

**Documentary Research and Archaeological
Investigations at the Waite-Kirby-Potter Site,
Westport, Massachusetts**



**Prepared for:
The Community Preservation Committee
Town of Westport
Westport, MA**

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ABSTRACT

Research on the Waite-Kirby-Potter house in Westport, Massachusetts, included mapping historical resources visible on the surface and excavating 25 test pits and units near the house foundations in the fall of 2009. Field investigations were complemented by extensive documentary research including a complete chain of title and genealogical research on the three families who have owned the property between the late 17th century and the present. The visible historical features include elements associated with the former stone ender (the standing stone end and chimney, an adjacent brick chimney, and a stone-lined cellar hole), stone walls, a 19th-century barn foundation, a family cemetery, and the standing Restcome Potter house. The excavations uncovered a clean gravel work yard in front of the stone end house and sheet trash scatters with artifacts from the mid-18th to early 20th centuries behind and west of the house, as well as the remains of post holes for an agricultural outbuilding or fence at the edge of the near-by agricultural field. A primary trash deposit from a space within the chimney complex was probably deposited c. 1860 and contained numerous reconstructable ceramic vessels and glass bottles. Several of the ceramic vessels date to the previous century and had been curated for some time before being discarded.

The most significant contributions are to the architectural history of the property; the combination of archaeological and documentary research has suggested some new or more specific dates for events previously dated only by tradition. We suggest that the stone-end house, traditionally dated to 1677, may have been constructed in the early 18th century between 1707 and 1721 by Thomas or Benjamin Waite. The western addition to the house, attributed to David Kirby, was constructed during the period when David and his father Ichabod's families both occupied the house (1763-1793). The construction of the Restcome Potter house has traditionally been attributed to Restcome in 1838, but the property's previous owner David Kirby mentions his "new dwelling house" in his 1832 will, pushing the construction date of this house earlier. Finally, the modifications to the stone chimney took place after 1858, demonstrating the Potter family's continued use and upkeep of the older house. Test pits around the foundations of the western addition to the stone ender uncovered stone foundations and sill supports intact immediately beneath the modern ground surface.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Anne (Pete) Baker of Westport has been a long-time advocate for historic buildings in Westport and for the Waite-Kirby-Potter site in particular. We would like to thank her for integrating archaeological research into this project and for applying for the funding that supported this work. The funding came from the Community Preservation Committee of the Town of Westport, and we thank them for their support. We would also like to acknowledge the field crew: Michael Way, Heidi Krofft, Kate Descoteaux, Kelly Ferguson, Kathryn Catlin, and David Landon of UMass Boston, and volunteers Jesse Daubert and Perry Rushton of the Public Archaeology Laboratory. Artifact photographs were taken by Melody Henkel of UMass Boston. Kate Descoteaux assisted with the documentary research, and Anna Hayden processed and cataloged many of the artifacts. Jenny O'Neill of the Westport Historical Society helped to locate many documents used in this report. Finally, Muriel Bibeau, the property owner and descendant of the Potter family, graciously allowed us to conduct excavations on her lawn and shared the oral history and photographs of her family with us. This project would not have been possible without her generosity.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Table of Contents	iii
CHAPTER 1: SITE OVERVIEW AND PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
Introduction	1
Site Description and Environmental and Prehistoric Context	2
Site Description	2
Environmental Context	3
Prehistoric Context	3
History of Previous Research	6
CHAPTER 2: RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS	11
Research Design	11
Research Questions	11
Field Methods	12
CHAPTER 3: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND RESULTS OF DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH	15
Westport and Dartmouth	15
The Waites, Kirbys, and Potters in Westport	16
Chain of Title Summary	16
The Waite Family: 1661-1728	17
The Crane Survey of 1712 and the Waite Family	21
The Kirby Family: 1728-1838	32
The Potters: c. 1838-present	38
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK	47
Overview	47
Results	48
Front Yard	48
Barn/Carriage House	51
Front and Interior Areas of the House	51
Western Addition	51
Eastern Half of the House	53
Other Yard Areas	54
Chimney	56
Ceramic Analysis of the Chimney Deposit and Collected Artifacts by Kathryn A. Catlin	58
Methods	58
Vessel Descriptions	59
Dating the Collection	60
Note on Dating the Whiteware	63
Interpretation	63

Interpreting Glass from the Chimney Deposit by Laura W. Ng	64
Methods	64
Medicine Bottles	65
Canning Jars & Food Bottles	66
Beverages	66
Window Glass	67
Lamp Chimney Glass	67
Bottle Re-Use	67
Conclusions from the Glass Assemblage	68
Other Artifacts in Context 199	68
General Conclusions from Context 199	68
The Edge of Agricultural Field	69
CHAPTER 5: INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	71
Introduction	71
Summary of Archaeological Results and Sensitivity	71
Documentary Research	72
Architectural Significance	73
Archaeological Significance	77
Future Work	77
BIBLIOGRAPHY	78
APPENDIX A: CENSUS DATA	81
APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG	84

