8-2001

This strangely beautiful solitude: an archaeological and historical study of Uffington House, 40MO145, Rugby, Tennessee

Paul Gordon Avery

To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Paul Gordon Avery entitled "This strangely beautiful solitude: an archaeological and historical study of Uffington House, 40MO145, Rugby, Tennessee." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Anthropology.

Charles H. Faulkner, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

Beita Howell, Walter Klippel

Accepted for the Council:
Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

(Original signatures are on file with official student records.)

To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Paul Gordon Avery entitled "This Strangely Beautiful Solitude: An Archaeological and Historical Study of Uffington House, 40MO145, Rugby, Tennessee." I have examined the final copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Anthropology.

Dr. Charles H. Faulkner, Major Professor

We have read this thesis
and recommend its acceptance:

Dr. Benita Howell

Dr. Walter Klippel

Accepted for the Council:

Interim Vice Provost and
Dean of The Graduate School

THIS STRANGELY BEAUTIFUL SOLITUDE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF UFFINGTON HOUSE, 40MO145, RUGBY, TENNESSEE

A Thesis Presented for the
Master of Arts Degree

University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Paul Gordon Avery

August 2001

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the citizens of Rugby, Tennessee, past and present.

Floreat Rugbea
May Rugby Flourish

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The road to the completion of this thesis has been long, and sometimes difficult. Along the way, I have been assisted by numerous people, to whom I wish to express my deep appreciation.

First and foremost, I must thank my friend and mentor, Dr. Charles Faulkner for his patience and faith in me. He allowed me to design and execute this project myself, but was always there when I needed advice. Our almost daily conversations about the project were invaluable to its success.

Dr. Benita Howell gave me the idea for this project, for which I am grateful. Her knowledge of the history of Rugby has been a vital resource throughout my research.

My thanks go to Dr. Walter Klippel for his editorial suggestions on this thesis, and for his advice throughout my career at the University of Tennessee.

Barbara Stagg deserves special thanks. Her knowledge of and devotion to Historic Rugby are second to none. She answered what must have seemed like an endless stream of questions for me, sometimes twice! Without her help, this work would have been much more difficult.

Thanks to the Board of Directors of Historic Rugby, Inc. for funding the March 2000 excavations.

Several people were nice enough to talk with me about their or their family's involvement with Uffington House. My conversations with these folks enriched my perspective on the history of Uffington. They were: John Gilliatt, Loren Lawhorn,

Linda Brooks Jones, Anne Brooks Reischer and Tom Martin. Thank you all for your help.

The crew members for the March 2000 excavations were Ginny Ellenberg, Tim Everett and Tanya Faberson. You guys did great work and did it fast, and somehow managed to make it fun. Thanks!

My thanks to Corey Sparks and Nick Herrmann who were always able to calm my panic when my computer did something I could not comprehend. Special thanks to Nick for teaching me how to use the Total Station.

An amazing number of people from the University of Tennessee and the Rugby community volunteered to help during the excavations at Uffington. Without them, this project simply would not have been completed. I am forever in your debt. Volunteers were:

Kayla Avery
Julian Bankston
Jennifer Barber
Jerry Boone
Miranda Dutton
Dennis Eggert
Katherine Emlen
Holly Fuller-Young
Rhett Graves
Marie Hanscom
Jenni Hassler
Travis Haun
John Hicks
Margie Kaems
Janet Lockerby
Matt Matternes
Dean Owens
Kim Pyszka
Bryan Tate
Eric Wilson

The analysis of the faunal remains was completed by Judy Patterson. I want to thank her for her work on this, and also for being a great friend and listening to me fret.

The washing, sorting, cataloguing of artifacts and data entry were all accomplished by students in the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Tennessee during the spring and fall semesters of 2000. I very much appreciate their efforts. These students included:

Melissa Boling
Von Bruce
Rose Marie Burt
Amanda Busby
Janet DeMarcus
Tommy Derryberry
Dennis Eggert
Katherine Emlen
Travis Haun
Rick Holt
Pam Leopper
Janet Lockerby
Dale Walker
Mary Welchance

Todd Ahlman has been a great friend for many years. His support and suggestions during this project have been an immense help and I truly appreciate it.

My earliest archaeological experiences were supervised by Chris Hill, whose encouragement and advice through the years has meant a lot to me. Thanks for teaching me the basics and showing me how much fun archaeology can be.

Two special friends, Bill and Laurie Smith, have been very supportive and helpful. They have done wonders to keep my stress at a manageable level.

Thanks to Charles and Julia Wooster for your never-ending support and encouragement, and for never questioning my sanity.

My parents, Larry and Sandra Avery, are the reason that I've made it this far. They emphasized the importance of education throughout my childhood and instilled in me the discipline necessary to complete projects such as this. They never let me

get away with not doing my best, for which I am grateful. Their continued love and support means more than I can say.

Thanks to my grandparents who taught me the value of hard work.

Finally, my wife Kayla, has endured more during my return to school than anyone should. I know it has not been easy at times, but she has given me all the love, encouragement and support that I needed to keep going. Being able to share the experience with her has done more to keep me sane than anything else. I can never thank her enough.

ABSTRACT

Uffington House, located in Historic Rugby, Morgan County, Tennessee, was the home of the mother and niece of Thomas Hughes, English author and social reformer. Hughes' attempt to provide a place for the "second-sons" of the English gentry on the Cumberland Plateau opened in 1880, but had failed by 1887. To show her support for her son's efforts, his mother, Margaret Hughes, moved to Rugby, bringing Thomas' niece, Emily along. They moved into Uffington House in 1881. After Margaret's death in 1887, the property was sold to Charles and Nell Brooks, who turned it into a successful farm.

Archaeological and historical investigations of Uffington House were aimed at documenting changes to the house and grounds made by the individual families that lived there, and locating former outbuildings on the property. Archaeological testing was undertaken in three areas of the yard based on visible features and historical photographs in an attempt to locate these outbuildings. This thesis represents the results of the historical research combined with an interpretation of the archaeological data recovered.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION, RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Historic Rugby is located in Morgan County, Tennessee on State Highway 52, approximately 70 miles northwest of Knoxville (Figure 1). It was the site of an English settlement founded in 1880 by author and social reformer Thomas Hughes. The village currently maintains several of the original structures constructed by the English settlers and conducts tours of the Hughes Public Library, Kingston Lisle, Christ Church Episcopal and reconstructions of Arnold School House and the Board of Aid to Land Ownership office.

As part of the Master Plan (BCT 1987) for Rugby, Uffington House, the 1881 home of Thomas Hughes's mother and niece, is being restored for inclusion on the interpretive tour of the village (Figure 2). In their effort to restore the site to its Hughes-era condition, Historic Rugby, Incorporated gained the assistance of the University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology in undertaking an archaeological study of the site. Barbara Stagg, Director of Historic Rugby, and Dr. Benita J. Howell, Professor of Anthropology, part-time resident and board member of Historic Rugby, contacted Dr. Charles H. Faulkner of the University of Tennessee in the fall of 1999 concerning possible archaeological testing at Uffington. The author was presented with this as a possible thesis project, and plans were made to begin the study. Archival research began in October 1999, with field work beginning in March 2000 and ending by March 2001. This thesis presents the comprehensive results of

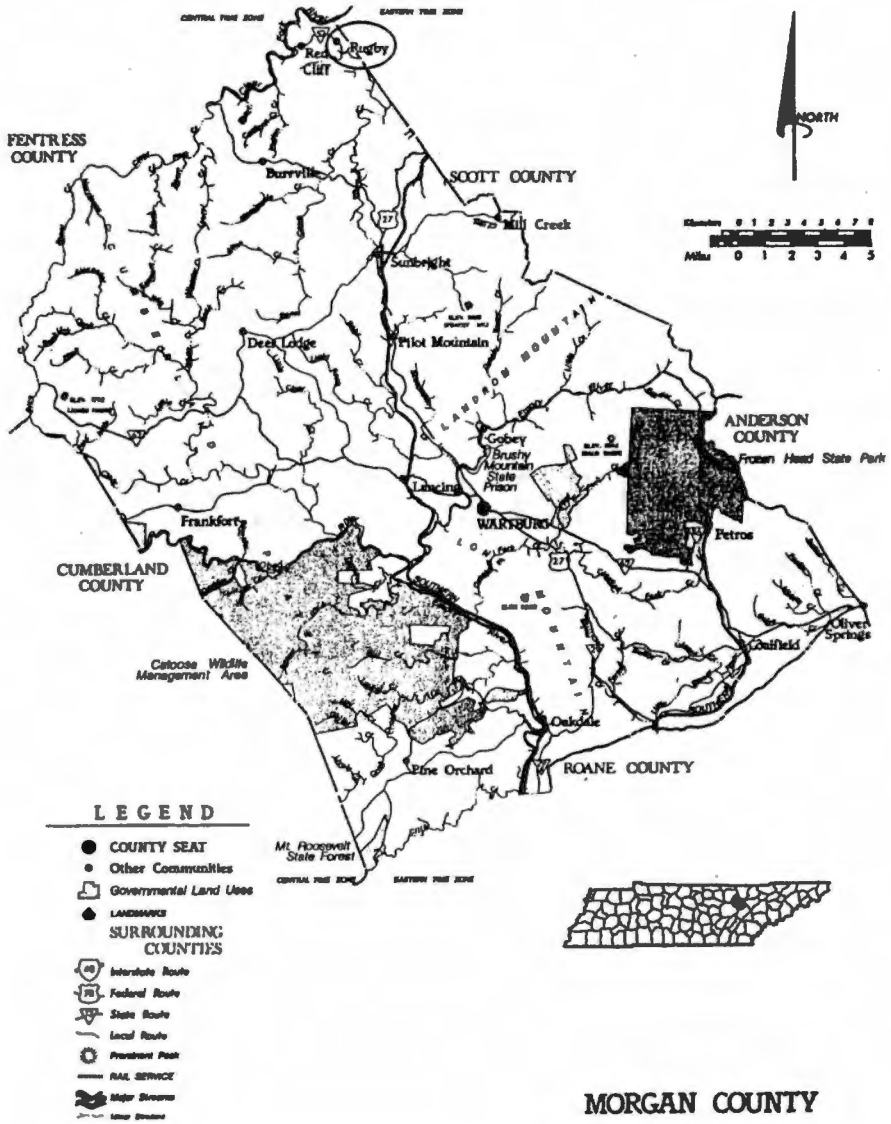


Figure 1. Map of Morgan County, Tennessee, showing location of Rugby (Dickinson 1987).

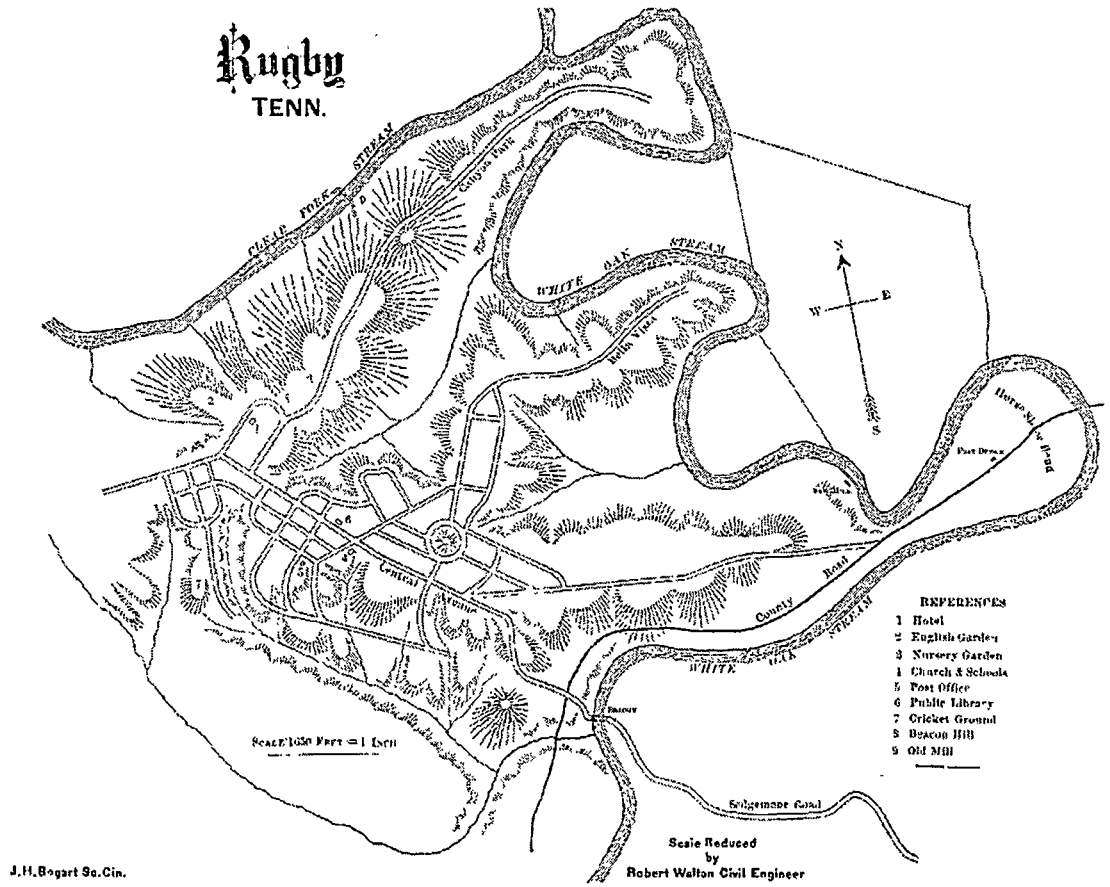


Figure 2. Original town plan of Rugby (On file, Historic Rugby Archives).

the archaeological field-work as well as a synthesis of archival materials and informant interviews.

Research Questions

The archaeological investigation of Uffington House and the surrounding yard had three major goals, which were:

1. To locate any structural remains of outbuildings, either from historically known or unknown structures;
2. To identify the function of the outbuildings; and
3. To associate specific structures and artifact assemblages with specific periods of occupation.

These goals, it was hoped, would establish an archaeological baseline for more comprehensive investigations in the future.

From the archaeological investigations and archival research, several research questions were formed concerning the site as a whole and each individual excavation area. This thesis represents an attempt to answer the following questions.

1) *Can the evolution of the site from the Hughes-occupation until today be traced?* Archaeological evidence in the form of artifacts and features has been combined with documentary sources and informant interviews in an attempt to establish a clear time-line for the construction, alteration or removal of the house and outbuildings.

2) *Can more be said about the Brooks-period as far as this family's alterations to the landscape of the farm?* While the time spent by Emily and

Margaret Hughes at Uffington has been well-documented (see Chapter 2), little attention has been paid to the Brooks' and subsequent inhabitants. The historical significance of the Hughes ladies can not be denied, but Charles and Nellie Brooks, who purchased the property in 1904, lived at Uffington for over 50 years and turned the farm into a commercial success. The changes that they made to the property were undoubtedly extensive, with the end result being the extant structures. Archival research combined with archaeological evidence has revealed much about their lives and activities on the farm.

3) *How does the layout of the farm represent the behavior of the inhabitants and how does it compare with other farmsteads in East Tennessee of the late-19th and early-20th century?* Uffington's origins are certainly unique in that it and its supporting structures were planned and possibly constructed by Englishmen for two English ladies. Later changes to the landscape afterwards were made by people with different backgrounds and interests. These changes in the utilization of space "take on anthropological meaning and significance" (Rotenizer 1992: 2), in that they reflect the behavior of the individuals responsible for making those changes. This may also be reflected in the material culture of the inhabitants. Interpretation of the archaeological evidence has been done with this in mind. The artifact assemblage from Uffington has also been compared with another site in East Tennessee with similar outbuildings and occupational dates.

4) *Can Hughes-era material be separated from the Brooks' and subsequent occupations?* It was hoped that the artifact assemblage could be separated in such a

way as to associate it with a specific occupation of the site. This would be a difficult task due to the time period involved. Still, we hoped that a collection of material indicative of the Hughes' and another for the Brooks' could be established, making future research less complicated.

Site Description

Uffington House, 40MO145, is located in Rugby, Morgan County, Tennessee (Figure 3). Morgan County lies entirely upon the Cumberland Plateau of north-central Tennessee. Morgan is bound by Fentress County to the northwest, Scott County to the east, Anderson County to the southeast, Roane County to the south and Cumberland County to the southwest. The land is mountainous, with heavily timbered ridges and deep river gorges. The Clear Fork River and White Oak Creek flow near Rugby in the northern-most part of the county, while the Emory River flows across the southern portion. Rugby is currently operated by Historic Rugby, Incorporated, which has maintained the village since 1966. Historic Rugby was listed as a National Register Historic District in 1972 (Emerick 1995).

Uffington House and Grounds

The Uffington House site currently consists of the dwelling house, a potato house, sheep barn, horse barn and chicken coop (Figure 4). A large brick cistern and concrete pad for a pump house are also associated with the house. An east-west dry-laid sandstone retaining wall runs parallel to and north of the house. At the east-end of this wall is the foundation for a privy. While the Uffington property encompasses approximately 3 acres, the structures are clustered fairly close together. The property

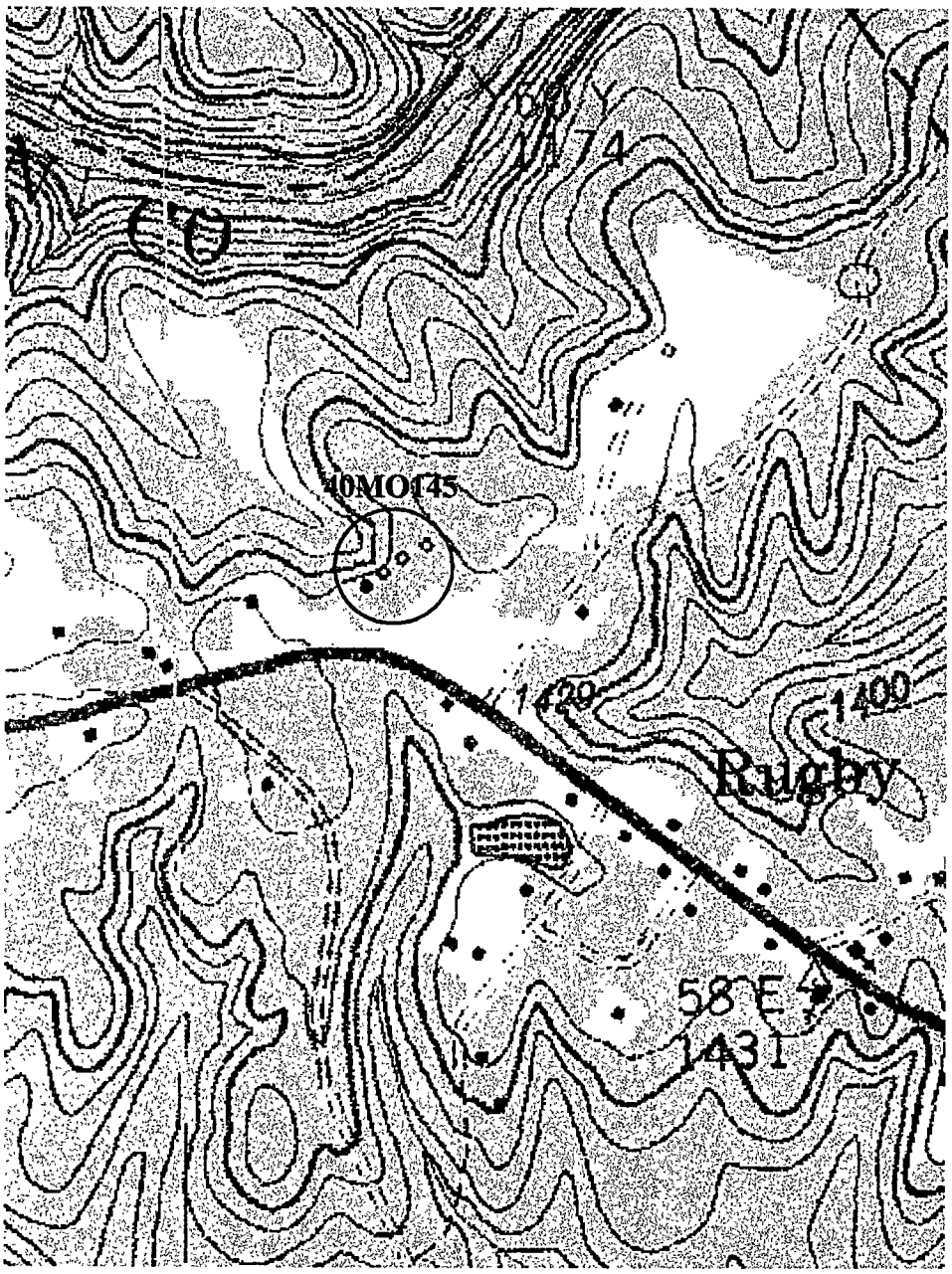


Figure 3. Topographical map showing location of Rugby and 40MO145.

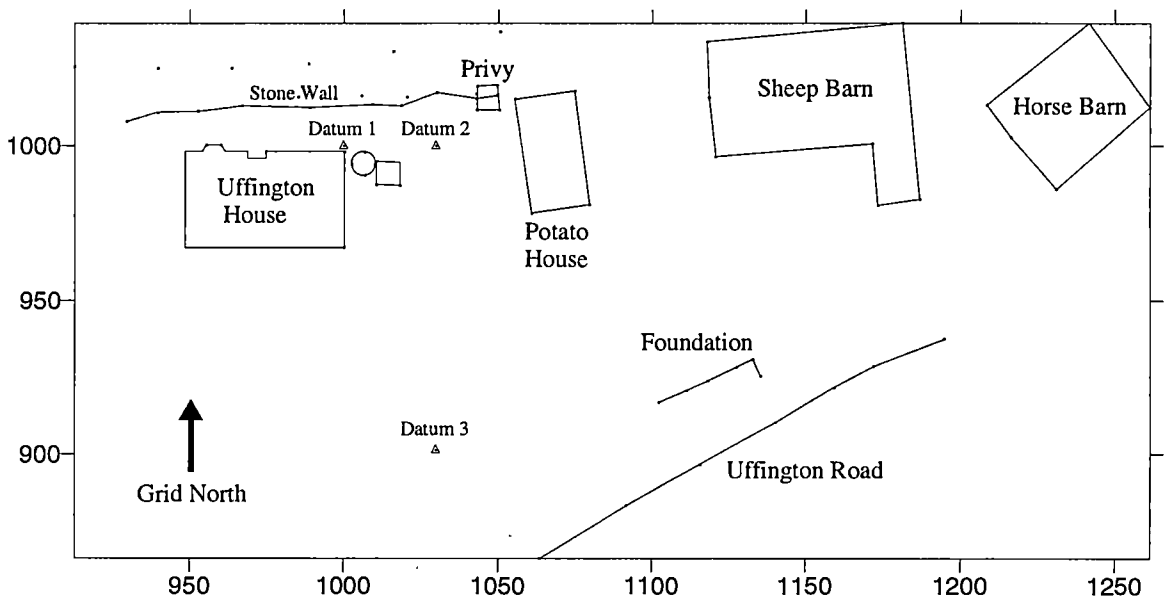


Figure 4. 40MO145 Overall site plan.

is bound by Uffington Road on the south, and is situated north of State Highway 52 and slightly west of the core of Rugby. The site of the Tabard Inn lies across Uffington Road to the southeast. A stone walkway leads from Uffington Road to the front porch and passes under the reconstruction of a rough pole arbor.

Uffington House. Uffington House (Figure 5) is difficult to classify architecturally due to the nature of its construction. It began as at least one small cottage, which was added on to by the Hughes' when they arrived. The evolution of the house will be discussed in detail in Chapter 2. It is a 1-1/2 story, highly modified gable-front and wing form of the National style of American Folk architecture. It could be argued that it represents a more Folk Victorian style, but it lacks the Victorian decoration of the porch and cornices that mark this style (McAlester and McAlester 1998). The typical National style gable-front and wing house is one or two stories and has a side-gable wing attached to a front-gable wing at a 90-degree angle, with a shed-roof porch in the angle (McAlester and McAlester 1998). Uffington has two front-gables and two side-gable wings, with a space in the rear of the house between the rearmost side-gable and the front-gable wings (Figure 6). A deep porch runs across the entire front of the house and along the west elevation. Porch supports are plain 4 x 4 inch timbers.

The house rests on a continuous foundation of uncut stone. The stone is sandstone, which is readily available naturally, and is mortared in place. A small cellar is present beneath the kitchen in the rear side-gable, with a brick floor and plaster walls. The cellar does not communicate directly with the interior of the house.

Figure 5. Uffington House, 2001.

Figure 6. Rear of Uffington House, 2001.

The exterior walls are clad in beveled clapboards over the entire structure. The roof has recently been resurfaced with cedar shakes and copper flashing, as it was originally. One of the most unusual aspects of Uffington is the roofline. The pitch of the roof of the two front gables is different as is that of the two side gables. Again, this reflects the piecemeal manner in which the house was constructed.

The front door is located in the central front gable, while a side door enters the gable end of the front side-gable. A concrete and stone walkway leads from this door east to the potato house. With the exceptions mentioned below, all of the windows are 2-over-2 double-hung sash windows. The front side-gable has two windows on the front of the wing and one for the upper story on the gable end. The rear side-gable has one window for each story on the gable end and two double-pane casement windows on the rear side. This side also has one smaller double-pane casement window between, but not equidistant from, the larger windows. The exposed rear gable of this wing also has a window over what is now the bathroom. The bathroom addition has one small double- pane casement window. The rear of the central gable-front wing has one 6-over-6 double-hung sash window for the upper story above the bathroom. The rear of the outermost front wing has one window for the upper story and an elaborate bay window for the ground floor. The side of this wing has two windows on the ground floor and two dormers with windows for the upper floor. The dormers have gabled fronts.

The house is entered through a door in the central front-gable, which opens into a central hall. The hall is finished in white-painted sheet rock and has tongue and

groove hardwood flooring, as does the rest of the house. Immediately inside the door to the right is the steep, narrow staircase to the upper floor. A door behind the stairs to the right leads to the dining room, which encompasses the entire lower level of the front side-gable wing. The dining room has dark stained bead-board on the walls and board ceiling. In the rear right-hand corner of the hall, there is a door to the kitchen, which encompasses the entire lower level of the rear side-gable wing. The kitchen has tan-painted board on the walls and ceiling. A large, unfinished wood beam, supported by three square posts with chamfered corners runs the length of the room on the ceiling. Decorative trim has been added in the corners where the supports meet the beam. A door opens into the dining room from the kitchen. A door in the rear left-hand corner of the hall leads to the bathroom, which is unfinished and in bad repair at this time. An old 6-over-6 exterior window, which is glazed over for privacy, is located between the kitchen and bathroom doors. Another door connects the kitchen and bathroom. Finally, a door on the left side of the hall leads to the drawing room, which takes up the entire lower level of the outer front-gable wing. The drawing room has dark-stained bead-board on the walls and ceiling, and a large brick and stone fireplace in the center of the outer wall.

The upstairs space has been divided into four bedrooms and a central room directly above the front entry hall. There is a short step up into all but the bedroom above the dining room. The bedrooms are relatively small and short, as the eaves of the roof form a portion of the walls. This area is an excellent example of making the most of the space available. These rooms are all finished in dark-stained bead-board

with hardwood floors except for one, which is painted a light tan. The central area has white-painted sheet rock on the walls.

Currently, the house has central heat and air conditioning, but originally heat was provided by the fireplace in the drawing room, and a coal stove in the kitchen. There is evidence, in the form of tin flue covers, in the rooms above the drawing room that stoves were also present there in the past. The chimney for the main fireplace downstairs is brick, positioned on the interior slope. The kitchen stove chimney is also brick and located on the interior slope. Ventilation is provided by a skylight in the bedroom immediately to the right of the top of the stairs that opens by means of a lever.

Cistern. The cistern is located off the east end of the kitchen. Currently, the above surface portion is constructed of paver bricks, many from the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company, and is capped with concrete. It is approximately seven-feet in diameter. There is a hole in the center of the cap for a pump, and another toward the eastern edge that was likely for a downspout.

Pump House. A square concrete pad adjacent to and east of the cistern marks the location of a small frame pump house, which has been removed.

Privy. The stone foundation for the privy is plainly visible at the east end of the retaining wall near the potato house. The foundation is roughly square, and is divided in the middle by a stone partition. The purpose of this division is unclear, and it is uncertain as to which portion was actually the privy vault. A stone walk leads to the privy from another walk, which leads from the house to the potato house.

Stone Wall. A stone retaining wall runs parallel to and just north of the house. The privy foundation is located at the east-end of this wall. It is dry-lain and composed of local uncut sandstone blocks. Its apparent purpose was to allow for the filling and leveling of the yard directly behind the house.

Potato House. The potato house (Figure 7), constructed in the late-1930s, lies east of the main house. It has 1-1/2 stories and is constructed on a heavy, natural sandstone foundation, which is dug into the bank on the south end of the building. The walls of the lower story are constructed of ceramic chimney flues, which are filled with sawdust (Loren Lawhorn 2001, Pers. Comm.) and laid in stretcher courses with brick corners. The flues are marked "SOClay" for the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company located in nearby Robbins, Tennessee (See Chapter 4 for discussion of Southern Clay). The upper walls are frame, with wooden shiplap siding. The gable roof is covered in standing-seam tin sheets. The door into the ground floor is located on the east-elevation at the southeastern corner of the structure. Another small door is located directly above the main door on the upper story (Figure 8). All of the windows are two-pane casement types, with two for the ground floor on the west elevation and two each on the east and west elevations for the upper floor.

The corners were constructed using what appears to be a decorative machine-made brick. The ends of each brick are cut to point and smoothed, while the sides exhibit deep machine marks. These bricks are also used as spacers between some of the flues. Paver bricks have been utilized in three areas of the potato house to close

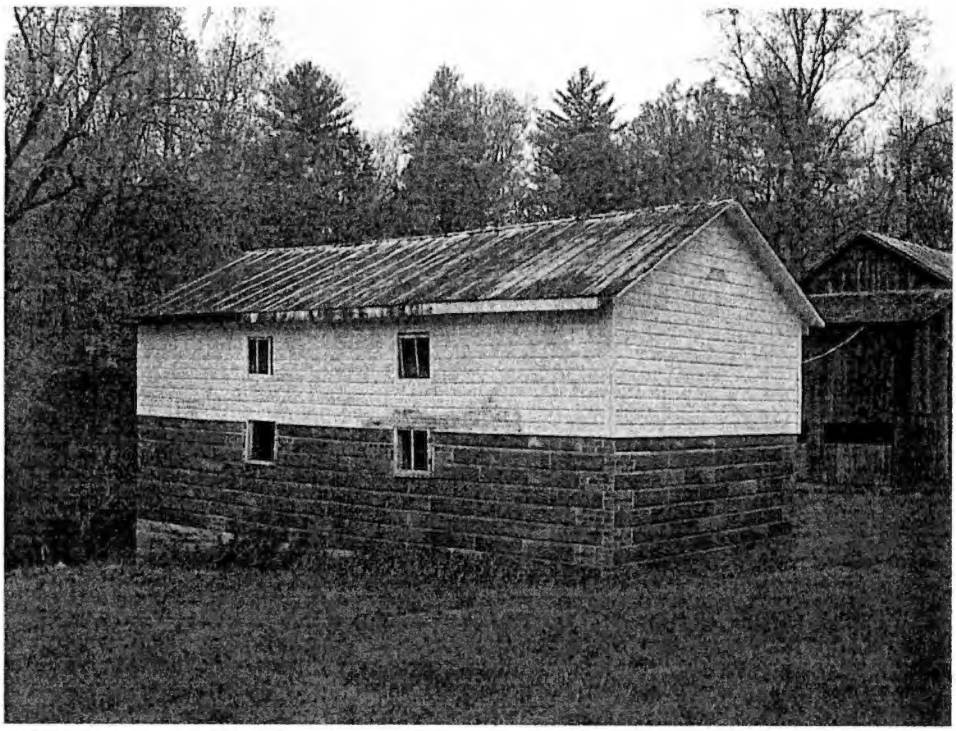


Figure 7. Potato House, facing northeast.

