescapes but applied it to new areas; Euro-American Homescapes and Archaeology. Holistic archaeological methods, such as using multiple types of archaeological methods and public/Indigenous archaeology are essential for developing an unbiased perception of the material record and depicts a richer narrative of the past. Equally important here are the immaterial elements of the archaeological record. Landscape incorporates the physical and non-physical aspects of the world around us. The subjective nature of landscape requires the interpretations and inclusion of descendent communities and Indigenous knowledge. Additionally, to be holistic means using multiple sources of material evidence such as archaeological data, remote sensing, ownership records, and other historic records; this includes oral histories, working with the public, and collaborating with stakeholders such as Indigenous groups. This type of holistic approach had the potential to reveal a narrative of Chickasaw and Euro-American life in early nineteenth-century Mississippi that has never been told before in northern Mississippi.

Being the first archaeologist to do work on the property, I had the unique and privileged opportunity to do archaeological work to benefit the Chickasaw and Euro-American descendants' connection to this area. Unfortunately, due to the archaeological materials

recovered at this time, I was unable to do this for the Chickasaw descendent community. Decolonization of archaeological discourse is essential to stop the continual process of marginalized people being overlooked in the archaeological record. I hope that future researchers at Spirit Hill Farm will be able to invite members of the Chickasaw Nation as well as members of the Indigenous Students and Allies Association (ISAA) at Mississippi State University to visit the site and assist in data collection.

This project is the foundation to show there should be more work to document the overlapping histories at this important site. Future work at Spirit Hill Farm will be able to elaborate on the Indigenous histories and Homescapes present in the landscape. The Bowens lovingly refer to the property as “the farm” and have opened it up for outside researchers to work and stay there and enjoy the property with them. Most recently, they opened their property to loved ones and friends for the Celebration of Life of Bob Bowen where they hosted over 200 people. Through the generosity of opening their property to Mississippi State University, they hope to benefit students and young researchers learn and grow in their respective fields. They did this in the hopes that what they have built there will preserve and be remembered. I have shown that what they, and the Walkers before them, have built will preserve and benefit others for years to come.

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APPENDIX A
LAND DEEDS AND PATENTS

George H. Walker
 conveyed by
 Daniel Hook
 N 6 1/4 of S 3, T 5 R 5 West

This Indenture made the 12th day of August
 A.D. Eighteen hundred and fifty betwixt Daniel
 Hook of the first part and George H. Walker
 of the second part Witnesseth: That the party of
 the first part for and in consideration of the sum of
 Four hundred and eighty dollars to him in hand paid by the party of the second part
 the receipt whereof is acknowledged hath granted bargained sold and conveyed
 and by these presents doth grant bargain sell and convey unto the party of the sec-
 ond part his heirs and assigns all that certain piece or parcel of land situated
 in the County of Marshall in the State of Mississippi known and distinguished
 as follows: North East quarter of Section Thrice (3) of Townships five (5) of Range five
 (5) West, together with appurtenances to the said premises belonging and all estate
 title and interest both at law and in equity of him the party of the first part in
 the same To have and to hold the said granted premises with the appurtenances
 to the party of the second part his heirs and assigns for ever in fee simple. And the
 said Daniel Hook the party of the first part for himself his heirs executors and
 administrators doth hereby covenant with the said party of the second part his heirs
 and assigns that he the said party of the first part shall for ever warrant and de-
 fend the title to the said premises with the appurtenances unto the party of the sec-
 ond part his heirs and assigns against the claim of all persons lawfully claim-
 ing the same or any part thereof

In witness whereof the said Daniel Hook hath hereunto
 set his hand and seal the day and year above written

Daniel Hook 
 by his agent and attorney in fact
 J. Craft.

Scaled and delivered in
 the presence of
 James Post
 Addison Craft

State of Mississippi
 County of Marshall

Personally appeared before me Gordenia Warte
 clerk of the Probate Court of said County J. Craft the agent and attorney in fact
 for the within named Daniel Hook who acknowledged that he as said
 agent and attorney in fact signed sealed and delivered the foregoing deed on
 the day and year therein mentioned as and for the act and deed of said Hook



Given under my hand and seal of said Court
 the 25th day of December A.D. 1851

Gordenia Warte clerk

Recorded the 26th and Recorded the 29th December A.D. 1851

Gordenia Warte clerk

Figure A.1 Record of Land Deed, Daniel Hook to George H. Walker
 Copy of Record of Land Deed housed in the Tate County Chancery Clerk office.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas under the Treaty of the Treaty made at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, between the UNITED STATES, by their Commissioner JOHN H. EATON, and the CHICKASAW INDIANS, E-yah-tubby.

became entitled out of the Lands ceded to the UNITED STATES by the Treaty concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, with the CHICKASAW NATION, to Two Sections of Land, and Whereas the President of the United States having approved on the twenty fifth of January 1836. of the location of Sections One and Two, in Township Five, of Range Five, West, containing one thousand two hundred and seventy nine acres and forty four hundredths of an acre, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Pontotoc, Mississippi.

entered as number 805. in the abstract of Reservations under the Treaty of the aforesaid Treaty, of the 24th May, 1834.

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of 1834, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said E-yah-tubby, and to the heirs of the said E-yah-tubby and to his heirs, the said tracts above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said E-yah-tubby

and to the heirs and assigns forever

of the said E-yah-tubby

In Testimony Whereof, I, MARTIN VAN BUREN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESSE under my hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the sixth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Sixty fifth



BY THE PRESIDENT: Martin Van Buren

By M. Van Buren Sec'y.

Ja. S. Wilson, acting RECORDER of the General Land Office. ad interim

Figure A.2 Patent record of Sections 1 and 2

Showing it as being patented to EYAHTUBBY (U.S. Bureau of Land Management).

W. J. Caruthers & R. Bolton.
 Conveyed. By.
 E. Yah-tubby.
 Section 2. T. 5. Range 5.

This Indenture made and entered into the 15th day of December Eighteen hundred and thirty six Between E. Yah-tubby of the Chickasaw Nation in the State of Mississippi of the one part and Wilson S. Caruthers and Richard Bolton of the other part Witnesseth that the said E. Yah-tubby for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars to him in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath bargained sold and conveyed and by these presents doth bargain sell and convey unto the said Caruthers and Bolton Section of land Situated lying and being in the County of and State of Mississippi to Wit Section Two of Township five of Range five West of the Basis Meridian it being the land to which the said E. Yah-tubby is entitled to under the treaty of the twenty fourth of May Eighteen hundred and thirty four Between the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians and the United States To Have and to Hold the aforesaid land and granted premises in fee simple to the only proper use and behoof of the said Caruthers and Bolton their heirs and assigns forever And the said E. Yah-tubby Covenant to and with the said Caruthers and Bolton that the before recited land and bargained premises he will warrant and forever defend against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof the said E. Yah-tubby hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his Seal the day and date first above written

E. Yah-tubby ^{his} Seal
 John L. Mizell
 Tho^s Hunt

We the undersigned chiefs do hereby certify that E. Yah-tubby the claimant of land set forth in the foregoing deed to Caruthers and Bolton is capable to manage and take care of his affairs. Given under our hands this December 13th 1836

Benj. Love. ^{his}
 Seb Le ho to pah ^{mark}

W. B. Kinkle

I Benjamin Reynolds agent for the Chickasaw Nation do hereby certify that from the best of my knowledge and information the facts set forth in the foregoing certificate of the chiefs are true and that the sum of one thousand dollars is a fair consideration and has been paid by the said Caruthers and Bolton to the said E. Yah-tubby for the land described in the foregoing deed 13th Decr 1836.

Benj. Reynolds. G. A.
 Pontotoc December 14th 1836. Approved
 William - Carroll. Examining Agent

The State of Mississippi
 Pontotoc County. Personally appeared before me James J. Wilson Clerk of the Probate Court of said County John L. Mizell one of the subscribing Witnesses to the above Deed who being first duly sworn deposed and said that he saw E. Yah-tubby whose name is subscribed thereto sign seal and deliver the same to the above named Wilson, S. Caruthers and Richard Bolton, on the day that it bears date and that he and Thomas Hunt subscribed the same as Witnesses thereto in the presence of said E. Yah-tubby, and in the presence of each other at the time of its Execution

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at Office the 15th day of December 1836
 J. J. Wilson Clerk

Received February 3rd and Recorded 25th March 1837

Figure A.3 Record of Land Deed EYAHTUBBY to Caruthers and Bolton
 Copy of Record of Land Deed housed in the Tate County Chancery Clerk office.

Samuel Campbell & others
Trustees for Presbyterian Church
 conveyed by
 David P. Gillespie & wife
 la. 40 pole pt. of S E 1/4 Sect 2
 T. 5, R. 5, West

This Indenture made this 29th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & forty six between David P. Gillespie and Ann Gillespie Gillespie of the County of Marshall and State of Mississippi of the one part and Samuel Campbell Thomas J. Boyd and David M. Gill Commissioners all of the County & State aforesaid of the other part Witnesses that for and in consideration of the sum of the nought ten hundred and above said David P. Gillespie and Ann Gillespie do give unto the said Samuel Campbell, Thomas J. Boyd and David M. Gill Commissioners a certain lot or parcel of ground situate lying and being in the County of Marshall and State of Mississippi in Range five and Township five and Section two and near the South East corner of the South West quarter of said Section beginning at a stake Post Oak point on the North nine degrees west twenty five poles to a stake, thence West nine degrees down eight poles to a stake thence South with the same variation twenty five poles and from thence eight poles to the beginning corner, containing one acre & forty poles. To have and to hold the above described land for the burying ground for the School home & Presbyterian Church etc. and the above David P. Gillespie and Ann Gillespie for themselves their heirs or executors administrators & assigns doth covenant & agree with the said Samuel Campbell, Thomas J. Boyd and David M. Gill and their successors that they do warrant and forever defend the title of the above described land and bargain premises against all and every person or persons forever or any other right title or claim whatsoever.