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Property boundaries on the USGS Westport quad map.	1
Figure 1.2: The project area within the larger property boundaries.	2
Figure 1.3: Photograph of current conditions. Top) Standing chimneys; Bottom) Open cellar hole east (to the right) of the stone chimney.	3
Figure 1.4: Overview of all above-ground cultural resources on property.	4
Figure 1.5: Soils in the project area. WhA=Whitman series; PfB=Paxton fine sandy loam.	5
Figure 1.6: Waite-Kirby-Potter house, 1905, from Henry Worth's article. Photographer F.W. Palmer (Westport Historical Society).	5
Figure 1.7: House at some point between 1905 and 1934.	5
Figure 1.8: 1934 HABS plan of the Waite-Kirby-Potter House (HABS MASS 3, Wespos 1, plan 1 of 2).	6
Figure 1.9: 1934 HABS plan of the Waite-Kirby-Potter House (HABS MASS 3, Wespos 1, plan 2 of 2).	7
Figure 1.10: The house in 1934. HABS, Arthur C. Haskell, photographer, General view from southwest, HABS MASS, 3 WESPOS, 1-1.	8
Figure 1.11: Waite-Kirby-Potter house after 1954 hurricane (Courtesy M. Bibeau).	9
Figure 1.12: Compass carvings and lath/plaster marks on reused board sheathing currently in the Wilbor House in Little Compton, but salvaged from the Waite-Kirby-Potter house in the 1950s. (Courtesy Little Compton Historical Society).	9
Figure 1.13: Waite-Kirby-Potter house following 1954 hurricane, during salvage efforts (Courtesy Little Compton Historical Society).	9
Figure 2.1: Map of excavation areas, utilities, surface conditions, and historic structures.	13
Figure 3.1: Waite family tree.	18
Figure 3.2: Crane map depicting land divisions in Westport between 1712 and 1716. Property owners, acreages, and important boundary features are noted. North is to the top in this and all subsequent uses of the Crane map.	22
Figure 3.3: Modern property parcel boundaries overlaid on 1712 Crane survey map. Note that the Waite-Kirby-Potter house (red outline) is located on Thomas's land, not the parcel described as Reuben's homestead just to the north.	23
Figure 3.4: Boundaries of Waite farmstead 1712-1716. The colors indicate property ownership; see Table 3.2.	24
Figure 3.5: Waite farmstead boundaries January 1721. Red shows land owned by Benjamin, yellow shows land owned by Thomas. Their brother Jeremiah still owned a ¼ share of the northernmost property as part of his inheritance as well.	26
Figure 3.6: Waite farmstead, February 1721. Blue delineates the deed boundaries for land that Benjamin sold to Reuben II, with housing and orchard. Red delineates land jointly owned by Benjamin and Jeremiah Waite, with Reuben Waite's house in the northeast parcel, and yellow delineates land owned by Thomas Waite.	27
Figure 3.7: Division of property in October 1726. Benjamin owned all of the parcels delineated by red, including the original Reuben Waite homestead (northeast parcel), while his brother Jeremiah owned Thomas' old farm (south-west parcel). There were houses described in deeds for three parcels, all but the northwesterly one.	29
Figure 3.8: Approximate property boundaries for the 82- and 110- acre parcels that Benjamin Waite sold to Robert Kirby.	30
Figure 3.9: The Benjamin Waite House as it appeared in 1905. Courtesy of the Westport Historical Society.	31
Figure 3.10: Kirby family tree.	33
Figure 3.11: Ownership after transactions in 1735. Green parcels are those that were sold by Robert Kirby to Ichabod Kirby. The yellow parcel is owned by Jeremiah Waite. There is no evidence of Robert Kirby having sold the northeast parcel, so it is assumed that as of 1735, he still owned it.	34
Figure 3.12: 1831 Bourne map showing the Waite-Kirby-Potter house and Restcome Potter house along with cleared land, forested land, and swamp (Westport Historical Society).	36
Figure 3.13: Modern parcel boundaries, with the parcel Ichabod Kirby sold to Restcome Potter highlighted in red. Note Humphrey and Isaac Snell's homesteads.	38
Figure 3.14: Potter family tree.	39
Figure 3.15: Walling 1858 map (Courtesy WHS). Properties include Restcome Potter, Harvey W. Kirby (great-grandson of Robert), Isaac Snell and his son Humphrey W. Snell, and the Town Farm ("Asylum").	40