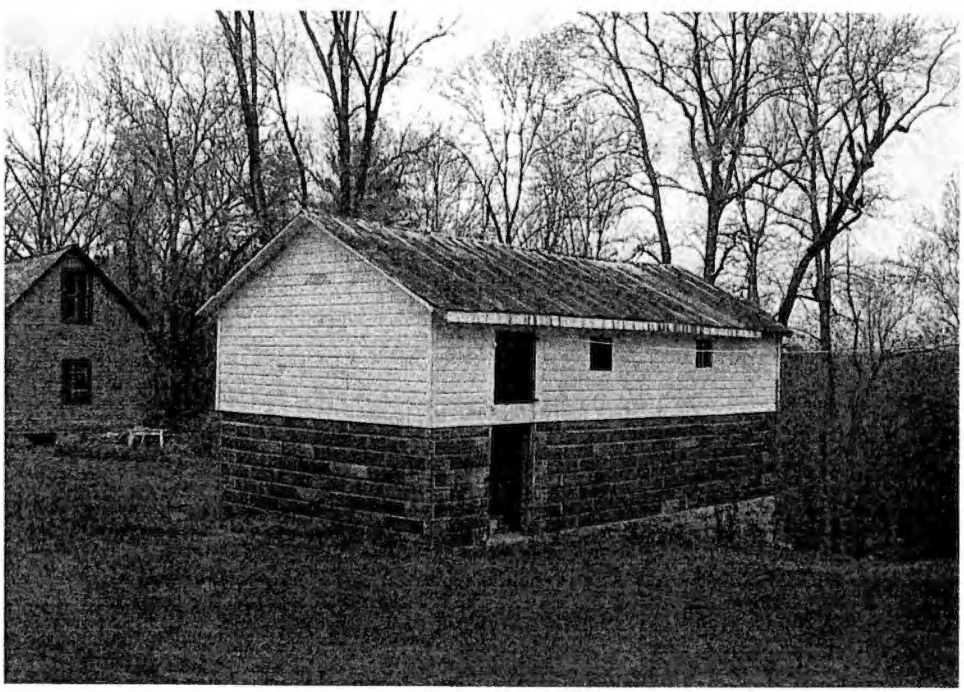


Figure 8. Potato House, facing northwest.

rectangular holes. It appears that the walls were originally constructed with the holes, one on the east elevation and two on the west, near ground level. At some point, bricks, mortar and concrete were used to seal them. The purpose of the holes is unknown.

The ground floor is made of poured concrete on a bed of dense clay and gravel. The walls are unfinished and the ceiling is basic wood boards. The space between the ceiling of the first floor and the floor of the second is filled with sawdust for insulation (Loren Lawhorn 2001, Pers. Comm.). Support posts for the upper floor run the length of the center of the building. Fluorescent light fixtures provide light for this room. It is currently used as storage for various domestic and farm-related items.

The upper floor is accessed by means of a staircase on the southern end of the building. The floor of the upper story is covered in plywood sheets and there is no ceiling. Support posts continue from the lower story to the rafters. There are three small rectangular openings through the floor into the room below. The exact purpose of these is unknown. There is no light source other than the windows.

Facilities for the storage of potatoes have fairly specific requirements. Temperature, humidity and exposure to sunlight must all be controlled to prevent spoilage of the crop. The potatoes must be kept dry, but in a relatively humid environment. The temperature in the storage area needs to be held to a fairly cool constant level to prevent sprouting (Rastovski 1987; Smith 1968). According to

Smith (1968), potatoes should be stored at a temperature between 55 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with a relative humidity of approximately 90 percent.

Sheep Barn. The sheep barn (Figure 9) is located west of the potato house. It is constructed of wood pole framing on a stone foundation that is continuous in places and piers in others. The sides are clad in wide circular-sawn boards without battens. The barn appears to have begun as a gable-roofed, three-pen structure, which is now the central portion. At least three additions have been added to bring it to its current form. The central portion has three-pens and a loft under a gable-roof covered with raised-seam tin sheets. A small addition, approximately the same width as the original barn, has been added to the west end. It does have a loft under a shed roof, but it is not as tall as the original gable. Another addition forms an "ell" on the eastern end of the barn. It also has a shed roof over a loft shorter than the original structure. Finally, a shed-roof addition with a loft runs the length of the northern side of the barn. The barn is currently used as storage for a wide variety of lumber and architectural debris.

Horse Barn. The horse barn (Figure 10) is located east of the sheep barn and is the furthest structure from the main house. It is a large gable-roofed structure with an open shed-roofed addition along the north edge. The entire roof is covered by standing seam tin sheets. The siding is vertical circular-sawn boards without battens. Interestingly the post framing is of hand-hewn timbers, which have cut nails in them. The construction date of this barn is likely later than these materials, which would indicate that they were recycled for this purpose. The origin of these posts is

Figure 9. Sheep Barn, facing northeast.

Figure 10. Horse Barn, facing north.

unknown. The main barn is divided roughly into thirds, with the western and center portions having a second floor. The stairs to this floor lead from the eastern end of the barn. This barn is also used for storage at this time.

Chicken Coop. A small (10-feet by 14-feet) rectangular chicken coop (Figure 11) lies south of the sheep barn along Uffington Road. It is of simple pole frame construction with rough board siding and a shed roof covered in sheet tin. It rests on sandstone piers, on one end of what may be an earlier foundation. The exposed portion of this foundation consists of sandstone rocks set in the ground in a rectangular pattern, with a pile of sandstone and brick rubble covering the center. The coop's placement is unusual, in that the higher portion of the roof, which is generally the front of a structure, faces the road and not the farm yard. A board and batten door, located on the front, has been nailed shut, while the back is open. Recycled materials were used in the construction of this building. It is currently full of lumber and is in very poor condition.

Located to the northeast of the house, near Uffington Road, are the remains of a stone and brick foundation that was once part of a larger chicken coop (Figure 12). These remains lie in a brushy area near a row of large trees that parallel Uffington Road on the southern edge of the property. The foundation consists of some *in situ* remains and a seemingly random pile of stone and masonry rubble. A pump for a drilled well is located nearby to the west.

Figure 11. Chicken Coop, facing east.

Figure 12. Foundation remains along Uffington Road, facing south.

CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE UFFINGTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS

This chapter is divided into two major sections. First, an overall historical context will be provided, including that of the colony and the subsequent inhabitants of Uffington House. The history of Rugby has been well documented by numerous authors (see Armytage 1949; Brooks 1941; Cross 1956; DeBruyn 1995; Egerton 1977; Hamer 1928; 1944; E. Hughes 1976; McGehee 1998; Miller 1941, 1942; Sanderson 1974; Stagg 1968; 1973; Stott 1939; Walton n.d.; Wichmann 1963), so will only be presented briefly here. The main focus of this section will be on the history of Uffington House and its inhabitants. Table 1 provides a summary of the ownership of the house and grounds. Secondly, the evolution of the site from its earliest known form until today will be presented. This section is derived from documentary sources and informant interviews. Information regarding the changes in the site gained from archaeological investigations will be discussed in the final chapter.

Table 1. Sequence of Ownership of Uffington House (Morgan County Deed Books).

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Lot/Lots
Emily M. A. Marshall	Charles C. Brooks	12/30/04	10-14
Nellie Brooks, et. al.	Louis Holloway	4/2/58	10-14
Sadie Holloway	Riley C. Thomas	8/8/68	10-14
Riley C. Thomas	Albert J. Litton	7/29/69	14 (1.2 acres)
Albert J. Litton	Thomas Martin	7/31/75	14 (1.2 acres)
Riley C. Thomas	Thomas Martin	5/10/75	10-13
Thomas Martin	Morgan County (Historic Rugby)	5/27/97	13 & 14 (3 acres)

Historical Context

Thomas Hughes (Figure 13) was born on October 22, 1822 in Uffington, Berkshire, England, to John and Margaret Hughes (DeBruyn 1995). At age 11, he attended the Rugby School under the tutelage of Dr. Thomas Arnold, who would greatly influence his future philosophy. After graduation, Thomas attended Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1845. In 1847, he became a lawyer and married Francis Ford. Hughes' best known literary work, *Tom Brown's School Days*, was published in 1857. This semi-autobiographical novel of life in an English public school was highly successful, making Hughes a small fortune (Mack and Armytage 1952).

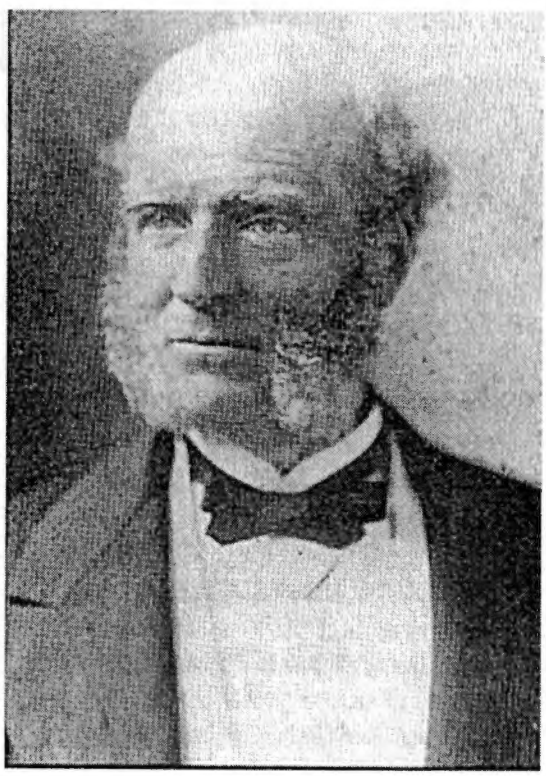


Figure 13. Thomas Hughes (DeBruyn 1995).

The driving force behind Hughes' social and political activities was Christian Socialism, which worked to improve the lot of the working classes based on the Bible (see T. Hughes 1880a). This led to his involvement in the creation of labor unions and co-operatives, including the Working Man's College in London (Mack and Armytage 1952; Stagg 1968). By the 1870s, his focus had shifted to assisting a different group. As Stagg (1968: 211) put it, "Hughes viewed the primogeniture system of the gentry as one of the last remaining vestiges of the Middle Ages, as a worn-out conformity that should have disappeared along with feudalism." It had become increasingly difficult for the younger sons of the English gentry, many public school graduates, to find socially acceptable positions. These young men were expected to become lawyers, bankers, doctors or clergyman. The economic boom of the decade before created a larger number of middle class families who sent their sons to public schools as well. When the economic recession of the late 1870s hit, it left many of these young men with few options (Mack and Armytage 1952; Stagg 1968).

In 1877, a group of Boston land speculators began searching for a large tract of land to purchase. They intended to resell the land to New England industrial workers and unsuccessful farmers looking to relocate due to the serious economic recession that gripped the Northeast. Thomas Hughes heard of this effort in 1878 and was intrigued by their motives. In their plans, he saw an answer to the problems of the young middle class Englishmen. He felt that a colony in the United States where young men could work together with their hands would provide an environment for their continued growth. Additionally, he saw migration of Englishmen as a way to

strengthen ties between the United States and England. His vision of this community was not as a money-making scheme, for he warned against the quest for rapid wealth. According to Mack and Armytage (1952: 228), Hughes felt that "Riches would spoil a community designed to house gentlemen and ladies, where all would to some extent work with their hands, and where even the humblest would be cultured enough to meet princes."

In 1878, the Boston group had chosen a site on the Cumberland Plateau in upper-east Tennessee. Shortly thereafter, though, the recession in the Northeast ended, leaving no one interested in relocating. Franklin W. Smith of Boston knew of Thomas Hughes' interest in the idea and notified him of the availability of a site. Hughes immediately sent an agent, John Boyle, to the United States to examine the proposed property. He reported back that the area was rich in mineral resources and timber and would be excellent for agricultural pursuits, although he knew nothing of farming. With Henry Kimber, English railroad magnate, Boyle and Hughes joined with Smith and Cyrus Clarke to form the Board of Aid to Land Ownership, with Hughes as the president. Their company, a merger between the Boston group and the Englishmen, was incorporated under the laws of Tennessee on January 22, 1879 and soon purchased 7000 acres on the Plateau. Another 33,000 acres in Morgan, Scott, Fentress and Cumberland counties were purchased shortly thereafter. Cyrus Clarke was made purchasing agent and sent to secure bonds on 360,000 additional acres. Thomas's brother Hastings made inquiries about Clarke and greatly mistrusted him. He warned his brother of his fears, but Thomas could see no reason to doubt Clarke,

although that would change (W. Hughes 1972; Mack and Armytage 1952; Stagg 1968).

With land secured, Hughes began plans for his settlement. Cyrus Clarke was made manager of the American office of the Board of Aid and, under the direction of him and Franklin Smith, 120 settlers began building on the Plateau in 1880. Thomas Hughes came to the United States in August 1880 to check on the project. He arrived from England in New York, but spent little time there, even though he was besieged by offers of hospitality and speaking engagements. He traveled from New York to Cincinnati, where he caught a train on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which had just completed its line to Chattanooga (see Biggs 1935). Hughes stopped at Sedgemoor, approximately seven miles from the site of his colony, where he boarded a carriage for the colony. Upon his arrival, he was well pleased with the progress, although few structures were actually complete. Construction on the large hotel, the Tabard Inn, was completed, but it had not been furnished. The commissary and Board of Aid office were under construction along with several private residences, although numerous walking and bridal paths, tennis courts and cricket fields were complete. The name Rugby was chosen for the colony, in honor of Hughes' alma mater (Mack and Armytage 1952; Stagg 1968), replacing the original name, Plateau City.

Press coverage of the colony began even before it officially opened. *Harper's Weekly* ran a short article on September 18, 1880 discussing the goals of the Board of Aid and describing the natural beauty of the area. They stated that the purpose of the

board was to "furnish desirable homes, not for the impoverished class, but for tenant-farmers in England, and for the sons of gentry and well-to-do tradesmen and manufacturers, to whom employment at home is largely barred." Although generally positive about the enterprise, the author clearly had misgivings when he wrote "we should think it would be hard to start the sons of well-to-do tradesmen toward a strange and remote region."

Finally, on October 5, 1880, Rugby officially opened. The day was marked by visits from numerous dignitaries and speeches from the Bishop of Tennessee and Thomas Hughes himself. Hughes' speech (1880b), which was reprinted as a brochure on the colony, clearly indicates his vision for what Rugby should be and how enthusiastic he was about its prospects. Concerning his feelings about the colony, he said:

> "I do not know how any group of men and women, gathered today in any part of the world, can be engaged in a more absorbingly interesting, or, indeed, in a more responsible, and I will add solemn, work than that to which I hope most of us have now made up our minds to put our hands earnestly, here, in this place at this time. For we are about to open a town here-in other words, to create a new center of human life, human interests, human activities-in this strangely beautiful solitude; a center in which, as we trust, a healthy, hopeful, reverent, or in one word godly, life shall grow up from the first, and shall spread itself, so we hope, over all the neighboring region of these Southern highlands."

His Christian Socialist ideals, such as avoidance of materially driven competition, were still evident when he said:

> "Again, while respecting the motives and life of many of those who have founded or are carrying on communistic experiments here and in Europe, we have no desire or intention to follow in their steps. We are content with the laws relating to private property, and family life, as we find them, feeling

> quite able to modify them for ourselves in certain directions as our corporate conscience ripens, and becomes impatient of some of the evils which have resulted from that overstrained desire of possession and worship of possessions which marks our day."

He called for public buildings to be attractively decorated, but not so ornate as to detract from the natural beauty of the area. He talked of a "communal machinery" for dealing with the material needs of the community. This took the form of a commissary, which was owned by every member of the colony instead of a privately owned store. He wanted the church, while Anglican, to be open to all Christian denominations. As for who he wanted as a colonist, he was looking for:

> "Gardeners, small farmers, stock-raisers, whether from the old, or from other less favored parts of the new country, with enough capital to pay down one-fourth of the purchase-money of their land, and to stock it and carry them over the first year; carpenters; and younger sons of clergy-men, merchants, and others with small means, who decide on leading an open-air life, and are not ashamed to work hard with their hands, but now decline to go into the wilds for that purpose."

The next day, Hughes left on a speaking tour to advertise the colony. He left the colony under the direction of Cyrus Clark, John Boyle, who would soon replace Clarke as manager, and his brother Hastings Hughes, who held Thomas' power of attorney. Thomas would only return to the colony for very short periods until 1887 (Mack and Armytage 1952).

Hastings Hughes was, by trade, an importer of sherry. His work had brought him to the United States often, but he decided to stay as his brother's agent in Rugby, even though his business was conducted primarily in New York and Boston. He was a popular figure among the settlers and worked hard for the success of the colony. In

the January 1881 edition, the very first of the *The Rugbeian* newspaper, Hastings' position is well described:

> "This middle aged man just galloping up to the hotel is Hastings Hughes, brother of Thomas Hughes. Mr. Hastings Hughes is an Englishman with American manners, and holds the power of attorney of the Board in his brother's absence. To say that he is interested in the colony would be tame and inexpressive. That his whole soul is awake, and the one desire of his life is centered in the success of the Rugby Colony, will be nearer the mark, and is amply attested by his rapid riding, driving, walking, talking, writing, from early morning to late at night, and all without apparent annoyance. If the future historian is compelled to write failure at the end of the Rugby Colony, the cause will not be laid at the door of Hastings Hughes."

Early in 1881, Hastings' suspicions about Cyrus Clarke's dishonesty were, if not proven, strengthened to a point where Thomas believed him. Clarke apparently had been collecting far more commission from the sale of Board land than he was allotted, and was therefore removed as manager and replaced by John Boyle. Hastings became the American agent of the company, and remained in Rugby as much as possible until the end of 1881 when he was no longer financially able to stay. He returned to his sherry business, which kept him away from the colony for all but a few weeks out of every year. John Boyle's tenure as manager lasted only a short time before he was succeeded by Robert Walton (DeBruyn 1995; W. Hughes 1972).

Before leaving Rugby, Hastings had some especially important business to finish. In spite of family opinion, Mrs. Margaret Hughes ("Granny" or "Madame Hughes"), 84-year old mother of Thomas and Hastings, had decided to move to Rugby as a show of support for her sons. Along with her, Hastings' daughter, Emily, was also to emigrate (Figure 14). Emily's mother had died very shortly after Emily's birth in 1863, so she stayed with Margaret while her father was away on business.

Figure 14. Margaret and Emily Hughes (DeBruyn 1995).

Hastings' three sons, all older than Emily, were also in the United States, having started a sheep ranch in Texas earlier in the 1870s (DeBruyn 1995). In a letter to his sons in Texas dated April 1, 1881, Hastings indicates that he has purchased a house for his mother and daughter to live in the colony. He wrote, "I think I shall be able to hire a house for Granny (Margaret), and then she can build what she likes at her leisure."

On May 23, 1881, Margaret, Emily and their retainers, the Dyer family, arrived on the steamship *Illinois* at Philadelphia. The event did not go unnoticed in London, as *The Times* wrote, "Mrs. Hughes comes from England with her family and effects to spend the remainder of her life at Rugby. Her arrival has attracted great

notice. She was received and cared for by prominent citizens of Philadelphia, while the Customs officials passed her luggage without delay." Hastings met them there and after a short time, they traveled to Cincinnati where they boarded a Cincinnati Southern car for Sedgemoor. They arrived on May 31 and stayed at the Tabard Inn, as their house was not yet ready for them (DeBruyn 1995). In a letter to her friend Lucy Taylor in England, Emily (E. Hughes 1976: 3) describes her surroundings and talks about the "little house" that her father had purchased for them and about a small piece of adjoining land that she planned to buy. These letters to Lucy Taylor, many of which survive, provide an excellent vignette of everyday life in Rugby. They are, in some cases, the only description of what life was really like in the colony.

Before they could move into their new home, Emily was striken with typhoid fever. She became seriously ill, but survived with the help of Granny and her father. The epidemic, which would eventually kill seven of the colonists, started at the Tabard Inn. Somehow, the water supply for the hotel was contaminated causing the outbreak. The exact source of the contamination is not clear, although Hastings blamed it on a "careless hotel girl" (W. Hughes 1972: 6). The September 10 *Rugbeian* speculated that it could have been caused by a crack in a cess-pool located 75 feet from one of the hotel wells. Whatever the cause, the Tabard was closed for three months and the reputation of Rugby as a health resort was destroyed.

After Emily recovered, she and Granny set about making their surroundings more livable. Emily purchased another ½-acre of land and had a stable and fowl house constructed, where she kept her horse and numerous chickens and pigeons.

Granny had further additions made to the house, creating room for guests and to display her belongings (DeBruyn 1995; E. Hughes 1976). The original small house had been known as Underhill Cottage, but the Hughes ladies decided to rename it in honor of their ancestral home, Uffington House (DeBruyn 1995). By 1882, the house was mostly complete, and Emily's farmyard, that she called "Landscape" had taken shape.

While Granny was in generally poor health, she did contribute to the community through teas and dinners at her home, and through the organization of the Women's Church Work Society. The ladies of the Society gathered, often at Uffington House, to do embroidery and other needlework for the people of Rugby. All of their profits went to the service of the church (E. Hughes 1976; Wichmann 1963). She passed most of her days writing letters to old friends in England and to her sons. On Sundays when the weather was pleasant, she took her buggy to Christ Church for services, but ordinarily she did not leave the grounds (E. Hughes 1976).

Emily, on the other hand, was very active. She took several trips to Cincinnati, one to Kentucky, and one to Texas to visit her brothers. She took great interest in the gardens about the house, often sending seeds with her letters to Lucy Taylor. Over the time that she lived at Uffington, she had two horses, goats, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs and cattle. By 1887, she had gotten a contract with the second Tabard Inn (the first burned in 1884) to supply the hotel with milk and butter. She often rode about the countryside on horseback, occasionally by herself. Emily enjoyed the theater and music, and was active in the arts in Rugby. Granny bought

her a piano, which brought Emily great pleasure. In 1882, Emily was given a camera, and soon learned to develop her own prints. She took several photos of the house, grounds and people that visited, some of which she sent with letters to Lucy. While many of these survive, a scrapbook of photos of visitors that she wrote about has not been located (E. Hughes 1976).

The year 1887 was very eventful and in some ways tragic for Emily. Her father married Sarah Forbes in March and moved to Milton, Massachusetts, to oversee the Boston office of his business. Emily wrote to Lucy on March 16 to tell her that she was engaged to Charles Wilson, a young man whom she had written of often in previous letters. He was a surveyor, and was away in British Honduras working. Sadly, he died of yellow fever while there in September. Granny had turned 90 in April, with Thomas, Hastings, his new wife and his son Harry there for the occasion. Unfortunately, this would be her last birthday, as she died in October of that year. Just after Madame Hughes died, Emily's friend Lucy Taylor along with her mother and brother Wycliffe arrived for their long awaited visit. With Granny's death and that of her fiancé, Emily decided to return to England with the Taylors. They helped her pack the house and traveled home with her. After her trip to England, she went to Texas to see her brothers and then moved to Milton, Massachusetts to be near her father. Emily's adventures were not over, however. She married Ainslie Marshall in 1902 and returned to Milton to open a dairy. They lived in Jamaica for a while, then in Kenya where they owned a coffee plantation. She died in 1939 and is buried in Africa (DeBruyn 1995).

The year 1887 can also be considered to be the end of the Rugby colony as Hughes had conceived it. By this time, it was apparent that the settlement could not financially survive. Thomas had spent the majority of his fortune trying to support his project, but it was not enough. Numerous theories as to why the colony failed have been proposed, from the typhoid outbreak of 1881 to the difficulty of clearing the titles to the land purchased by the Board. While these things certainly contributed to the difficulties encountered, it is most likely the absentee management of the colony by Thomas Hughes that most hindered the colony's success. All financial decisions had to be cleared through the London office, which might take days to reply to a request. When problems arose, it was difficult for the on-site managers to deal with them with no support from the home office. As early as 1882, complaints were appearing in the *Rugbeian* that settlers had been over-charged for their land and that the promises of the founders had not been kept. With this attitude and the failure of every venture attempting to turn a profit (the tomato cannery, for example, which had all the necessary equipment except the tomatoes!), it is little wonder that no money was made.

The colonists themselves were also part of the problem. The colony had been aimed at helping the younger sons of the English gentry, who in large part are who came to Rugby. Unfortunately, these fellows had no knowledge of agriculture or any other form of hard labor. They were simply unprepared to overcome the difficulties of farming on ground that was difficult for experienced farmers. In his 1881 book on the colony, Thomas Hughes included a report on the agricultural potential of the

Plateau written by Colonel Killebrew, the "Minister of Agriculture" for the state of Tennessee. While he was cautiously optimistic, it is clear in his report that it would not be easy. He recommended potatoes as a cash crop, but warned them to "not risk all on one crop or article, but let them diversify their products, so that if one fails others may succeed" (Killebrew 1881: 158). They had allowances coming from home as well, so they had little motivation to put in the necessary hours to operate a profitable farm and chose not to in most cases. While many of these young men came to Rugby, few stayed for any length of time.

With Emily's departure from Rugby, Hastings elected to put the Uffington House property up for sale. By this time, Emily owned town lots 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 (Morgan County Deed Books W and X), with the house lying partially on lots 13 and 14 (BCT 1987). The sale notice from the Cincinnati firm of Estes and Schmidt provides a glimpse of what their little farm was like (Figure 15).

It was 1904 before the property sold, but in the meantime, others apparently rented the property. Exactly who was living there between 1888 and 1904 and for how long is unclear. According to Brooks (1941: 17), the family of Emily's husband, the Marshalls, built a home near Robbins, Tennessee, and "later Madam Marshall, for she was a grand dame and a widow, moved into Uffington House with her six sons". Wichmann (1963: 23), states that Dr. Sebastian Raynes and his family lived there during this period. Dr. Raynes, his wife and four children are listed as living in Rugby in the 1900 U. S. Census. An 1896 photograph shows a group of children in

Uffington House

RUGBY, MORGAN CO. TENN.
is now offering for sale owing to the death of Mrs. Hughes, the former owner. Title perfect, price (including furniture) $4000. Any further particulars not herein contained may be obtained by addressing ESTES & SCHMIDT, No. 34 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, or W.H. HUGHES, 27 Doane Street, Boston, Mass.

HOUSE

The house,-containing $650 worth of furniture (house and furniture insured up to the year 1891), -consists of Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, Kitchen, Pantry, Hall on the ground floor, with a Cellar below the Pantry, Stoves or Fire-Places in all these rooms. Six Bedrooms upstairs, three of them containing Stoves.
Verandah along the front and one side of the house. Wood Shed and Tool House, Closet, &c.

WATER

Good Rain Water Cistern communicating with smaller Cistern beneath the Kitchen, from which Water is conveyed into the Kitchen by means of a Pump. Also, an inexhaustible Well with Force-Pump. Good Spring and Bath House near dwelling.

OUT-BUILDINGS

Good Two-Roomed House with Lofts above, stands in the SW corner of the property. Stable with four Stalls, Hay-Loft, Corn-Bins, &c. Carriage House, Harness Room, Corn Crib, Chicken House, &c., attached to the Stable.

GARDEN

The Garden is well kept, and contains Lawns, Flower Beds, Shrubs (Evergreens and others), Fruit Trees, and Vines. Hot Pit for Flowers in Winter.
The Fruit Trees consist of Apples, Pears, Mulberries, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, &c. The Vines, of which there are upwards of one hundred, contain many of the best varieties for the table.

GROUNDS

Fields to the west of Garden, about four hundred feet frontage on Central Avenue, partly laid down in Clover and Alfalfa. Field to the east of stable yard, fronting on pathway to river, containing about two-thirds of an acre. Seven acres of Timber Land behind Gardens and Fields. The whole property containing ten acres and surrounded by a good Fence, and Division Fences between Field, Garden, and Woodland.

Figure 15. Sale Notice for Uffington House (DeBruyn 1995: 19).

the yard at Uffington playing at Easter (Emerick 1995). It is possible that these are the Raynes children. Unfortunately, there are no records verifying these occupations.

In 1904, a new chapter in Uffington's history began when the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Brooks. Charles was born on April 4, 1878 in Armathwaite, Fentress County, Tennessee, the birthplace of both his parents (Cromwell, et al. 2000a). As a young man, he met a young lady from Ohio who caught his attention. The story, as told by Linda Brooks Jones (1998), is that this particular young lady, Thusnelda Lender Oberheu (Figure 16), had no interest in a young, unrefined mountain boy. Nell, as she was known, had come to Tennessee with her German grandmother on several trips before they ultimately settled near Rugby. Young Charles joined the Army in 1898 and went to fight in the Phillipines during the Spanish-American War. He served three years, returning with enough money to enter into a business partnership in a small general store. Now a man of more means, and still interested in Nell, he was able to impress her enough that they were married in 1902. Two years later, they purchased Uffington House.

Charles (Figure 17) was highly respected in the community, as evidenced by his election in 1924 to the State Legislature as Joint Representative to Morgan and Anderson counties. In a column that first ran in the *Morgan County News* on June 27, 1924, and ran every week until the election, he put forth his platform.

> "I favor for Morgan County out-lawing the hog and male animal on the commons, also a farmstead fence law that will turn cattle and sheep. I favor better roads and especially a state bond issue to be taken care of by a gasoline tax. I am for a better system of dating and labeling seeds shipped into our county. I stand for better schools above all things, in fact I am for any issue that will help our Counties."

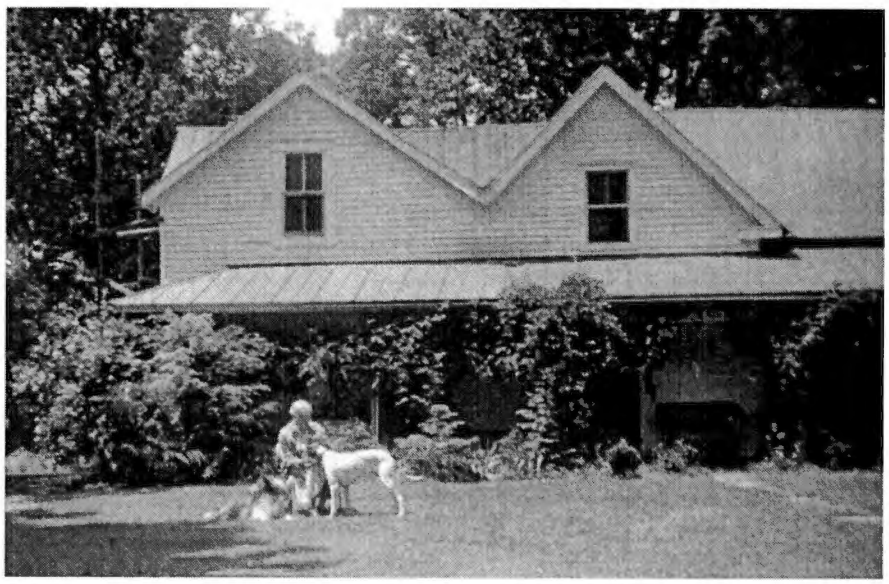


Figure 16. Nell Brooks in front of Uffington House, ca 1940 (Jones 1940).