In testimony whereof are the said David P. Gillespie and Ann Gillespie his wife hath herunto set their hands and affixed their seals this day and year above written

Signed sealed & delivered in the presence of us this 29th day of August, 1846. Allen Gillespie.

The State of Mississippi
 Marshall County

This day personally appeared before me John Sharp an acting Justice of the Peace for said County David P. Gillespie whose name is hereunto subscribed and acknowledged that he signed sealed & delivered the foregoing & within deed on the of the date thereof and for the purposes therein contained and also Ann Gillespie his wife who being by me examined separately and apart from her husband acknowledged that she signed the as her voluntary act and deed without any fear threats or compulsion of her said husband

Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of July 1846
 John Sharp Seal
 Justice of the Peace

Received and Recorded the 11th day of September 1846
 Gideon W. Wate Clerk

Figure A.4 Record of Land Deed for Old Beaver Pond Cemetery

From David P. Gillespie and wife to "Trustees for Presbyterian Church." The underlined section describes the purpose of the land.

APPENDIX B

MAPS

Spirit Hill Farm

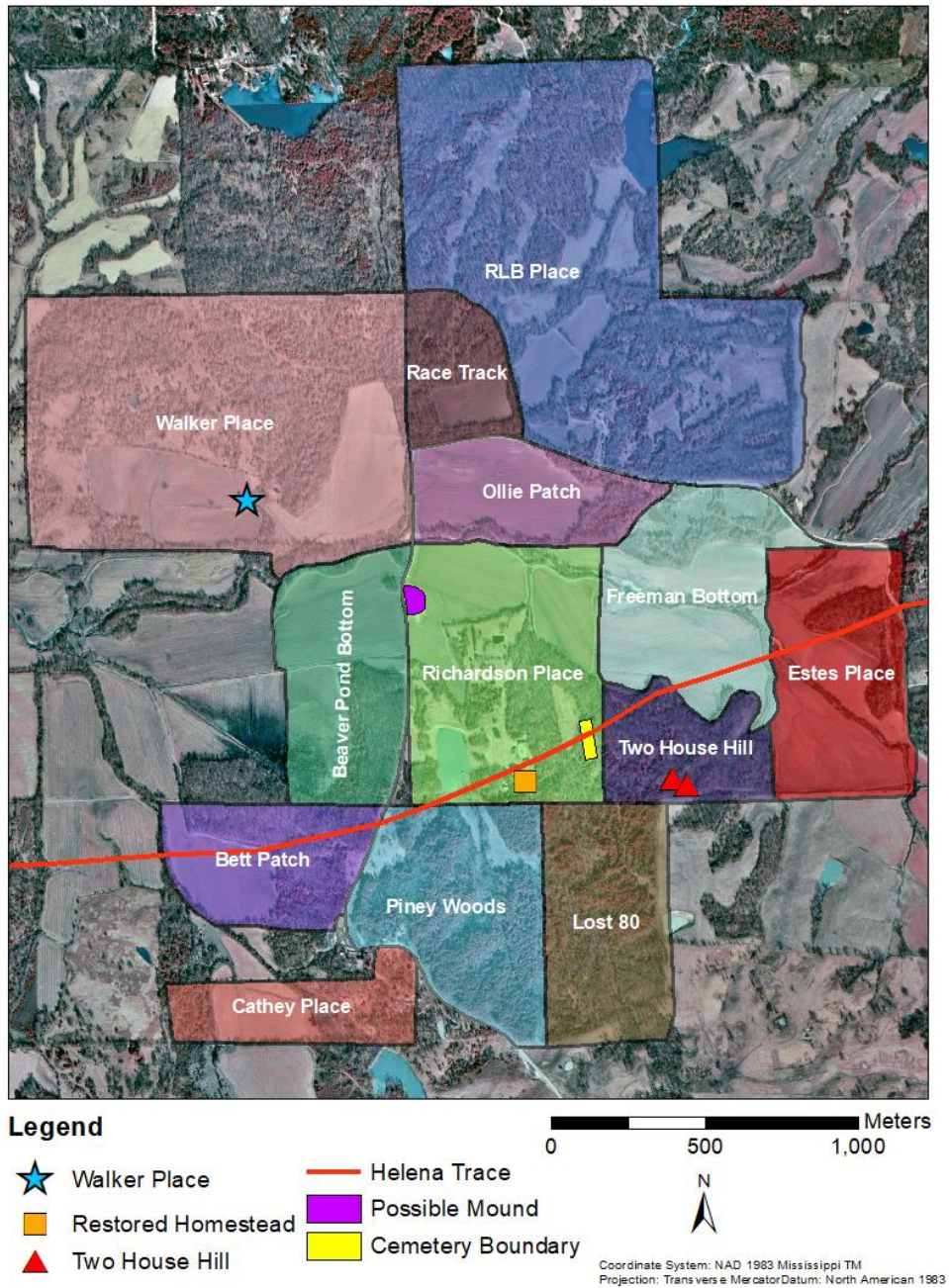


Figure B.1 Map of Spirit Hill Farm property

Features colloquial names used by the Bowen family. A modified version of a map that was made for the Bowen family’s reference. Based on a map made for the Bowens by Hearne Foster.



Figure B.2 Chickasaw Homeland and Removal route

Copy of map obtained from Karen Brunso, THPO, Chickasaw Nation. Map and additional information can be found on the Chickasaw Nation website (Chickasaw Nation 2022).



Figure B.3 Example of Original Plat Map

Obtained from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records. Township 5 South Range 5 West. Walker Place is in Section 3 (top row, third section from the left).

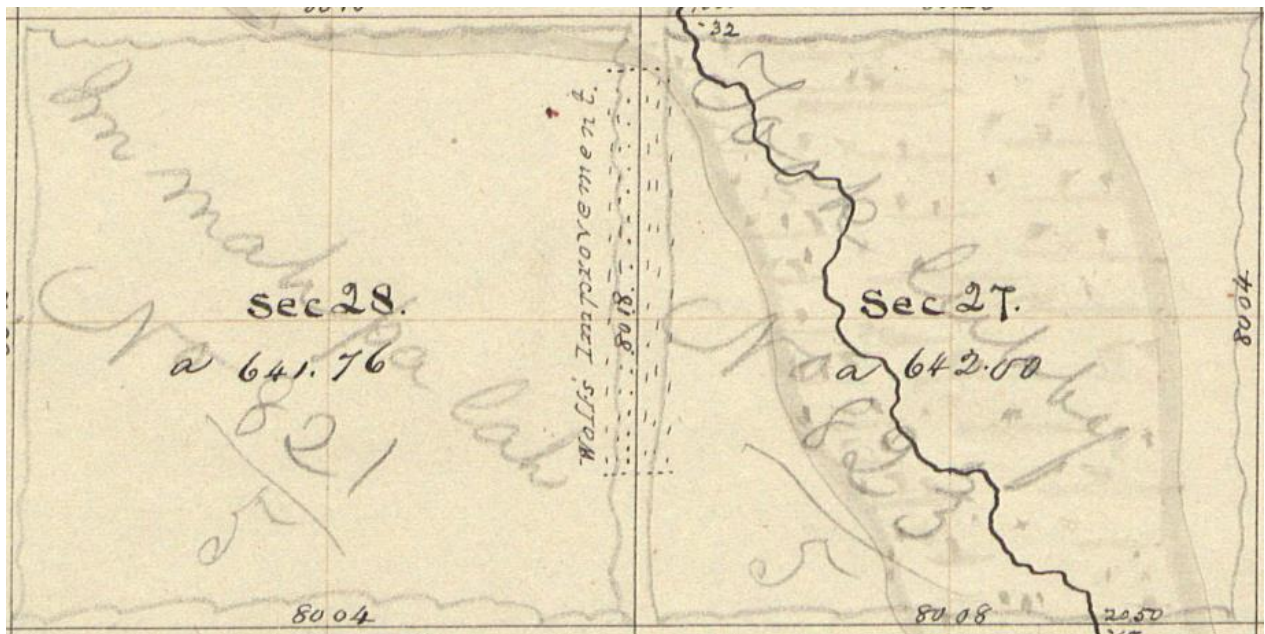


Figure B.4 Wolf's Improvement

Obtained from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records. Original Plat Map of Township 5 South Range 6 West.