Figure 3.16: 1871 map from Atlas of Bristol County (Westport Historical Society).	40
Figure 3.17: 1895 map from Atlas of Bristol County (NB Reg Deeds).	41
Figure 3.18: 19th century barn. Only the foundation remains. (Courtesy Muriel Bibeau.)	41
Figure 3.19: Frank Potter at unknown age (WHS 2008.079.010).	42
Figure 3.20: Frank Potter stacking wood c. 1920.	43
Figure 3.21: Photograph of 19th-century barn with shed. Unknown date. (Courtesy M. Bibeau) Compare with Figure 3.18.	44
Figure 3.22: Frank's son, Alston Potter, near the stable/barn, c. 1920s. Courtesy M. Bibeau.	44
Figure 3.23: House, woodshed, and corn crib, c. 1930s.	45
Figure 3.24: Anglo-American ownership and transmission of the Waite-Kirby-Potter parcel. Side branches show points at which other parts of the original 200 acre parcel were separated from the current parcel.	46
Figure 4.1: Locations of excavation areas.	48
Figure 4.2: Representative profile of STPs in the front yard. The north wall of STP 2 is shown.	49
Figure 4.3: Plan of excavation areas near and inside the house with the HABS plan overlain.	50
Figure 4.4: West sill support of the western addition in JTP 1, facing north.	51
Figures 4.5: In situ ceramics against the exterior of the south foundation wall of the western addition, STP 15. North is to the right.	52
Figure 4.6: STP15 at the end of excavation.	52
Figure 4.7: STP 14 inside the western addition, during excavation, facing north.	53
Figure 4.8: JTP 2 at the end of the cultural layers.	54
Figure 4.9: West profile of JTP 2 showing cellar wall construction and stratigraphy of the cellar floor.	54
Figure 4.10: Excavation of JTP 5 in progress, facing northwest.	55
Figure 4.11: Foundation stones for previous shed just outside the northwest corner of the modern shed.	55
Figure 4.12: Plan of the chimney complex, showing elements from different time periods. North is to the top.	56
Figure 4.13: The current condition of the east side of the stone chimney with restored stonework and lintel and decaying later brick firebox, facing west.	56
Figure 4.14: Historical photograph of the stone chimney, facing west, with intact smaller brick firebox and bake oven, date unknown, but post 1954. Courtesy of Muriel Bibeau.	56
Figure 4.15: Context 199 inside the chimney at the beginning and end of excavation. The opening photograph shows the blue tarp left during the chimney restoration.	57
Figure 4.16: Vessel 17, redware plate with white slip decoration.	59
Figure 4.17: Vessels 21 and 22, glazed redware bowls.	59
Figure 4.18: Vessel 19, a glazed redware bottle.	59
Figure 4.19: Vessel 20, a redware vessel with a spout near the base, possibly a posset pot.	59
Figure 4.20: Vessel 1, a Rhenish stoneware mug, possibly late 17 th or early 18 th century. Purple (manganese) decoration is more common on vessels produced between 1670 and 1710.	60
Figure 4.21: Vessel 16, the lid to a butter churn or crock.	60
Figure 4.22: Pearlware tea cups and a saucer.	61
Figure 4.23: Edge decorated and painted pearlware and whiteware plates Left, vessel 9; top, vessel 14; right, vessel 3; bottom, vessel 8.	61
Figure 4.24: Production date ranges for vessels from contexts 0 and 199.	62
Figure 4.25: Glass bottles from contexts 0 and 199. From left to right, vessels 40, 35, 2, 1, 42, 3, 4, and 41.	65
Figure 4.26: Vessel 27, the rim of a Mason's fruit jar.	66
Figure 4.27: Vessel 39 from context 0, a condiment bottle.	66
Figure 4.28: Vessel 10, the neck of a rectangular bottle.	67
Figure 4.29: Triangular window glass pane from context 199.	67
Figure 4.30: JTP 7 showing the top of one post hole feature. Note the vertical granite spalls in the hole, presumably to help hold the post upright.	69
Figure 4.31: JTP 7 at the end of excavation. One excavated posthole is visible in the northeast of the unit, another in the southwest, while the edge of a third post hole is just visible in the southeast corner of the extension.	69
Figure 5.1: Distribution of stone end houses in the Narragansett Basin (Stachiw 2001b: 22).	74
Figure 5.2: The HABS plan of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house superimposed on the map of the cellar hole.	75

Figure 5.3: Anne Baker's annotated photograph of the west side of the stone chimney showing evidence of the original beehive oven (Courtesy of Anne Baker, 2009). 76

Figure 5.4: The opening for the original bake oven behind the later brick firebox insert in the east hearth. 76

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Inventory of Thomas Waite's estate, 1665 (Rhode Island State Archives (RISA), Portsmouth documents folder).	19
Table 3.2: Acreages and descriptions of original Reuben Waite farmstead according to Crane map and notes, 1712-1716, arranged chronologically (Crane 1910).	22
Table 4.1: Summary of excavation areas.	47
Table 4.2: List of contexts by excavation unit.	47
Table 4.3: List of features.	49
Table 4.4: Ceramic vessels from contexts 0 and 199.	58
Table 4.5: Glass vessels from contexts 0 and 199. Note that vessel numbers are not continuous.	64

CHAPTER 1: SITE OVERVIEW AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

Archaeological testing was undertaken at the Waite-Kirby-Potter house (WSP.HA.22) in Westport, Massachusetts, (Figure 1.1) in September and October 2009 by the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston under Massachusetts Historical Commission Permit 3135 from the State Archaeologist. The excavations were funded by the Community Preservation Commission of Westport, and permitted by property owner Muriel Bibeau. This report illustrates the results of the archaeological excavations that were undertaken during that time period, as well as the comprehensive results of documentary research which has been ongoing since October 2008.

The Waite-Kirby-Potter house is locally important because it is featured on the seal of the town of Westport and thus is one of the most significant historical structures in the town. In addition, this particular site merits further historical and archaeological investigation because colonial southeastern Massachusetts has, in general, not been subject to significant amounts of archaeological investigation, most likely due to the lack of development in the farmland that is so characteristic of the area. However, this presents an opportunity for a unique archaeological study since there has been some architectural, landscape, and population stability over the past 300 years. The Waite-Kirby-Potter site presents an opportunity to study three families who were part of this wider regional farming community. With limited ar-

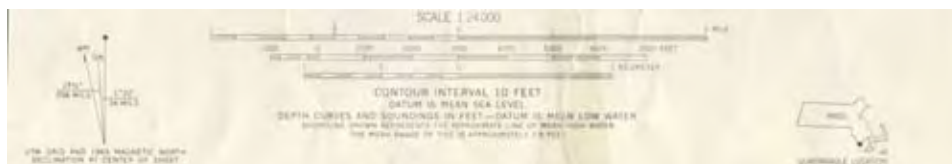


Figure 1.1: Property boundaries on the USGS Westport quad map.



Figure 1.2: The project area within the larger property boundaries.

archaeological knowledge of this town, and of this region, this site presents an important opportunity for local residents to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their own history as well as to begin to document a historic farmstead for further comparative regional research.

The house has, throughout its history, been known as the Waite-Potter house, however the documentary evidence uncovered for this project shows that the Kirby family inhabited the house for over 100 years, and their name should also be included in its title as they had a significant role in the history of this property and the abutting land.