Figure 17. Charles Brooks (Morgan County News).

This clearly shows his agricultural background and some political savvy. Charles was elected and served during the 1925-1926 term (*Morgan County News* 7 May 1944). He would run again in 1928 (*Morgan County News* 16 February 1928) and in 1934 (*Morgan County News* 12 July 1934). In a lengthy open letter in the July 12, 1934 paper, he indicates that he succeeded in passing a law to prevent hogs from running wild and was the author of another prohibiting the county budget from being overspent by more than $500.

Farming, however, was Charles' greatest success. He was well known for his sheep, potatoes, and Hereford cattle. In 1924, for example, he won three prizes for Green Mountain potatoes, one for soy beans, six for cattle and one for a Hampshire ram at the Morgan County Fair *(Morgan County News* 26 September 1924). Later that year, at the East Tennessee Division Fair, he won one award for Green Mountain potatoes and one for soybeans. According to the October 17, 1924 *Morgan County News*, "he has raised the finest car load of potatoes that Field Agent A. Jerden says he has ever graded." His agricultural prowess was further proved by his appointment to County Agent for Fentress County by Dr. Harcourt Morgan of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service in 1931. He served in that position from 1931 to 1932 and again from 1944 to 1945. He served as Campbell County's agent from 1935 until 1940 (University of Tennessee, et al. 1989). In 1936, he helped organize and became the first president of the Morgan County Farm Bureau, which sought in part to "buy cheaper and better farm seeds, farm feeds, potato bags and cheaper fertilizer by buying the raw material and mixing their own fertilizer and

numerous other farm necessities" (*Morgan County News* 12 March 1936). Loren Lawhorn (2001, Pers. Comm.), who grew up in Rugby and knew Charles well recalled that he had a very large herd of sheep, which provided the majority of his income until the 1930s, when potatoes became the main cash crop.

Potatoes, long recommended as a viable cash crop for the Cumberland Plateau (see Killebrew 1881), were one of the most important crops grown on Brooks' farm. By the late 1930s he had constructed a large building just for the processing of potatoes. This structure still stands on the property (see Chapter 1 for a description of the potato house), and an informant said that he could remember when the size sorter for the potatoes was still in the potato house (Martin 2001, Pers. Comm.). In 1941, Miller wrote "Irish potatoes are the only truck crop grown for sale (by Charles Brooks), 7 to 10 acres being planted with yields of 200 to 250 bushels per acre" (See Table 2). Nell Brooks, in her 1941 book on Rugby, briefly describes her husband's efforts: "Morgan County potatoes are growing famous throughout the large southern cities where they are shipped in September over good hard-surfaced roads which make it possible for trucks to haul them direct from the field where they are graded and sacked." Lawhorn (2001, Pers. Comm.) remembers trucks being "lined up on the road" waiting to load Mr. Brooks' potatoes, which were sold directly out of the potato house year round.

Table 2. Land Distribution of Brooks' Farm, 1941 (Miller 1941: 22)

Acreage (600 Total)	Crop
400	Timber
40	Pasture
30-40	Rotating Legumes (Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza)
15-25	Wheat
8-12	Corn
7-10	Potatoes
Small Plots	Barley, Oats, Rye

The economic importance of potatoes and Charles' obvious success deserves further discussion. According to Jones (1940), Morgan County ranked second in the state in 1934 in production of Irish potatoes with 132,755 bushels, an average of 113.9 bushels per acre. Miller (1941) reported that the state average was 79 bushels per acre. Charles Brooks, by contrast, averaged 200 to 250 bushels per acre on seven to ten acres by 1941. If it can be assumed that the total production of potatoes for Morgan County was fairly constant into the early 1940s and that Brooks' production was at its maximum, then he alone produced approximately 2% of the county's potatoes. This figure is speculative, but it clearly illustrates his success as a grower of potatoes.

Brooks was also successful with livestock, especially sheep and Hereford cattle. The Cumberland Plateau is not an area generally thought of as ideal for cattle. Early attempts by the German settlers of Wartburg (Cooper 1925) and English colonists of Rugby were unsuccessful (Miller 1941). By 1941, Brooks had a healthy

herd of 75 registered Hereford cattle, which he maintained with "a sufficient acreage of hay for winter feeding" (Miller 1941: 24). The earlier attempts at raising stock failed to take this into account, relying solely on available pasturage and free-range grazing.

Lawhorn (2001, Pers. Comm.) remembers Charles as a "dynamic" farmer who was willing to experiment and try new methods of farming if he thought there was some advantage to it. He insisted on the most modern equipment and was willing to "spend what he had to" to make something work. He and Nell were one of the first families in the area to have a refrigerator and a freezer, modern conveniences that reflect both their wealth and their willingness to accept change. They had apparently amassed sufficient wealth that they purchased a pharmacy for their son Ernest in Cincinnati after he completed his degree. Ernest was married and gave the Brooks' their only grandchild, Ann Lee, who as of this writing lives in Nebraska.

Charles Brooks died of a heart attack on October 28, 1947 at the age of 69 (*Morgan County News* 6 November 1947; Cromwell, et al. 2000a), leaving Nell on the farm. Nell, known as "Miss Nell" or "Aunt Nell" to her neighbors, was also very well-known and active in the community. She taught Sunday school for the church and helped with the music, especially on holidays. She was a lover of books, establishing a small library in Rugby and acting as librarian for Hughes Public Library for a time. Nell was widely known as an authority on the native plants of the area and as a supporter of local artisans (Wichmann 1957). Linda Brooks Jones (1998, 2001, Pers. Comm.) remembers her as being very independent and an early

feminist, who never hesitated to speak her mind on any subject. She must have been much like the ladies who preceded her at Uffington House.

Nell Brooks died on July 28, 1958 at the age of 84 (Cromwell, et al. 2000b). In April of that year, she and Ernest sold the farm to Louis Holloway (Morgan County Deed Book K-5; 557). She had a stroke in March (*Morgan County News*; 6 March 1958), which may have necessitated her living with her son and his family. Louis Holloway and his wife, Sadie, lived at Uffington until his death sometime in 1967. Little else is known about their occupation of the farm, which Sadie sold in 1968 to Riley C. Thomas (Morgan County Deed Book O-6; 695). Mr. Thomas used Uffington as a residence while work was being done to Twin Oaks, which was his permanent home in Rugby. Tom Martin (2001, Pers. Comm.) stated that Mr. Thomas built the dam across the spring that created the pond that exists there today. In 1969, Mr. Thomas sold the 1.2-acre house lot to Albert J. Litton, apparently retaining ownership of the rest of the farmland (Morgan County Deed Book B-6; 904). In May of 1975, Thomas Martin bought the remaining farmland from Riley Thomas (Morgan County Deed Book P-6) and later that year bought the house lot from Albert Litton (Morgan County Deed Book P-6; 423). Mr. Martin owned the property until 1997 when Historic Rugby, Incorporated purchased the 3-acre lot containing the house and outbuildings with a Federal grant through Morgan County (Morgan County Deed Book V-8; 446, Stagg 2001, Pers. Comm.).

Evolution of the Site

The evolution of Uffington House itself has been documented to some degree (Emerick 1995), so it will be dealt with only briefly here. The focus of the archaeological investigations at Uffington has been on the outbuildings; therefore, the remainder of this chapter will be devoted to the changing landscape of the surrounding farmyard.

The early structural history of the site is unclear. It is generally thought that the central hallway of Uffington was the small cottage known as Underhill Cottage. This was the home of Zoe Dana Underhill, an early settler of Rugby. Emerick (1995) agrees that the core of the present house was Underhill Cottage. According to Brooks (1941), however, this was the home of W. T. Jefferson, another early settler. While both Underhill and Jefferson are listed as landowners previous to the Hughes' (Morgan County Deed Book W; 410, 486), there is little other documentary evidence to clarify this problem. It is possible that another section of the house, likely the present dining room, was also an original structure, which was moved onto the site and attached to the cottage. This may represent the Jefferson home to which Brooks (1941) refers.

Emily's letters to Lucy Taylor (E. Hughes 1976) and to her brothers in Texas provide the best-known descriptions of the early evolution of Uffington House and the surrounding landscape. The first description of the house was in a letter dated July 5, 1881. Emily and Mrs. Hughes arrived in Rugby on May 31 and were staying at the Tabard Inn while construction was underway on their house. Emily (E. Hughes

1976: 3) wrote "Father bought a little house and about 1-3/4 acre of ground quite close here and we have been having two rooms built on to it, and the ground fenced in." The two rooms that she is referring to are likely the wing off of the original gable, which now houses the dining room and one upstairs bedroom. Later in the same letter, she tells of her plans for the place: "I am going to buy ½-acre of land here and set up a farm yard, and keep fowls and goats and bees, and have a fernery, for the ferns here are perfectly magnificent" (E. Hughes 1976: 4).

On September 21, 1881, Emily wrote her brother Willy, "Dyer has almost finished our washhouse &c, and then he will begin my fowl house and stable". The location of these structures is unknown. By November, Emily had 36 fowls, probably chickens, but her fowl house was not yet prepared. She wrote, "...I am to have a stable and fowl house built on my land, and then we shall keep a horse, and perhaps two" (E. Hughes 1976: 5). On December 21, Emily (E. Hughes 1976: 8) wrote that her "stable and fowl house is finished, and the fowls installed in the house. It is a very nice little place and I spend a good deal of time in my farmyard. I have named my little estate Landscape after the place where my cousins live in Ireland... My farm yard consists of 36 fowls, two turkeys, two ducks, a goat, and a puppy. I am thinking of getting a little pig in the Spring, and also of rearing silkworms, and perhaps bees." In the same letter, she included a sketch of the house and the front yard (E. Hughes 1976; 7-8). This is the only known image of what the house looked like at this time. It shows the central gable and the front wing, with numerous fruit trees planted in the yard. She described it to Lucy: "The left hand part, with the door in it, is the old

shanty and the right hand part is what Granny built on to it... It is all made of wood, as there are no bricks to be got here, and stone is fearfully dear."

By June of 1882, Emily had gotten a horse and her flock had increased dramatically. "I ride my pony very often, and have been to Sedgemoor and back several times. I don't know why I call Kitty my *pony*, for she is a good-sized grey mare, about 6 years old, and as gentle and good as a horse can be. She is one of my numerous pets. I have a great many chickens now, over a hundred and thirty I should think..." (E. Hughes 1976: 12-13).

By October of 1882, the second phase of construction had begun on Uffington. In an October 25 letter, Emily (E. Hughes 1976: 21) wrote, "We are still in the muddle caused by building and altering, but I hope that in a few weeks, it will be all over. It will be such a comfort, not to have hammering and sawing going on from morning till night. The new rooms have been lined with boards inside, and that prevents sounds being heard." Also by this time, Emily had taken up photography and had learned how to print her photographs. As early as March, she had written to Willy that she was having a room added to the stable for her chemicals. She enclosed a print (Figure 18) of the exterior of the house in the October 25 letter, showing the house in its final form (E. Hughes 1976: 22). This photo also shows a small shed behind the house, the function of which is unknown, but may be the washhouse. By December, the additions were complete and they were moving into the new space. On the 5th, Emily wrote: "We are gradually getting our things in order here and in a few months I hope we shall be quite straight again. I got into my permanent bedroom

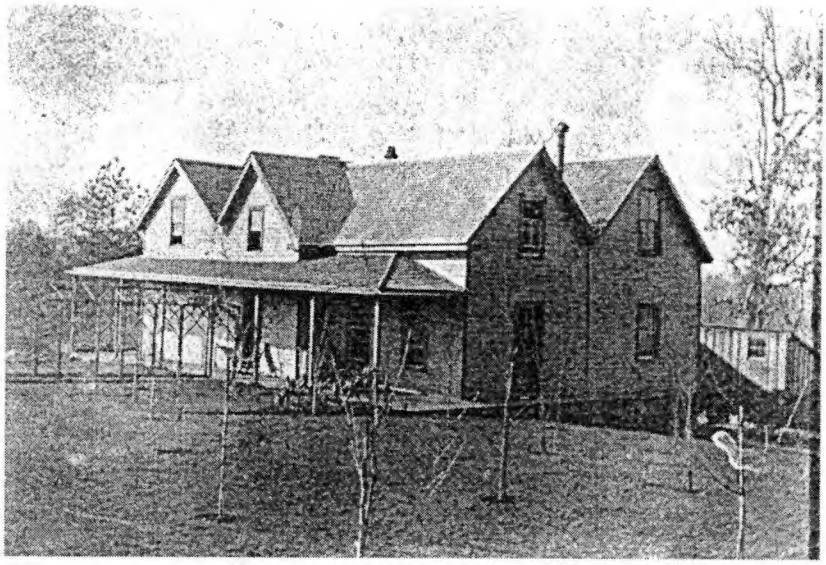


Figure 18. Uffington House, ca 1882, showing the structure behind the house (On File, Historic Rugby Archives).

yesterday" (E. Hughes 1976: 24). Emily's room was located above the new drawing room toward the front of the house (Figure 19). By February, they were unpacking the last of their things and getting settled in the new space (E. Hughes 1976: 29).

The remainder of Emily's letters discuss the landscape more than the house itself. On August 1, 1883, she wrote: "My little garden does not suffer from the dry weather, as having a pump in the middle, I can thoroughly soak it in half an hour" (E. Hughes 1976: 38). In a July 8 letter to Willy (Emerick 1995: 8), she described the garden further: "You see the pump over the bored well is in my garden and one fence looks onto the road, so if anyone passing wants water they just go thro' the fowl yard and into the garden and get it. I shall have to put a 'Please shut the gate' placard up I think." It is known that the early water source for the house was a dug well, and it is possible that this is the same water source. An extant pump may also communicate

Figure 19. Uffington House, ca. 1882 (On File, Historic Rugby Archives).

with this well. If this is the case, then the garden that Emily describes was located east of the central walk to the house, on the northern edge of the Uffington Road, with a fence between it and the road. In the same letter, she indicates that improvements were still taking place. "We are having a large rain water cistern built underground, which will be a great advantage when finished" (E. Hughes 1976: 39). This is likely the extant cistern located near the northeastern corner of the house.

On October 4, 1884, Emily talked about the bath house located on the spring in the ravine north of the house. She wrote that it was "...a great comfort. It always has about 2-feet, 8-inches of deliciously cold water in it, and I go down for a dip in the middle of the day" (E. Hughes 1976: 56). It has been written that Margaret Hughes also enjoyed the spring, and was lowered to it from the house by some contrivance that resembled a ski lift (Wichmann 1963). This is unlikely, and it is

doubtful that Mrs. Hughes made the trip down the very steep slope with any regularity. No path exists today to the bath house and there is no known description of one, but it is possible that one was used to make the walk easier. To overcome the extremely steep slope, it is possible that a series of terraces or switch-backs were constructed down the ravine.

By 1887, the Hughes ladies were becoming more involved in farming. Emily's brother Harry was there on a visit, and was helping with these activities. Emily described the farm on January 24 as follows: "We already speak of 'the farm,' meaning our little 10 acre property here, of which only a small portion is cleared of trees. It will take several years to get it all under cultivation, but we hope soon to keep a few cows, and sell milk and butter. We have a cow now just for our own use, and it is a luxury to have lots of milk. We expect a churn in a few days, and then I am going to try my hand at butter making for the first time" (E. Hughes 1976: 68-69). By June (E. Hughes 1876: 75), they had received another cow and started an operating dairy and on the 19th Emily wrote: "We have three cows now and if we get the contract for supplying the hotel with milk we shall have to get several more." By July 15, they had received the contract from the Tabard, which had just reopened after burning down. They were supplying milk and butter to the hotel, "but we have to buy some of it, for our cows don't give enough this dry weather as grass is scarce." Unfortunately, this was the last letter before Margaret Hughes died on October 5, 1887 and Emily returned to England.

The sale notice, referenced above, lists the structures and describes the property, although it provides no location for the various outbuildings. Its wording is also somewhat confusing. For example, it is unclear whether the "carriage house, harness room, corn crib, chicken house, &c" are all attached to the stable. Emily described Landscape as being a stable and fowl house, as if it were one structure. A painting by Mrs. Taylor on their visit to Uffington in 1887 shows a building with a ramp for chickens on one end, and what appears to be a stable door in the center. The painting is labeled as "The Stableyard at Uffington". The structure has a cross-gable or dormer in the center of the roof, which is typical for English stables and barns of the day (Halsted 1881). It does not appear large enough to house a carriage house as well as a stable and chicken coop, however.

Emerick's (1995: 9) report indicates that the stable and fowl house were separate structures. He quotes a December 11, 1881 letter from Emily to Willy where she states: "My stable is almost finished now, it only has to have the floor put down. The fowl house was finished several days ago, and the fowls put into it". She goes on to describe the layout of the building: "In the fowl house I have about 40 fowls, underneath it are two turkeys and Nina (a pet goat), and underneath the steps to it are two ducks and a puppy". Based on this description, Emerick (1995: 9) states that the structure in Mrs. Taylor's painting is the fowl house. This is a possibility, although the structure seems large to house only fowl, and it has a small barn-type door in the center, which would not be necessary for a fowl house. While Emily's description

may indicate that there were separate buildings, it is possible that construction on one section of a two-part structure was completed before the other.

A photograph of Harry Hughes (Figure 20) in front of a barn taken by Emily sometime in 1887 (E. Hughes 1976: 70) adds to the confusion. This structure, which is assumed to be on the Uffington property, is not the same building that Mrs. Taylor painted. It has what appears to be a central drive through, or at least a large central barn door, and has no cross-gable or dormer. No other barn is listed in the sale notice for the property, but it is likely that the Hughes ladies would have needed such a barn for their blossoming dairy. Judging by the lay of the land, it is possible that this structure stood where the extant sheep barn is located, although there is no documentary evidence of this. If Emerick (1995) is correct, and Emily's stable and fowl house were separate, this could be the stable, possibly combined with the carriage house. It seems more likely, however, that this structure was a barn associated with the operation of the dairy.

Charles and Nellie Brooks made numerous major changes to Uffington House. According to Emerick (1995: 49), who interviewed Oscar Martin, a long-time Rugby resident, Charles Dana Gibson, a family friend of the Brooks', moved in with them for a period of convalescence around 1910. Mr. Gibson had poor vision and required a great amount of light in order to see inside the house. In order to accommodate him, they took out the wall on the eastern end of the front wing, extended the room and added a large set of windows. This addition had a shed roof and four double hung sash windows. The door in this end of the gable was moved to

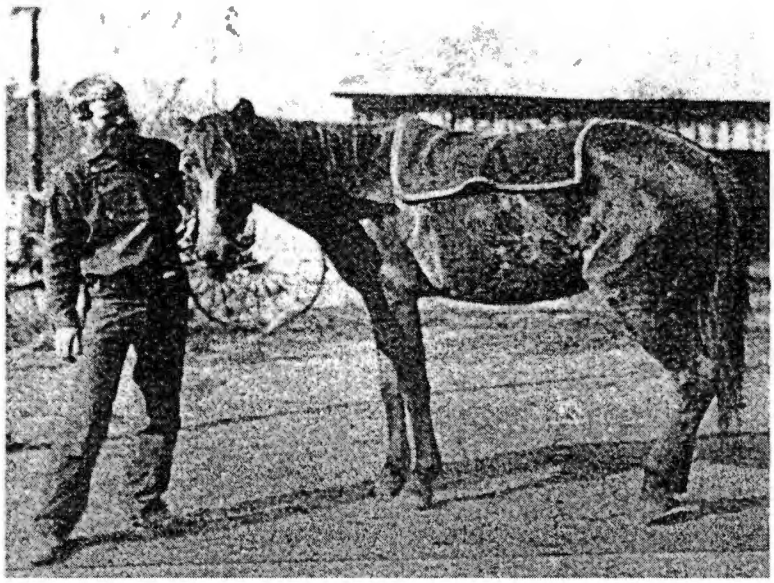


Figure 20. Harry Hughes in front of a barn presumed to be on the Uffington property, 1887 (E. Hughes 1976).

the rear wing, where it entered the kitchen. At some point, likely at the same time, a shed roof was constructed over this door and a walk built to the cistern (Figure 21) (Whipple 1925). Another major change occurred with the removal of the bay window from the rear gable of the drawing room. It was replaced with two sash windows, but the date of this conversion is unknown. Over all, the cedar shake roofing was replaced with sheet tin and much later, the clapboard covered by asphalt siding.

The Brooks occupation greatly changed the landscape of the farm, although documentary evidence is even more limited for them. While no known documentary evidence exists, it is known through informant interviews (Linda Jones 2001, Pers. Comm.; Loren Lawhorn 2001, Pers. Comm.; Tom Martin 2001, Pers. Comm.; Anne Reischer 2000, Pers. Comm.; Barbara Stagg 2000, Pers. Comm.) that the majority of

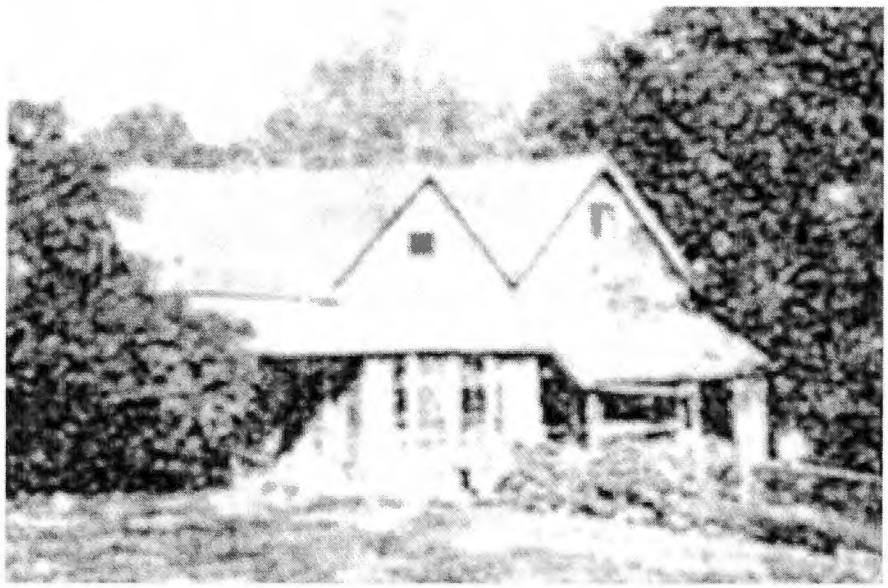


Figure 21. East end of Uffington House ca. 1925, showing the alterations to the house (Whipple 1925).

the present structures are attributable to the Brooks'. It is possible that the original gable of the sheep barn was constructed during the Hughes occupation, or at least on the foundation of a Hughes-era barn, but this has not been substantiated. It rests on a dry-lain stone foundation and contains a large amount of recycled materials. The siding, for instance, has numerous boards with holes where cut nails were pulled. This barn was built in stages, but it is likely that the central gable is the oldest outbuilding on the site. It is known through informants (Loren Lawhorn 2001, Pers. Comm.; Tom Martin 2001, Pers. Comm.) that Brooks had a large flock of sheep fairly early in his occupation of the farm, and a barn would have been a necessity. The presence of livestock also necessitated the construction of the low stone wall between the pasture below the house to the north and the house yard.

The earliest known reference for a specific structure occurred in the April 11, 1924 *Morgan County News* Rugby column where it stated "Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Johnson of Burrville motored to Rugby last Sunday to inspect C. C. Brooks' new chicken house built along the plans of Mrs. Kate Wells, Specialist in Poultry of the University of Tennessee. They pronounced it all O.K." The exact location of this chicken house is unknown, although several chicken coops were said to have been on the property in various places. It is not visible in a 1938 aerial photograph of the farm, which could mean that it had been torn down by then or was simply not visible in the photograph.

The potato house is one of the most interesting and unusual buildings on the site (see Chapter 1 for a detailed description). Potatoes were one of the most important crops for Mr. Brooks and he was highly successful in producing and marketing his crop, as discussed previously. The construction date for the potato house is not known. Emerick (1995) dates it to ca. 1939, a date which is disproved by the presence of the potato house in the 1938 aerial photograph. He also states that it was built on an earlier foundation, possibly of Hughes origins. This is not apparent, as there is no obvious alteration of the extant stone foundation, and no known documentation of this. It is likely that it was constructed shortly before the aerial photograph was taken, as potato production had become Brooks' leading cash crop by the late 1930s (Loren Lawhorn 2001, Pers. Comm.). A later aerial photo (Figure 22) taken in 1978 shows another square structure associated with the potato house, the construction date of which is unknown. It is highly likely that it was built soon after

Figure 22. 1978 aerial photograph of the Uffington property (On File, Historic Rugby Archives).

the potato house, but no documentation of the construction or function for this building has been discovered.

The extant horse barn is also of Brooks period construction (John Gilliat 2000, Pers. Comm.; Tom Martin 2001, Pers. Comm.; Anne Reischer 2000, Pers. Comm.; Barbara Stagg 2000, Pers. Comm.), but the exact date is unknown. The posts used as the main supports for this barn are all hand-hewn and contain cut nails, but the internal structure and board siding is built with sawn lumber and wire nails. The posts are almost definitely recycled from some earlier structure, possibly from on the site.

A 10-foot by 14-foot shed, located south of the sheep barn, is likely of Brooks origin. It is interesting in that it rests on a foundation of stone piers, which are in turn resting on what appears to be one end of another stone foundation. This foundation

measures approximately 14-feet by 30-feet. The origin of it is unknown, but it is possibly associated with the Brooks chicken house constructed in 1924, some unknown Brooks building, or a Hughes-era structure. The extant shed is currently used for lumber storage, but was built as a chicken coop (John Gilliat 2000, Pers. Comm.; Barbara Stagg 2000, Pers. Comm.).

Other known Brooks structures are no longer standing. A large rectangular stone privy vault marks the location of their privy, at the end of the stone retaining wall, just off the northwest corner of the potato house. It was in use until the indoor bathroom was added to the main house, likely sometime in the 1940s. Ann Reischer (2000, Pers. Comm.), Charles and Nellie's granddaughter, remembers the privy being in use. Sometime after electricity came to Rugby, an electric pump was used to bring water from the cistern into the house. It was set on a concrete pad and housed in a concrete block building with a gabled roof. The exact construction date is unknown, but it was removed in the late 1990s (John Gilliat 2000, Pers. Comm.; Barbara Stagg 2000, Pers. Comm.). Another shed was located on the southern edge of the property, near Uffington Road. This structure was three-sided, open on the front with a shed roof. It was divided by a partition into a coal storage area and what was reported to be a chicken coop (Tom Martin 2001, Pers. Comm.; Barbara Stagg 2000, Pers. Comm.). It was more recently used for lumber storage, until it was torn down in the late 1990s (John Gilliat 2000, Pers. Comm.). The foundation for the rear of this building is visible, and is a combination of brick, stone, and concrete (Figure 23).

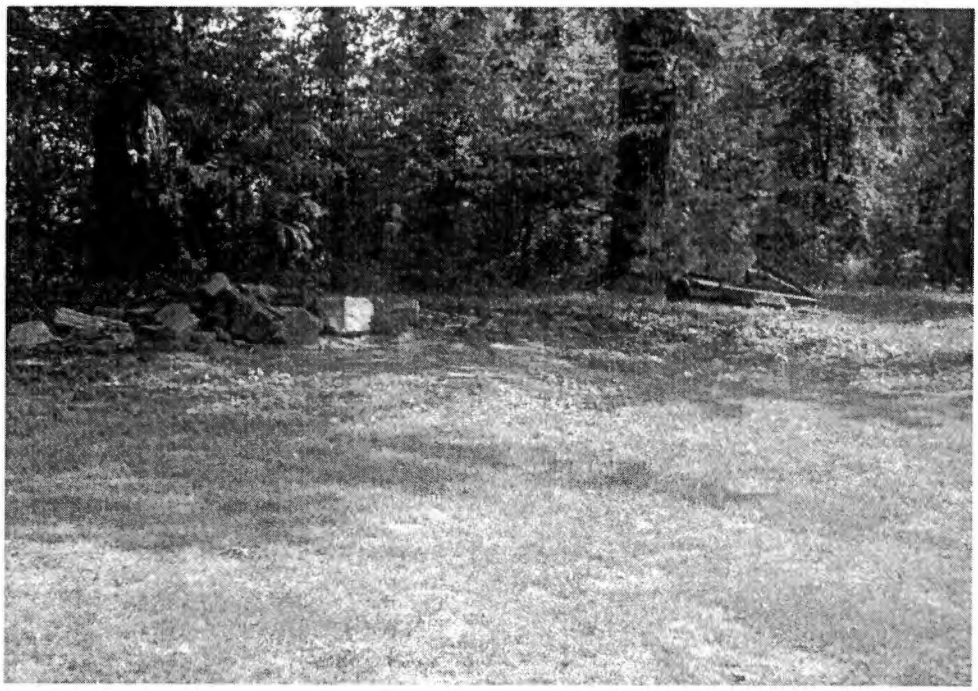


Figure 23. Foundational remains along Uffington Road.

The Brooks' were also responsible for the removal of the arbors that once covered the walks in front and east of the house.

Overall, the Brooks years were marked by the modernization and expansion of the farm which allowed it to become commercially successful. While the Hughes ladies were interested in only gardening for themselves until late in their occupation, the Brooks relied on the production of their farm for their livelihood. The construction and expansion of the barns reflect Charles' reliance on livestock, while the construction of a large building just for potato storage and processing indicates their importance. His success is reflected in the modernization of the house and grounds. Loren Lawhorn (2001, Pers. Comm.) stated that the Brooks' had such conveniences as a refrigerator and freezer before any one else around them. Concrete

walkways replacing earlier stone in places and the use of metal roofing instead of wooden shakes also reflect this change. The farm as it appears today, in part represents the peak of the Brooks' productivity.

Subsequent occupants of Uffington House apparently made few changes to the house and grounds, although this is uncertain. Tom Martin (2001, Pers. Comm.) stated that Riley Thomas constructed the earthen dam across the spring, and that he himself had the stone retaining wall improved and the yard between it and the house filled and leveled. In 1979, money became available for the stabilization and modernization of the house itself. Damaged wooden structural components and flooring were replaced and the foundation improved by filling in between existing piers with stone (see Emerick 1995 for detailed description of the work). After Historic Rugby, Incorporated acquired the property in 1997 (Morgan County Deed Book V-8; 446), efforts have focused on the restoration of the house to represent the Hughes era occupation and the use of the outbuildings to represent both Hughes and Brooks era activities.

CHAPTER 3. FIELD METHODS

Archaeological investigations at 40MO145 were conducted in three separate areas of the Uffington House grounds beginning in March 2000 (Figure 24). The first phase of testing concentrated on the area off the northeast corner of the house (Area I) where an 1880s photograph taken by Emily Hughes (1976: 22) showed a small outbuilding of unknown function (see Figure 18). The next phase consisted of post-hole testing the area around the foundational remains located adjacent to Uffington Road on the southern edge of the property (Area II). The final phase of testing has focused near the extant potato house, especially on the large square depression just east of it (Area III). The grid for the site was established using a datum point (1000N 1000E) established 2 feet north of the northeast corner of the house. Two alternate datums were located with Datum 2 at 1000N 1030E and Datum 3 at 901N 1030E. These points are marked with PVC pipe and are located so as to be visible from the majority of the site.