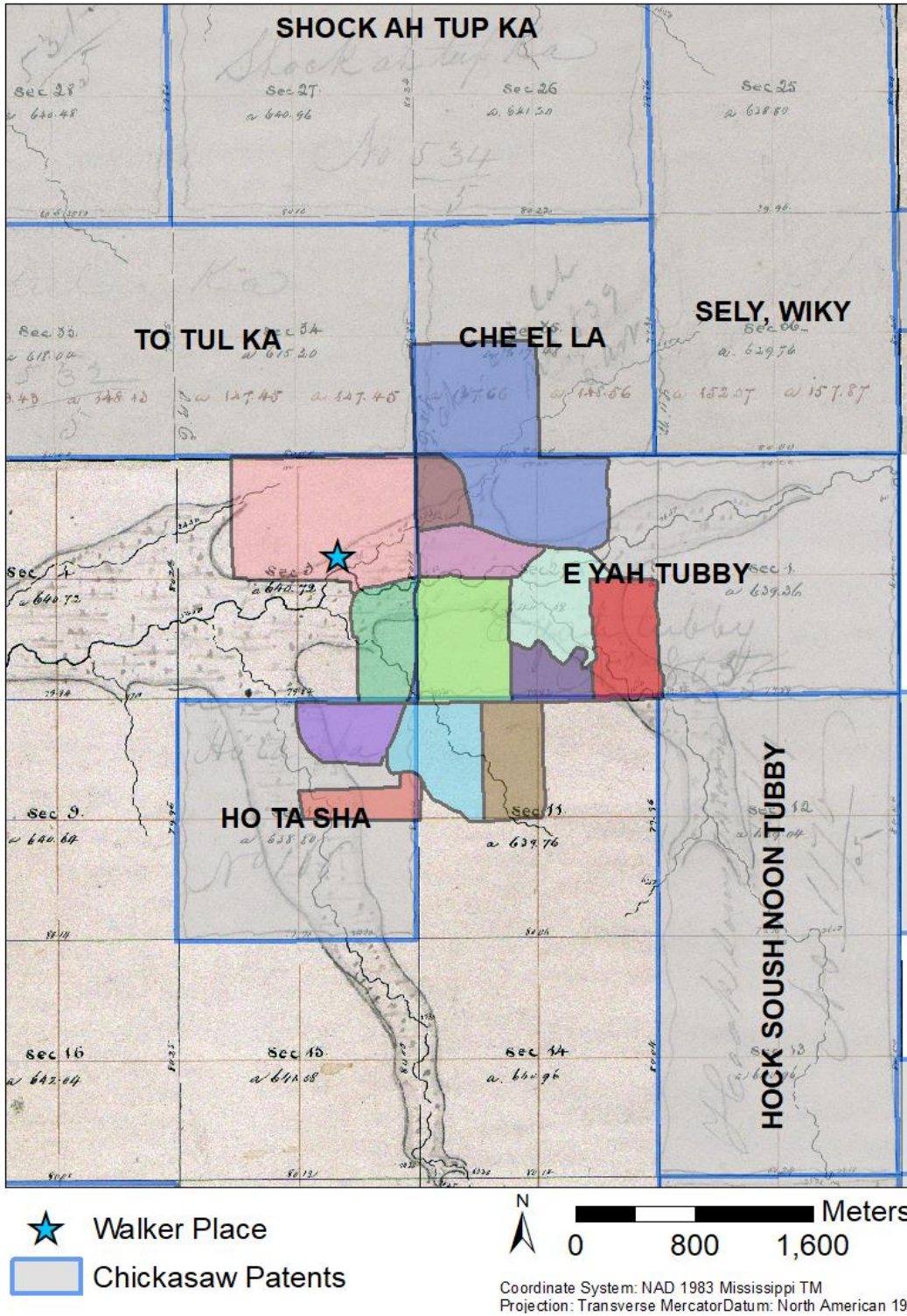


Figure B.5 Chickasaw Patents around Spirit Hill Farm

Digitized from the original plat maps from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records.

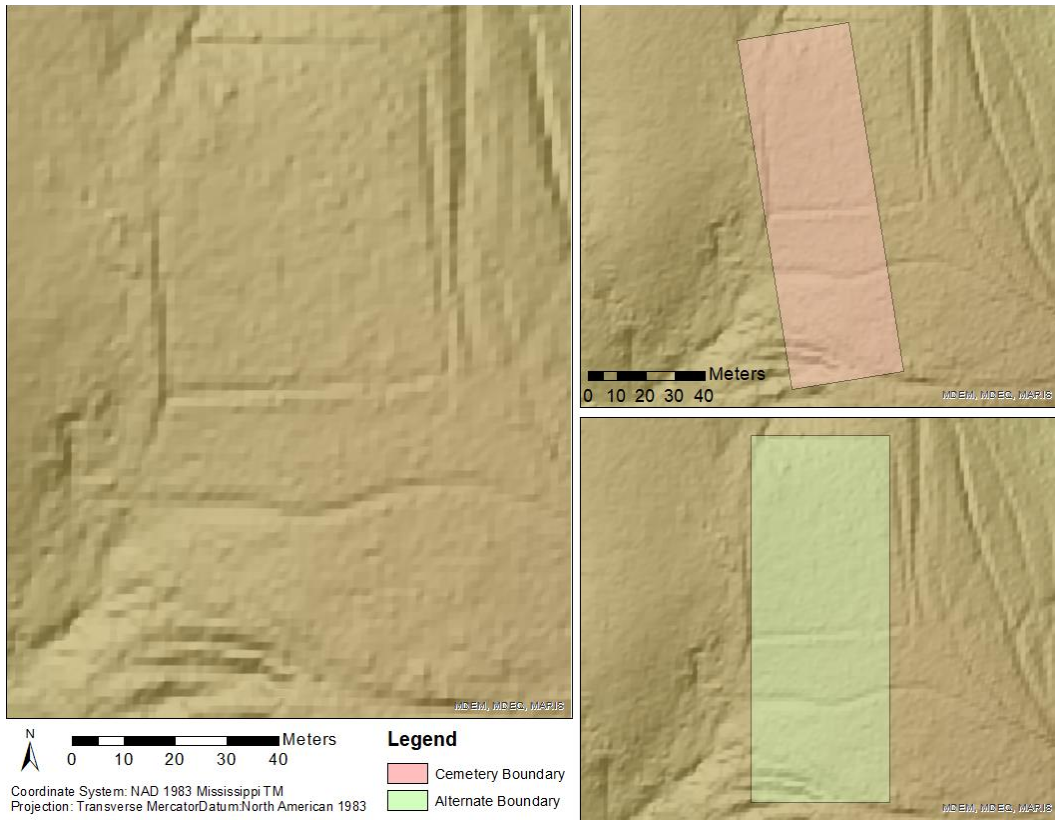


Figure B.6 Comparison of Old Beaver Pond Cemetery Boundaries
 LiDAR image obtained from MARIS.

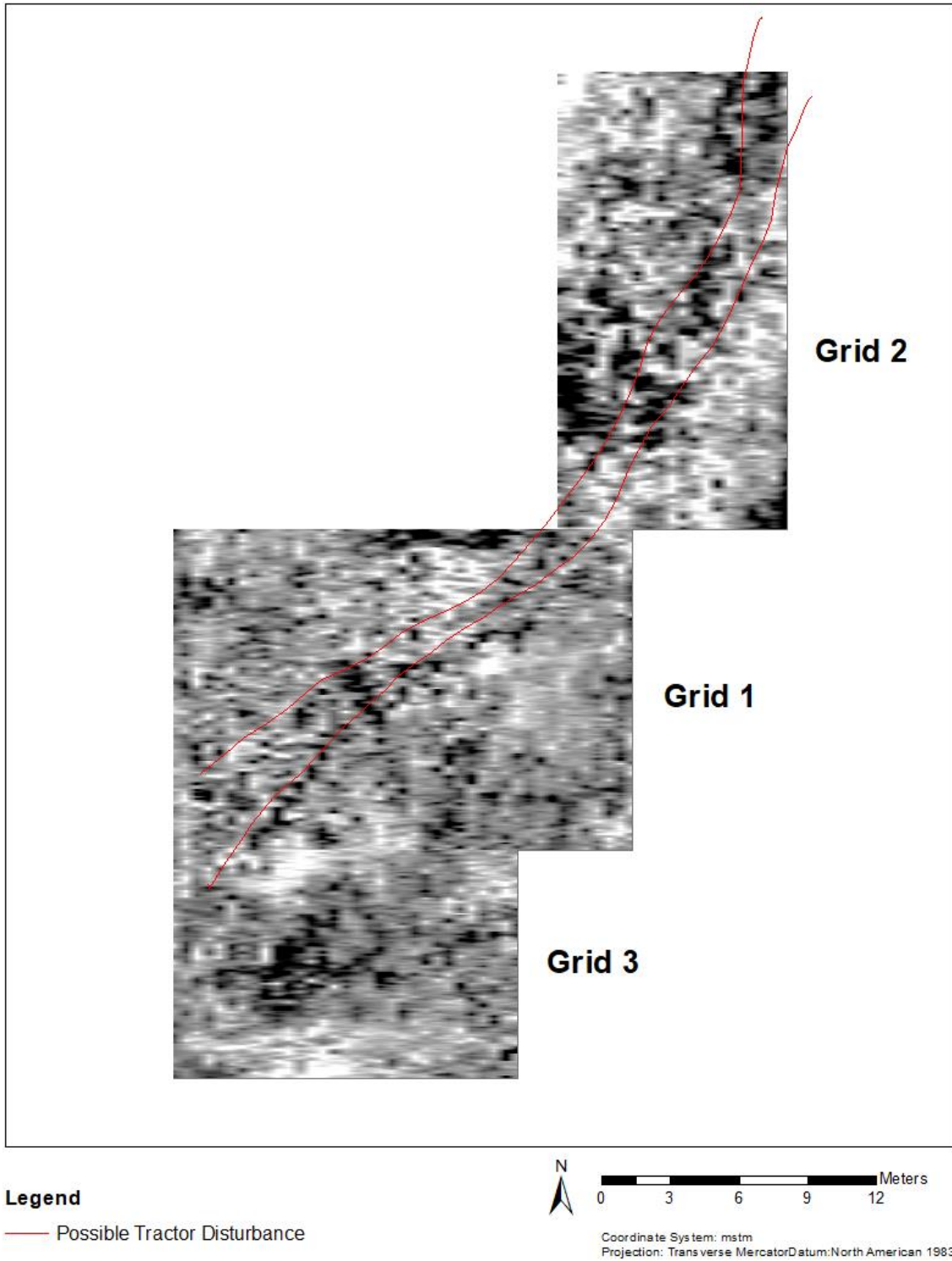


Figure B.7 GPR grids with the approximate location of tractor disturbance

The location of the linear feature was recorded using a handheld Trimble GPS.