Site Description and Environmental and Prehistoric Context

Site Description

The Waite-Kirby-Potter site (WSP.HA.22) is situated approximately one mile north of Westport's Central Village on the east side of Main Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Site forms were submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission by the Public Archaeology Lab following their intensive survey of the town's historical and

cultural resources. They describe the site as a 17th-century cellar hole and two adjoining chimneys, one of which is the stone end of the original house, the other is an 18th-century brick chimney on the westerly side of the original stone end. (This 17th-century date is based on tradition, and the most recent documentary research presented in this report suggests a slightly later, more specific date.) In stone end houses, one of the gable ends, as the name implies, is constructed of stone with an integral stone chimney, while the rest of the house is wood framed. The stone end is left exposed, while the sides are sometimes encased by the house's framing.

The structure was destroyed in 1954 by a hurricane, with the exception of the extant surface features. These features sit approximately 20 meters northwest of the currently occupied 19th-century house (WSP.463, Restcome Potter house). The whole property of about 22 acres is down a long dirt lane from Main Road and is not visible from the road, and also includes the Waite-Potter cemetery (WSP.806) on its northern boundary. The area that was archaeologically surveyed is a small part of the property and is centered around



Figure 1.3: Photograph of current conditions. Top) Standing chimneys; Bottom) Open cellar hole east (to the right) of the stone chimney.

the chimney and cellar hole (Figure 1.3), bounded by a plowed field and swampland on the north, a stone retaining wall on the east, a driveway on the south, and the current house's active yard area with gardens on the west. In total, this archaeological survey area is approximately 30 × 30 meters. Aside from the elements of the earlier house, there are also numerous 19th-century resources on the

property that relate to its use in both agricultural and domestic contexts (Figure 1.4). These include a 19th-century barn foundation, privy (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication, 2009), and the farmhouse mentioned earlier. These elements are integral to the site because they exemplify the continued use of the property from the early 18th century to the present, a common characteristic of many farmsteads in this region.

Environmental Context

The nearest water source is Snell Creek, a small stream that flows from the east branch of the Westport River (Noquochoke), and which is approximately 100 meters north of the present house. This water source is important to the property as it is mentioned in several deeds as a boundary, and creates a higher potential for prehistoric cultural resources in this area. The archaeological survey area for this project was comprised mainly of the domestic space and its boundary with an agricultural field; these areas are situated on an area of upland, with a lower swampy area to the north and east that is a product of the creek.

The soil that the excavation area was comprised of was Paxton fine sandy loam with 3 to 8 percent slopes (PfB). Typically, an intact soil profile of this soil type has an A horizon consisting of a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with a depth of 0 to 8 inches. The B1 horizon extends from 8 to 16 inches and is a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown with 5% gravel. The B2 horizon is a 2.5Y 6/6 olive yellow and is a sandy loam extending from 16 to 22 inches. Below that, the glacial soils of the C horizon are comprised of a 5Y 6/4 pale olive gravelly sandy loam with 25% gravel. This extends from 22 to 60 inches typically (Roffinoli 1981: 61). Adjacent soils (Figure 1.5) in the area include the Whitman series to the east (WhA) which comprises the swampy area between the field and Main Road. The Whitman series is located in areas of swampy wetland and is a poorly drained series, often a grayish color.

Prehistoric Context

Very few prehistoric sites in Westport have been studied or analyzed to create a comprehensive overview of the town's resources, and many