Area I-Behind the House.

In all, six 3-foot by 3-foot units and one 1.5-foot by 3-foot unit (Figure 25) were excavated on grid to locate any foundational remains of the structure located behind the house as indicated in the 1880s photograph. This phase was funded by Historic Rugby, Incorporated, and took place between March 20-24. Field work was conducted by a crew of three University of Tennessee students and numerous

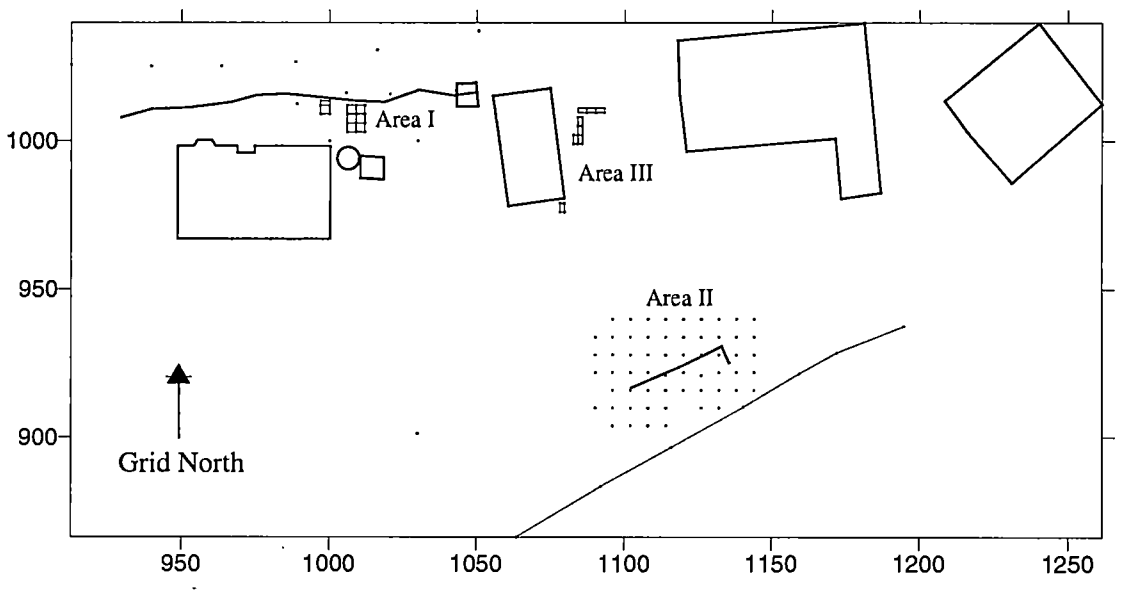


Figure 24. 40MO145 Overall site plan, showing excavation areas.

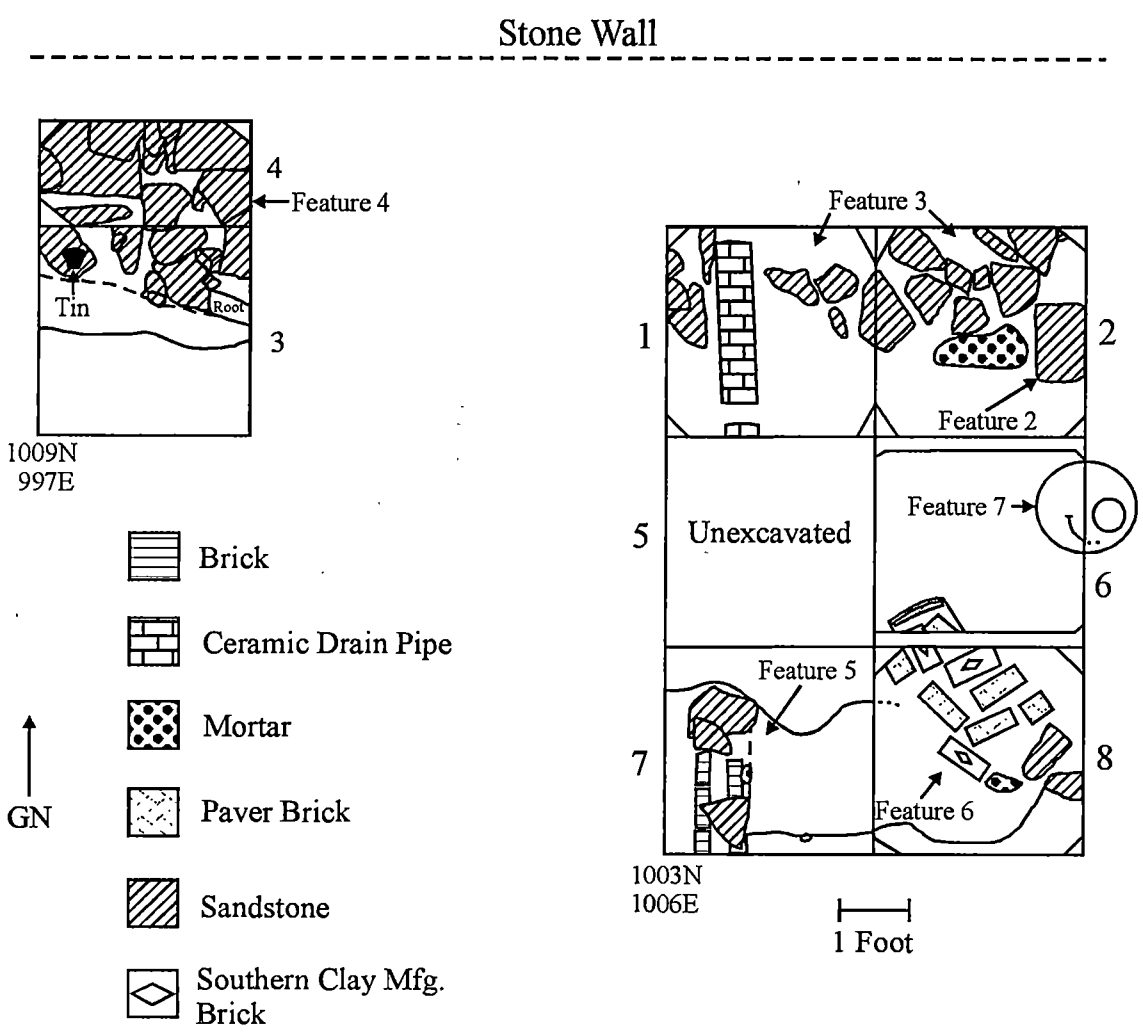


Figure 25. Overall Plan, Area I.

volunteers from the university. Excavation was by hand using shovels and trowels, following the natural strata (herein called levels). All soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth, with no water screening or floatation samples being retained. Prior to excavation, arbitrary probing of the area behind the house revealed concentrations of stone in two areas. Test units were located to examine these concentrations and visible surface features.

Excavation Units.

Unit 1. Unit 1 was a 3 foot by 3 foot square located northeast of the house. The northern edge of the unit was approximately 2 feet south of the stone wall. Level 1 consisted of a very thin (.2 feet) humus, with few artifacts. Level 2 was marked by a transition to a lighter, more sandy soil containing mainly architectural remains. Level 3 consisted of a layer of mottled sandy clay with architectural and domestic debris. Within Level 4, a very dark soil layer, a concentration of architectural debris was located and labeled Feature 3. The soil changed color below Feature 1 to a gray mottled clay containing another concentration of architectural material, Feature 3. Feature 3 was discovered to cover the entire unit and excavated to a depth of approximately 3 feet below surface. Excavation ended at this point due to time constraints.

Unit 2. Unit 2 was a 3-foot by 3-foot square east of, and adjacent to Unit 1. Soil levels and artifacts were similar to those encountered in Unit 1 (Figure 26). Feature 2, a large sandstone block, was discovered at the base of Level 3 at the east end of the unit. No soil change or artifacts were associated with this feature. Feature

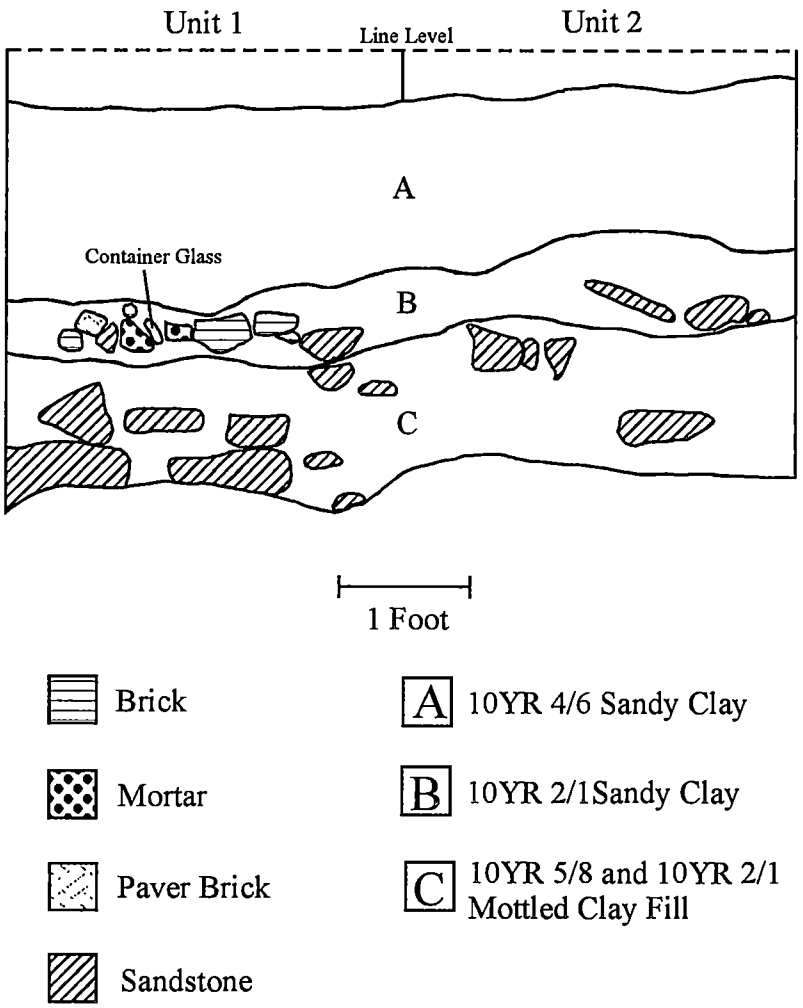


Figure 26. Units 1 and 2, North Profile.

1 intruded into Unit 2 at the western edge of the unit. Feature 3 extended across the entire unit, under a more mottled clay lens than that encountered in Unit 1. Excavation of the unit again ceased at approximately 3 feet below surface due to time constraints.

Unit 3. Unit 3 was a 3 foot by 3 foot square located 11 feet north of the house and 6 feet due east of units 1 and 2. This unit was located to examine a concentration of rock previously detected by sub-surface probing. Unit 3 was excavated based on the stratigraphy revealed in units 1 and 2. The soils labeled Levels 1, 2 and 3 in the previous units were combined in Unit 3 into Level 1 with Level 4 in units 1 and 2 being Level 2 in Unit 3. A concentration of stone similar to Feature 3 was encountered along the southern edge of the unit. Originally, this was considered to be an extension of Feature 3, but after excavation it was determined to be distinct from this feature and renumbered as Feature 4.

Unit 4. Unit 4 was a 1.5 feet by 3 feet rectangle north of and adjacent to Unit 3, approximately .5 feet from the stone wall. This unit was intended as a quick way to determine the width of Feature 4. At the base of Level 1, large rocks began to impede excavation (Figure 27). These rocks appeared to be the rear margin of the existing wall or an older buried wall. No architectural material was recovered from Feature 4. Unit 4 was closed out at a depth of approximately 2.5 feet below surface.

Unit 5. Unit 5, a 3 foot square, was located south of and adjacent to Unit 1. Due to time constraints this unit was not excavated.

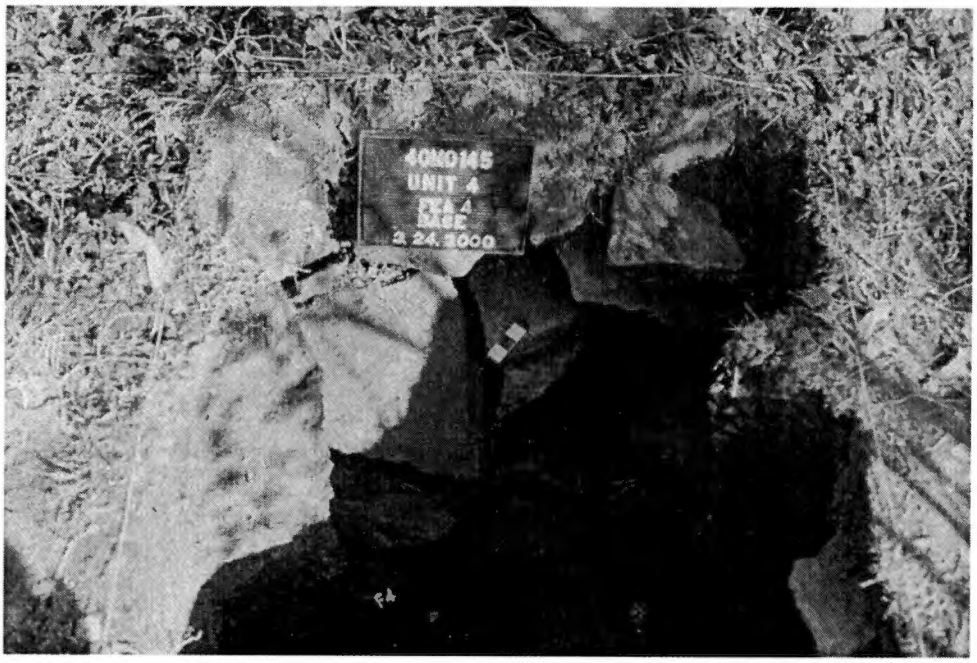


Figure 27. Unit 4.

Unit 6. Unit 6 was a 3 foot by 3 foot square located south of, and adjacent to Unit 2. Approximately .2 foot of humus was removed in order to examine Feature 7, a set of vertically-oriented pipes visible on the surface. A small portion of a brick walkway, Feature 6, was also uncovered in the southwest corner of the unit.

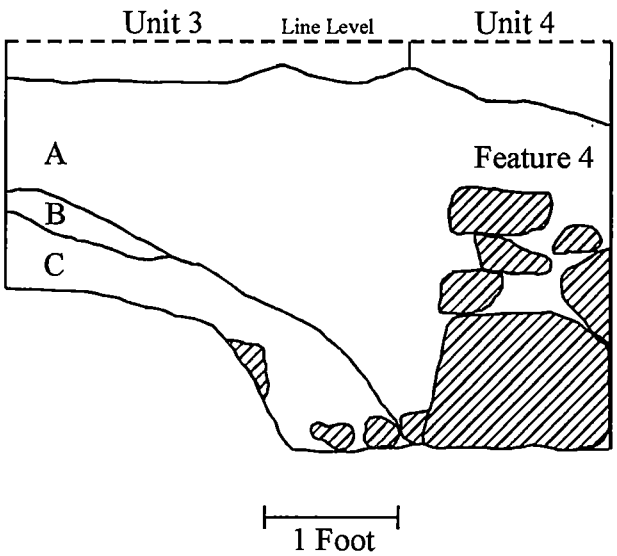
Unit 7. Unit 7, a 3 foot square, was located adjacent to and south of Unit 5. This unit was located in order to examine a brick and stone feature detected by sub-surface probing. Approximately .2 foot of humus was removed in order to expose Feature 5, a brick drain overlain by sandstone slabs. The drain, located in the western half of the unit, was oriented north-south with the slope of the yard.

Unit 8. Unit 8 was a 3 foot square, located adjacent to, and south of Unit 6 and east of Unit 7. This unit was placed to examine a brick walkway, Feature 6, located below the sod by probing. Approximately .2-foot of humus was removed to

expose the feature, which appeared to have been laid in a herringbone pattern. The feature lay mostly in the northeastern half of the unit and appeared to be oriented roughly north-south.

Based on analysis of the stratigraphy of this area of the yard, it is apparent that a large amount of fill has been deposited on the original slope to level the yard, and that this likely occurred fairly recently. Overall, the humus is .2 foot thick or less. Directly underlying the humus are a series of sandy mottled clays that are consistent with fill soils. This filling may have been done in stages over a number of years, but this is uncertain, as similar artifacts are found throughout this level. A dark, rich layer of soil which appears to have been a shallow midden lays directly on the original ground surface. This is visible as Level 4 in units 1 and 2, but is especially distinct in Unit 3 to the west (Figure 28). The original surface sloped sharply to the north, likely following the contour of the ground as it is today below the stone wall. It appears that this slope began to drop-off approximately 5 feet south of the extant wall.

This hypothesis was further strengthened by the excavation of a small test pit under the stone walkway that led to the privy. The privy vault is located at the extreme eastern end of the extant stone wall, just west of the northwest corner of the potato house. A stone and concrete path leads from the house east to an intersecting stone path that leads north to the privy. One of the stones in this north-south path was removed and a test pit roughly 1 foot by 2 foot was excavated to try and establish a date for the placement of the walk. The unit was excavated to the subsoil, exposing a



Sandstone

A 10YR 4/6 Sandy Clay

B 10YR 2/1 Sandy Clay

C 10YR 5/8 Clay

Figure 28. Units 3 and 4, West Profile

layer of sandy clay fill consistent with that found in previous units. This clay was laid on the original ground surface, which sloped to the north. While the slope was less steep in this area, this indicates that the filling and leveling of the yard was fairly extensive, extending further to the south than first thought. An interview with Mr. Tom Martin (2001, Pers. Comm.), who owned the property previous to Historic Rugby, verified that the yard had indeed been extensively modified. He stated that shortly after he purchased the property in 1975 a Mr. Joe Gibson rebuilt the stone wall and filled much of the area behind it at that time.

Features.

A total of seven features was excavated during this phase of the testing.

Feature 1. Feature 1 was encountered at the base of Level 3 in units 1 and 2, with the majority of the feature lying in Unit 1. It appeared as a layer of very dark, black soil containing a concentration of brick, sandstone rubble and concrete. The feature sloped sharply to the north, likely following an older ground surface. The original interpretation of this feature was that it resulted from the dumping of architectural material on the ground before the area was filled. The material contained within the feature probably results from the destruction of some nearby outbuilding or a remodeling of the house. The dark nature of the soil may be the result of erosional deposition under a structure, but this can not be proven at this time.

Feature 2. Feature 2 was a large, cut sandstone block discovered at the western edge of Unit 2, with its base lying within the dark soil of Level 3. The stone

appears to be suitable for a foundation footer of a structure, but there is no associated soil disturbance or artifacts to verify that it was used as such.

Feature 3. Feature 3 first appeared below a thin lens of dark gray mottled clay fill. Originally, it appeared as an east-west trench along the north wall of Unit 1. As it was excavated, however, it was discovered that the feature covered the majority of both units 1 and 2. The feature consisted of another layer of architectural debris, such as brick, sandstone, and mortar. A complete length of 4 inch diameter ceramic drain pipe was discovered in Unit 1. The pipe was oriented north-south and apparently originally lay on the ground surface, as no trench was detected in association with it. The end of another identical pipe was uncovered protruding from the southern wall of Unit 1. As with Feature 1, it appears that this material was deposited on an older ground surface before being covered over by a clay fill. Unfortunately, Feature 3 was not completely excavated due to time limits. At 3 feet below ground surface, there was still a large amount of stone, especially along the northern wall of the units.

Feature 4. Feature 4 was located in Unit 4, just south of the stone wall. It consisted of a very heavy concentration of large sandstone blocks. When first discovered, it was thought to be a continuation of Feature 3 found in units 1 and 2. Further excavation around the feature, however, revealed it to be distinct from the previous feature. Unlike Feature 3, no architectural debris was associated with Feature 4. As the stones were uncovered, it became apparent that it was either an older, buried stone wall or a rear portion of the extant wall. Later conversations with

Tom Martin (2001, Pers. Comm.) verified that it was part of an older, shorter wall. Mr. Martin stated that Charles Brooks had what he called an "a-ha" wall between the house and the pasture that used to cover the slope below. The wall had the dual purpose of slowing erosion and keeping cattle out of the house yard. The wall was short so the cows could look over and see what was happening, looking as if to say "a-ha!"

Feature 5. Feature 5 was a brick drain capped by sandstone located just below the humus (Figure 29). It was constructed in a builder's trench and associated with a layer of sandy, yellow clay to the north. The bricks used are handmade soakers, likely recycled for this purpose, laid in stretcher rows. The drain was located in the western half of the unit and oriented north-south and with the slope of the land. This feature lines up almost exactly with the drain pipes discovered in Feature 3, Unit 1. It appears that they both may be part of some drainage system that once sat on the ground surface. Exactly what, if anything, these features were associated with is unclear.

Feature 6. Feature 6 was a brick walkway detected just below the surface of Unit 8 by probing (Figure 30). The bricks are machine-made pavers, including three made locally by the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company and one Reynolds Block (See Chapter 4 for a discussion of Southern Clay). Large sandstone blocks were also associated with the walk, which appears to have rested on the original ground surface. Domestic debris, including ceramics and container glass, was recovered from the area around the feature along with architectural material. While there is no direct

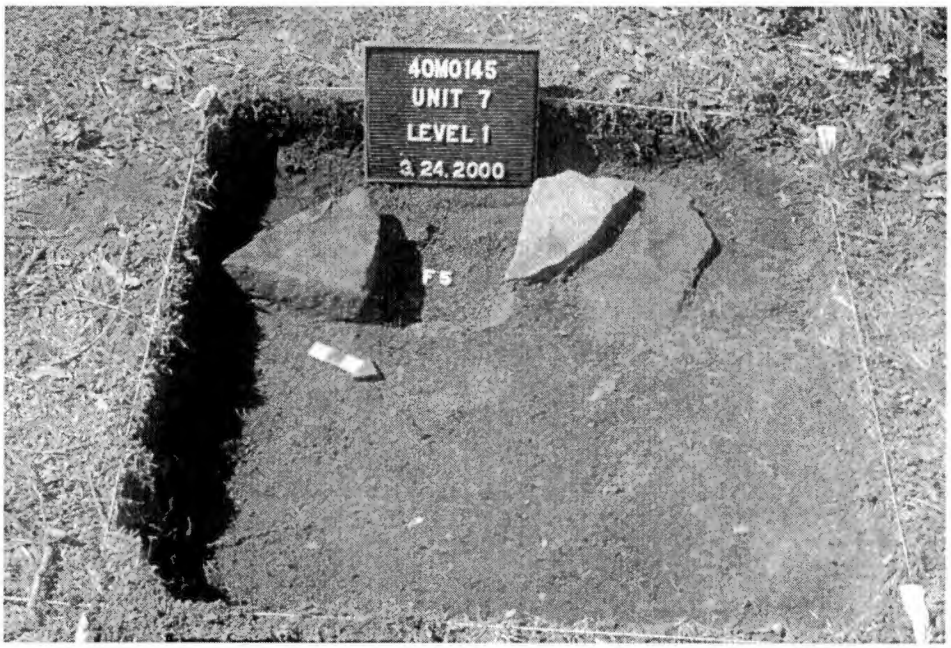


Figure 29. Feature 5.

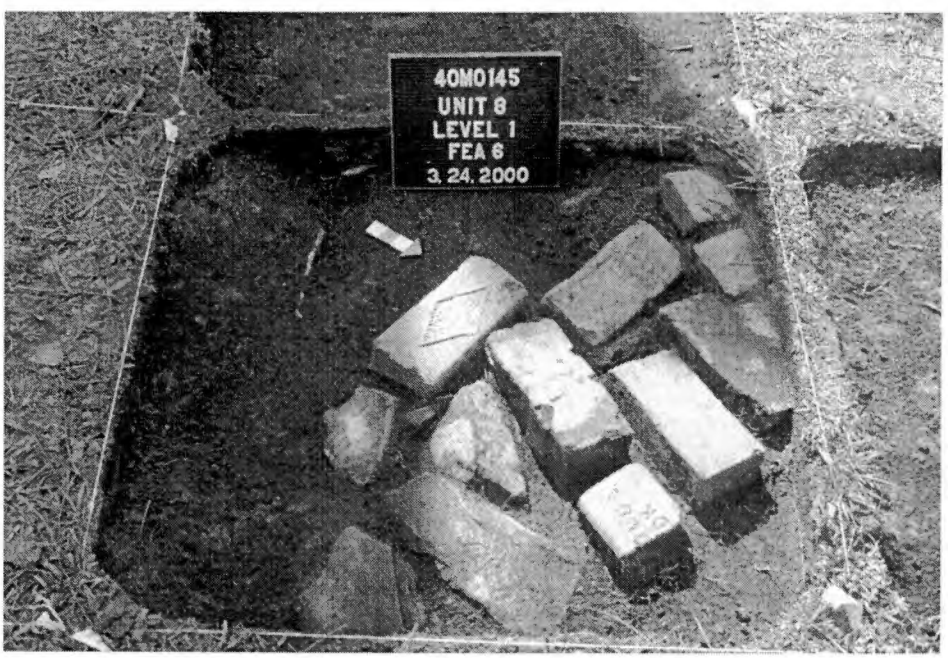


Figure 30. Feature 6.

connection through units 5 or 6, it is possible that the paver bricks seen in Level 3 of Unit 1 are also part of this walkway.

Feature 7. Feature 7 consisted of three pipes placed vertically in the ground, one in another (Figure 31). The pipes included a stoneware pipe approximately 6 inches in diameter, inside another ceramic pipe, which was broken at the surface, inside a large iron pipe, approximately 1 foot in diameter. These pipes extend into the ground, angling slightly away from the house. While its exact purpose is unclear, it is possible that this feature was associated with some later, possibly Brooks-era structure, or the structure shown in the 1880s photograph. Feature 7 was situated on the eastern edge of Unit 6, with portions of the iron pipe and the larger concrete pipe only lying within the unit.

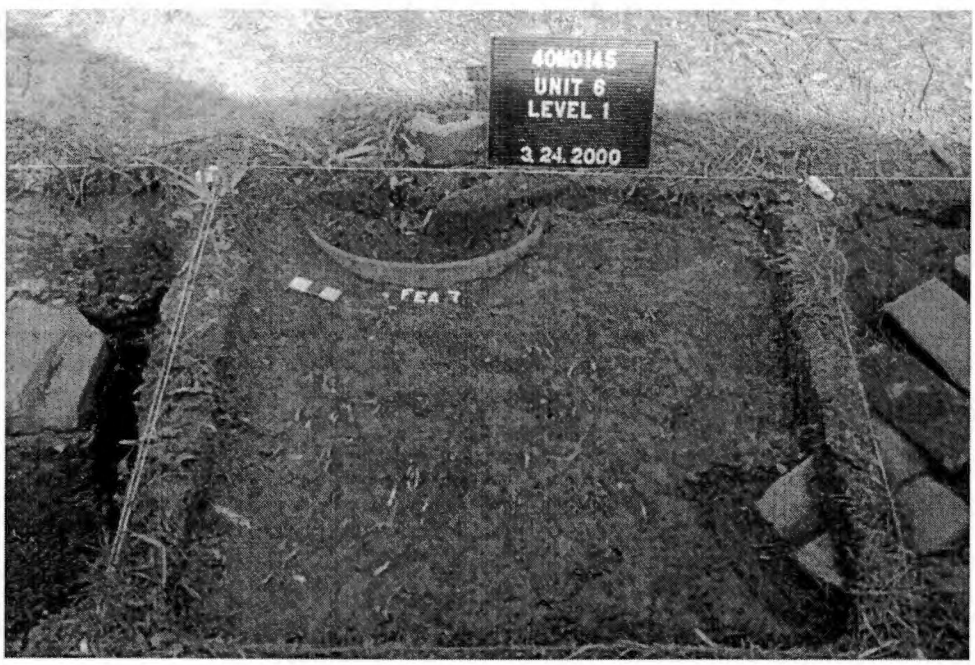


Figure 31. Feature 7.

Area II-Foundational Remains

A series of shovel tests were excavated in the southern portion of the yard to investigate the foundational remains that are present along Uffington Road. The goals of this testing were to identify the purpose and date the structure, determine the size of the structure and define the activity area associated with the structure. An area of 1944 square feet (36 feet by 54 feet), including the foundation and the area between it and the road, was designated for testing. The test area was defined by four points, which were shot in with a transit. The location of each shovel test was triangulated based on these points and marked by pin flags. In all, 59 shovel tests were excavated on grid, at six-foot intervals (Figure 32). Each test was excavated to the subsoil. This phase of the investigation was undertaken by a volunteer crew from the University of Tennessee and the Rugby community and was completed on August 26, 2000.

Soils in the test area were found to be fairly shallow overall. A thin, dark, clay loam covered most of the area, ranging in depth from 0 - .4 feet. Generally, this humus lay directly on light, sandy clay subsoil, which was fairly dense. Shovel tests ended at the sterile subsoil, between .3 and 1.25 feet in depth. A layer of more ashy loam was encountered on the eastern end of the area at 928N/1138E and 922N/1138 at a depth of approximately .5 feet. At 922N, this layer was relatively thin (.25 feet thick), but extended past one foot in depth at 928N. Nails and architectural debris were encountered in association with this level, which may represent a one-time

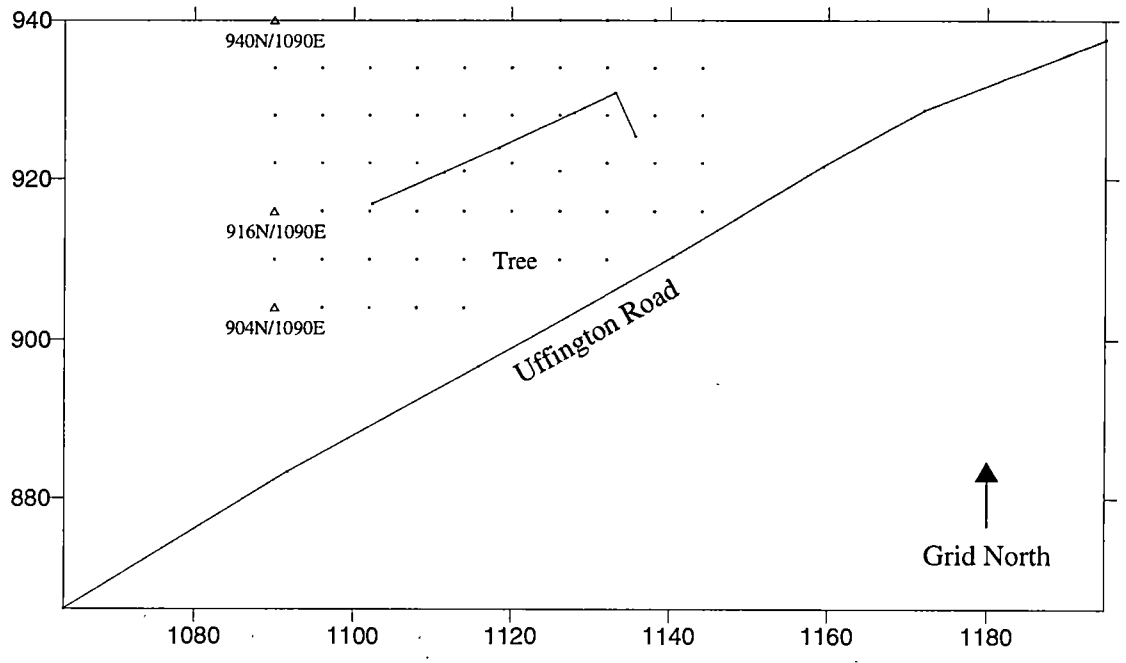


Figure 32. Overall Plan, Area II.

dumping episode. The humus in the test pits nearer the road among the vegetation and trees tended to be lighter and more sandy, likely due to the action of root growth.