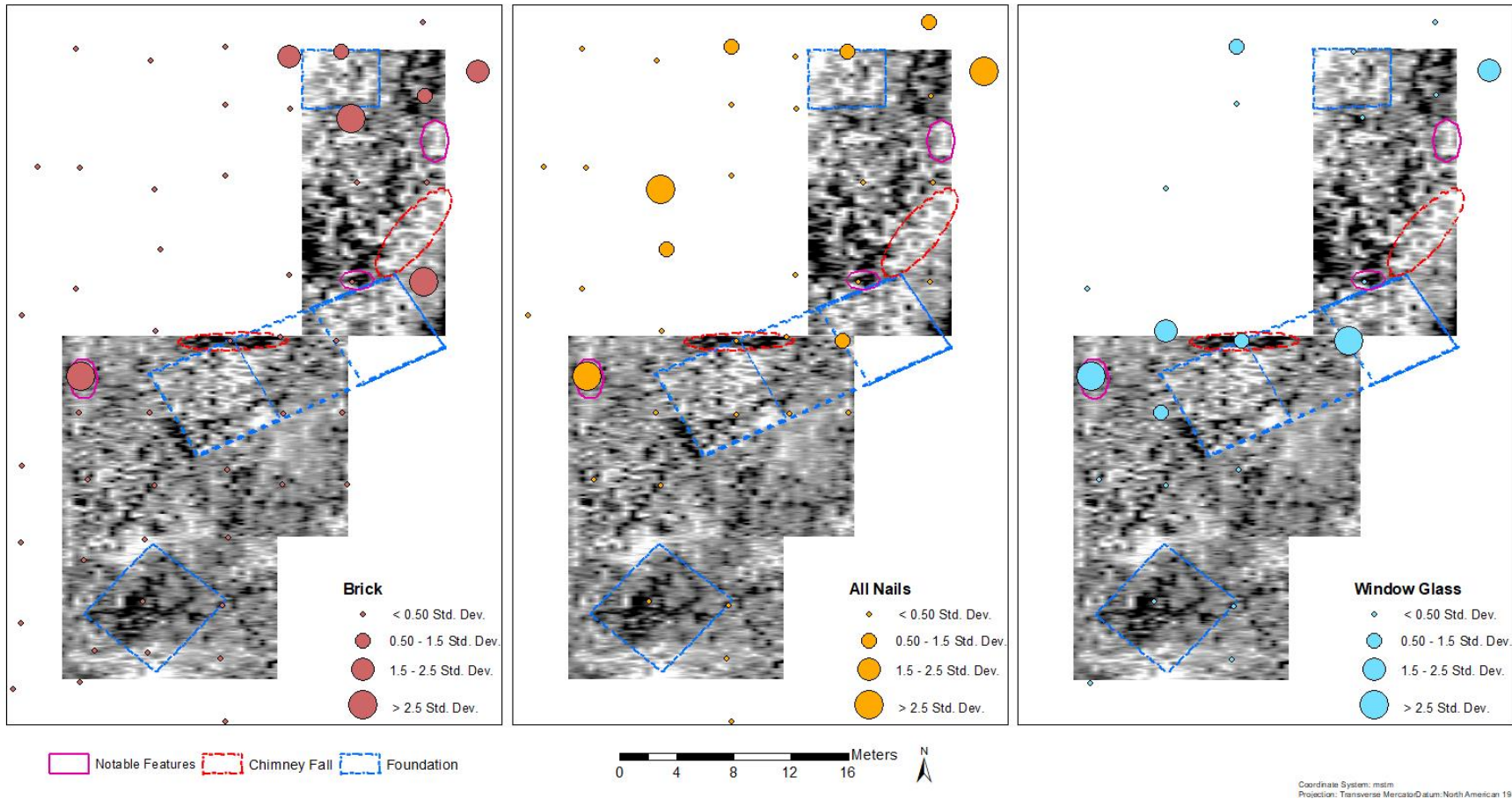


Figure B.8 Distribution map of building materials with GPR results

APPENDIX C
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



Figure C.1 Restored ca. 1800s Homestead at Spirit Hill Farm

Taken by Adam Nathan.

Due South between Sections 1 & 2		
15 00	Enter Swamp	
24 50	Dry branch of Kickahuta runs NW	
35 00	Leave Swamp	
40 00	Set 1/4 Section post	
No 79 W 45	Post Oak	10 45
S 35 E 34	Kickay	6 "
52 =	Path runs E & W	
75 =	Enter Swamp	
79 25	Kickahuta 2000 runs W	
80 00	Intersected line below Sect 1 & 2, Set post at intersection	80 =
S 38 E 31	Black Walnut	8 30 5 3 12
No 84 E 29	Hornbeam	10 " 1 1 1
S 73 W 53	Muscle	12 " 1 1 1 11
No 42 W 11	Buck	11 " 1 1 1 2
Sum except Swamp, broken soil (3 Oaks, 2 Sycamores)		
D.W. White, Post Oak, Kickay, Ash, Elm, Poplar		
Due West between Sects 2 & 11		
70	Dry branch of Kickahuta runs SW	
1 50	Same runs NW	
6 30	Same runs S W	
10 =	Same runs NE	
15 =	Leave Swamp	
39 96	Set 1/4 Section post	
No 2 E 35	Black Oak	18 45
S 36 W 46	Black Oak	14 "
75 50	Cross path runs SW & NE	
79 92	Set post corner of Sects 2, 11 & 12	79 92

Figure C.2 Survey Field Notes for Sections 1 and 2

Obtained from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records. Volume 52, Page 345.



Figure C.3 Two House Hill Well



Figure C.4 Photo of the Bowen Spirit Hill Farm Cemetery

Taken by Kara Larson.

Table C.1 Patent Allocation Rules

Category	Allocation
Indian heads of families, more than 10 persons	4 sections
Indian heads of families, from 5 to 9 persons	3 sections
Indian heads of families, less than 5 persons	2 sections
Heads having Indian families (Heads could be "whites")	4 sections
Families with 10 or more slaves, additional	1 section
Families with less than 10 slaves, additional	½ section
Male or female Chickasaws (no family) over 21 years old	1 section each
Male & female under 21 years, father dead, mother remarried, no parents	½ section

Taken from Walls (2015:Table 8-1).

APPENDIX D
FIELDWORK DATA

Table D.1 Shovel Test Forms

STP	Transect	Bag #	Depth (cmbd)	Levels (cmbd)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Notes
1	1	1	40	0-12	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	silt	soil became mottled with chunks of 10YR 7/4 very pale brown silt at the base (40cmbd).
1	1	1	40	12-40	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay	soil became mottled with chunks of 10YR 7/4 very pale brown silt at the base (40cmbd).
2	2	2	40	0-14	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	
2	2	2	40	14-40	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	
3	2	3	40	0-14	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	silty clay	possible button
3	2	3	40	14-40	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	possible button
4	2	4	40	0-12	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay	PROBE 1 - stoneware jar
4	2	4	40	12-21	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay	PROBE 1 - stoneware jar
4	2	4	40	21-40	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	silty clay	PROBE 1 - stoneware jar
5	1	5	31	0-8	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	silty clay	
5	1	5	31	8-19	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	silty clay	
5	1	5	31	19-31	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown	silty clay	
6	1	6	30	0-18	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay loam	
6	1	6	30	18-30	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 8/2 very pale brown	silt	
7	2	7	26	0-10	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	
7	2	7	26	10-26	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	silty clay loam	
8	1	8	27	0-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay	
8	1	8	27	12-27	10YR 7/4 very pale brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	silty clay	

Table D.1 (continued)

9	2	9	40	0-14	5YR 5/4 reddish brown	silty clay	green glass, amethyst glass, colorless glass rim
9	2	9	40	14-40	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	green glass, amethyst glass, colorless glass rim
10	2	10	36	0-15	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay loam	
10	2	10	36	15-25	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	silty clay	
10	2	10	36	25-36	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay	
11	2	11	22	0-11	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	silty loam	non-ferrous metal
11	2	11	22	11-22	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	non-ferrous metal
12	1	12	27	0-8	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	non-ferrous metal, possible rubber
12	1	12	27	8-27	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 7/3 very pale brown (silt)	silty clay	" "; mottled with 10YR 7/3 silt
13	2	13	90	0-20	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay loam	PROBE 2 - Cistern/trashpit - associated feature sketch; terminated at 90cmbd - feature continues
13	2	13	90	20-44	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown	silty clay	PROBE 2 - Cistern/trashpit - associated feature sketch; terminated at 90cmbd - feature continues
13	2	13	90	44-46	10YR 2/1 black	*see notes	" "; charcoal layer, ash lens mottled with charcoal at base - 10YR 8/2 very pale brown silt
13	2	13	90	46-55	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	" "; charcoal lens above brick layer
13	2	13	90	55-72	Brick layer	*see notes	" "; layer of bricks - possible oven; soil under brick layer very loose
13	2	13	90	72-90	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	PROBE 2 - Cistern/trashpit - associated feature sketch; terminated at 90cmbd - feature continues
14	2	14	33	0-10	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
14	2	14	33	10-33	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	

Table D.1 (continued)

15	1	15	32	0-9	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay	possible plastic/rubber
15	1	15	32	9-32	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown mottled with 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	silty clay	possible plastic/rubber
16	2	16	30	0-10	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown		unidentified metal (non-ferrous)
16	2	16	30	10-30	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown		unidentified metal (non-ferrous)
17	2	17	32	0-15	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	possible amethyst/red glass bead
17	2	17	32	15-32	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	possible amethyst/red glass bead
18	3	18	33	0-5	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silt	
18	3	18	33	5-16	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	
18	3	18	33	16-33	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay	
19	3	19	36	0-7	Ash layer	*see notes	ash layer caused by modern brush fire
19	3	19	36	7-20	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	clay loam	
19	3	19	36	20-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	clay	
20	4	20	30	0-12	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
20	4	20	30	12-30	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	clay loam	
21	4	21	37	0-11	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay	non-ferrous metal
21	4	21	37	11-21	7.5YR 4/4 brown mottled with 5YR 5/6 yellowish brown (clay loam)	silty clay	" "; mottled with 5YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam
21	4	21	37	21-37	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	clay loam	non-ferrous metal
22	4	22	34	0-20	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	mystery metal, possible rubber
22	4	22	34	20-34	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	clay loam	mystery metal, possible rubber
23	4	23	37	0-24	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	silty clay	
23	4	23	37	24-37	5YR 4/6 yellowish red	silty clay	

Table D.1 (continued)