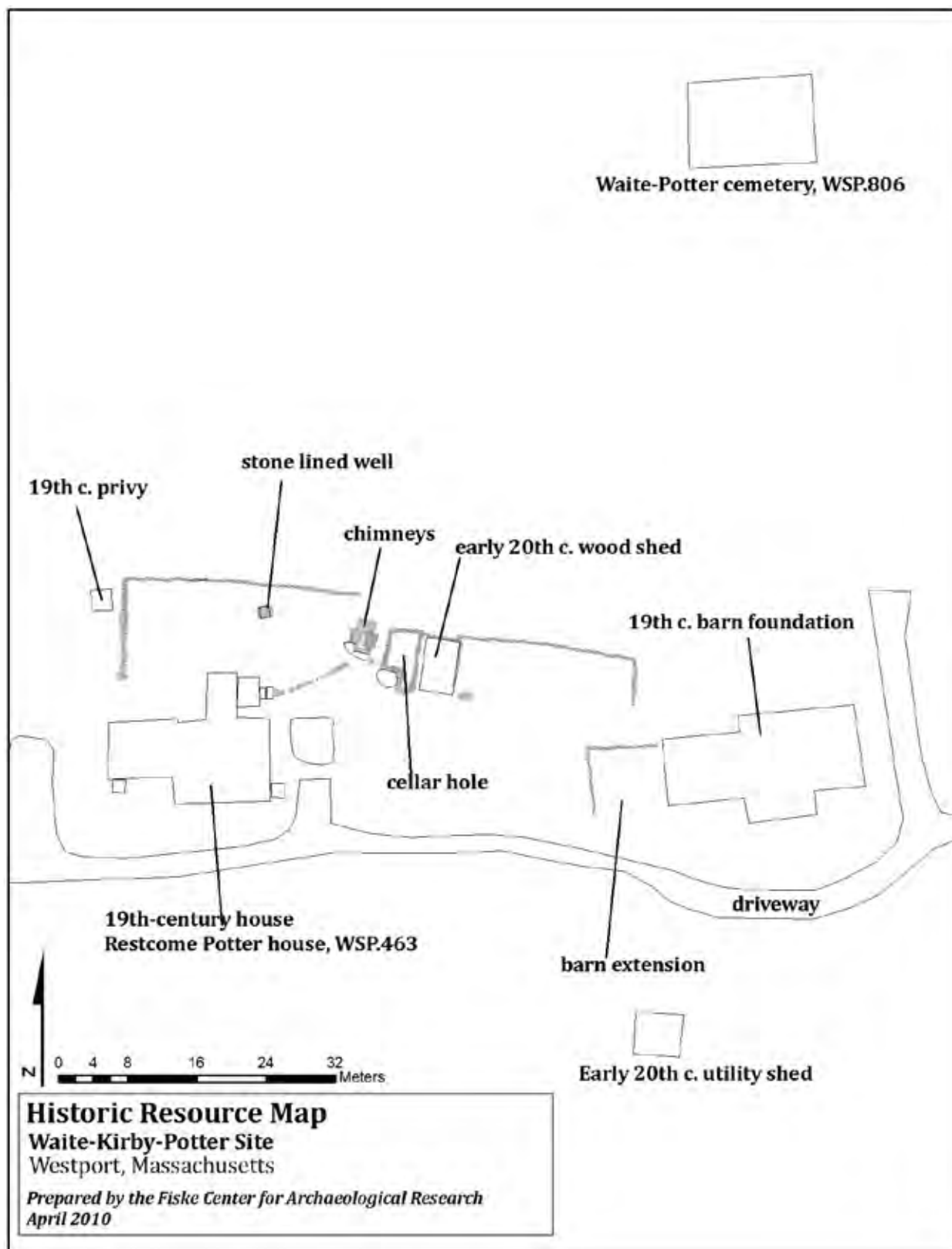


Figure 1.4: Overview of all above-ground cultural resources on property.

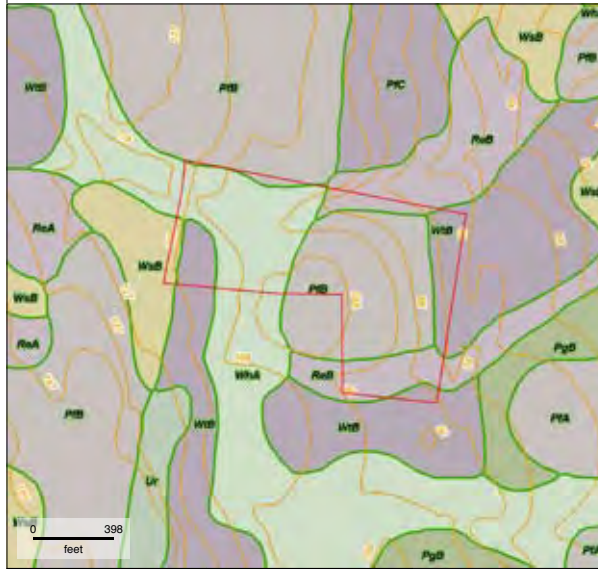


Figure 1.5: Soils in the project area. WhA=Whitman series; PfB=Paxton fine sandy loam.

of these site locations have been documented through interviews with avocational collectors rather than systematic surveys. PAL documented several of these sites in their survey of Westport’s archaeological resources, and as a result there are a number of prehistoric archaeological sites in Westport recorded in the Massachusetts Historical Commission’s files. Most of those that have been identified are close to the coast or adjacent to the Westport River. There are no recorded prehistoric sites on the sections of Main Road and Kirby Road that abut the modern boundaries of our survey area. The three closest sites were identified during PAL’s survey of the town and are registered with the Massachusetts Historical Commission as 19-BR-565, 19-BR-566, and 19-BR-567 (see Herbster and Heitert 2004).

These three sites were located based on interviews with local informants and all have a date range from Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.) through Late Woodland (950-1500 A.D.) based on the types of artifacts that were recovered. Of course, Native American presence in the town continued through the period of English colonization that took place in the first half of the 17th century. This area of the town was likely used intensively prior to English colonization, as it was close to the coast. PAL’s survey points out that because of the



Figure 1.6: Waite-Kirby-Potter house, 1905, from Henry Worth’s article. Photographer F.W. Palmer (Westport Historical Society).



Figure 1.7: House at some point between 1905 and 1934.

wide range of natural resources available, Native populations probably moved through and used the whole town. The current property, generally, is in an area that is sensitive for prehistoric and Contact period Native sites. Sites 19-BR-565 and 19-BR-567, the “Snell Corner” site and the “Justin Point” site, are on the easternmost edge of the original 200-acre Waite farmstead from 1661, but did not fall in the range of our project area as they are adjacent to the Westport River. Within our testing area, all test pits were excavated at least 10 cm into the natural C horizon in order to account for any prehistoric components that may have been part of this site. All test pits had intact natural sub-