Two features were encountered during shovel testing. The first, located at 928N/1126E, was a later fence posthole, bordered by large sandstone rocks. The feature ended at .6-feet in depth and produced wire nails as the only artifacts. The second feature consisted of a probable builder's trench associated with the extant foundational remains. At 921N/114E (this unit was moved one foot south in order to miss the foundation), a test excavated adjacent to the foundation revealed darker silty loam beneath the humus. This level produced fully machine cut nails, which could indicate a late-19th century date for this feature. The trench ended at the subsoil at approximately .85-feet below the surface. Whether this trench is associated with the

extant remains or with a structure that may have stood there previously is unclear. Further excavation of this area was not possible due to time constraints.

Area III-Potato House

Five 1.5 foot by 3 foot test units were excavated in order to examine the large square depression adjacent to the potato house to the east (Figure 33). The units were laid out on grid in such a way as to provide a cross section through the southern and eastern edges of the depression as well as the center. These smaller units were used in order to examine as much area in as short amount of time as possible. The surface in this area slopes sharply to the north and exhibits large amounts of stone and brick rubble along with some domestic debris. One 1.5 foot by 3 foot unit was excavated south of the southeast corner of the potato house to examine the walk that leads from the dwelling house. Units were excavated in arbitrary .2 foot levels and all soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh. Arbitrary levels were thought to be more appropriate, as they are easier to control than natural levels when volunteers, some untrained, are doing the excavations. All materials recovered were retained for analysis with the exception of coal and cinders, which were noted when present and some larger brick fragments, which were noted and described.

John Gilliat (2000, Pers. Comm.), Properties Manager for Historic Rugby, Incorporated, stated that he had demolished a chicken coop on this spot during his tenure. He stated that it was of frame construction and had rested on a foundation of sandstone pillars. He said that it was roughly 12 foot by 12 foot in size, which

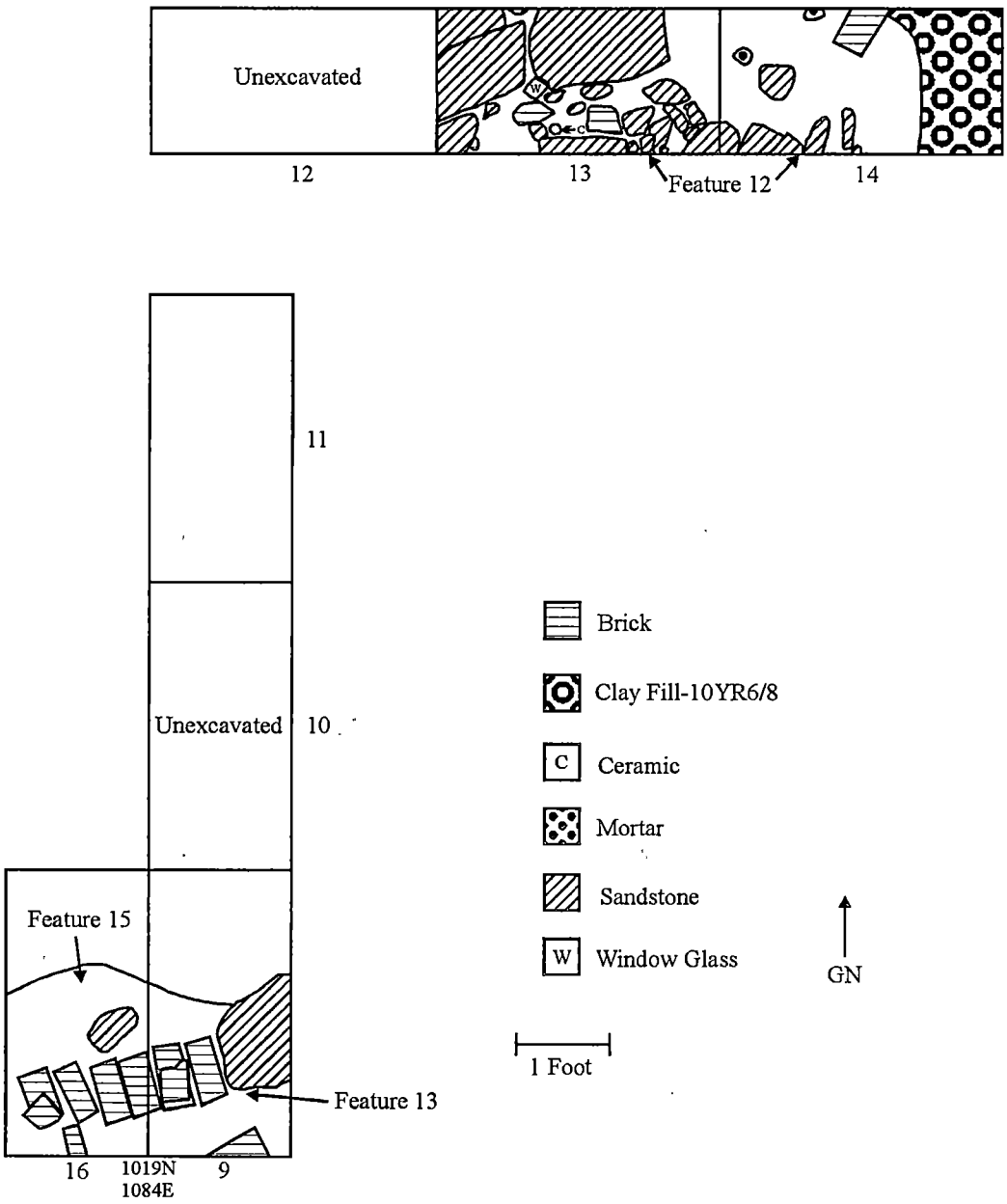


Figure 33. Overall Plan, Area III.

closely matches the dimensions of the depression. He believed the coop to be of Brooks origins, but thought that the foundation was of much heavier construction than necessary for such a structure.

Based on the information supplied by Mr. Gilliat, it was thought that the foundation might have supported a Hughes-era building. Testing in this area was geared toward trying to answer this question. It was hoped that features and artifacts might be recovered that would indicate the date of the foundation and the function of whatever structure was built on it. Volunteers from the University of Tennessee and the Rugby community provided all the labor for this phase of the field-work, which began on September 9, 2000 and continued until March, 2001.

Excavation Units.

Unit 9. Unit 9 was located so as to bisect the southern edge of the depression, approximately 7 feet east of the potato house. Subsurface probing of this area revealed a concentration of brick and stone (Figure 34). Level 1 consisted of a dark, sandy loam approximately .2 foot thick. At this level, a concentration of brick and sandstone rubble, Feature 13, was encountered in the center of the unit. The bricks were machine-made, and wire nails were recovered in association with the feature. Coal and cinders were common within Level 1 across the unit. Level 2 was marked by a lighter, sandy soil with coal and cinders throughout. Feature 13 continued into this level, and it became apparent that the bricks were dry laid in header courses. Another course of bricks, hand-made soakers, were discovered to be associated with a large sandstone block at the eastern edge of the unit. This block appeared to be a

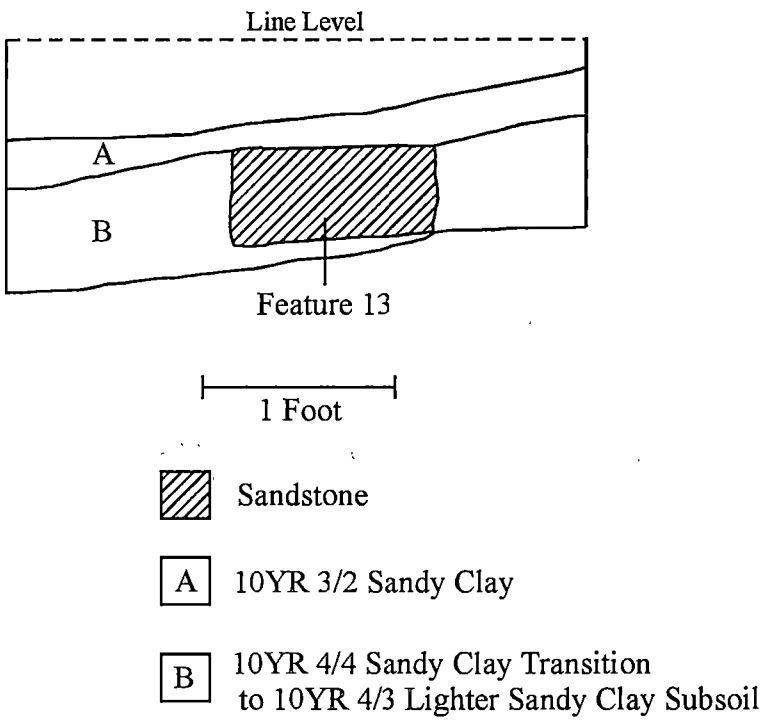


Figure 34. Unit 9, East Profile.

footer, making it likely that the bricks were part of a foundation. This was confirmed as the feature persisted into Level 3, showing a much more regular and obviously intentional pattern of the bricks. The soil in this level was slightly lighter, but still a sandy loam, roughly .2 foot in depth. Level 4 consisted of a light, sandy soil mottled with clay and ended at the sandy, clay subsoil. Feature 13 continued to the base of this level, which appears to be the surface on which the foundation was laid. Very few artifacts were recovered from this level, mostly small brick fragments. The unit closed-out at a depth of approximately .8 foot.

Unit 10. Unit 10 was located north and adjacent to Unit 9. Due to time constraints, it was not excavated.

Unit 11. Unit 11 was located north and adjacent to Unit 10 in order to sample the interior of the depression. The humus was dark and sandy with coal and cinders throughout. Very few artifacts were recovered, with numerous small metal fragments being concentrated in the southern half of the unit. In Level 2, there was gradation of the soil to slightly lighter, sandy loam. Domestic debris was more common, but still sparse. Level 3 was similar, with the soil being slightly more mottled with clay. Due to the very low amount of material, core samples were taken on the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the unit in order to determine if there were any further cultural deposits below this level. The samples, taken to a depth of approximately 1.5 feet below surface, revealed only mottled, reddish, sandy clay subsoil with soft sandstone chunks throughout. As a result, this unit was closed at the base of Level 3.

Unit 12. Unit 12 was located .5-feet north of and perpendicular to Unit 11. This unit was unexcavated due to time constraints.

Unit 13. Unit 13 was located east of and adjacent to Unit 12 parallel to the northern edge of the depression. It was located here in order to examine this margin of the depression. The soil in Level 1 was a fine, dark brown, silty loam containing coal and cinders. Just below the surface, Feature 12 (Figure 35), a concentration of large sandstone rocks and brick, was encountered. The rocks covered the majority of the unit, but the remainder was taken down to .6-foot where possible. The soil remained the same to this depth, where further excavation became impossible due to the rocks. This feature appears to be rubble from the destruction of the down-slope wall of the structure. Mostly architectural debris was associated with Feature 12, but a small amount of domestic material was also recovered.

Unit 14. Unit 14 was located east of, and adjacent to Unit 13. This unit was located with the intention of exposing the northeast corner of the depression. A narrow, shallow gully, oriented down-slope, bisected the surface of the unit. The stratigraphy was identical to that of Unit 13 (Figure 36), with the exception of the eastern 1/3 of the unit. At the bottom of Level 1, a dense, mottled yellow clay was encountered. This area of the unit produced no artifacts, and appeared to be a fill deposit. Feature 12 continued into Unit 14, covering all but the eastern 1/3 of the unit. The rubble was less concentrated, with more domestic debris present. No obviously *in situ* structural components were noted. The clay fill appeared to have

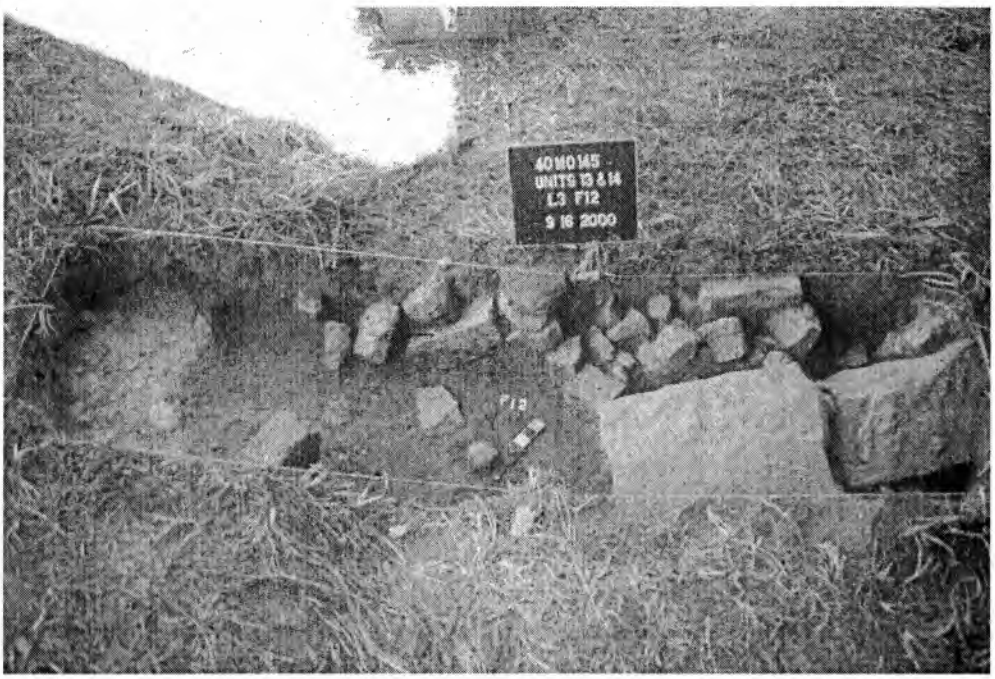


Figure 35. Feature 12.

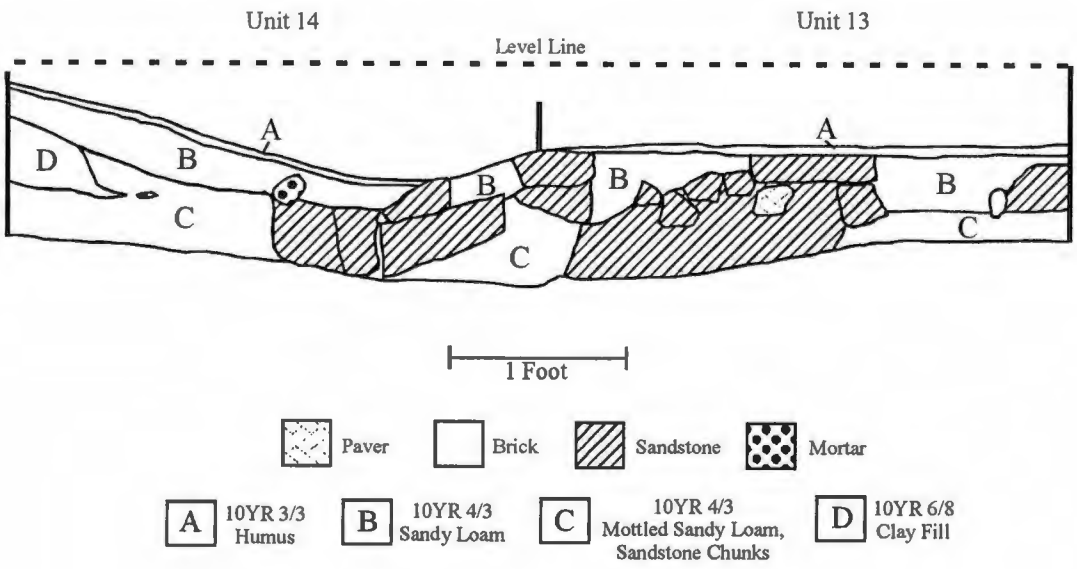


Figure 36. South Profile, Units 13 and 14.

been either piled against the outside wall of the structure and left until it was eventually covered by humus or intruded into by the construction of the structure.

Unit 15. Unit 15 was located south of the southeast corner of the potato house at the end of the stone walk that leads from the house. A stone had been removed previously by John Gilliat (2000, Pers. Comm.) from that location revealing a few ceramics and glass fragments. One of the ceramic sherds was a "flow-blue" piece, which may have dated to the late-19th or early-20th century. It was thought that this area might have been used for dumping of domestic debris, possibly by the Hughes'. The walk was sunken approximately .2-foot below the surrounding ground surface. Level 1 took the area around the depression to the same depth as the walk. The soil was a dark, sandy loam, which continued through the next two levels. Levels 1 and 2 had heavy amounts of coal throughout, but this ended at Level 3. At the base of Level 2, the large stone to the west was completely exposed. It was found to be resting on a similar soil to the rest of the unit with slightly less coal (Figure 37). Due east of that a small dark, yellowish sandy patch began to appear. This disturbance was designated Feature 14 in Level 3. Upon excavation, it was found to be a shallow pit, with no artifacts being recovered. It appears to have been the result of the removal of the walkway stone or an older tree disturbance.

Unit 16. Unit 16 was located west of and adjacent to Unit 9 in order to further expose Feature 13, the brick and stone foundation (Figure 38). The stratigraphy was identical to that of Unit 9, with similar artifacts recovered. Another large sandstone block was exposed in the western wall of the unit, approximately 4-feet from the

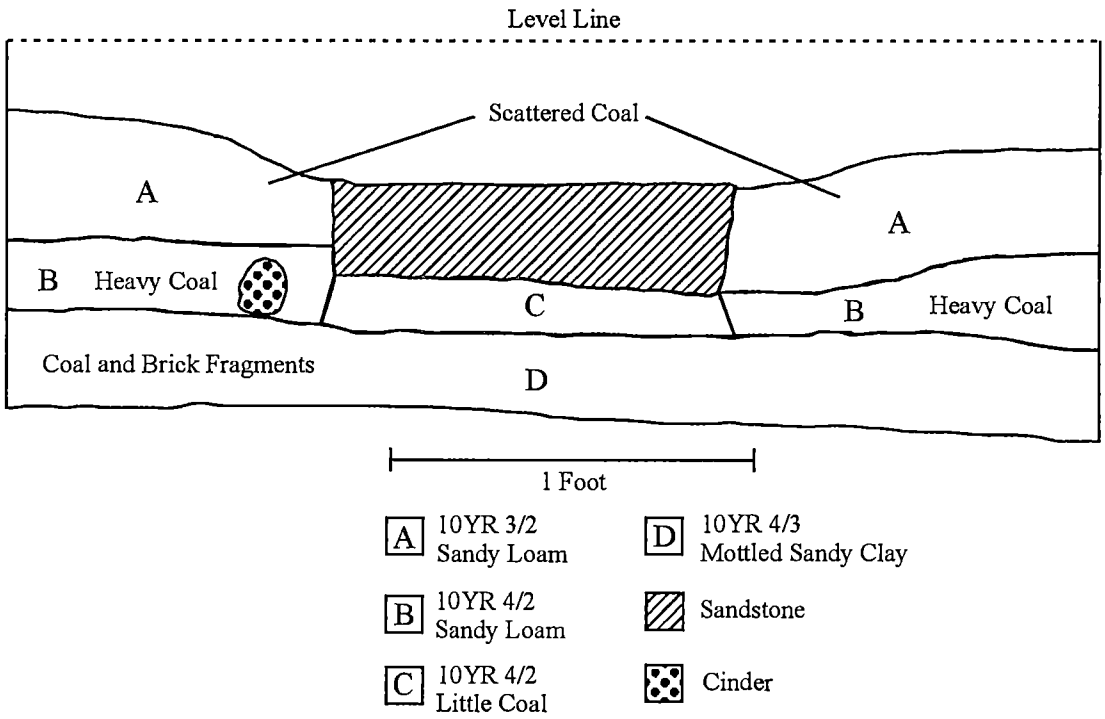


Figure 37. West Profile, Unit 15.

Figure 38. Features 13 and 15.

center of the stone already exposed as part of the feature. At the bottom of the level, a dark soil disturbance was noted around Feature 13, especially in Unit 16, but extending to the large stone in Unit 9. This disturbance, Feature 15, was thought to be a builder's trench for the foundation, but upon excavation this was not the case. The feature ended at the same subsoil as the rest of the unit, with a very irregular bottom and very few artifacts being recovered (Figure 39). It sloped to the west, going into the wall under the foundation. The bricks on the western end had collapsed into this depression, indicating that it predated the foundation. It is likely that there was a hole there, possibly from the removal of a tree, which was filled in before the foundation was laid. As the fill settled, the bricks collapsed into the hole. There is no indication that Feature 15 had anything directly to do with the construction of Feature 13.

The soil across the depression tends to be relatively shallow. A thin, dark, sandy humus covers the surface, becoming even thinner downslope. The humus lies on a layer of light, sandy loam, sometimes mottled with chunks of degraded sandstone. The subsoil was reddish, dense, sandy clay heavily mottled with degraded sandstone. The subsoil was generally found between .6 and 1.0 foot below surface. Unit 11, completely within the depression, was found to be especially shallow, with only .1-foot of humus and .5 foot of sandy loam before reaching the subsoil. The soil within Unit 15 was somewhat different, as it was located upslope from the depression. The soil was generally darker, with thicker humus and heavy

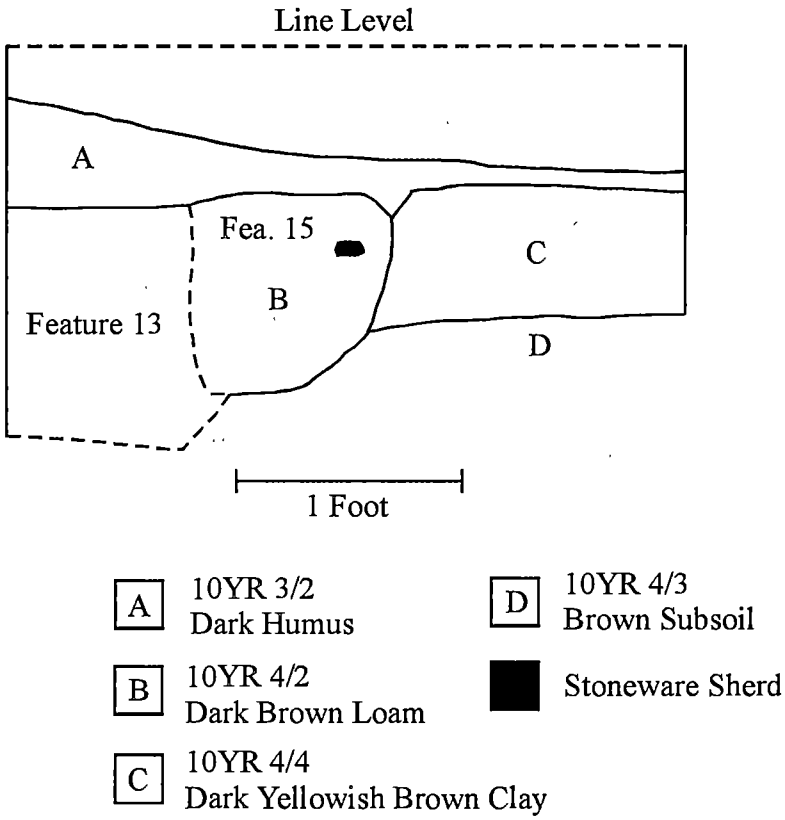


Figure 39. Unit 16, West Profile.

concentrations of coal and cinders. It is possible that the bed for the walk was filled with this material or that a coal pile had once been located nearby.

The layer of sterile clay fill discovered in Unit 14 was puzzling at first. A large mound was visible on the surface east of the depression, which initially was thought to be a natural feature of the topography. Once the clay was uncovered in Unit 14, however, this mound was more closely examined. Two auger tests were placed on the crest of this hump to examine its stratigraphy. These tests revealed that it consisted of a layer of sterile yellow clay mottled with shale approximately 1.2-feet thick. This layer was resting on soil consistent with the surrounding area. Apparently, this clay was dumped in this location and left until it was eventually covered by the sod. One possible explanation for the purpose of this clay was as fill under the concrete floor of the potato house. A small hole enlarged in a crack in the potato house floor allowed a core sample to be taken of the fill below the concrete. This small test revealed that the subfloor space was indeed filled with a very similar clay. This dense clay would suit this purpose fairly well. It is possible that the amount left in the yard was left-over from the construction of the potato house, and remained where it was dumped.

Other Field Work

Mapping of the site was considered to be an important step in the research at Uffington House. Therefore, the entire site was mapped using a Nikon Total Station laser transit owned by the University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology. All

extant structures were recorded with this instrument as well as numerous topographical points. The Total Station is an ideal device for this task, as it records up to 2000 points in three dimensions. These data are then uploaded to a personal computer using Nikon's Transit software, then exported to Surfer 7, which produces a graphical plot of the points. The map of the site was then created based on these points.

Based on the foundational evidence discovered in Features 12 and 13, it was decided that the remainder of the foundation in Area III would be probed out if possible. Where apparent remains were encountered, a pin flag was placed to mark the spot. This resulted in a fairly clear approximation of the outline of the foundation, especially at the corners. When this was complete, the area was photographed and then mapped using the Total Station. The resulting map (Figure 40) shows that the building was indeed approximately 12 feet square and roughly aligned with the depression.

Surface collections were taken from across the entire site, but especially concentrated on the slope immediately below the wall and further down slope. While this material was out of temporal context, it does provide some clues as to the material culture of the inhabitants of the house, activity patterns, and erosional effects on the site. The artifacts recovered will be discussed in the next chapter.

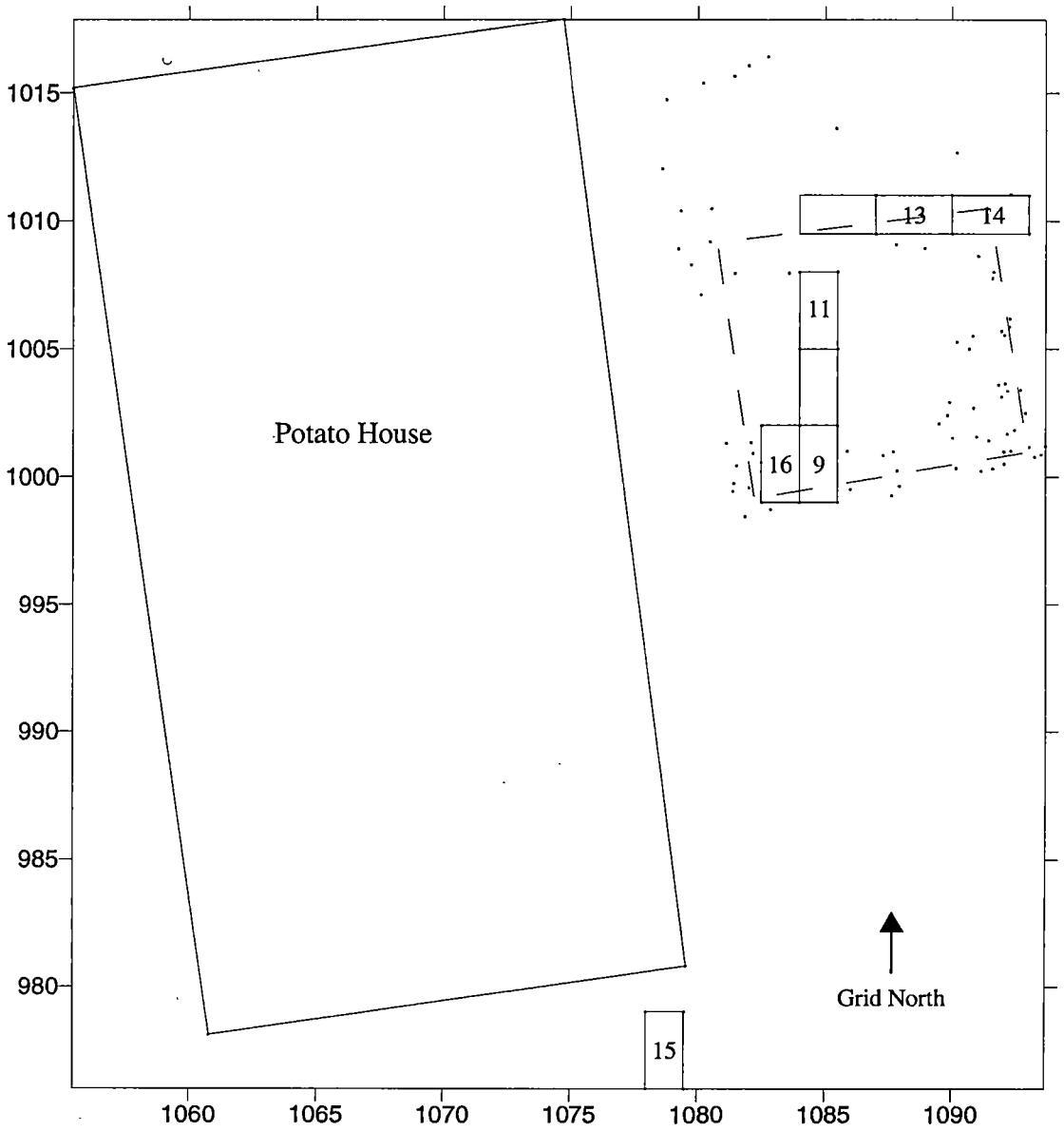


Figure 40. 40MO145 Area III showing location of units and the subsurface foundation.

CHAPTER 4. MATERIAL REMAINS

All materials recovered during excavations at Uffington House, with the exception of complete or mostly complete bricks, stone, coal, and cinders, were retained for analysis. The excepted materials were noted as being present and recorded, but were not retained. The artifacts were transported to the University of Tennessee Historical Archaeology Laboratory where they were processed. Processing involved the washing, sorting by material, and cataloguing of the artifacts, which was accomplished by students in the lab under the direction of the author. After processing, the material was counted, weighed or measured where appropriate and typed to a functional level where possible. The resulting analysis was then entered into the PARADOX 8.0 DATA MANAGEMENT program, which allowed for tabulation of the material. While artifact totals for the entire site will be presented, the assemblages for each test area were kept separate and will be discussed individually.

Analysis of the artifacts was based on a modified version of Stanley South's (1977) classification system. While South's system is widely accepted and is fairly clear and easy to use, it is designed to be applied to material associated with 17th, 18th and early-19th century sites. Uffington House has a known construction date of ca-1880, therefore not all of the assemblage is accounted for by South. As a result, such later materials as plumbing and electrical parts and plastics have been classified to South's "Group" level, and, where possible, assigned to an intuitive functional class

based on material and form. South recognizes eight functional groups in his classification: 1) Kitchen Group, 2) Architectural Group, 3) Furniture Group, 4) Clothing Group, 5) Arms Group, 6) Personal Group, 7) Tobacco Pipe Group and 8) Activities Group.

The Kitchen Group consists of those items used in the preparation, service, consumption, and storage of foods. Ceramics, container glass, glassware, such as pitchers and tumblers, kitchenware, such as lids for storage containers, and tableware, such as utensils are included in this group. Container glass associated with the storage of medicines and household chemicals is also included in the Kitchen Group, as are plastic food wrappers and Styrofoam vessels.