24	4	24	35	0-9	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
24	4	24	35	9-35	10YR 5/8 brownish yellow	silty clay loam	
25	4	25	32	0-12	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	silty clay	
25	4	25	32	12-32	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown	silty clay	
26	5	26	34	0-16	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	
26	5	26	34	16-34	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	clay	
27	6	27	44	0-24	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	clay loam	
27	6	27	44	24-44	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay loam	
28	6	28	36	0-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silt	
28	6	28	36	12-36	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	silty clay	mottled with concretions
29	5	29	27	0-12	10YR 4/3 brown	silty clay	piece of plastic found close to the top of STP - discarded
29	5	29	27	12-27	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	piece of plastic found close to the top of STP - discarded
30	6	30	17	0-7	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
30	6	30	17	7-17	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay	
31	6	31	23	0-15	7.5YR 5/4 brown	silty clay	metal file, possible button, yellow and green glazed earthenware, numerous nails, very compact clay at base
31	6	31	23	15-23	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	clay	metal file, possible button, yellow and green glazed earthenware, numerous nails, very compact clay at base
32	6	32	30	0-16	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
32	6	32	30	16-30	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	clay	

Table D.1 (continued)

33	6	33	35	0-20	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	button, crystal, large UFM - possible barrel band
33	6	33	35	20-35	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	clay loam	button, crystal, large UFM - possible barrel band
34	6	34	18	0-10	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	silt	
34	6	34	18	10-18	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay	
35	8	35	20	0-11	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silt	metal oven pieces, pendulum clock gear, glass with flower pattern, stoneware doorknob, square nails, bone, mortar/chinking, metal button, possible bead, etc.
35	8	35	20	11-14	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay	" "; mottled with charcoal; only present in east wall
35	8	35	20	14-20	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty loam	metal oven pieces, pendulum clock gear, glass with flower pattern, stoneware doorknob, square nails, bone, mortar/chinking, metal button, possible bead, etc.
36	4	36	35	0-20	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
36	4	36	35	20-35	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	clay loam	
37	3	37	38	0-18	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silt	
37	3	37	38	18-38	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	silty clay	
38	3	38	23	0-14	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay loam	
38	3	38	23	14-23	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay	
39	3	39	27	0-11	10YR 4/3 brown	silty loam	
39	3	39	27	11-27	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow	silty clay loam	
40	4	40	20	0-10	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
40	4	40	20	10-20	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	clay loam	

Table D.1 (continued)

41	5	41	27	0-14	5YR 4/3 reddish brown	silty clay	
41	5	41	27	14-27	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay	
42	5	42	28	0-8	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
42	5	42	28	8-28	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	
43	6	43	27	0-27	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silt	mottled with concretions
44	6	44	28	0-20	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
44	6	44	28	20-28	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	clay loam	
45	7	45	20	0-5	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silt	
45	7	45	20	5-20	7.5YR 5/6 brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown (silty clay)	silt	mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay
46	7	46	22	0-13	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay loam	
46	7	46	22	13-22	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay	
47	6	47	27	0-12	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam	
47	6	47	27	12-27	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow	silty clay loam	
48	7	48	21	0-7	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silt	plastic piece, bailing twine
48	7	48	21	7-21	10YR 7/4 very pale brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay	plastic piece, bailing twine
49	7	49	30	0-19	7.5YR 5/4 brown	silty clay	
49	7	49	30	19-30	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay	very compact clay
50	5	50	24	0-14	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown	silty clay	
50	5	50	24	14-24	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silty clay	
51	5	51	24	0-17	10YR 4/3 brown	silty loam	wire in north wall
51	5	51	24	17-24	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	clay loam	wire in north wall

Table D.1 (continued)

52	6	52	47	0-17	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	silty clay
52	6	52	47	17-29	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown	clay
52	6	52	47	29-47	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	clay loam
53	3	53	20	0-11	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam
53	3	53	20	11-20	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay loam
54	3	54	28	0-9	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam
54	3	54	28	9-28	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay loam
55	3	55	30	0-14	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silty loam
55	3	55	30	14-30	10YR 7/6 yellow	clay
56	4	56	26	0-22	7.5YR 4/4 brown	clay loam
56	4	56	26	22-26	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	clay loam
57	5	57	35	0-18	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty loam
57	5	57	35	18-35	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	clay loam
58	3	58	31	0-13	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silty clay
58	3	58	31	13-26	7.5YR 4/4 brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silt transition layer
58	3	58	31	26-31	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silty clay
59	4	59	31	0-11	10YR 3/3 dark brown	silty loam
59	4	59	31	11-31	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow	silty clay loam
60	7	60	28	0-20	10YR 4/3 brown	silt
60	7	60	28	20-28	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay

Table D.1 (continued)

61	4	61	61	0-25	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	loam	bailing twine
61	4	61	61	25-50	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	silty clay loam	bailing twine
61	4	61	61	50-61	10YR 7/4 very pale brown	silty clay	bailing twine
62	5	62	27	0-16	7.5YR 4/4 brown	silt	Formerly duplicate of 33; bailing twine
62	5	62	27	16-27	5YR 5/6 yellowish red	silty clay	Formerly duplicate of 33; bailing twine
N/A	N/A	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Surface Finds

Digitized from the original information collected during fieldwork. Contact the author for additional information and clarification.

Table D.2 Artifact Catalog

Bag #	Count	Wt/g	Description	Lab Comments
1	1	0.7	embossed colorless container glass	
1	1	2.8	UFM	
1	9	59.8	brick fragments	
2	1	0.8	colorless container glass	
2	9	4.6	brick fragments	
3	1	1.5	dark aqua container glass	embossed line
3	5	2.3	amber container glass	
3	2	0.5	colorless window glass	
3	1	6.4	salt-glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware	
3	1	1.6	ferrous metal button	
3	4	2.1	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

4	4	13.6	colorless container glass	
4	1	0.5	amber container glass	
4	1	60.6	Albany glazed stoneware rim	
4	1	0.4	UFM	
4	7	29.8	brick fragments	
5	1	0.3	colorless container glass	
5	1	0.4	light amethyst container glass	
5	1	2.7	peach container glass	
5	1	0.4	light aqua window glass	
5	1	0.5	undecorated whiteware	
5	1	7.2	UFM	
5	2	0.6	brick fragments	
6	1	0.5	colorless container glass	
6	1	0.4	light aqua window glass	
6	1	1.8	undecorated whiteware	plate base
6	1	14.5	UFM	
6	5	3.3	brick fragments	
7	1	0.3	colorless container glass	
7	1	0.4	aqua container glass	
7	1	0.2	undecorated whiteware	
7	1	1.6	Albany salt-glazed stoneware rim	
8	7	12.8	colorless container glass	
8	1	0.5	aqua container glass	
8	2	2.3	undecorated whiteware	
8	1	2.6	relief-molded pearlware	
8	1	11.0	salt-glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware	
8	1	5.0	UFM	

Table D.2 (continued)

8	9	17.3	brick fragments	
9	2	0.3	colorless container glass	
9	1	0.2	aqua container glass	
9	1	3.9	light amethyst container glass rim	
9	1	2.3	relief-molded amethyst container glass	possible decorative cut amethyst crystal fragment
9	2	0.5	amber container glass	
9	1	0.2	olive green container glass	
9	7	5.6	brick fragments	
10	4	1.9	colorless container glass	
10	1	0.2	embossed colorless container glass	
10	1	2.6	dark aqua container glass	
10	3	3.0	amber container glass	
10	2	0.8	colorless window glass	
10	1	0.3	aqua window glass	
10	6	9.4	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
10	3	0.9	UFM	
10	24	37.0	brick fragments	
11	1	1.4	colorless container glass	
11	1	3.0	embossed colorless container glass	
11	2	1.2	aqua container glass	
11	1	22.6	salt-glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware	
11	1	5.3	brown glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware	
11	1	7.9	UFM	
11	1	0.8	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	possible fork spade electrical connector
11	3	1.4	brick fragments	
12	5	4.1	colorless container glass	
12	1	1.7	embossed colorless container glass	"LIN"

Table D.2 (continued)

12	1	0.9	aqua container glass	possible going into neck
12	1	1.1	light aqua container glass	
12	2	0.7	light amethyst container glass	
12	2	1.1	amber container glass	
12	1	3.4	dark amber container glass	
12	1	0.5	light aqua window glass	
12	2	2.8	undecorated whiteware	possible pearlware (1)
12	1	1.0	Bristol glazed stoneware rim	
12	1	0.4	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
12	1	1.1	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	lead
12	1	0.9	rubber shoe sole fragment	
12	8	8.0	brick fragments	
13	2	96.6	ferruginous sandstone	
13	13	6.0	colorless container glass	
13	1	1.6	colorless container glass rim	
13	1	0.3	embossed colorless container glass	
13	1	0.4	relief-molded colorless container glass	
13	1	1.0	colorless container glass finish fragment	
13	4	2.1	aqua container glass	
13	1	0.7	light aqua container glass rim	
13	1	10.2	aqua container glass bottle fragment	
13	1	2.7	aqua container glass base fragment	
13	3	11.2	aqua container glass bottleneck with applied wide prescription finish	
13	3	16.7	amethyst container glass	
13	5	7.2	amber container glass	
13	1	6.1	dark amber container glass shoulder	
13	1	22.9	dark amber container glass key mold base	embossed "4"

Table D.2 (continued)

13	4	1.0	colorless window glass	
13	12	23.4	aqua window glass	glass disease
13	6	2.9	light aqua window glass	
13	4	13.2	undecorated whiteware	
13	1	53.7	undecorated whiteware plate fragment	
13	2	12.3	undecorated whiteware base fragment	
13	1	1.4	Ironstone with "BAKER & CO" maker's mark	(1839-1891)
13	1	3.6	Bristol glazed exterior/brown glazed interior stoneware	
13	1	5.8	Albany glazed stoneware	
13	1	1.1	brown slip exterior/Albany slip interior stoneware	
13	1	1.8	alkaline salt-glazed exterior/brown salt-glazed interior stoneware	
13	10	45.4	ferrous metal cut nail	
13	56	88.4	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	some fragments may be typable
13	1	2.2	ferrous metal wire nail	
13	3	1.6	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
13	5	19.7	ferrous metal wire	
13	1	7.5	ferrous metal staple	
13	1	23.9	ferrous metal horse bridle part	
13	1	0.4	ferrous metal with non-ferrous metal plating	
13	3	61.7	ferrous metal strap	
13	53	43.5	ferrous metal screw top fragments	
13	34	12.4	UFM	
13	1	2.1	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	cut lead
13	2	1.1	chicken/grouse left coracoid	burned
13	5	2.9	unidentified faunal bone	burned (1)
13	4	1.3	miscellaneous organics	shell; seed; possible bone
13	122	754.0	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