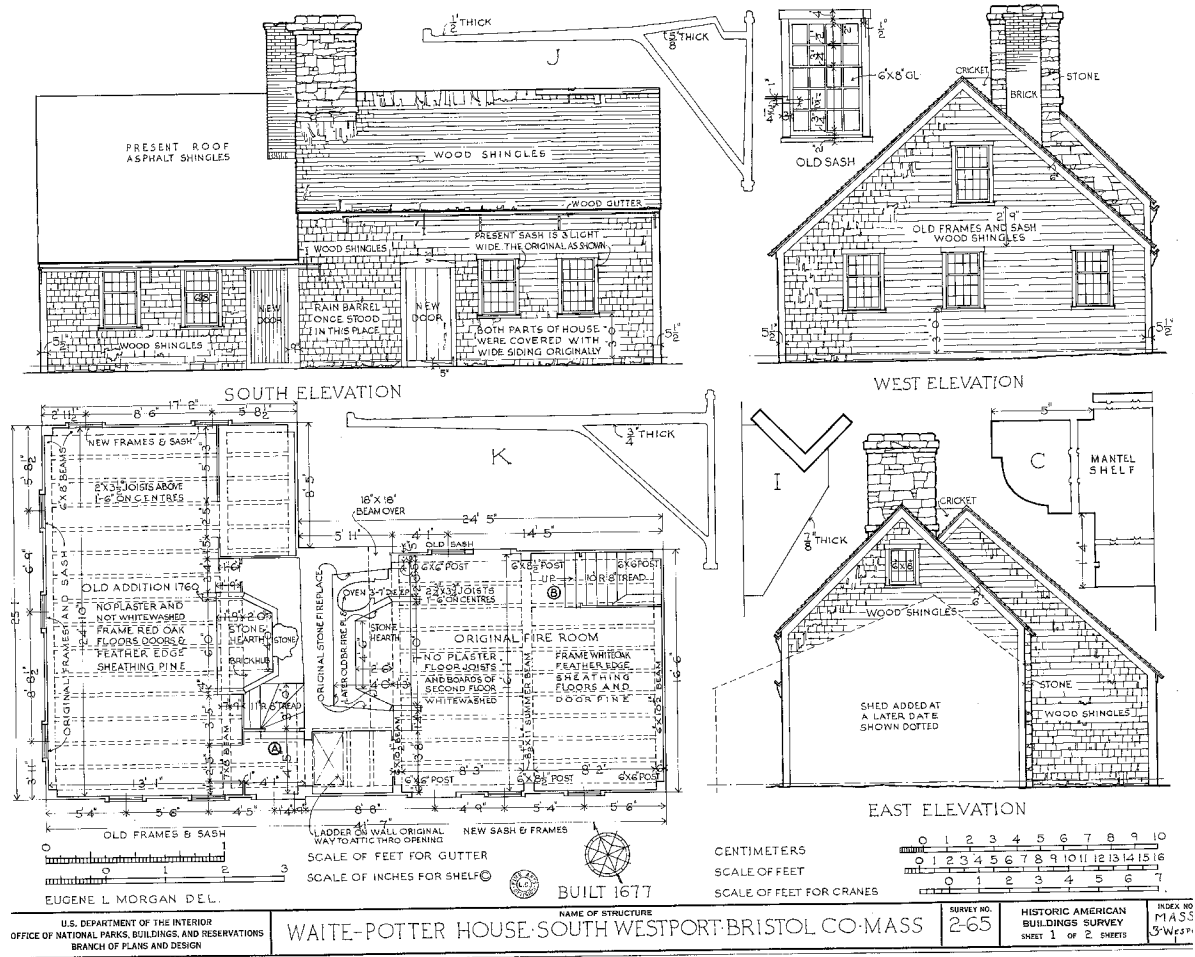


Figure 1.8: 1934 HABS plan of the Waite-Kirby-Potter House (HABS MASS 3, Wespos 1, plan 1 of 2).

soils (B and C horizons) and, with the exception of two small pieces of quartz shatter found in upper levels and which are not clearly anthropogenic, no prehistoric artifacts were found during the testing at this site.

History of Previous Research

It is currently unknown exactly when the Waite-Kirby-Potter house was constructed. Several local traditions exist as to when this may have been; many of these dates have been derived from architectural examinations of the house while it still stood rather than any archaeological or extensive documentary research. The earliest documented historical interest in the house was in 1893, when it appears the Town of Westport voted to create its Town Seal. The town records

show that on May 17, 1893, a special town meeting was called to notify the town constables that there were certain articles that needed to be voted on, and that they should tell the qualified inhabitants of the town. One of the items to vote on was “To see if the Town will authorize the Selectmen to adopt and procure a Seal for the use of the town, and pay for the same from the Incidental Expense Account” (WTR 5:265). On May 27, the vote passed, and the town Selectmen were authorized to find a seal (WTR 5:266). According to the town records, the Selectmen for 1893 were Albert S. Sherman, Algren O. Tripp, and Asa R. Howland. These men may have been the ones responsible for choosing the Waite-Kirby-Potter house as one of the symbols representative of Westport, although it is unknown exactly what was voted to be put