The Architectural Group is made up of those items necessary for the construction of structures, either domestic or utilitarian. Nails, bricks, mortar, cement, concrete, window glass, roofing materials and hardware, such as screws, locks and hinges are included in this group. Plumbing related materials and electrical parts, such as wire and insulators also fall under this heading.

The Furniture Group includes items such as lamp chimneys and bases, upholstery tacks, drawer pulls, and decorative items.

The Clothing Group consists of buttons, buckles and any other item worn on the body. This group also includes artifacts such as pins and needles that were used in the manufacture of clothing items.

The Arms Group is made up of gun parts such as lock-plates, springs and flints as well as ammunition and ammunition components.

The Personal Group includes items carried on the person or belonging to one specific individual. Grooming items such as combs and toothbrushes, writing implements and currency are included in this group.

The Tobacco Pipe Group consists of any part of a tobacco pipe and other tobacco related products.

The Activities Group serves as a "catch-all" category. This group includes a wide variety of items such as construction tools, farm or gardening tools, fencing, automotive parts, miscellaneous hardware and any other item that does not fit within one of the above groups. Material within this group is useful in that it often indicates what specific tasks were taking place in a given area.

Faunal remains consist of any portion of the skeleton of any mammal, bird, fish, reptile or gastropod, representing both food-related remains and natural intrusions into the soil. Analysis of the faunal remains was done by Judy Patterson, M.A., of the University of Tennessee Zooarchaeological Laboratory.

In all, 3279 artifacts were recovered from all test units, surface collections and auger tests at Uffington. This includes all classes of artifacts as well as faunal materials. The eight artifact categories and faunal remains were represented as follows: Kitchen Group (n=759, 23.2%), Architectural Group (n=1842, 56.2%), Furniture Group (n=171, 5.2%), Clothing Group (n=11, 0.3%), Arms Group (n=3, 0.1%), Personal Group (n=5, 0.1%), Tobacco Pipe Group (n=4, 0.1%), Activities Group (n=466, 14.2%) and Faunal Remains (n=18, 0.6%).

Area I-Behind the House.

A total of 1650 artifacts was recovered from the excavation units behind the house. These included the Kitchen Group (n=541, 32.8%), Architectural Group (n=864, 52.4%), Furniture Group (n=157, 9.5%), Clothing Group (n=9, 0.5%), Arms Group (n=1 0.06%), Personal Group (n=5, 0.3%), Tobacco Pipe Group (n=1, 0.1%) and Activities Group (n=60, 3.6%). Faunal remains (n=12) made up 0.7% of the assemblage.

Kitchen Group.

The Kitchen Group consists of ceramics (n=188), container glass (n=302), glassware (n=36) and other miscellaneous kitchen related items (n=15).

Ceramics. Recovered ceramics included ironstone (n=71, 37.8%), whiteware (n=69, 36.7%), porcelain (n=19, 10.1%), modern earthenware (n=14, 7.4%), stoneware (n=8, 4.2%), porcelaineous ironstone or semi-porcelain (n=4, 2.1%), yellow ware (n=2, 1.1%), and refined redware (n=1, 0.5%).

The ceramic assemblage is typical for a late-19th to mid-20th century occupation (Worthy 1982), which would be expected at Uffington. Ironstone and whiteware sherds were by far the most frequent, with undecorated, colored glazes, transfer printing, flow blue and embossing being the most common decorative techniques. Decals and enamelling in modern colors were present, but less frequent. Vessel forms generally consisted of various tablewares and serving pieces, including plates, cups, saucers, bowls, serving bowls, and platters. There was no distinct difference noted in the frequency of any specific vessel form. One sherd each of

refined redware, or Rockingham, and refined stoneware were recovered. The Rockingham sherd is likely from a teapot and may be attributable to the Hughes occupation of the site. Unfortunately, it was found on the surface.

Utilitarian wares were represented by a very small number of stoneware and yellow ware sherds. The stoneware sherds were from jugs, bowls, and other larger hollow ware vessels, while the yellow ware sherds were very small and unidentifiable as to vessel form. Surface treatment on the stoneware consisted of Albany slip, Bristol glaze, salt glaze and colored glaze. While Albany slip becomes common soon after the Civil War, it persists well into the 20th century, as does salt glazing (Worthy 1982).

Container Glass. The majority of the container glass recovered consisted of fragments of bottles and jars which were unidentifiable as to specific function. The majority of the sherds were colorless and the method of manufacture could not be determined. Canning jar fragments were fairly common, with mostly body sherds and a few finishes being recovered. Two fragments of an aqua-colored, wax-sealed canning jar finish, which dates to circa-1886 (Toulouse 1969: 419) were found. One fragment of a colorless "Burlington" canning jar, dating between 1876 and 1899 (Toulouse 1969: 55), was recovered. Several sherds of solarized amethyst glass were recovered. This material, manufactured between 1880 and 1915, turns a light purple when exposed to the sun due to the use of manganese as a clarifying agent (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Glassware. Glassware was generally colorless or slightly solarized to amethyst, and consisted of bowls, tumblers and pieces identifiable only as hollow ware. Press-molding and contact molding were the most common manufacturing techniques.

Kitchenware. A wide assortment of kitchenware was recovered, including aluminum foil, an aluminum pop-top from a soda can, one zinc canning jar lid fragment, and bits of a Styrofoam cup. This material dates to the later 20th century occupations of the site.

Architectural Group.

The Architectural Group consisted of nails (n=279), window glass (n=145), bricks (n=114), electrical materials (n=2), drain pipe (n=33), other fasteners (n=2) and other construction materials (n=298).

Nails. Nails were analyzed for method of manufacture, size in penny-weight if complete, and condition. In Area I, the nails were either cut (n=109), wire (n=47) or indeterminate as to type (n=114). Preservation of nails and all other ferrous metal objects at Uffington is generally very poor, which accounts for the high number of unidentifiable nails. Cut nails were more frequent at 70% of the identifiable nails in all subsurface levels than wire nails. The majority of the cut nails were fully machine cut, indicating a date of manufacture between 1835 and 1890 (Jurney 1987; Mercer 1976; Sloane 1965). While wire nails, which become common by 1890 in East Tennessee, were present in all levels, they are much less frequent at 30% of the identifiable nails.

The condition of the cut nails recovered from Area I was also examined in some detail in order to determine the context of the deposits. Straight or unutilized nails are typically introduced into the archaeological record by being dropped during construction or by the decay in place of the structure of which they are a part. Pulled nails, those with a smooth bend, may result from damage and discard during construction or from the dismantling of a structure. Clinched nails, which are bent to a ninety-degree angle after being driven, are generally introduced into the archaeological record as the result of the decay of the structure (Young 1994).

According to research conducted by Young (1994), the ratio of unaltered to pulled to clinched nails reveals patterns that may aid in the interpretation of an archaeological context. She states that it is possible, based on this ratio, to determine if a particular location was the site of a structure that either decayed or was torn down, or the site of disposal of architectural materials resulting from the destruction of a structure. A ratio of three unaltered to three pulled for every one clinched is indicative of a structure having been dismantled on that spot, while the decay of architectural refuse would result in a ratio of one unaltered to three pulled for every one clinched nail (Young 1994).

In all levels, broken nail fragments were the most common (n=96, 61.9%), followed by straight or unaltered (n=38, 24.5%), those that had been pulled (n=20, 12.9%) and one example that had been clinched (0.7%). If Young's (1994) model is applied to this assemblage, the results are uncertain, possibly due to the small sample size, or the intrusion of material from other structures. The frequency of unaltered

nails is almost twice that of those that were pulled, and 38 times that of clinched. It is known that at least one structure stood in this area, and given that this was a very active area of the house yard, it is unlikely that it was allowed to decay in place or that a large amount of architectural debris was left there to rot. The house itself has undergone extensive renovation, which probably contributed a portion of this material. A small cinder block pump house that stood nearby was demolished late in the 1990s (Emerick 1995; John Gilliat 2000, Pers. Comm.), which likely also introduced nails into the archaeological record.

Size is also an important aspect of the analysis of nails from archaeological contexts. According to Walker (1971), the function of a specific nail may be determined based on its size. This information, in turn, can be used to interpret the nature of the structure from which the nails derived. He provides a list of common sizes in penny-weight (d), and their likely uses within a structure:

2d	attachment of wooden shakes, metal roofing, flashing and lath in plaster walls
3d	same as above
4d	same uses as above and also moulding and interior finishes
5d	moulding, finish work and ornamentation
6d	light framing, clapboard siding and bevel siding
7d	same as above and also flooring
8d	flooring, furring strips, interior fittings
9d	boarding, flooring and interior fittings
10d	same as above
12d	wooden studding and framing
16d	wooden studding, heavy framing and rafters
20d+	heavy framing.

Size in penny-weight was recorded on 54 complete nails. While a very small sample, it would seem to confirm what was known about the structure that stood in

this area, a frame shed with board and batten siding. The presence of 12d (n=12, 22.2%) and 16d (n=3, 5.6%) suggests a fairly substantial frame, while the 20d and over nails (n=8, 14.8%) may indicate a heavy sill or other structural member. The relatively high frequency of 7d (n=5, 9.3%), 8d (n=5, 9.3%) and 9d (n=9, 16.7%) suggest the presence of a wooden floor, although 7d nails are also common for the attachment of siding. The remaining smaller nails, including 4d (n=1, 1.9%), 5d (n=3, 5.6%) and 6d (n=4, 7.4%) would be indicative of the board and batten siding and possibly the use of wooden shakes on the roof (Walker 1971). One potential problem with this analysis is that odd penny-weight nails (5d, 7d, 9d) are no longer widely available. When these sizes become unavailable is not known, but according to Walker (1971), they were still in use as late as 1931.

Window Glass. Window glass was analyzed for color and thickness. The thickness of each fragment was then dated using the Moir (1987b) formula. Recovered fragments ranged in thickness from 1.54 to 3.36 millimeters, with a mean thickness of 2.20. Unfortunately, Moir's formula is only useful until the early-1920s due to standardization in the manufacture of window glass and regulation of thickness by the federal government. Basically, this means that any fragment measuring over 2.5 millimeters in thickness cannot be reliably dated. In Area I, 58 of the 145 fragments recovered were over this limit, and can only be dated to after 1923. If these are excluded, the mean date for the assemblage is 1884. However, the exclusion of 40% of the sample renders this date statistically invalid.

Bricks. Bricks were one of the most frequent artifacts recovered in Area I. Both hand-made specimens and machine-made types were present. The majority of the sample, 83.3%, were hand-made. Hand-made bricks are replaced by machine-made types generally by the end of the 19th-century. Of the hand-made bricks, 63.2% were recovered from Feature 1 in Unit 1.

Six of the machine-made bricks were marked as "Reynolds Blocks", a paving brick commonly found on the site. These bricks were made at the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company located in nearby Robbins, Tennessee. They began production in 1886 and continued until 1937 when the construction market sagged due to the Great Depression. Their leading product was a dense paving brick used in road construction. The "Reynolds Block" is an example of this type (Des Jean 1995).

Electrical Materials. Recovered electrical materials included one fragment of copper wire and one complete glass 20-amp fuse. As electricity was not available in Rugby until after 1941 (*Chattanooga Times* 26 November 1941), a *terminus post quem* for these items can be established. Unfortunately, these items were found on the surface, therefore they offer no help in dating the stratigraphy.

Drain Pipe. Thirty-two fragments and one complete length of ceramic drain pipe were recovered, primarily from features 3 and 4 in units 1 and 2. The complete pipe, a section approximately three-feet in length and four-inches in diameter, was recovered from the base of Feature 4 in Unit 2. This type of pipe dates to the early-20th century and may have been made by the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company,

although it is unmarked. The presence of this pipe likely indicates improvements to the property by the Brooks.

Other Fasteners. Two gimbeled wood screws were recovered.

Other Construction Material. A large amount of material falls under this heading. This includes 117 asphalt shingle or siding fragments, 161 chunks of mortar, four fragments of dried caulking, 15 concrete or cement chunks, and one fiberglass insulation fragment. It is well documented that the north elevation of Uffington House was faced with asphalt shingles at some later time, and the recovered fragments may result from its removal during the early restoration efforts of the late 1970s and early 1980s or from the destruction of the pump house, which had a shingled roof (Emerick 1995). These shingles were heavily concentrated in Feature 1 in Unit 1.

Mortar was concentrated in Level 2 of Unit 3, where 62.1% of the total for Area I was recovered. Another 18.6% of the sample was located in Feature 1.

Furniture Group.

The Furniture Group consists of glass kerosene lamp chimney fragments (n=93), glass table-top fragments (n=55), decorative ceramics (n=4), stove parts (n=2), one picture hanger, one piece of plastic and one porcelain bathroom fixture fragment.

Kerosene lamps become common in the South after the Civil War. They became less common during the 1920s as more areas became electrified (Woodhead, et al. 1984). It is likely that they were used into the 1940's at Uffington since no

electricity was available in Rugby until 1941 (*Chattanooga Times* 26 November 1941). Fifteen of the fragments were recovered from Feature 1 in Unit 1 and another 14 were recovered immediately below in Level 5. The remaining sherds were widely distributed throughout the test area.

The ceramics consisted of one fragment of a porcelain hollow ware recovered from Level 5 of Unit 1, one piece of a porcelain figurine from Feature 1 in Unit 2, one sherd from an ironstone vase decorated with modern colors from Level 1 of Unit 4 and a fragment of an ironstone figurine or planter found below the stone wall on the surface.

Clothing Group.

Recovered clothing items included six buttons, one metal buckle, one plastic collar stay and one glass bead.

Three of the buttons were recovered from Feature 1 in Unit 1. Included in these was one 2-hole milkglass button dating to the late-19th century (Pool 1987), one 2-hole red plastic button in a dome shape with white enamel dating to the mid-20th century and one square engraved bone button, likely dating from the mid-19th to early-20th century (Pool 1987). One 4-hole dish-shaped white prosser button was recovered from Level 1 of Unit 3. This type dates to between 1849 and the late-19th century (Pool 1987). Another prosser button in black with 2-holes was found in Level 1 of Unit 4. One 3-hole milkglass button was recovered from Level 2 of Unit 3.

Arms Group.

One fired .38 Winchester Centerfire case was recovered. The case was headstamped "W. R. A. Co.", for Winchester Repeating Arms Company. This round was introduced in 1874 and was popular into the 1920s. It was discontinued in 1937, but the headstamp on this specimen ceases to be used in 1932 (Barnes 1997).

Personal Group.

Personal Group artifacts included one plastic toothbrush fragment, one aluminum toothpaste tube, one 1891 U. S. penny, one paper fragment, and one pencil fragment. The penny was recovered from Level 2 of Unit 1.

Activities Group.

A wide variety of artifacts from the Activities Group were recovered, including gardening (n=16), toys (n=4), miscellaneous (n=37), stable and barn (n=2) and music (n=1).

Gardening. Gardening-related artifacts consisted of seven ironstone planter sherds and ten terra cotta flower pot fragments.

Toys. Recovered toys included two bisque doll parts, one porcelain doll part and one marble. The stone marble was made of white marble or limestone and likely dates between the mid-19th century and 1915. It was recovered from Level 1 of Unit 3. The vast majority of stone marbles were exported from Germany, which ceased due to the outbreak of World War I (Randall 1971). Porcelain and bisque dolls were very popular from the mid-19th century to the 1930s (Noel-Hume 1969). One of the fragments was located in Level 5 of Unit 2, but the other two were surface finds.

Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous artifacts included 22 plastic fragments, 11 unidentifiable metal fragments, one copper strip, one hard rubber fragment, one iron part and one possible machine part. The exact function of these items could not be determined.

Stable and Barn. Stable and barn material includes items related to activities in these areas of the farm. Two artifacts were recovered; one fragment of wire fencing and one horseshoe. The horseshoe was machine-made and stamped at the toe with the word "Nordic". The shoe dates from the early- to mid-20th century (Butler 1974). It was recovered from the surface near the extant cistern.

Music. One fragment of a vinyl record album was recovered.

Tobacco Pipe Group.

One fragment of a kaolin pipe stem was recovered. This artifact likely dates to the early-19th century (Noël Hume 1969) and may represent a curated object.

Faunal Remains.

Twelve animal bones were recovered, including nine fragments from indeterminate mammals, one pig (Sus scrofa) third metacarpal, one sawn cow (Bos taurus) femur and one terrestrial gastropod. The pig metacarpal was unfused distally, indicating an age for the animal of less than 2 years at death. The beef bone was likely a roast cut, having been sawn at both ends. This specimen may have been exposed for some time as it also exhibited rodent gnaw-marks.

As a whole, the artifact assemblage clearly reflects the characteristics of a secondary deposit such as fill (South 1977). The materials are generally highly

fragmentary and scattered throughout the stratigraphy. Architectural materials are by far more frequent at 52.4% of the assemblage than any other type of artifact. This is typical for fill deposits, but it may also represent the destruction of a structure in that area or maintenance of the main house.

One of the main analytical questions from the excavations of Area I was whether a Hughes assemblage could be delineated from a Brooks or subsequent assemblage. Due to the very small sample size of diagnostic artifacts, especially domestic ceramics, identification of a Hughes artifact assemblage was not possible. Out of 188 sherds of kitchen ceramics, only 102 were found in subsurface contexts (Avery 2000). The remainder were recovered from various locations on the surface and therefore, out of context.

Other problems in separating the assemblage lie in the temporal placement of these occupations and in the amount of time each group inhabited the site. The Hughes ladies moved into Uffington in 1881 and left in 1887. The Brooks' bought the property in 1902 and lived there until 1958. As for their temporal placement, without a larger number of temporally diagnostic artifacts, it is very difficult to distinguish a late-19th century assemblage from one of the early-20th century. Much of the technology, such as ceramics and much of the architectural materials and methods, remains fairly constant through this time period. The other aspect of this problem is simply the amount of time each family spent on the site. The Hughes' were there for only seven years, while the Brooks' were there for 57 years. The Hughes ladies undoubtedly had a great impact on the landscape of the site, but it has

likely been masked or even eradicated by the activities of the Brooks' and subsequent owners.

Area II-Foundational Remains

A total of 657 artifacts was recovered from 59 shovel test pits. These included the Kitchen Group (n=53, 8.0%), Architectural Group (n=541, 82.3%), Clothing Group (n=2, 0.4%), Activities Group (n=60, 9.1%) and Faunal remains (n=1, 0.2%). The distribution of the assemblage as a whole was mapped using SURFER 7.0, as were bricks, hand-made bricks, wire nails and cut nails.

Kitchen Group.

The Kitchen Group consisted of ceramics (n=22) and container glass (n=31). Due to the small amount of material recovered, no concentrations of kitchen related materials were apparent.

Ceramics. Kitchen ceramics included whiteware (n=12, 54.5%), ironstone (n=9, 41.0%) and porcelain (n=1, 4.5%). Decorative techniques included transfer printing, embossing, colored glaze, and decal on vessels such as plates, bowls, and saucers. These wares and types are typical for the late-19th to mid-20th century (Worthy 1982).

Container Glass. Container glass consisted of various bottles and jars in colorless, bluegreen, cobalt, milkglass, and amber. One solarized amethyst fragment from a blow-back molded jar was identified, dating between 1880 and 1903 (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Architectural Group.

Architectural material included bricks (n=246), nails (n=171), window glass (n=14), drain pipe (n=6) and other construction material (n=104).

Bricks. Brick fragments were one of the most common artifacts found in Area II. Both hand-made and machine-made examples were recovered with hand-made bricks being more frequent at 65.9% of the total. Machine-made bricks accounted for 1.2% of the total, with the remaining 32.9% being unidentifiable as to method of manufacture. When plotted (Figure 41), the entire brick assemblage shows fairly even distribution across the test area, with a slight concentration in the southwestern quadrant. The hand-made bricks show a different distribution (Figure 42), however, with a distinct concentration in the north-central portion of the test area.

Nails. Nails were analyzed for method of manufacture, size if complete, and condition. Wire nails were most common (n=100, 58.5%), followed by cut nails (n=64, n=37.4%) and those that could not be identified as to method of manufacture (n=7, 4.1%). As can be seen in Figure 43, there is a distinct concentration of wire nails in the northwestern corner of the area, with almost none in the eastern half of the area. By contrast, the cut nails show a concentration in the south-central portion of the area and were generally more common in the center and eastern portion (Figure 44).

As discussed previously, Young's (1994) model for nail patterns was also applied to this assemblage. In Area II, 31 (39.8%) unaltered nails were recovered, along with 37 pulled (47.4%) and ten (12.8%) clinched nails. The resulting ratio is

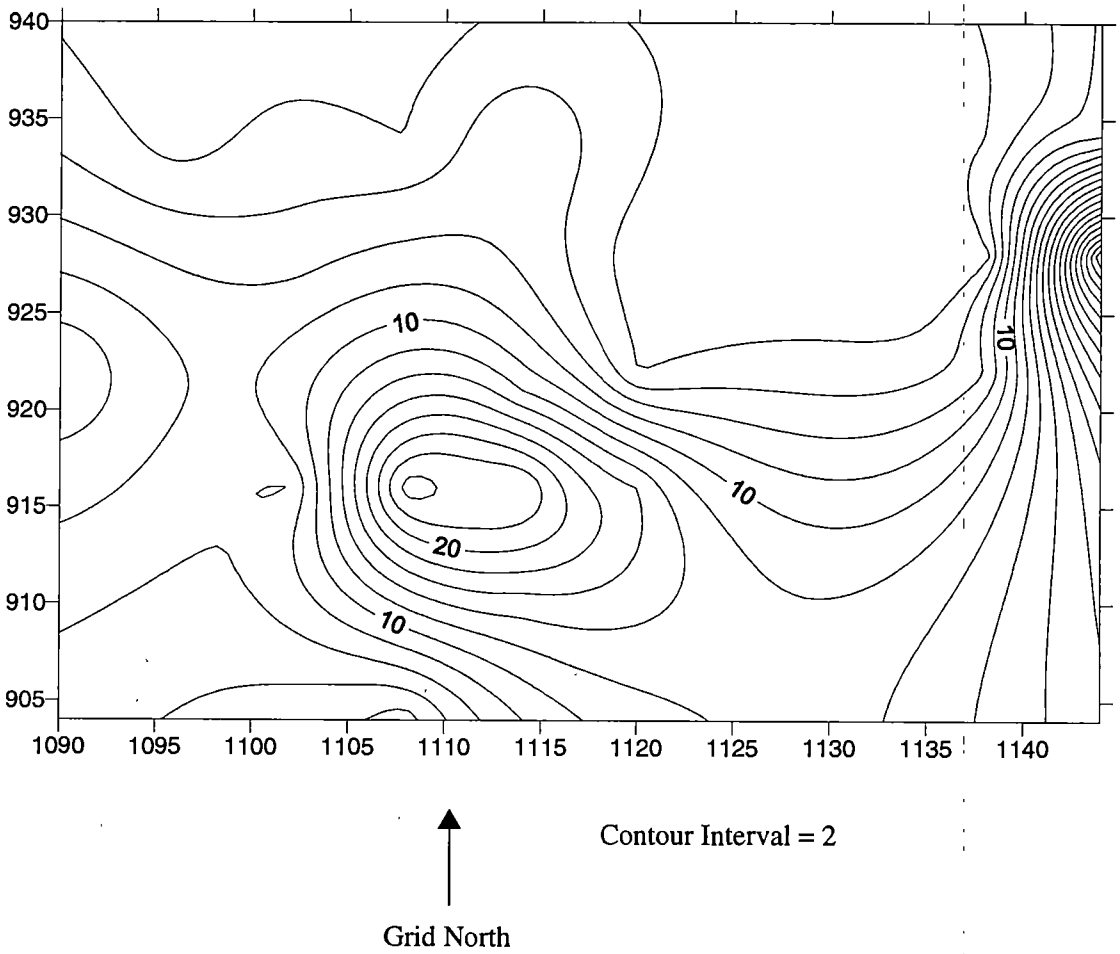


Figure 41. SURFER plot of the distribution of all bricks from Area II.

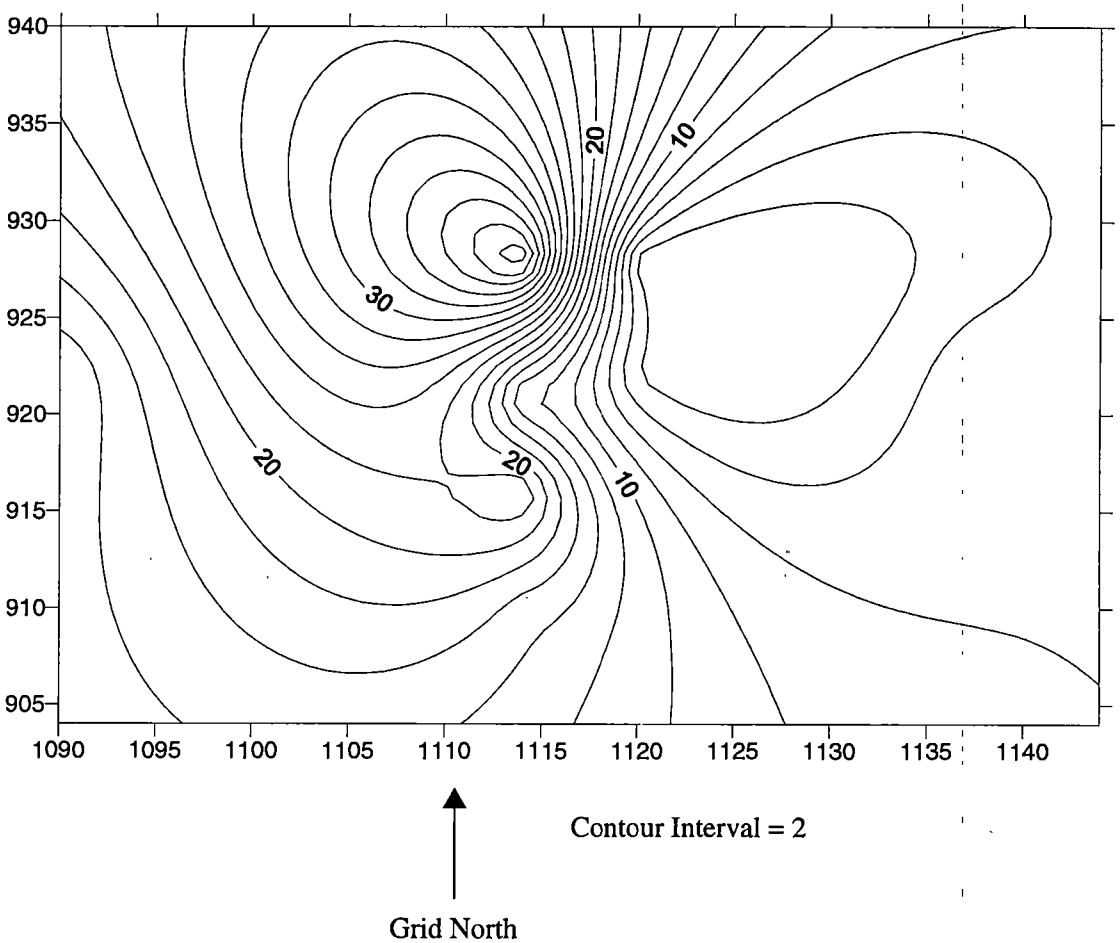


Figure 42. SURFER plot of the distribution of hand-made bricks from Area II.

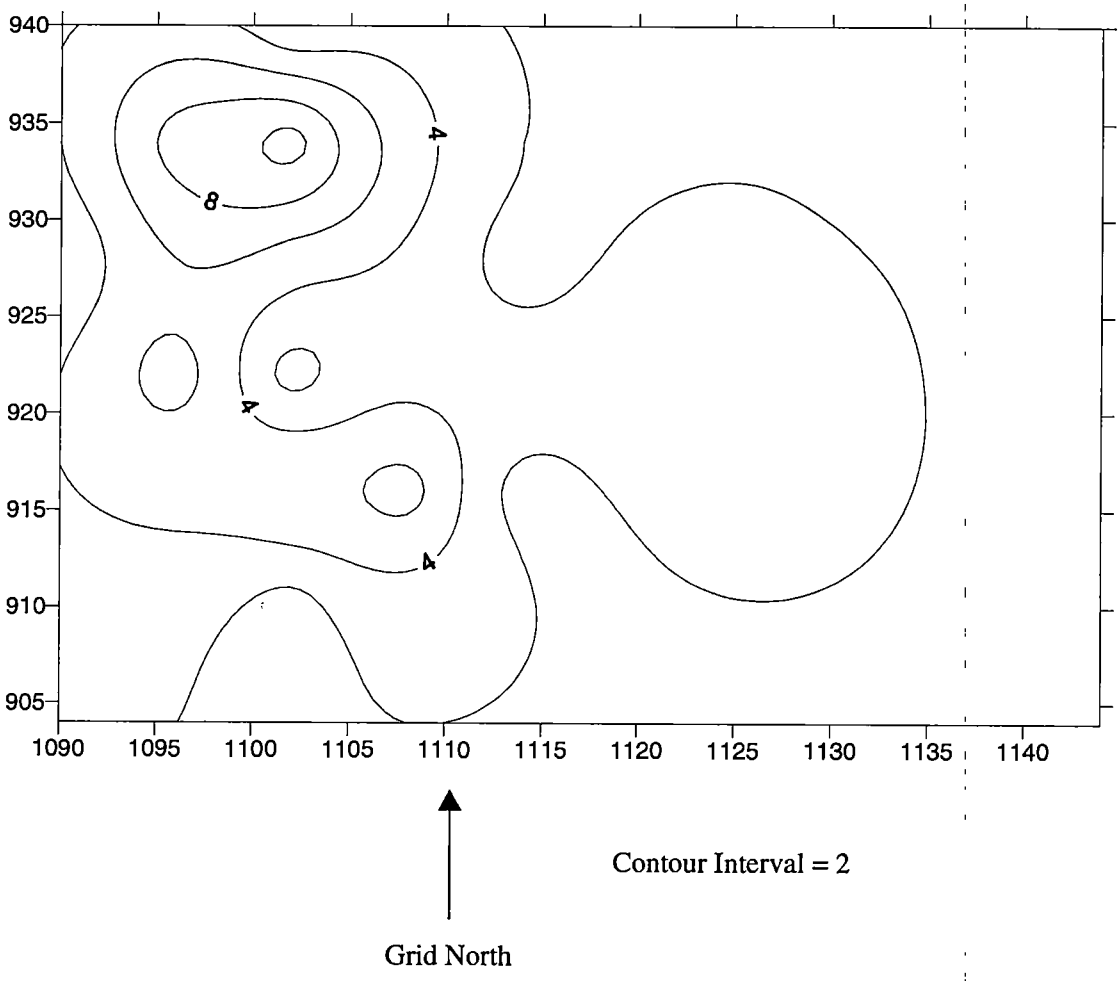


Figure 43. SURFER plot of the distribution of wire nails from Area II.