13	1	330.1	brick with mold impression	
13	11	77.1	mortar fragment	
13	25	32.6	wall plaster fragment	
13	5	2.7	charcoal	
14	2	0.7	colorless container glass	
14	1	0.9	light amethyst container glass rim	
14	1	1.0	embossed amethyst container glass	
14	1	0.4	colorless window glass	
14	1	0.4	aqua window glass	
14	1	0.2	undecorated whiteware	
14	1	0.7	Ironstone with partial maker's mark	J. & G. Meakin Ltd. (ca. 1890)
14	2	3.9	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
14	1	0.4	unidentified faunal bone	
14	4	23.7	brick fragments	extruded brick (1)
15	1	0.3	ferruginous sandstone	flake
15	9	8.3	colorless container glass	
15	1	0.4	colorless container glass rim	
15	3	1.4	light aqua container glass	
15	1	0.7	amethyst container glass	
15	1	0.6	amber container glass	
15	2	4.5	milkglass	melted (1); mason jar lid fragment (1)
15	1	0.5	undecorated porcelain	
15	1	0.9	gray salt-glazed exterior/Albany glazed interior stoneware	
15	8	8.2	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
15	1	3.2	UFM	
15	22	46.0	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

16	1	1.1	embossed cobalt container glass	
16	1	1.0	stoneware bottle rim	
16	1	0.5	undifferentiated refined earthenware	
16	2	1.0	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
16	2	0.8	brick fragments	
17	1	0.3	*dark amethyst chamfered cylinder disc glass bead with a convex top	
17	1	0.8	colorless container glass	
17	3	3.4	aqua container glass	possible green glass (2)
17	2	1.5	amber container glass	
17	2	1.1	olive green container glass	
17	2	2.0	undecorated whiteware	
17	1	0.3	brown salt-glazed stoneware	possible brown glazed interior
17	5	9.0	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
17	2	8.6	UFM	
17	19	31.4	brick fragments	
18	5	2.7	colorless container glass	
18	2	2.2	aqua container glass	
18	1	0.7	amethyst container glass	
18	2	1.5	amber container glass	
18	2	1.8	undecorated whiteware	
18	1	0.7	relief-molded porcelain rim	
18	1	10.5	alkaline salt-glazed exterior/Albany slip interior stoneware	
18	5	11.3	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
18	2	28.4	UFM	
18	3	1.1	unidentified faunal bone	
18	2	0.1	miscellaneous organics	seed
18	16	25.8	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

19	31	24.6	colorless container glass	
19	2	5.2	colorless container glass with stippling	
19	3	1.5	melted colorless container glass	
19	2	0.5	aqua container glass	
19	1	0.2	amber container glass	
19	1	1.1	melted dark amber container glass	
19	1	0.7	peach container glass rim	
19	4	6.1	milkglass canning lid liner	
19	1	0.5	aqua window glass	
19	3	4.3	light aqua window glass	
19	8	9.0	undecorated whiteware	burned (3); possible ironstone (1)
19	1	2.3	annular banded whiteware	red band
19	1	1.5	undecorated whiteware rim	possible annular ware
19	1	1.7	molded whiteware rim	
19	1	2.9	molded whiteware scalloped rim	
19	1	0.8	undecorated porcelain	
19	4	11.7	ferrous metal cut nail	
19	17	38.5	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
19	19	65.0	ferrous metal wire nail	
19	16	19.0	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
19	4	17.3	UFM	
19	1	0.5	brass unknown caliber bullet casing	
19	22	33.3	brick fragments	
20	1	0.4	melted colorless container glass	
20	1	0.2	light aqua container glass	
20	1	10.8	amethyst container glass bottleneck with tooled prescription finish	
20	1	0.6	amber container glass	

Table D.2 (continued)

20	2	1.2	colorless window glass
20	1	1.2	undecorated whiteware
20	1	1.1	decal whiteware
20	1	0.2	unglazed porcelain
20	1	2.6	alkaline salt-glazed exterior/Albany slip interior stoneware
20	7	9.9	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
20	5	2.2	UFM
20	14	40.7	brick fragments
20	1	0.6	glazed brick fragment
21	3	4.1	colorless window glass
21	1	0.2	aqua window glass
21	5	7.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment
21	1	3.6	lead nail head cover
21	11	52.0	brick fragments
21	1	0.7	brick fragment with possible drill hole
22	1	25.9	ground hematite cobble
22	4	1.6	amber container glass
22	1	0.3	dark amber container glass
22	1	0.5	aqua window glass
22	1	7.8	UFM
22	1	0.4	rubber shoe sole fragment
22	9	10.3	brick fragments
23	1	1.2	colorless container glass
23	1	0.4	aqua container glass
23	1	1.1	light amethyst container glass
23	1	1.7	light amethyst container glass shoulder
23	3	3.5	amber container glass

Table D.2 (continued)

23	1	0.8	milkglass	semi-opaque
23	1	1.1	milkglass canning lid liner	
23	1	0.7	aqua window glass	
23	1	2.5	undecorated whiteware rim	
23	1	3.2	ferrous metal cut nail	
23	1	2.1	UFM	
23	8	12.2	brick fragments	
24	2	2.8	lithic debitage/shatter	
24	4	4.3	colorless container glass	
24	2	1.7	amber container glass	
24	3	1.5	light aqua window glass	
24	1	1.4	undecorated whiteware	
24	1	2.2	Albany glazed stoneware	
24	11	12.9	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
24	5	1.5	UFM	
24	9	5.9	brick fragments	
25	2	4.5	relief-molded colorless container glass	
25	1	0.6	amethyst container glass	
25	1	0.4	undecorated whiteware	
25	1	0.8	Albany glazed stoneware	
25	2	5.0	brick fragments	glazed brick (1)
26	1	1.1	amber container glass	
26	2	6.8	brick fragments	
27	2	1.0	aqua container glass	
27	3	3.4	amber container glass	
27	1	3.1	undecorated whiteware	
27	1	2.0	alkaline salt-glazed exterior/Albany slip interior stoneware	interior slip does not cover whole sherd

Table D.2 (continued)

27	1	5.8	ferrous metal cut nail	
27	6	7.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
27	1	0.2	UFM	
27	21	75.9	brick fragments	
28	1	1.9	amber container glass	slight texture on one side
28	3	24.7	brick fragments	with gray inclusions (1)
29	7	7.3	colorless container glass	
29	4	18.9	colorless container glass with stippling	
29	1	1.5	brick fragments	
30	2	11.3	brick fragments	
31	1	0.3	colorless container glass	
31	2	2.4	colorless container glass with stippling	
31	1	2.3	amber container glass	
31	9	13.9	aqua window glass	
31	1	2.8	molded whiteware scalloped rim	
31	1	2.7	green glazed exterior/yellow glazed interior stoneware	
31	3	18.7	ferrous metal cut nail	
31	5	10.4	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
31	2	14.4	ferrous metal wire nail	
31	2	9.2	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
31	1	1.4	ferrous metal fabric rivet	
31	1	52.0	ferrous metal file	
31	11	5.6	UFM	
31	15	52.7	brick fragments	
32	2	7.8	chert gravel	
32	1	0.6	colorless container glass	
32	1	1.2	colorless container glass with stippling	possible container base

Table D.2 (continued)

32	1	0.6	aqua container glass	
32	4	15.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
32	33	48.3	brick fragments	
33	11	7.1	colorless container glass	
33	1	1.5	colorless container glass with stippling	
33	1	0.4	embossed colorless container glass	"IC" or "IG," first letter possibly "H"
33	2	1.0	relief-molded colorless container glass	
33	4	4.3	melted colorless container glass	base (1); rim (2)
33	1	1.2	colorless container glass base	
33	1	10.3	colorless container glass base with Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. manufacturer's mark	(1923-ca. 1982)
33	1	1.7	colorless container glass bottleneck fragment	
33	1	2.4	amber container glass	
33	1	3.1	melted amber container glass	
33	1	3.7	decorative cut amethyst crystal fragment	
33	1	0.2	green container glass	
33	1	1.7	colorless window glass	
33	2	0.4	undecorated whiteware	
33	1	1.4	undecorated whiteware rim	
33	1	1.5	Ironstone with "Homer Laughlin" maker's mark	(1922-1980)
33	1	0.9	ferrous metal cut nail	clinched nail
33	2	4.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
33	3	15.1	ferrous metal wire nail	
33	10	16.3	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
33	1	0.3	ferrous metal wire	
33	1	1.5	ferrous metal fabric rivet	
33	1	4.0	brass button with locomotive design	found photo online, no dates found; fragmented after initial curation

Table D.2 (continued)

33	1	418.3	ferrous metal band	
33	1	24.8	ferrous metal spike	
33	20	11.8	UFM	
33	1	0.7	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	with metal plating (1)
33	1	0.5	possible faunal bone	
33	3	0.3	rubber shoe sole fragment	
33	72	115.7	brick fragments	
33	1	254.2	brick with mold impression	
33	3	4.2	wall plaster fragment	possible lead (1)
33	12	2.2	plastic	
34	2	1.4	colorless container glass	
34	1	0.5	aqua container glass	
34	1	16.5	brick fragments	
35	2	5.2	lithic debitage/shatter	with cortex (1)
35	3	29.1	ferruginous sandstone	
35	59	46.8	colorless container glass	
35	2	0.5	colorless container glass with stippling	
35	5	14.8	embossed colorless container glass	
35	9	6.3	relief-molded colorless container glass	
35	1	1.5	relief-molded colorless container glass rim	
35	1	0.5	decorative colorless container glass rim	
35	13	12.4	melted colorless container glass	possible partial finish (1)
35	2	5.0	colorless container glass base	
35	1	2.1	colorless container glass base with stippling	
35	3	1.7	colorless container glass rim	
35	4	4.7	colorless container glass with partial finish	
35	1	10.0	colorless container glass bottleneck with small mouth lug type external thread finish	