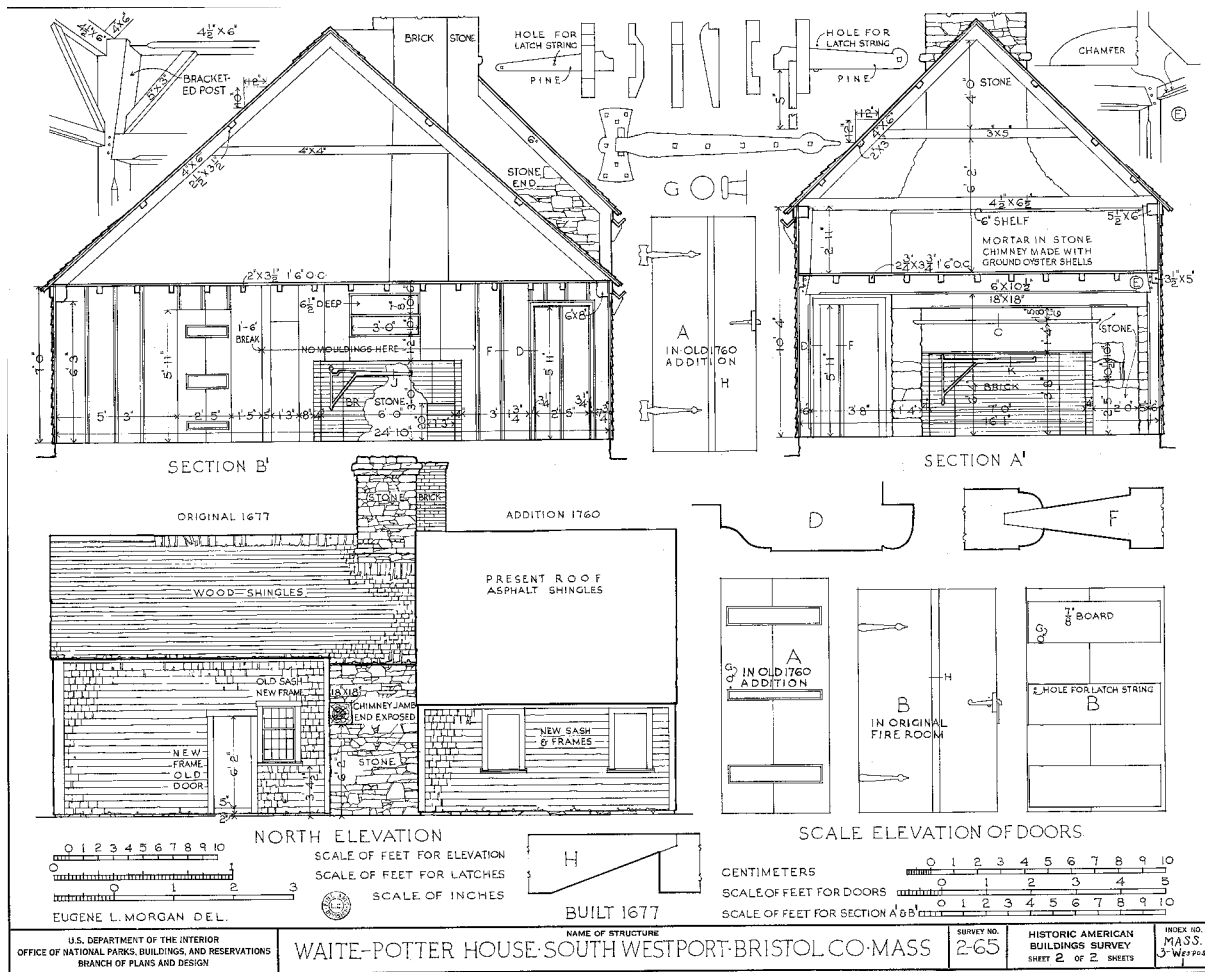


Figure 1.9: 1934 HABS plan of the Waite-Kirby-Potter House (HABS MASS 3, Wespos 1, plan 2 of 2).

on the seal. Nothing appears in the town records regarding the seal until the 1920s. According to a document at the Westport Historical Society, the seal was “designed and approved” in the 1920s by John A. Smith. Smith served as a Selectman and Town Moderator for 37 years. The document goes on to say that a dozen designs were submitted, but that ultimately the design (used today) that was chosen may have been created by a Selectman named George Russell (WHS 2000.24.001). Interestingly, there is little evidence regarding the position of the house so prominently on the town seal.

In 1903, the house was sketched by local architectural historian Norman Isham. (His report is on file at the Rhode Island Historical Society Library.) The last paragraph of Isham’s report

reads: “The date of the house is given by tradition as 1677. It belonged or the land on which it stands belonged, to Reuben Wait, son of Thomas who came from Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The deed or grant to him is dated 1660. There is nothing in the house, unless perhaps the lightness of the framing, which could not be of that date, and we think that this lightness was characteristic of Plymouth even in early work” (Isham 1903: 4). Two years later, in 1905, it was documented by historian Henry B. Worth within a series of articles he published about historical houses in the town of Westport (Figure 1.6). Worth provided some insight into land evidence in his short articles about each house. Additionally, he noted that “experts in colonial house building examined the house in December, 1903 and suggested 1660 as the probable date



Figure 1.10: The house in 1934. HABS, Arthur C. Haskell, photographer, General view from southwest, HABS MASS, 3 WESPOS, 1-1.

of construction, but the tradition exists that it was built in the year 1677, which was the year following the King Phillip's war, and as the Indians are supposed to have destroyed all dwellings in this section, the tradition is probably correct" (Worth 1905, WHS 2005.101.003).

Figure 1.7 is another view of the house from approximately the same time period. Note that all four windows have the same 12-over-12 pane windows. The stepping stones are exposed within a worn dirt work surface. Additionally, both roofs appear to be wood-shingled.

In 1934, the house was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) (MA-2-65). The survey noted that the date of construction as 1677, although the available data page does not describe the house in any detail in terms of construction or land evidence. Two architectural drawings were made as well (Figures 1.8 and 1.9). Note that the two windows on the right had been replaced with 9/6 panes. The weathering of the exterior wood is visible next to the protected area where the western entry door stayed open (Figure 1.10). The roof on the 18th-century addition also appears to have been reshingled with asphalt shingles, while the original portion of the house still had wood. These small modifications suggest some minimal repair work to the house.