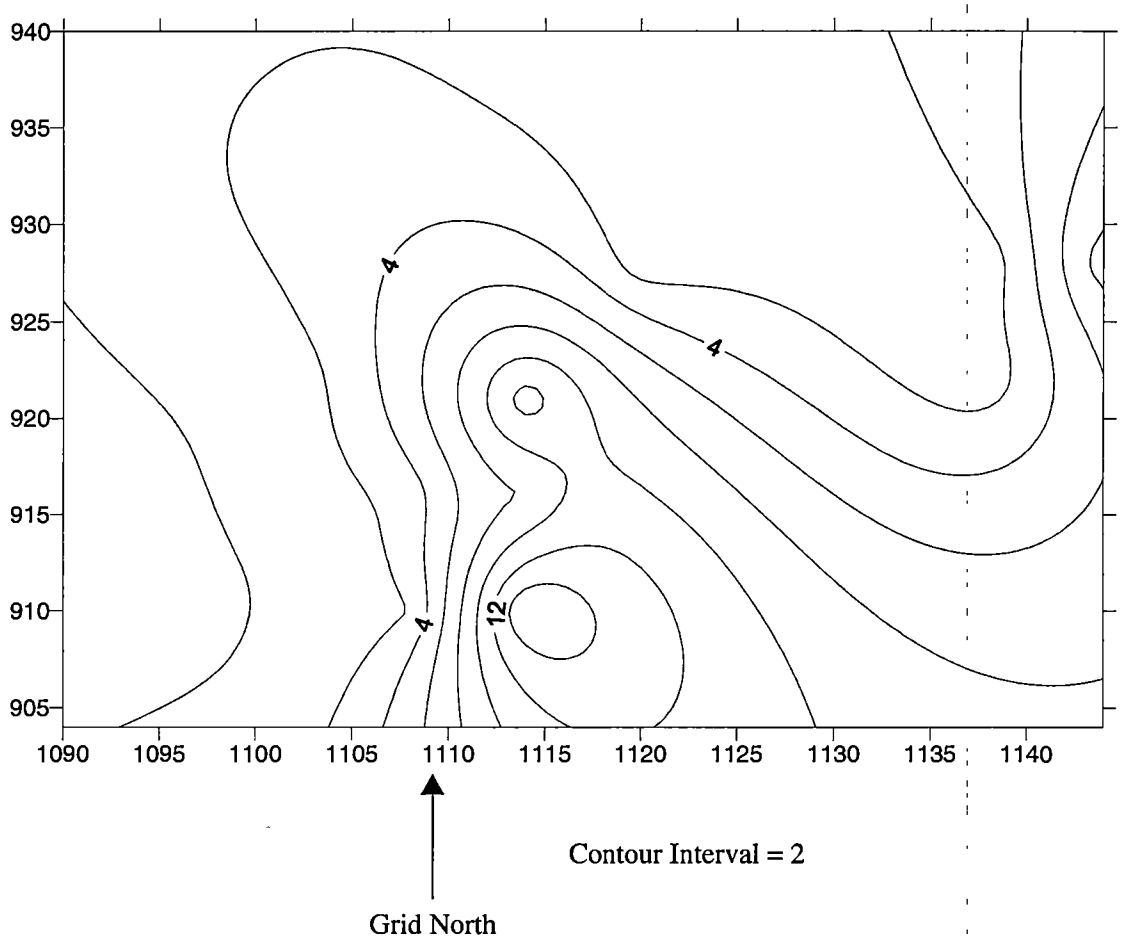


Figure 44. SURFER plot of the distribution of cut nails from Area II.

very similar to the 3:3:1 expected for a building site. It is known that an open-front chicken coop, built by Charles Brooks, stood in this area in recent years and was dismantled, although it was used for the storage of lumber at the time it was removed. This would seem to be confirmed by the application of this model, although the presence of cut nails would suggest that an earlier structure may also have stood in this area or that the refuse from the destruction of an earlier building was stored in this shed.

Nail size was also examined in Area II, with the assumption that they were associated with the chicken coop. The most frequent size was 7d (n=17, 21.8%), which is consistent with the presence of wooden siding or a wooden floor in the coop. Nails of 12d (n=10, 12.8%), 16d (n=2, 2.6%) and 20d and over (n=7, 9.0%) would indicate a fairly substantial frame on a heavy sill. The roof was covered in metal sheets (Emerick 1995), although the presence of 3d (n=3, 3.9%) and 4d (n=5, 6.4%) may indicate that it had been covered with shakes. While the sample size is too small to be of great interpretive value, the pattern presented would appear to verify what was known about this structure.

Window Glass. Window glass was analyzed primarily for thickness. The thickness of each fragment was then dated using the Moir (1987b) formula. Recovered fragments ranged in thickness from 1.76 millimeters to 3.75 millimeters for a mean thickness of 2.40 millimeters. This thickness is dated by Moir (1987b) to 1915. The problems with the Moir formula, discussed in the previous section, apply

here as well. Only seven fragments were less than 2.5 millimeters in thickness, so this material has little interpretive value.

Drain Pipe. Six fragments of ceramic drain pipe were recovered. These appear similar to fragments and the complete pipe recovered from Area I.

Other Construction Material. Various other items related to the construction of a structure were recovered from Area II. These included mortar (n=67), asphalt siding (n=18), carpet fragments (n=13), roofing paper (n=5) and concrete (n=1). This material was generally highly fragmentary and distributed evenly across the area.

Clothing Group.

The Clothing Group was represented by one swath of fabric and the toe portion of a nylon stocking. Nylon becomes common for ladies' hosiery during World War II.

Activities Group.

The few artifacts in the Activities Group consisted of miscellaneous (n=53), stable and barn (n=4), gardening (n=2) and automotive (n=1).

Miscellaneous. Items that could not be identified as to a specific function were lumped into this category. These artifacts include various metal pieces, plastic and cardboard.

Stable and Barn. Four 'U'-staples were recovered. They likely derive from a fence that ran along the road. The Brooks family is probably responsible for placing wire fencing in this area, although the Hughes' had a board fence in this general area (DeBruyn 1995).

Gardening. Two fragments of terra cotta flower pots were the only gardening related items recovered.

Automotive. One fragment of a fan belt was recovered. This may be for a tractor, other farm machinery, or an automobile.

Faunal. One terrestrial gastropod (snail) shell was recovered.

Overall, the complete assemblage of artifacts from Area II shows a distinct concentration roughly in the center of the area (Figure 45). While specific groups of artifacts do not fit this pattern, it shows clearly when taken in total. This concentration is in the immediate area of the foundational remains that were being examined. It is probable that the material located in this concentration is directly derived from the construction and destruction of the coop. The remainder of the assemblage, however, is more evenly distributed across the test area, and is not necessarily directly related to this structure.

Material recovered from the builder's trench adjacent to the foundation on the south side bares closer examination. Fourteen fragments of a colorless, machine-made jar were recovered, which likely dates to after 1930 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Fifty-four hand-made brick fragments were recovered along with one machine-made fragment. Only three wire nails were recovered, all complete, while six complete cut nails and seven fragments were recovered. Thirty-four chunks of mortar and one fragment of wire fencing were also present. This mix of materials may be the result of an early-20th century construction date with recycled late-19th century materials being used.

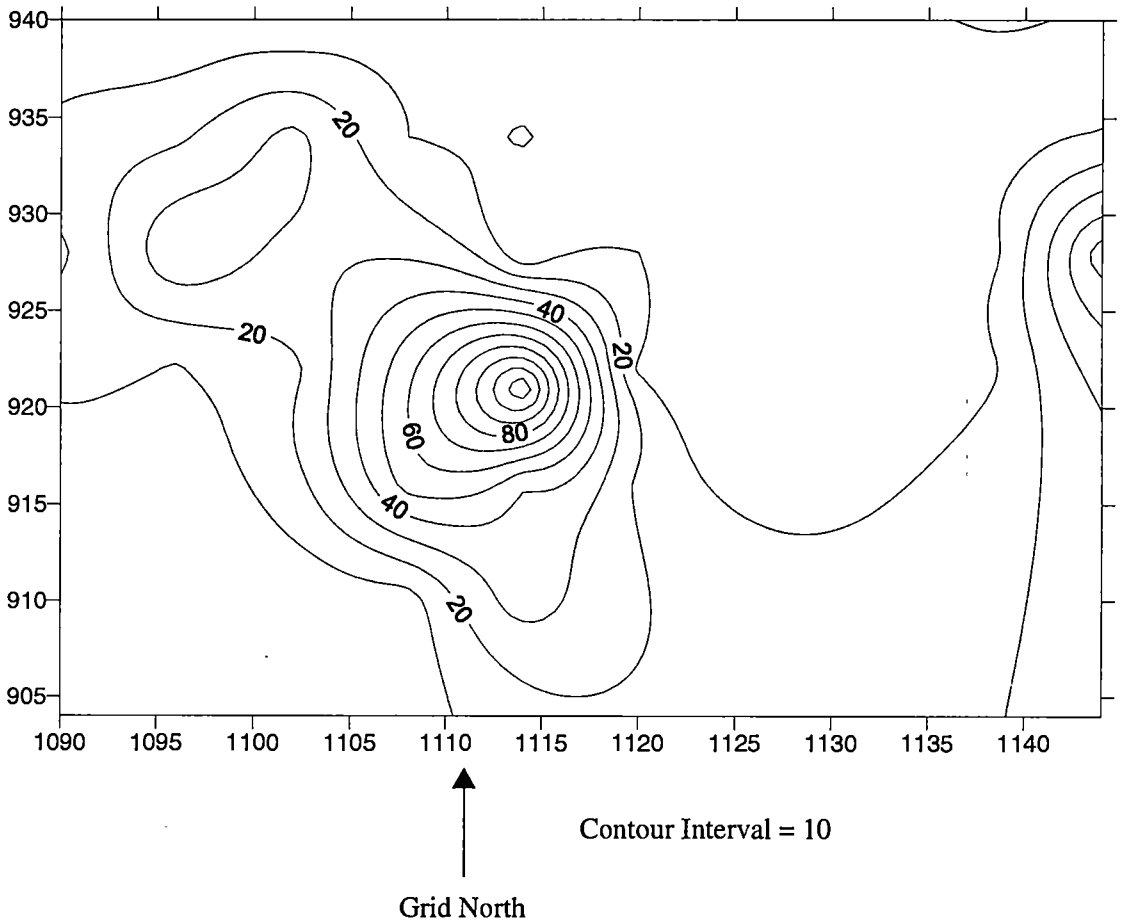


Figure 45. SURFER plot of the distribution of the entire artifact assemblage from Area II.

Area III-Potato House

A total of 972 artifacts was recovered from six test units in Area III. These included the Kitchen Group (n=165, 17.0%), Architectural Group (n=437, 45.0%), Furniture Group (n=14, 1.4%), Tobacco Pipe Group (n=3, 0.3%), Arms Group (n=2, .2%), Activities Group (n=346, 35.6%) and Faunal remains (n=5, 0.5%).

Kitchen Group.

The Kitchen Group consisted of ceramics (n=33), container glass (n=69), glassware (n=4), and kitchenware (n=59).

Ceramics. Recovered ceramics consisted of stoneware (n=11, 33.3%), modern earthenware (n=8, 24.2%), whiteware (n=6, 18.2%), ironstone (n=4, 12.1%), porcelaineous ironstone (n=1, 3.0%) and majolica (n=1, 3.0%).

Stoneware sherds were more frequent in this area than any other area tested on the site. Common forms of this ware are crocks or jugs, although most of the sherds could only be identified as large hollow ware vessels. The recovered stoneware sherds tended to be a combination of Albany slip and Bristol glaze, but colored glazes were also found. The remaining ceramics were more domestic in nature, with plates, bowls, and other various hollow ware forms being common. Colored glazes, embossing, and flow blue were common decorative techniques. Generally, the ceramic assemblage seems consistent for the late-19th to mid-20th century (Worthy 1982). The small sample size precluded any finer separation of the assemblage and severely limits its interpretive value.

Container Glass. Container glass consisted primarily of fragments of bottles and jars, most of which could not be identified as to method of manufacture. Common colors were colorless, bluegreen, aqua, and amber. Two embossed canning jar fragments were recovered. One was an aqua "Ball Mason Jar", identified by the script "B". This type of jar dates to between 1890 and the mid-20th century (Toulouse 1969). The other was an "Atlas Shoulder Seal Mason" (Toulouse 1969) which was solarized to a light yellow color. As mentioned previously, glass clarified with manganese turns purple with exposure to sunlight. Germany was the main source for manganese, so when World War I broke out, it was no longer imported. Because of this, the American glass industry turned to selenium as a clarifying agent. Glass manufactured in this way turns a light yellow when exposed to sunlight (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Therefore, this canning jar dates between 1915 and 1930.

Glassware. Four glassware fragments were recovered. One piece of marigold carnival glass dating to the early to mid-20th century, one fragment of a milkglass hollow ware vessel dating to the late-19th to early-20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989), one colorless lid fragment, and one light green frosted hollow-ware piece, both of indeterminate dates, made up this category.

Kitchenware. The majority of this category was made up of torn pieces of a plastic hot dog bun or bread bag (n=46). Some pieces of this bag were found that were printed with the name "Kerns" and another was found with the words "Hot Dog Rolls". It is unclear if all of these fragments represent one bag or several. Other materials included three fragments of a plastic ground sausage wrapper, one panel

from a SPAM can and nine fragments of Styrofoam vessels. The SPAM can panel was from a can that opened by means of a key on the side. The can was scored around the top and bottom and down to a key attached to the side. The key was pulled, taking the majority of the side of the can with it. This method of opening was introduced in 1967 but proved to be unpopular and was dropped by 1969 (Hormel Foods 2000).

Architectural Group.

The Architectural Group consisted of nails (n=244), brick (n=93), window glass (n=69), electrical materials (n=2) and other construction materials (n=29).

Nails. Nails were represented by wire nails (n=150, 61.5%), cut nails (n=55, 22.5%) and those that could not be identified as to method of manufacture (n=39, 16.0%). The condition and penny weight of complete specimens was noted for further analysis.

Fifty complete nails were recovered, with 20 (40.0%) unaltered, 24 (48.0%) pulled, and six (12.0%) clinched. This ratio of unaltered to pulled to clinched nails is similar to Young's (1994) model of a dismantled structure. It is known that at least one frame structure stood in this area that partially decayed in place, which would seem to be confirmed by this analysis. However, the sample size is likely too small to be statistically significant.

Analysis of the size of the recovered complete nails revealed a pattern very similar to that of the coop in Area II. It is known that a coop also stood in Area III (John Gilliat 2001, Pers. Comm.), but it is possible that a more substantial building

predates it. Unfortunately, the sample size was too small to shed any light on this problem. Based on Walker's (1971) research, it would seem that at least one of the buildings in this area was of fairly heavy frame construction based on the presence of 12d (n=8, 16.0%) and 20d and larger nails (n=4, 8.0%). A relatively high frequency of 7d nails (n=11, 22.0%) may indicate the presence of a wood floor or wood siding. The roof was likely covered in metal sheeting, at least during the Brooks occupation, which would be suggested by the presence of four (8.0%) 1-inch roofing nails, although one (2.0%) 2d and three (6.0%) 3d nails were also recovered, which were commonly used for the attachment of shakes. Due to the sample size, little more can be said based on nail size.

Brick. Brick fragments were one of the more frequently found types of artifacts. While numerous complete or mostly complete bricks were excavated and found on the surface, only fragments from excavation units and samples of more complete specimens were collected. Both hand-made (33.3%) and machine-made (15.1%) types were recovered, but the majority of the sample (51.6%) could not be identified as to method of manufacture. Both types were present in the excavated foundation (Feature 13) and across the site. It is likely that the hand-made bricks were recycled for construction of this structure.

Window Glass. Window glass was analyzed as described previously. The fragments from Area III ranged in thickness from 1.66 millimeters to 3.64 millimeters, with an average thickness of 2.38 millimeters. The mean date for this assemblage was 1913 (Moir 1987b). Only 19 fragments were over 2.5 millimeters in

thickness, but this is still over 25% of the total. Again, this greatly reduces the reliability of the dates.

Window glass seemed to be concentrated in Unit 14, with 58% of the total coming from this unit. The average thickness for all levels of this unit, including Feature 12, was 2.41 millimeters for an average date of 1916 (Moir 1987b). Eleven fragments were recovered from the rubble of Feature 12, with an average thickness of 2.33, slightly below the average for the entire assemblage.

When broken down by level across the area, the window glass does not conform to the expected pattern. It would be expected that the average thickness would decrease with depth, however, this was not the case. The average thickness actually *increased* with depth across the area. The average for Level 1 was 2.17 millimeters, Level 2 was 2.21 millimeters, Level 3 was 2.45 millimeters and Level 4 was 2.91 millimeters. The forces responsible for this unusual pattern are not clear.

Electrical Materials. Two pieces of copper electrical wire represent this group. As stated before, this material dates to after 1941 based on the late electrification of the area.

Other Construction Material. This category was made up of 21 chunks of mortar, two plaster fragments, two asphalt siding fragments, one piece of dried caulking, one chunk of concrete, one piece of plastic, and one amorphous lump of fired clay.

Furniture Group.

The Furniture Group consisted of 11 fragments of glass kerosene lamp chimneys and three fragments of glass fluorescent light tubes. There are currently fluorescent fixtures in the potato house.

Tobacco Pipe Group.

Tobacco related items consisted of three fragments of a foil pipe tobacco bag.

Arms Group.

The Arms Group consisted of one fired .22-caliber case and one complete round of .22 long-rifle ammunition. The complete round was headstamped with an impressed "U". This represents the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and dates the cartridge to after 1885 (Ball 1999). This round was recovered from Level 2 of Unit 15, located under the walk south of the potato house. The fired case was broken to a point where it could not be identified as .22 short, long or long rifle and therefore, could not be reliably dated.

Activities Group.

The Activities Group included miscellaneous (n=326), stable and barn (n=13), gardening (n=6) and toys (n=1).

Miscellaneous. Recovered miscellaneous items were highly varied. The majority of this material (n=201) consisted of fragments of a metal can or pan. Forty-nine pieces of metal were recovered that could not be identified as to function. Also included in this category were 67 plastic fragments, four pieces of plastic mesh, three bits of paper, one eye-bolt, and one iron padlock. The padlock was heavily corroded,

but was cleaned in the hope that it was marked. Unfortunately, it was not or the metal was too badly damaged for any mark to be visible.

Stable and Barn. One harness buckle, one sickle bar mower blade, and eleven fragments of wire fencing were recovered in this category.

Gardening. The only items from this category were six sherds from terra cotta flower pots.

Toys. One bisque doll part was the only representative of this category.

Faunal Remains.

Faunal remains consisted of five mammal bone fragments, including two unfused vertebral bodies from a large mammal, one medium mammal diaphysis, and two diaphysis fragments from one medium mammal. All of the diaphysis fragments were calcined, with two deriving from Level 1 and one from Level 2.

Overall, the artifact assemblage was fairly evenly distributed across the area. It appears that a disproportionate amount of material originated from Unit 11. This is not actually the case, as 201 of the 346 artifacts recovered were small metal fragments from a large can or pan. The frequency of artifacts steadily decreased with depth, however. Level 1, which consisted of the shallow humus, produced the highest number of artifacts with 310, or 34.4 %, followed by Level 2, (n=248, 27.6%), Level 3 (n=200, 22.2%) and Level 4 (n=50, 5.6%). Level 4 was only reached in units 9, 15 and 16. These totals do not include artifacts associated with features.

Feature 12, the stone rubble uncovered in Units 13 and 14, produced 62 (6.9%) of the artifacts recovered from subsurface contexts. Artifacts included domestic and architectural debris. Two ironstone sherds and one whiteware sherd were recovered. One of the ironstone sherds was decorated with embossing and flow blue, typical for the period between the mid-19th century and early-20th century. The whiteware sherd was from the lid of a serving vessel and was decorated with underglaze polychrome enamel. The colors and style were typical for early to mid-20th century wares. One large fragment of a Ball Mason jar was recovered dating from 1890 to the mid-20th century. This piece was identified by a portion of the script "B" embossed in the glass. One large fragment of a glass kerosene lamp chimney was also recovered from the rubble.

Architectural remains in Feature 12 consisted of cut (n=3) and wire nails (n=4), window glass (n=11), one brick fragment and one mortar fragment. The window glass ranged from 1.77 millimeters to 2.91 millimeters in thickness for an average of 2.34 millimeters. This produces a mean date of 1910 when Moir's (1987b) formula is applied. This material, when taken with the domestic debris described above, indicates a likely very late-19th century to mid-20th century date for Feature 12.

Only 17 artifacts were recovered from Feature 15, with one cut nail, four fragments of wire nails and two fragments of window glass being the only temporally diagnostic pieces. The window glass measured 1.79 millimeters and 2.28 millimeters. The thinner piece dates to 1864 while the other dates to 1905. This

feature appeared to be the remnants of a tree planting and likely predates the foundation (Feature 13) discovered in Units 9 and 16. Unfortunately, no reliable date can be established due to the very small sample.

Artifacts recovered from the surface after the removal of a large stone from the end of the walk south of the potato house indicated that this area may have been used for the dumping of domestic refuse sometime either before the extant walk was constructed or during its presence. One flow blue piece found on the surface was identified as the "Ayr" pattern made by W. and E. Corn of Staffordshire, England from 1900 to 1904 (Godden 1964; Williams 1971).

Excavation of Unit 15 in this area revealed both domestic and architectural artifacts. Through four excavation levels (0.2-feet each), 97 artifacts were recovered, including five (5.2%) from Level 1, 40 (41.2%) from Level 2, 17 from Level 3 (17.5%) and 29 (29.9%) from Level 4. Feature 14, a small disturbance discovered at Level 3, was completely excavated, revealing three paper fragments, two wire nail fragments and one piece of indeterminate metal. Unfortunately, no temporal sequence could be established for this unit. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were mixed throughout the levels. Wire nails, which become standard by 1890 (Young 1994), were found in all levels, while cut nails were found in all levels except the humus. Only two fragments of flat glass were recovered, one from Level 1 and one from Level 3. The fragment from Level 1 measured 1.66 millimeters in thickness, which would date it to ca-1853. This date is significantly earlier than the earliest known construction date on this site. The fragment from Level 3 measured 2.25

millimeters in thickness, dating to ca-1902 (Moir 1987). This clearly indicates the mixed nature of these deposits. One complete round of .22 Long or Long Rifle ammunition was recovered from Level 1. The case exhibited an impressed "U" headstamp indicative of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. This stamp was introduced in 1885 and is still in use (Ball 1999).

CHAPTER 5. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Interpretations

The analysis of the archaeological materials and documentary evidence has been conducted with two units of analysis: the site as a whole and each excavation area separately. The following presents the interpretation of the archaeological data combined with documentary evidence in an effort to answer the research questions presented in Chapter 1.

Area I.

Excavations behind the house revealed the extensive filling and leveling that took place between the house and the stone wall. Unfortunately, no extant structural remains were encountered to indicate the exact location of the structure in Emily Hughes' (1976) 1882 photograph. The stratigraphy of the deep units (units 1, 2, 3 and 4) apparently represents a gradual deposition of fill, likely beginning with the Brooks occupation of the site, interspersed by at least two discrete depositions of architectural rubble, features 1 and 3. The majority of the artifacts (52.4%) recovered from this area were architectural in nature and concentrated in features 1 and 3, indicating that destruction or alteration of some structure likely occurred near the time that each of these features was deposited.

Feature 1 produced primarily architectural material, particularly bricks, brick fragments, and asphalt roofing or siding fragments. Several partial bricks marked "REYNOLDS BLOCK", which date between 1886 and 1937, were recovered (Des

Jean 1995). While the majority of the material recovered from Feature 1 was mid- to late-20th century in age, seven cut nails or cut nail fragments were recovered, along with window glass dating to the late-19th and early-20th centuries. This indicates that the material contained in Feature 1 was likely derived from the 1979-1980 stabilization and renovation of Uffington House. This refuse, along with small amounts of domestic debris such as ceramics and container glass, were likely dumped on the slope during renovations and left for a short period of time. Shortly thereafter, the extant wall was built and the yard filled to a fairly uniform level.

Feature 3 did not contain as much domestic or architectural material as Feature 1, but contained a large amount of sandstone, and a large mass of mortar. Other architectural debris included cut and wire nails, window glass dating to the late-19th and early-20th centuries, stoneware drainpipe fragments and a complete length of stoneware drainpipe. As previously discussed, this drain was apparently laid on the original ground surface, as no trench was associated with it. Domestic debris was scarce, but included a small amount of ceramics and container glass, as well as six fragments of a kerosene lamp chimney. While this feature may represent some short-term dumping or effort to fill the yard, it appears that the stone may represent a portion of an older wall, with household and architectural debris gathering on the upslope side. The matrix of the feature then would be the result of colluvial washing down the slope. The fragmentary nature of the artifacts in general supports this hypothesis. This area would have been left open for a period, until it was covered by

the mottled sandy clay found above it. Feature 4 in units 3 and 4 likely represents the same period.

While this information is important for a better understanding of the landscape history of the site, it provides little understanding as to the exact location and function of the building in Emily Hughes' (1976) 1882 photograph. While the general location of the structure is known, no archaeological evidence was discovered as to exactly where it stood. As for function, there are numerous possibilities, based on documentary sources. The post-1887 sale notice (Figure X) mentions several small outbuildings, including a "wood shed, tool house, &c". While these are possibilities, another option was presented in a letter written by Emily Hughes in 1881. She wrote to her brother Willy that their washhouse was almost complete. This may have been the structure that was the subject of this part of the study.

The washhouse was a common outbuilding on sites in the late-19th and early-20th century. Farm sites in East Tennessee (Ahlman, et al. 1999) and the Aiken Plateau of South Carolina (Cabak and Inkrot 1997) have known washhouses. Long (1972: 244) describes early Pennsylvania German washhouses as being "a necessary addition to many farmsteads" and generally "located within close proximity to the farmhouse and often close to the kitchen or back porch area". He further describes them as being "usually rectangular in shape...ten to twenty feet in length and from eight to fourteen feet in width." Interestingly, no washhouses are mentioned by Howell (1981) in her study of folklife in the nearby Big South Fork National River

and Recreation Area, with laundry still being done near the water source or on the porch.

By the beginning of the 20th century, washhouses were constructed to house early gasoline-powered washing machines. One example from South Carolina was fairly small, 64 square feet, built on a block frame with a corrugated metal roof (Cabak and Inkrot 1997). The structure in question at Uffington was relatively small and rectangular with a lean-to roof. The type of foundation is not known, but was likely stone, as this is the material used in the other outbuildings on the site. It had a door with a four-pane window in the south elevation. The photograph does not indicate if there were any other windows or doors, but it is unlikely. While constructed by Englishmen and not Pennsylvania Germans, the Hughes structure strongly resembles the descriptions supplied by Long (1972).

Feature 7, located on the eastern edge of Unit 6, provides possible archaeological evidence indicating the use of this building as a washhouse. The feature consists of three pipes, one within another, placed vertically in the ground. This arrangement appears to be a drain, although there was not enough time to completely excavate around it. It would have been located at the eastern end of the structure, probably beneath a laundry sink, tub or washing machine and drained used wash-water down the slope. Unfortunately, very few artifacts consistent with laundering were recovered. Of six buttons recovered, three derived from Feature 1 and the remainder from Level 1. The buttons date between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries (Pool 1987). Therefore, they likely have nothing to do with the Hughes-era

structure. No pins or needles were recovered, but this may be accounted for simply by sampling error induced by recovery method. These small artifacts are generally recovered through floatation samples, which was not done at 40MO145.

Traditionally, domestic support structures associated with female activities were located near the main house (Ahlman 1996; Moir 1987a; Rotenizer 1993). These structures were placed within what Moir (1987a) has called the "outer active yard", typically between 26 and 65 feet away from the house. This area of the farmyard is generally where outbuildings were located and where most of the activity associated with the day-to-day operation of a farm and household took place. Washing clothes has long been considered a female activity (Adams 1990) and an important part of the maintenance of the household. Therefore facilities for that activity would likely be located near the house, traditionally within the outer active yard.

The location of the structure at Uffington would be a logical placement for a washhouse. It was convenient to the house, and located only a few feet from the cistern. It must be remembered, however, that the extant cistern was not completed until 1883 (Hughes 1976: 39), while the structure in question was in place by 1882. If Moir's (1987a) proxemics model is to be followed, this structure was erected in the "inner active yard", a location usually devoid of any outbuildings. It can be argued that the Hughes ladies were anything but traditional. Although they had male assistance through their gardener, they were basically on their own, and designed their landscape to their idea of convenience.

The length of use of the washhouse is another question. It is not listed in the 1887 sale notice, which may imply that it had been removed by that time. It is not present in a 1925 photograph of the house (Whipple 1925). However, the extant drain appears to have been maintained at least early in the Brooks occupation of the site, by the presence of concrete as a seal around one of the pipes. According to Loren Lawhorn, Mrs. Brooks never did her own laundry, sending it to a local laundress instead. It could be that she did this later in time, but did her own until their income increased. Hattie Shelby, a local African-American lady, established a laundry service across Central Avenue from Uffington in the early 1880s (Barbara Stagg, Pers. Comm. 2001), so it is possible that Madam Hughes and Emily sent their clothes out as well, therefore ending the necessity of a washhouse. Unfortunately, Emily makes no mention of this chore in any known letters, although the Hughes' maid may have had that responsibility. There is no indication of what subsequent function the washhouse might have served.

Area II.

Shovel testing was conducted in this area to examine the extant foundational remains located near Uffington Road and the farmyard north of this structure. A small shed that was used at one time for a chicken coop and coal house was removed from this location in the last few years (Emerick 1995; John Gilliat, Pers. Comm. 2000). At the time of its removal, the shed was used to store lumber (Emerick 1995). Generally, testing revealed very little evidence of activity in this area. One possible area of short-term dumping was encountered in the eastern end of the test area. A

fairly shallow, ashy layer was encountered which contained architectural debris and cut nails. This may represent a one-time burning episode or the dumping of ash from another location.

A possible builder's trench was discovered on the southern edge of the extant foundation. The trench contained fully machine cut nails, which would suggest a late-19th century construction date. However, the extant foundation consists of a mix of machine-made bricks, hand-made bricks, concrete and stone, which suggests a 20th century date. It is possible that the trench represents an older foundation, although no other evidence of any previous structure was encountered.

The area in front of the shed produced very few artifacts, which was somewhat surprising. This area represents what Moir (1987a) would consider the "outer active yard." This is traditionally an area of heavy activity, which produces a significant amount of artifactual material, generally in a sheet midden context. This was not the case, however, as artifacts tended to be randomly scattered across the test area. This portion of the Uffington farmyard lies between the road and the sheep barn, and must have been the location of a great amount of activity, but there was almost no sign this archaeologically. The land slopes to the north, which may have caused material deposited on the surface to be washed down-slope.

Area III.

Excavations in Area III were conducted with the goal of identifying the structure associated with the depression east of the potato house. John Gilliat (2000, Pers. Comm.) stated that he razed a frame chicken coop that rested on stone pillars

sometime in the late- 1970s or early-1980s. A 1938 aerial photograph does not show this structure, but it is visible in a 1978 aerial photo. It was thought that this structure might have sat on an older foundation, possibly of Hughes origin. Archaeological investigations were aimed at addressing this question.

Archaeological remains were found to be rather sparse in Area III. Only two major features, features 12 and 13, were encountered within the depression. Feature 12 was a concentration of sandstone rubble interspersed with domestic debris found in units 13 and 14 on the northern edge of the depression. This feature appears to be the result of the destruction of a portion of a continuous stone foundation or stone wall associated with the structure. A large sandstone block was located north of the rubble in Unit 13, which may have been a foundation footer. The majority of the artifacts recovered from in and around Feature 12 were architectural in nature, including machine made brick fragments, fully machine cut nails, wire nails, and window glass. One portion of a "REYNOLDS BLOCK" paving brick was recovered. Window glass dated between 1862 and after 1923 based on thickness (Moir 1987b). Domestic debris included only three ceramic sherds, all late-19th to mid-20th century types, along with small amounts of container glass and numerous pieces of plastic. It appears that this material may have been dumped in this area around the time that the structure was removed or just before. Some material, including two ironstone sherds and a large portion of a kerosene lamp chimney were found within the rubble, indicating that this material may have been deposited at about the same time the building was razed.