Table D.2 (continued)

35	3	0.9	aqua container glass	
35	1	6.0	light aqua container glass	
35	2	3.9	embossed aqua container glass	
35	1	4.1	embossed light aqua container glass	
35	1	12.8	embossed aqua wine bottle base	
35	3	5.1	relief-molded light aqua container glass	
35	5	4.8	amber container glass	
35	1	0.8	relief-molded dark amber container glass	
35	1	1.3	melted amber container glass	
35	1	1.3	light green container glass rim	
35	1	0.6	relief-molded green container glass	
35	1	1.1	relief-molded light green container glass	
35	2	2.6	peach container glass	
35	1	1.3	peach container glass base	
35	1	0.5	embossed light peach container glass	
35	2	3.2	relief-molded peach container glass	decorative; refit
35	2	2.1	milkglass	
35	1	1.8	milkglass rim	
35	2	4.5	milkglass canning lid liner	
35	2	0.9	melted milkglass	
35	10	6.9	colorless window glass	
35	3	2.7	aqua window glass	
35	7	6.6	undecorated whiteware	burned (1)
35	2	10.6	undecorated whiteware base fragment	burned (1)
35	1	11.0	molded whiteware scalloped rim	
35	1	7.7	hand painted gold leaf outflaring whiteware rim	
35	2	1.1	undecorated porcelain	unglazed (1)

Table D.2 (continued)

35	3	16.2	Bristol glazed stoneware	with cobalt speckles; burned (1)
35	2	6.2	brown glazed earthenware knob fragment	refit
35	1	5.1	ferrous metal cut nail	
35	1	1.5	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
35	24	106.0	ferrous metal wire nail	with flattened point (1)
35	4	5.6	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
35	3	8.6	ferrous metal wire	
35	1	4.8	ferrous metal staple	
35	2	2.5	ferrous metal fabric rivet	
35	1	2.1	ferrous metal button	
35	1	1.6	engraved bone button with self shank	
35	1	1.5	plastic oval Art Deco button with self shank	
35	1	1.2	clay button with self shank	
35	1	105.2	ferrous metal wood stove door fragment	partial design
35	1	20.1	ferrous metal wood stove hinge fragment	
35	2	11.1	ferrous metal wood stove fragment	
35	1	42.2	ferrous metal buckle	
35	1	0.7	ferrous metal fish hook	
35	1	5.4	ferrous metal ring	
35	57	33.9	UFM	possibly from a metal can
35	1	3.6	pendulum clock gear	ferrous and non-ferrous metal
35	3	3.8	unidentified faunal bone	
35	1	0.3	rubber shoe sole fragment	
35	133	488.2	brick fragments	
35	1	146.5	brick with mold impression	
35	3	55.0	mortar fragment	
35	6	11.1	wall plaster fragment	

Table D.2 (continued)

35	4	0.3	charcoal	
36	1	18.3	Tuscaloosa gravel cobble	
36	1	37.5	ferruginous sandstone	
36	9	4.2	colorless container glass	
36	1	2.2	embossed colorless container glass	
36	3	4.5	relief-molded colorless container glass	
36	2	10.7	colorless container glass with wide mouth external thread finish	refit
36	1	0.7	melted colorless container glass	
36	3	2.8	aqua container glass	
36	4	5.6	amber container glass	
36	1	2.3	amber container glass finish fragment	wide bead finish
36	1	4.5	green container glass	
36	1	0.5	peach container glass	
36	1	0.8	embossed peach container glass	
36	1	0.8	relief-molded peach container glass	
36	1	3.4	milkglass canning lid liner	
36	2	3.7	aqua window glass	
36	2	2.4	undecorated whiteware	
36	1	0.6	undecorated whiteware rim	possibly molded rim
36	1	3.4	decal whiteware	rose decal
36	1	2.0	Ironstone with partial maker's mark	Clinchfield Pottery Southern Potteries, Inc. (1920-1938)
36	1	3.4	Bristol glazed exterior/brown glazed interior stoneware	
36	8	38.9	ferrous metal wire nail	
36	25	29.2	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
36	1	15.6	ferrous metal square head nut and bolt	
36	1	1.0	ferrous metal fabric rivet	
36	17	16.5	ferrous metal can fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

36	1	0.8	UFM	
36	1	14.1	possible worked lead shot	
36	40	71.7	brick fragments	
36	9	32.4	wall plaster fragment	
36	2	0.2	charcoal	
37	4	4.4	colorless container glass	
37	1	0.8	colorless container glass rim	
37	1	3.7	dark aqua container glass rim	
37	2	0.7	amethyst container glass	
37	4	4.6	amber container glass	
37	2	2.6	dark amber container glass	
37	3	1.3	colorless window glass	
37	3	3.9	aqua window glass	
37	1	0.9	undifferentiated refined earthenware	
37	6	10.9	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
37	7	11.4	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
37	1	1.6	ferrous metal fabric rivet	
37	2	0.3	leather	red pigment
37	5	19.2	brick fragments	
37	1	1.5	glazed brick fragment	
37	5	8.9	wall plaster fragment	
38	3	1.0	ferruginous sandstone	
38	5	2.7	colorless container glass	
38	2	1.0	melted colorless container glass	
38	1	0.5	aqua container glass	
38	2	1.4	amethyst container glass	
38	1	0.3	light amethyst container glass	

Table D.2 (continued)

38	2	3.8	amber container glass	
38	1	0.2	green container glass	
38	2	1.7	milkglass canning lid liner	
38	1	0.2	melted milkglass	orange glass/plastic connected
38	3	1.7	colorless window glass	
38	6	6.2	aqua window glass	
38	1	0.6	molded whiteware rim	
38	1	9.3	tan glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware	
38	1	3.2	brown glazed earthenware knob fragment	
38	2	0.2	burned seed	
38	2	0.3	unidentified faunal bone	
38	1	7.8	ferrous metal cut nail	
38	5	6.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
38	8	12.3	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
38	16	7.9	UFM	
38	38	26.8	brick fragments	
38	4	4.2	wall plaster fragment	
39	1	15.6	Tuscaloosa gravel cobble	
39	2	1.1	ferruginous sandstone	
39	9	4.6	colorless container glass	
39	1	1.1	relief-molded colorless container glass	
39	1	4.4	decorative perfume bottle base	
39	2	2.1	aqua container glass	
39	1	5.1	amethyst container glass	
39	4	5.2	undecorated whiteware	
39	1	0.7	undecorated whiteware rim	
39	1	8.9	decal porcelain base fragment	green leaves

Table D.2 (continued)

39	3	11.9	ferrous metal cut nail	
39	1	2.5	ferrous metal cut nail with wall plaster and burned wood	
39	4	7.2	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
39	9	20.1	ferrous metal wire nail	
39	5	3.0	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
39	1	1.3	ferrous metal fabric rivet	
39	6	7.7	UFM	
39	1	1.5	aluminum can fragment	
39	13	18.5	brick fragments	
39	6	9.0	wall plaster fragment	
39	1	0.1	charcoal	
40	1	0.6	embossed amber container glass	
40	2	2.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
40	2	2.2	UFM	
41	1	0.5	colorless container glass	
41	1	0.6	milkglass canning lid liner	
41	1	5.3	Bristol glazed exterior/unglazed interior stoneware rim	
41	1	3.6	ferrous metal cut nail	
41	3	1.9	UFM	possible bottle cap (1); refit (2)
41	1	1.6	brick fragment	
42	1	0.4	colorless container glass	
42	1	1.2	relief-molded colorless container glass	
42	1	3.6	aqua container glass	
42	1	0.6	light aqua window glass	
42	2	5.0	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
42	2	2.3	UFM	
42	7	10.7	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

43	3	1.2	colorless container glass	
43	1	3.3	relief-molded colorless container glass	
43	2	3.0	amber container glass	
43	1	0.5	light aqua window glass	
43	5	11.8	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
43	2	9.8	UFM	possible ferrous metal strap (1)
43	1	27.6	UFM with concretion and impression	
43	3	2.7	brick fragments	
43	1	2.0	wall plaster fragment	
44	1	1.3	ferruginous sandstone	
44	9	2.7	colorless container glass	
44	1	3.7	colorless container glass with stippling	
44	3	2.8	embossed colorless container glass	
44	1	0.9	colorless container glass finish fragment	
44	3	0.8	aqua container glass	
44	2	3.1	aqua window glass	
44	1	0.2	undecorated whiteware	
44	1	8.2	undecorated whiteware rim	
44	10	10.3	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
44	1	4.2	ferrous metal wire nail	
44	2	4.0	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
44	2	7.4	ferrous metal wire	
44	3	217.0	ferrous metal wood stove door fragment	refit (2)
44	6	3.1	UFM	
44	83	188.1	brick fragments	
44	1	9.8	brick with impression	
44	3	6.6	wall plaster fragment	

Table D.2 (continued)

44	1	0.1	slate	
44	1	0.7	graphite	
44	1	0.4	coal	possibly ground
45	1	5.4	conglomerate	
45	3	2.6	colorless container glass	
45	1	0.8	melted colorless container glass	
45	1	0.7	unglazed earthenware	
45	2	17.8	ferrous metal wire nail	
45	3	4.0	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	refit (2)
45	8	17.7	UFM	
45	162	299.7	brick fragments	
45	2	1120.6	bricks	nearly complete
45	1	11.1	mortar fragment	
46	2	0.7	sandstone	possible gastrolith (1)
46	1	0.3	colorless container glass	
46	1	0.4	milkglass	
46	1	6.4	ferrous metal wire nail with lead nail head cover	
46	4	2.0	UFM	
46	14	19.0	brick fragments	
46	1	5.0	brick with mold impression	
46	1	3.0	mortar fragment	
46	6	4.0	wall plaster fragment	
46	1	1.1	limestone chalk	
47	1	9.9	groundstone	
47	3	2.3	sandstone	
47	2	0.3	colorless container glass	
47	1	0.3	amethyst container glass	

Table D.2 (continued)

47	1	1.8	relief-molded milkglass rim	
47	3	1.6	aqua window glass	
47	5	2.6	UFM	
47	55	89.4	brick fragments	temper
47	1	888.7	burned brick	
47	9	29.1	burned brick fragments	
47	1	0.1	rubber	red
48	6	3.8	colorless container glass	
48	1	1.1	colorless container glass bottleneck	
48	1	0.8	melted colorless container glass	
48	1	1.4	aqua container glass	
48	1	0.5	amber container glass	
48	2	0.8	aqua window glass	
48	1	0.4	light aqua window glass	
48	1	1.0	undecorated whiteware	
48	1	1.5	undecorated whiteware rim	
48	1	3.4	annular banded whiteware rim	
48	1	3.6	Ironstone with partial maker's mark	Homer Laughlin
48	2	2.5	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
48	1	1.6	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	possible washer
48	55	303.2	brick fragments	
48	1	1.0	wall plaster fragment	
49	1	7.0	lithic debitage/shatter	
49	2	4.9	ferruginous sandstone	
49	2	1.4	sandstone	
49	21	9.6	colorless container glass	
49	1	1.2	colorless container glass rim	

Table D.2 (continued)

49	1	0.4	embossed colorless container glass	letters "ED"
49	1	1.6	embossed colorless container glass	
49	2	3.4	relief-molded colorless container glass	
49	1	34.2	colorless container glass base with stippling	embossed "8"
49	1	0.8	embossed colorless container glass base fragment	
49	1	0.2	aqua container glass	
49	1	0.3	light aqua container glass	
49	1	0.7	embossed aqua container glass	
49	1	4.5	amethyst container glass	
49	1	2.0	amethyst container glass base	
49	3	1.1	amber container glass	
49	1	0.2	cobalt blue container glass	
49	1	1.6	aqua window glass	
49	2	1.2	undecorated whiteware	
49	1	2.0	porcelain tea cup fragment	possibly child's tea cup
49	1	4.5	brown salt-glazed stoneware	
49	8	36.2	ferrous metal wire nail	
49	5	11.0	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
49	2	4.4	ferrous metal button	
49	10	9.2	ferrous metal can fragments	
49	1	7.9	UFM	
49	3	0.5	unidentified faunal bone	burnt
49	28	68.3	brick fragments	
49	1	5.2	brick with impression	
49	4	132.8	glazed brick fragment	
49	6	21.1	wall plaster fragment	

Table D.2 (continued)

50	1	0.3	Tuscaloosa gravel	
50	3	19.2	ferruginous sandstone	
50	1	3.0	conglomerate	
50	22	22.3	colorless container glass	
50	4	10.5	embossed colorless container glass	possible finish fragment (1)
50	1	38.2	embossed colorless glass bottle base	"full 1/2 pint"
50	1	0.7	melted colorless container glass	
50	3	6.5	aqua container glass	mold seam (1)
50	1	0.9	light aqua container glass	
50	1	7.0	amethyst container glass	
50	7	8.1	amber container glass	
50	1	7.2	milkglass canning lid liner	
50	1	1.7	light aqua window glass	
50	3	4.0	undecorated whiteware	
50	1	0.4	creamware	
50	1	21.6	Bristol glazed exterior/Albany glazed interior stoneware	
50	1	12.2	cream glazed stoneware	
50	1	1.7	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
50	2	4.5	ferrous metal wire nail	
50	7	8.3	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
50	2	8.6	ferrous metal staple	
50	11	19.1	UFM	can fragments
50	1	0.6	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	
50	1	0.4	pig tooth	
50	1	1.3	unidentified faunal bone	
50	1	0.1	possible leather	
50	32	153.9	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

50	1	221.6	brick fragment with temper	
50	4	160.8	brick fragment with mortar	
50	2	16.0	mortar fragment	
51	1	0.1	Tuscaloosa gravel	
51	4	4.6	colorless container glass	
51	1	3.4	aqua container glass base fragment	
51	2	4.3	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
51	1	4.9	ferrous metal wire nail	
51	1	0.7	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
51	2	26.2	ferrous metal wire	
51	1	0.1	UFM	
51	4	6.8	brick fragments	
51	1	1.9	wall plaster fragment	
52	8	9.8	colorless container glass	
52	4	9.0	aqua container glass	
52	1	0.9	relief-molded amethyst container glass	
52	3	1.6	amber container glass	
52	1	0.5	milkglass	
52	2	0.8	aqua window glass	
52	2	1.7	undecorated whiteware	
52	1	0.7	molded whiteware	
52	1	0.2	cream glazed stoneware	fragmented, glaze only present on one side
52	1	1.4	porcelain doll face	
52	1	3.8	ferrous metal cut nail	
52	5	11.0	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
52	1	3.3	ferrous metal wire nail	
52	13	21.5	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	

Table D.2 (continued)

52	4	31.2	UFM	possible hinge (1)
52	1	0.9	brass grommet	
52	1	0.8	metal plated brooch pin	
52	1	0.3	undifferentiated non-ferrous metal	
52	2	0.3	leather	
52	21	39.0	brick fragments	
52	1	0.4	slate/cannel coal	
52	1	0.1	coal	
52	3	0.4	charcoal	
53	1	1.1	colorless container glass finish fragment	external thread finish
53	1	0.7	amber container glass	
53	1	0.4	colorless window glass	
53	1	0.2	Albany slip exterior stoneware	interior surface has chipped off
53	1	1.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
53	3	2.6	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
53	1	0.3	unidentified faunal bone	
53	16	7.1	brick fragments	
54	1	0.7	embossed light amethyst container glass	
54	1	0.5	amber container glass	
54	2	0.8	brick fragments	refit
55	1	0.7	conglomerate	
55	2	1.0	colorless container glass	
55	1	0.6	amber container glass	
55	1	0.7	aqua window glass	
55	4	6.1	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
55	27	136.0	brick fragments	

Table D.2 (continued)

56	1	0.1	colorless container glass	
56	10	44.8	brick fragments	
56	1	11.1	brick fragment with temper	
57	13	11.1	UFM	
58	1	0.8	colorless container glass	
58	1	1.2	amber container glass	
58	1	3.2	UFM	
58	9	168.4	brick fragments	
59	2	1.8	colorless container glass	
59	1	1.6	colorless container glass finish fragment	external thread finish
59	1	1.0	aqua container glass	
59	1	0.6	amber container glass	
59	2	2.6	undecorated whiteware	
59	1	0.3	blue molded whiteware rim	
59	2	6.6	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
59	1	0.9	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
59	5	10.6	UFM	
59	9	26.3	brick fragments	
60	1	3.2	Tuscaloosa gravel debitage	
60	1	0.5	ferruginous sandstone	
60	1	2.6	conglomerate	
60	4	2.5	colorless container glass	
60	1	1.4	embossed colorless container glass	
60	1	0.8	relief-molded colorless container glass	
60	1	0.5	aqua container glass	
60	1	5.5	embossed aqua container glass	
60	2	0.4	amethyst container glass	

Table D.2 (continued)

60	2	2.5	amber container glass	
60	1	1.4	dark amber container glass	
60	1	1.6	milkglass canning lid liner	
60	3	2.4	aqua window glass	
60	3	3.8	undecorated whiteware	
60	2	3.8	molded whiteware rim	
60	1	2.7	undecorated whiteware plate base	
60	1	1.4	annular banded whiteware rim	green band
60	1	0.3	relief-molded sew-through colorless glass button	
60	5	14.5	ferrous metal cut nail fragment	
60	5	9.4	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
60	1	4.7	ferrous metal staple	
60	11	30.7	brick fragments	
61	8	2.8	colorless container glass	
61	2	6.4	colorless container glass with wide mouth external thread finish	
61	7	10.4	amber container glass	
61	1	1.6	amber container glass bottleneck fragment	
61	1	1.0	melted amber container glass	
61	1	0.1	milkglass	
61	1	0.8	milkglass canning lid liner	
61	1	1.2	colorless window glass	
61	1	0.6	aqua window glass	
61	1	0.7	undecorated whiteware	
61	20	40.5	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
61	1	8.7	ferrous metal staple	
61	2	13.3	ferrous metal spring	
61	37	27.4	UFM	

Table D.2 (continued)

61	60	115.6	brick fragments	tempered
62	6	8.1	colorless container glass	
62	4	3.0	amber container glass	
62	1	1.7	milkglass	
62	7	23.0	ferrous metal wire nail fragment	
62	4	5.8	ferrous metal staple	
62	3	0.3	bullet shell casing	refit
62	14	43.4	brick fragments	tempered
62	1	12.1	glazed brick fragment	tempered
62	1	4.0	possible vacuum tube socket	letters "EBY"
63	1	281.4	groundstone	
63	2	26.4	ferruginous sandstone	burned (1)
63	5	7.5	colorless container glass	possible base (1)
63	1	1.7	colorless container glass finish fragment	external thread finish
63	1	0.8	colorless container glass base fragment	
63	1	11.8	decorative colorless glass	
63	1	71.0	aqua glass bottle with machine made external thread finish with Owens-Illinois Glass Co. manufacturer's mark	(1954-present)
63	1	0.6	light amethyst container glass	
63	3	4.8	amber container glass	
63	1	4.6	dark amber container glass	possible base
63	1	2.3	embossed amber container glass	"S"
63	1	22.8	amber container glass base	square
63	2	6.1	cobalt container glass base	"H -"; refit
63	1	0.9	milkglass	
63	3	5.3	undecorated whiteware	possible pearlware (1)
63	1	2.0	blue transfer printed "Blue Willow" whiteware	

Table D.2 (continued)

63	1	4.8	molded Ironstone rim
63	1	12.5	Bristol glazed exterior/Albany glazed interior stoneware base
63	1	28.9	cream glazed stoneware
63	3	50.1	brick fragments

Contact the author for additional information and clarification.