A layer of dense, sterile clay was discovered on the eastern edge of Unit 14, adjacent to Feature 12. The origin of this clay was mysterious until auger testing of a mound adjacent to the eastern edge of the depression revealed a large amount of it. It appears that the clay was used to fill the foundation of the potato house and support the concrete floor. Apparently, this material was left piled in the yard, and when the smaller structure was built, the foundation cut through it. No artifacts were recovered from this material, but it is assumed to be contemporaneous with the potato house.

Feature 13 was the stone and brick foundation exposed in units 9 and 16. These units bisect the southern edge of the depression, which corresponds to the foundation. It is constructed of large sandstone blocks, with dry-lain header rows of machine-made bricks over hand-made bricks between the stones. This foundation is not consistent with what was described by John Gilliat (Pers. Comm. 2000) when he razed the structure. At that time, it stood on stone piers, while Feature 13 is a continuous foundation. While it is possible that the feature represents an earlier structure, there is no artifactual evidence to support this at this time.

Feature 15, located beneath and to the north of Feature 13, appeared as a dark disturbance at the base of Level 4. Part of the foundation had actually sunk into the depression represented by Feature 15. It appears that the feature was the result of the removal of a tree or large bush previous to the construction of the structure. The hole from the tree was then filled and the foundation built on top of this. Over the years, this fill settled causing the foundation to collapse into the depression. While cut nails and relatively thin window glass were recovered from the fill, wire nails and plastic

were also present, dating the fill of this feature to the mid-20th century, likely just previous to the construction of the structure. It is possible that the hole was left open for some time and this material washed into it from further upslope.

Unit 11 was located within the depression to examine any deposits that may have accumulated under the structure. Unfortunately, there were very few artifacts recovered and almost no stratigraphy. The soil was basically homogenous, gradually transitioning to the sandy subsoil, with no sign of disturbance. The structure had a plank floor (John Gilliat, 2000, Pers. Comm.), which accounts for the scarcity of artifacts. Removal of the structural debris and chicken waste when the building was razed may also have removed a portion of the upper soil strata.

The original function of this structure remains a mystery, although it is highly probable that it had some function related to the production or sale of potatoes. In its original form, it must have been a fairly substantial structure based on the foundational remains and analysis of the nails. While in recent years it was used as a chicken coop, this was probably not the original function based on the substantial nature of the foundation and its' proximity to the potato house. According to Loren Lawhorn (2001, Pers. Comm.), Charles Brooks used the entire area of the potato house for storage of his crop at times. If this is the case, it follows that further storage for bags, fertilizer or other supplies may have been necessary. Mr. Lawhorn also stated that Brooks sold potatoes directly out of the potato house, so it is possible that equipment necessary for the weighing, grading and packing of the potatoes was located in this structure. Charles was also interested in acquiring the best seed potato

that he could, as evidenced by his involvement in the Morgan County Farm Bureau and the Agricultural Extension Service. Seed potatoes require very precise and constant storage temperatures to prevent early sprouting and later to induce sprouting before planting (Smith 1968; Rastovski, et al. 1987). This smaller structure may have been designed for the storage of seed potatoes, although no documentary evidence of this has been discovered.

Unit 15 was also excavated within Area III, although it was not placed to examine the structure. It was excavated through the walkway that leads from the east end of the house to the potato house. One of the large sandstone stones was removed previous to our excavations, which revealed several artifacts, including sherds of a flow blue bowl, plate, and porcelain cup. This area had coal and cinders present on the surface as well, so it was decided to investigate further. Coal and cinders were concentrated throughout levels 1 and 2, but ended by Level 3. It was thought that this area may have been used for dumping of domestic debris and stove waste by the Hughes', but this was likely not the case. In Level 3, a thin lens of sterile clay, very similar to that seen in Unit 14, indicated that the activity in this area probably does not predate the construction of the potato house. Artifacts recovered from this unit verify this, as early- to mid-20th century ceramic types, wire nails, and plastic were found within Level 3. The coal and cinders located on the surface and through Level 2 are likely the result of the Brooks emptying their stoves here, possibly as a means of improving drainage, or simply for convenience.

Overall Site.

Archaeological data from 40MO145 has primarily been used to examine specific areas of the site, but it can also serve to make certain intrasite and intersite comparisons. Previous researchers (Ahlman 1996, Groover 1993, Orser 1988) have utilized Robinson's Index of Agreement to examine similarities in artifact assemblages. According to Orser (1988; 237), "The index was originally presented to help archaeologists order samples temporally, but it can also be used to provide an unbiased measure of the similarity between two artifact samples." It is in this capacity that the index is utilized here. Orser (1988; 237) describes the method for computation of the index:

> "To compute the index, the largest number of artifacts in one artifact class from one site or locale is subtracted from those in the same class from a second site or locale. This procedure, producing absolute values, is completed for all artifact classes...The resultant differences were added, and 200 was subtracted from the sum (because 200 percent is the maximum amount of possible difference between two samples). The figure that results is the index of agreement".

The indices are then placed in a matrix for comparison. The closer the index is to 200, the more similar the two samples are considered to be.

Intrasite comparisons between the three excavation areas were made in order to determine if they were similar to one another. As it is known that at least two of the structures are temporally close (Areas II and III), it was hoped that inferences could be made as to the function of each structure. Artifact frequencies were computed (Table 3) and the results used to compute Robinson's Index of Similarity, which were then used to construct a matrix for comparison (Table 4).

Table 3. 40MO145 Artifact Frequencies.

Group	Area I	Area II	Area III
Kitchen	32.8	8.0	17.0
Architectural	52.4	82.3	45.0
Furniture	9.5	0	1.4
Clothing	.5	.4	0
Arms	.1	0	.2
Personal	.3	0	0
Tobacco Pipe	.1	0	.3
Activities	3.6	9.1	35.6
Faunal	.7	.2	.5
TOTAL	100	100	100

The results of this comparison are inconclusive, likely due to the small sample sizes involved. Table 4 shows that Area I and III are the most similar, while Area II and III are the least similar, although none of the values show a marked similarity between any of the areas. The assemblage from Area II was very small, with the vast majority of the sample (82.3%) being derived from architectural materials. While architectural debris was the most frequent class of artifact recovered from all three areas, it forms a much larger percentage of the Area II assemblage. This alone certainly accounts for the dissimilarity between Area II and the other areas.

Table 4. Similarity Matrix for Excavation Areas.

	Area I	Area II	Area III
Area I	200		
Area II	129.2	200	
Area III	135.8	124.6	200

A marked difference in the frequency of artifacts from the Kitchen Group and the Activities Group across the excavation areas is also important. The Kitchen Group was the second most frequent class recovered from Area I at 32.8% of the assemblage. In fact, kitchen-related artifacts were almost twice as frequent in Area I as in Area III (17.0%) and four times as frequent as in Area II (8.0%). This is probably accounted for by the proximity of the house to Area I, as well as the non-domestic nature of the other areas. By contrast, the Activities Group was the second most frequent artifact class recovered from Area III (35.3%), almost four times more frequent than in Area II (9.1%) and almost ten times more so than in Area I (3.6%). A large portion of this difference is due to the presence of 201 fragments of a metal pan or can recovered from Area III, along with a large amount of other metal fragments and pieces of plastic.

While the results of the intrasite comparisons were inconclusive, it was decided to compare the total assemblage from Uffington to another historic farm site. For this comparison, the Tipton/Dixon House (40LD179) in Loudon County, Tennessee was chosen. Tipton/Dixon was excavated between 1997 and 1998 by archaeologists from the University of Tennessee as part of a mitigation program on Tellico Reservoir (Ahlman 1998; Ahlman et al. 1999). The Tipton/Dixon site was occupied historically between the early-19th and late-20th century. The late occupation and the presence of similar outbuildings (chicken house, washhouse, barn) make this site an appropriate comparative sample to Uffington.

In order to compute a similarity index for Uffington and Tipton/Dixon, the artifactual data had to be converted to matching categories, as analysis for Tipton/Dixon utilized a different classification system than Uffington (Ahlman et al. 1999). To facilitate this, the data from Uffington were converted to match that of Tipton/Dixon. The system used for this site was more materially based, using the following categories: Ceramics, Curved Glass, Construction Material, Nails, Flat Glass, Metal and Miscellaneous. Faunal remains were separated from this material, and therefore were omitted from the comparison. Computation of the Robinson Similarity Index for both assemblages as a whole resulted in a score of 136.6, a fairly low score indicating dissimilar sites. Much of the difference lies in the high frequency of curved glass at Tipton/Dixon (41.7%) and the high frequency of construction material at Uffington (28.5%). Otherwise, the samples appear to be fairly similar. Table 5 lists the overall artifact frequencies of both sites.

Table 5. Artifact Frequencies for 40MO145 and 40LD179.

	40MO145	**40LD179**
Ceramics	7.6	11.6
Curved Glass	16.8	41.7
Construction Material	28.5	1.3
Nails	21.3	21.7
Flat Glass	7.0	9.4
Metal	10.2	8.7
Miscellaneous	8.6	5.6
TOTAL	100	100

In order to further refine this analysis, each area within 40MO145 was compared to 40LD179 separately. The resulting matrix is shown in Table 6. Area I shows the most similarity to Tipton/Dixon, while Area II was the least similar. The similarity of Area I to Tiption/Dixon is likely due to the domestic nature of much of the assemblage from that site and the proximity of Area I to Uffington House. The strong dissimilarity shown between Area II and Tipton/Dixon is again explained by the small sample size and the very high frequency of architectural debris from Area II.

Table 6. Similarity Matrix for 40MO145 by Area and 40LD179.

	Area I	**Area II**	**Area III**	**40LD179**
Area I	200			
Area II	115	200		
Area III	136.7	115.6	200	
40LD179	143.6	85.2	113.8	200

The Upland South culture region, defined by Newton (1974) as reaching into the southern Appalachians, Ohio Valley, lower Midwest and Mississippi Valley, was originally settled by English and German farmers who migrated from the "Piedmont of the Carolinas and the Great Valley of the Appalachian Allegheny system" (Groover 1993: 8). The recurring patterns of the construction and placement of buildings on their farms has been described as part of the Upland South Cultural Tradition (Groover 1993; Newton 1974).

The Upland South Cultural Tradition model commonly applied to farmsteads in Tennessee (Ahlman 1996, 1999; Groover 1993) does not adequately describe the pattern represented by Uffington House. The traits of an Upland South farm are (Groover 1993; Moir 1987; Newton 1974; Rotenizer 1992):

1. Outbuildings and barns are arranged around a dwelling on a hilltop in a cluster determined by the occupant's changing conceptions of convenience;
2. The major buildings are the dwelling, barn, storehouse, food storage shed or smokehouse, and animal pens, often serving multiple functions;
3. The location of the well, privy, storage shed, and chicken house is closely tied to the dwelling and form areas that are usually associated with female activities and are periodically swept;
4. Barns and larger animal and equipment shelters associated with male activity areas are located further away from the dwelling;
5. The dwelling is shaded by trees and faces the path of probable approach;
6. Wide use of horizontal log construction; and
7. Universal concept of modular construction is based on the pen or crib.

Ahlman (1996, 1999) has adjusted these criteria to allow for the modernization that took place on many farms in the late-19th and early-20th century. The "ideal modern 20th century farmstead" (Ahlman et al. 1999: 21) was characterized by the following:

1. Buildings with concrete foundations or concrete slab construction, siding, electricity, and indoor plumbing;
2. Absence of smokehouses, food storage shed, and/or privy and the abandonment of activities performed in the traditional yard;
3. Reliance on mechanized farming;
4. Frame or board and batten housing;

5. The appearance of silos next to barns.

The addition of these more modern criteria makes the Upland South model applicable to the farm arrangement of the farm at Uffington House.

Uffington House exhibits remnants of the more traditional traits of the Upland South Tradition, but is in its current state a more "modern" farm. Ahlman (1996) has defined such farmsteads as "transitional", which certainly applies in this case. While the foundation was originally stone piers, the house was of frame construction. It does face the path of approach and is shaded by trees, but these characteristics are common in dwellings today. The outbuildings also exhibit a mix of traits, being arranged in a seemingly random fashion to one side of the dwelling but exhibiting some modern construction. The barns are both braced frame-types with plain vertical board siding, rest on stone foundations and have dirt floors. The same is true of the extant shed south of the sheep barn and the shed that was removed from Area II (Emerick 1995). The potato house represents a modern element, as it has a concrete floor and combines masonry and frame in its construction. The farm was electrified sometime after 1941 (*Chattanooga Times* 26 November 1941), including at least the potato house. There is no extant smokehouse, and no evidence that one ever stood on the property, although the washhouse could also have been used for food storage. The privy was in use until the mid-20th century, at least until electricity made indoor plumbing a possibility.

Charles Brooks was said to be the first farmer in Morgan County to have a lug-wheel tractor (Wichmann 1957) and used trucks to convey his crops from the

fields to market. While there is no silo at Uffington, this is not surprising as silage was not an important aspect of Brooks' operation. He raised few hogs and had ample pasture for his sheep and cattle, making a silo unnecessary. As a County Extension agent, he was interested in the most modern means of improving and increasing his crops that were available.

Adams (1990: 95) has stated that "The spatial arrangements of farm buildings in relation to terrain, roads, and streams is evolutionary, dynamic, changing, yet paradoxically also fossilized." This is a very apt description of the farmyard at Uffington. What is present today is not the result of what the original inhabitants intended, but of a gradual process of change through time driven by the differing needs of the people who lived there. The present state of the farm, while altered by efforts at renovation and restoration, reflect "the prevailing attitudes for the period of construction, as interpreted by the builder and affected by traditional values and ideas" (Adams 1990: 95). These attitudes, according to Adams, are what become "fossilized" within the structures. In essence, what we have today represents the changing needs and values of the inhabitants of Uffington House, especially the Brooks'.

Generally, the changes in the farmyard at Uffington, as well as the house itself, are the result of a shift from an almost subsistence-based economic strategy to a commercial farm. The Hughes ladies, as colonists in a rough, foreign place, were interested mainly in producing vegetables and fruit for themselves and attractive beds of flowers. Emily kept numerous fowl for eggs and meat, but there is no mention of

her selling either of these products. The farmyard is known to have reflected this approach until late in their occupation when they undertook a small dairy business (Hughes 1976), which likely necessitated the enlargement of an existing barn or the construction of a new, larger one. The outbuildings present at the time do not reflect an emphasis on intensive agriculture, but rather the needs of two ladies and their animals.

Charles Brooks' strategy was much different. His livelihood depended on the sale of his vegetable crops, timber, and livestock. This emphasis on intensive agriculture resulted in the construction of a modern chicken house, possibly a new barn, but definitely improvement of any old one and probably two buildings specifically for the storage and processing of potatoes. His success led to further improvements to the house and farm, such as an electric pump to supply water to the house, indoor plumbing, modern appliances such as a refrigerator and electrification of the potato house (Loren Lawhorn, 2001, Pers. Comm.).

Conclusions

Uffington House has proven to be a complex site, producing more questions than answers. However, all of the research questions presented in Chapter 1 were addressed if not fully answered. Through archaeological and archival research, we now have a better understanding of what changes have taken place over time to the house and grounds. The Brooks-era occupation, their activities and material culture are now better understood. Unfortunately, we still do not have a definitive Hughes-

era artifact assemblage, but this may be solved by further excavations. As is often the case with archaeological research, more research will be required before these and any new questions that may arise can be more adequately addressed. But as stated in the beginning, the over-riding goal of this project was to establish a starting point for future research, and in that regard, the project was successful.

Future research should focus on several different areas across the site and the site as a whole. First, the entire farmyard should be shovel-tested in order to locate any features that may not be visible on the surface and to delineate areas of negative space. This is likely the best way to finally locate "Landscape." Secondly, Area I should be more thoroughly examined, with efforts concentrating on the area around the drain (Feature 7). The construction of this feature may be very important to verifying the function of the Hughes-era structure that was located in this area. Further investigation of the area south of our original excavations in Area I should prove informative as to the later activities that occurred in this part of the yard. Thirdly, the stone foundation located adjacent to the extant chicken coop should be closely examined and tested. This may prove to be a Hughes-era or early Brooks structure. Finally, the complete exposure of the foundation located adjacent to the potato house in Area III might allow a more accurate assessment of the exact function of this structure, and help determine if there was an earlier structure in this location.

Excavations at Uffington demonstrated how a community, university, and historic site can cooperate to accomplish important research. While not planned this way, the project was driven by volunteer efforts, which served to educate the public

as well as enrich the historical and archaeological record. Community members who volunteered their time gained hands-on experience in the field that is not easily attained. Students gained insight into the complexities of executing an archaeological testing project. Most importantly, Historic Rugby has gained a better understanding of the human activity that occurred on one of its most interesting pieces of property. With their continued efforts at restoration and interpretation of the site, the community will gain an important educational tool.

REFERENCES CITED

REFERENCES CITED

Adams, William Hampton

1990 Landscape Archaeology, Landscape History, and the American Farmstead. *Historical Archaeology* 24(4):92-101.

Ahlman, Todd M.

1996 Backwards Farmers or Modernizing Farms? The Tennessee Valley Farms of East Tennessee in the Early Twentieth Century. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1998 A Report on Phase II Archaeological Investigations of 40LD179, the Tipton/Dixon House Site, Loudon County, Tennessee. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1999 Archaeological Investigations at the Tipton/Dixon House Site: Deciphering Changing Layouts of an Upland South Farmstead. Paper presented at the Joint Meeting of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology and the Conference on Historic Archaeology in Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

Ahlman, Todd M., Susan R. Frankenberg and Erin Pritchard

1999 A Report on Phase III Archaeological Investigations at the Tipton/Dixon House Site (40LD179), Loudon County, Tennessee. Report to Jerry Walker, Broker, Rarity Bay on Lake Tellico, Vonore, Tennessee, from Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Armytage, W. H. G.

1949 New Light on the English Background of Thomas Hughes' Rugby Colony in Tennessee. *East Tennessee Historical Society Publications* No. 21, pp. 69-84. Knoxville, Tennessee.

Avery, Paul G.

2000 2000 Archaeological Testing at 40MO145, Uffington House, Rugby, Tennessee: A Preliminary Report. Prepared for Historic Rugby, Inc., Rugby, Tennessee.

Ball, Donald
1999 Guns in the Bluegrass: Firearm Related Artifacts from the McConnell Station Site (15BB75), Bourbon County, Kentucky. Paper presented at the Joint Meeting of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology and the Conference on Historic Archaeology in Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

Barnes, Frank C.
1997 *Cartridges of the World*, 8th Edition, M. L. McPherson editor. DBI Books, Northbrook, Illinois.

Biggs, R. O.
1935 The Cincinnati Southern Railway: A Municipal Enterprise. *East Tennessee Historical Society Publications* No. 7, pp. 81-102. Knoxville, Tennessee.

Briggs, Asa
1970 *Victorian People: A Reassessment of Persons and Themes, 1851-67.* University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Brooks, Nelly Lender
1941 *Sketches of Rugby, Tennessee.* Nelly Lender Brooks, Rugby, Tennessee.

Building Conservation Technology, Inc.
1987 Master Plan for the Development, Management and Protection of the Rugby Colony Historic Area, Morgan and Scott County, Tennessee. Prepared for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Butler, Doug
1974 *The Principles of Horseshoeing: A Manual for Horseshoers.* Doug Butler, Ithaca, New York.

Cabak, Melanie A. and Mary M. Inkrot
1997 Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the Aiken Plateau, 1875-1950. *Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 9*, Occasional Papers of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Chattanooga Times
1941 No title. *Chattanooga Times*, 26 November. Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Cooper, Hobart Schofield
1925 German and Swiss Colonization in Morgan County, Tennessee. Master's thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Cromwell, J. A., R. J. Ellis and C. S. Posey
2000a *Funeral Home Records from Schubert Funeral Home, Morgan County, Wartburg, Tennessee, Book I, 1943-1957.* B & D, Etc., Oneida, Tennessee.

2000b *Funeral Home Records from Schubert Funeral Home, Morgan County, Wartburg, Tennessee, Book II, 1958-1999.* B & D, Etc., Oneida, Tennessee.

Cross, Shirley Faye
1956 The History, Development, and Results of the Rugby Settlement as a Phase of the English Course at Oneida High School. Master's thesis, Department of Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

DeBruyn, John R.
1995 *A New Centre of Human Life: The Family of Thomas Hughes at Rugby, Tennessee*, edited by Barbara Stagg. Historic Rugby, Inc., Rugby, Tennessee.

Des Jean, Tom
1995 A History of the Southern Clay Manufacturing Company at Robbins, Tennessee. In *Historical Archaeology in Kentucky*, edited by Kim A. McBride, W. Stephen McBride and David Pollack, pp. 1-19. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Dickinson, W. Calvin
1987 *Morgan County.* Memphis State University Press, Memphis, Tennessee.

Egerton, John
1977 *Visions of Utopia: Nashoba, Rugby, Ruskin, and the "New Communities" in Tennessee's Past.* University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Emerick, Michael
1995 Historic Structures Report: Uffington House, Rugby, Tennessee. Report prepared for Historic Rugby, Incorporated, Rugby, Tennessee.

Godden, Geoffrey A.
1964 *Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain.* Crown Publishers, Inc., New York.

Groover, Mark D.
1993 The Upland South Tradition as an Archaeological Model: A Comparison of Sites in Illinois, Tennessee, and South Carolina. *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology.* The Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology Vol. 10, pp. 7-16.

Halsted, Byron David
1881 *Barn Plans and Outbuildings.* Orange Judd Company, New York.

Hammer, Marguerite B.
1928 Thomas Hughes and His American Rugby. *North Carolina Historical Review* Vol. 5, pp. 390-412.

1944 The Correspondence of Thomas Hughes Concerning His Tennessee Rugby. *North Carolina Historical Review* Vol. 21, pp. 203-214.

Harper's Weekly
1880 No title. *Harper's Weekly*, 18 September.

Hormell Foods, Inc.
2000 *SPAM Classic Ads: A 16-Month 2001 Calendar.* Cullman Ventures, Inc., Sidney, New York.

Howell, Benita
1981 A Survey of Folklife Along the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. *Report of Investigations No. 30*, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Hughes, Emily
1976 *Dissipations at Uffington House: The Letters of Emily Hughes*, John R. DeBruyn, editor. Historic Rugby, Inc., Rugby, Tennessee.

Hughes, Thomas
1880a *The Manliness of Christ.* Houghton, Osgood and Company, Boston.

1880b *Rugby, Morgan County, Tennessee, Settlement Founded October 5th, 1880, by the Board of Aid to Land Ownership (Limited), of London, England.* R. Clarke and Company, Cincinnati.

1881 *Rugby, Tennessee: Being Some Account of the Settlement Founded on the Cumberland Plateau by the Board of Aid to Land Ownership, Limited.* MacMillan and Company, London.

Hughes, William Hastings

1881 Letter to Willy and Harry Hughes, 1 April. Historic Rugby Archives, Rugby, Tennessee.

1972 *The True Story of Rugby*, John R. DeBruyn, editor. Lambuth College, Jackson, Tennessee. Originally published in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, December 2, 1905.

Jones, Linda Brooks

1998 *The Table at Grey Gables: Victorian England in Rural America.* Cumberland House Publishing, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

1989 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tablewares, Flat Glass and Closures, 2nd edition. *Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History.* National Historic Parks and Sites, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada.

Jones, Reece A.

1940 A Geographical Survey of Morgan County, Tennessee. Master's thesis, Department of Geography, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Jurney, David H.

1987 Cut and Wire Nails: Function and Temporal Interpretations. In *Historic Buildings, Material Culture, and People of the Prairie Margin*, edited by David H. Jurney and Randall W. Moir. Richland Creek Technical Series, Vol. V, pp. 83-96. Archaeology Research Program, Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Killebrew, F. W.

1881 Colonel Killebrew's Report. In *Rugby, Tennessee: Being Some Account of the Settlement Founded on the Cumberland Plateau by the Board of Aid to Land Ownership, Limited*, by Thomas Hughes. MacMillan and Company, London.

Long, Jr., Amos

1972 The Pennsylvania German Family Farm. *Publications of the Pennsylvania German Society* Volume VI, Pennsylvania German Society, Breinigsville, Pennsylvania.

Mack, Edward C. and W. H. G. Armytage

1952 *Thomas Hughes: The Life of the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days."* Ernest Benn Limited, London.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

1998 *A Field Guide to American Houses.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

McGehee, Margaret

1998 A Castle in the Wilderness: Rugby Colony, Tennessee, 1880-1887. *The Journal of East Tennessee History* No. 70, pp. 62-89.

Mercer, Henry Chapman

1976 The Dating of Old Houses. Paper presented at the Meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society, New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Miller, Ernest I.

1941 The English Settlement at Rugby, Tennessee. *Rural Research Series Monograph No. 128*, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Department, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1942 Some Tennessee Utopias. *Special Studies in Sociology Monograph No. 1*, Department of Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Moir, Randall W.

1987a Farmstead Proxemics and Intrasite Patterning. In *Historic Buildings, Material Culture, and People of the Prairie Margin*, edited by David H. Jurney and Randall W. Moir. Richland Creek Technical Series, Vol. V. Archaeology Research Program, Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

1987b Socioeconomic and Chronometric Patterning of Window Glass. In *Historic Buildings, Material Culture, and People of the Prairie Margin*, edited by David H. Jurney and Randall W. Moir. Richland Creek Technical Series, Vol. V, pp. 73-81. Archaeology Research Program, Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Morgan County News

1924 On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

1928 On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

1933 On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

1936 On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

1944 Historical Edition. On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

1947 Charles Custer Brooks, Obituary. 6 November. On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

Morgan County Registrar of Deeds

1904 Deed Book R-2:151. Wartburg, Tennessee.

1958 Deed Book K-5:557. Wartburg, Tennessee.

1968 Deed Book O-6:695. Wartburg, Tennessee.

1969 Deed Book B-6:904. Wartburg, Tennessee.

1975 Deed Book P-6:423. Wartburg, Tennessee.

1997 Deed Book V-8:446. Wartburg, Tennessee.

Newton, M. B.

1974 Cultural Preadaptation and the Upland South. In *Man and Cultural Heritage: Papers in Honor of Fred B. Kniffen*, edited by H. J. Walker and W. G. Hagg, pp. 143-154. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Noël Hume, Ivor

1969 *Historical Archaeology*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Orser, Jr., Charles E.

1988 *The Material Basis of the Postbellum Tenant Plantation: Historical Archaeology in the South Carolina Piedmont*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia.

Pool, Juliann C.
1987 Fanthorp Inn: A Study of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buttons. In *Archaeological Investigations at Fanthorp Inn State Historic Site (41GM79), Grimes County, Texas, Spring and Fall 1982*. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Sites and Restoration Branch.

Randall, Mark E.
1971 Early Marbles. *Historical Archaeology* Vol. 5:102-105

Rotenizer, David E.
1992 In the Yard: An Examination of Spatial Organization and Subdivision of Activity Areas on Rural Farmsteads of the Upland South. *Proceedings of the Tenth Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles H. Faulkner and Amy L. Young, pp. 1-21. Tennessee Archaeology Association Miscellaneous Papers, No. 16.

Rastovski, A. (editor)
1987 *Storage of Potatoes: Post-harvest Behavior, Store design, Storage Practice, Handling*. Pudoc, Wageningen, Netherlands.

The Rugbeian
1881a No title. *The Rugbeian*, January. Rugby, Tennessee

1881b No title. *The Rugbeian*, 10 September. Rugby, Tennessee.

Sanderson, Esther Sharp
1974 *Scott County: Gem of the Cumberlands*. Esther Sharp Sanderson, Huntsville, Tennessee.

Sloane, Eric
1965 *A Reverence for Wood*. Ballantine Books, New York.

Smith, Ora
1968 *Potatoes: Production, Storing, Processing*. AVI Publishing, Westport, Connecticut.

South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Stagg, Brian L.
1968 Tennessee's Rugby Colony. *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* No. 27, pp. 209-224.

1973 *The Distant Eden: Tennessee's Rugby Colony.* Paylor Publications, Rugby, Tennessee.

Stott, Kathleen B.
1939 Rugby, Tennessee: An Attempted Utopia. Master's Thesis, University of Missouri. Typed copy by The Historical Records Survey, Transcription Unit, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Work Projects Administration, on file in the Special Collections Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The Times (London)
1881 The United States. *The Times*, 23 May.

Toulouse, Julian H.
1969 *Fruit Jars.* Thomas Nelson and Sons, Camden, New York and Everybody's Press, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

University of Tennessee, School of Architecture
1975 A Study of Rugby. *Rugby Planning Reports, Number* 2. Rugby Restoration Press, Rugby, Tennessee.

University of Tennessee, United States Department of Agriculture, Tennessee State University and County Governments
1990 Personnel Directory, Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, May 1914-June 1989. On file at the Morgan County Public Library, Wartburg, Tennessee.

Walker, John W.
1971 *Excavation of the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas.* Southeastern Archaeology Center, Division of Archaeology, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Washington, D. C.

Walton, Sarah L.
n.d. *Memories of Rugby Colony.* Privately Published.

Whipple, Harvey
1925 Rugby: The Village that Didn't Keep Its Promise. *Dearborn Independent*, 17 October. Dearborn, Michigan.

Wichmann, Patricia Guion
1957 Rugby's Happy Past Recalled in Story of Aunt Nell Brooks. *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 7 April. Knoxville, Tennessee.

1963 *Rugby: A Great Man's Dream.* Patricia Guion Wichmann, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Williams, Petra

1971 *Flow Blue China: An Aid to Identification.* Fountain House East, Jeffersontown, Kentucky.

Woodhead, E. I., C. Sullivan and G. Gusset

1984 Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada. *Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History*, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada.

Worthy, Linda H.

1982 Classification and Interpretation of Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Ceramics, in *Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens, Jr., pp. 329-360. Academic Press, New York.

Young, Amy L.

1994 Spatial Patterning on a Nineteenth-Century Appalachian Houselot: Evidence from Nail Analysis. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13(1), pp. 56-63.

VITA

Paul Gordon Avery was born on August 12, 1970 in Calhoun, Georgia. After graduation from Calhoun High School in 1988, he attended Jacksonville State University in Jacksonville, Alabama. While at JSU, he volunteered to work in the Archaeological Resource Laboratory while taking an introductory anthropology course. Because of this, he became a work-study student in the lab the next year, and would later be employed by them to do occasional contract jobs. After graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in Forensic Investigations with a minor in Anthropology in 1991, he dreamed of becoming a forensic anthropologist, so he and his new wife, Kayla, moved to Knoxville in the hope that he could attend graduate school at the University of Tennessee. After working in a photography laboratory for nearly three years, Paul decided it was time to go back to school. His initial application to the Anthropology Department was denied because of he only had a minor in anthropology, so he registered as an undergraduate, and began taking classes in 1994. After taking a historical archaeology course, he had a change of heart. He decided that forensics was not where his true interest lay, and began to focus on historical archaeology. After graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology in 1999, Paul finally entered the Master's program, where numerous opportunities arose to work on a wide variety of projects. After two failed attempts to fund thesis projects, he finally settled on the project that this work presents. Hopefully, as you read this, he is gainfully employed doing what he loves, archaeology.