In 1954, the eastern (older) half of the house was destroyed and the western half badly damaged by Hurricane Carol. The western half was taken down between 1956 and 1960 because it was so badly damaged and unstable (Figure 1.11). Some of the wood and other parts of the western half of the house were sold by Alice Potter to Carlton Brownell who at the time was President of the fledgling Little Compton Historical Society in that town just to the west (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication). By the 1950s Carlton was in the process of restoring the 17th-century Wilbor House to become a house museum, and he used many wood planks and doors in the Wilbor House that had once been part of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house (Carlton Brownell, personal communication). For example, large wooden planks now extant in the Wilbor House "long kitchen" were taken from the Waite-Kirby-Potter house's western addition and support the oral tradition that this part of the house may have been used as a workshop (Figures 1.12 and 1.13). At least one object from the house, a wooden chest marked P.G. Potter, also entered the collections of the Little Compton Historical Society (catalog #1979.119).

Although the wooden superstructure was removed, the stone and brick chimneys remained standing and the cellar hole has been kept open. In



Figure 1.11: Waite-Kirby-Potter house after 1954 hurricane (Courtesy M. Bibeau).



Figure 1.12: Compass carvings and lath/plaster marks on reused board sheathing currently in the Wilbor House in Little Compton, but salvaged from the Waite-Kirby-Potter house in the 1950s. (Courtesy Little Compton Historical Society).



Figure 1.13: Waite-Kirby-Potter house following 1954 hurricane, during salvage efforts (Courtesy Little Compton Historical Society).

the past few years, Westport resident Anne Baker and the town Historical Society have raised the local awareness of the site, which is considered a very significant property to the town despite being privately owned. This is because it has been thought of as the town's oldest building and is additionally depicted on the town seal. In the Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.'s recent survey of the town, the house was cited as Westport's oldest documented building (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 89-90).

CHAPTER 2: RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Research Design

The Fiske Center's archaeology and documentary research were undertaken in the context of local preservation interest in the property. Although the property is privately owned, it has been of interest to many local people and historians over the past century. Most of the interest has been centered on the local tradition that the house is the oldest in the town, and perhaps in Southeastern Massachusetts. Several newspaper articles were published in the first quarter of the 20th century, and by the middle of the 20th century many more appeared to bring the public's attention to possible preservation attempts as the house grew older. The site is locally significant to the town of Westport as the remains of one of the oldest houses and important in a regional context as a rare example of a stone-ender in Massachusetts.

In the last decade, Westport's Community Preservation Commission has supported the restoration and stabilization of the stone chimney and the current archaeological and documentary work. Our research was undertaken as part of a preliminary local assessment of the property's suitability for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we focused on conducting comprehensive research into the primary documents related to the site (deeds, probate documents, maps, and census records), mapping all visible historic resources on the property, and performing what the State Archaeological office designates as an intensive archaeological survey. Because the Waite-Kirby-Potter Site is not threatened, archaeological testing was limited to what was needed to assess the location and integrity of archaeological deposits so that archaeological information can be recorded with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and contribute to statements of significance about the site being prepared by Anne Baker and the Westport Historical Society. The primary goals of this project were the following:

- To document all visible cultural resources on the property such as house and barn foundations;

- To assess the archaeological integrity of the site and locate any archaeological deposits relating to the occupation of the house in the 18th and 19th centuries thereby complementing the documentary, oral, and architectural history associated with the building;
- To conduct and document an oral history interview with the property's current owner, a member of the Potter family, to enhance knowledge about life on the property during the early and mid-20th century;
- To undertake extensive documentary research to establish a clear chain of title for the property, thereby delineating occupational phases that can be compared to both census and probate records in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the occupants of the site and understand their lives within a broader regional context.

Research Questions

The primary research question was to assess the preservation of any archaeological deposits and features and to address whether the site's period of archaeological significance corresponds with its period of architectural and historical significance. The initial site form (WSP.HA.22) filed by PAL after their town survey noted that the likelihood of 17th and 18th-century archaeological deposits is high because the property has not been extensively developed, although fields immediately adjacent to the historic cellar hole are now being plowed. On the other hand, the continued occupation of this core of the property from the early 18th century to the present may mean that later changes altered or disturbed earlier deposits, especially as the 18th-century house and yard were modified to meet 19th-century ideals. Whatever the site's period of archaeological significance, the initial information about the depositional history of the site will help develop appropriate preservation and research goals for the property. Can the property best contribute to an understanding of the town's

early settlement or to a study of the persistence of farming lifestyles in this town while other areas of the state were industrializing?

The site has the potential to provide information about the lifeways of some of Westport's early settlers and to contribute to two historic contexts developed by PAL, the Agricultural Activities context and the Religious Organizations context. The first two families to live on the property, the Waites and the Kirbys, were Quakers, as was true of many of the town's other early settlers. Members of the Kirby family were active in organizing the Acoaxet Monthly Meeting, establishing a meetinghouse separate from Dartmouth in 1766 (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 43). As noted by both the MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report for Westport and PAL's archaeological survey, Westport maintained a particularly open character and an agricultural base while other Massachusetts towns developed urban or industrial centers. As a property that has always been a farm, the Waite-Kirby-Potter site might provide enough information to be a detailed case study of this regional pattern, although the present project does not include areas of agricultural activity in its scope.

There are also fundamental questions about the site, such as who built the house and at what date, which the combination of archaeological and documentary research has helped to address. Documentary records studied prior to this project had partially determined the succession of property owners, but do not clearly indicate the date at which the house was constructed, which is based primarily on oral tradition. Other architectural questions such as the date at which the house's addition was added and the date of alterations to the stone chimney's firebox are also addressed by this research.

The documentary record of the land-ownership itself is interesting because this area of southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island seemed to follow a very different trajectory than towns north of Boston. Greven (1970) and other scholars (Jedrey 1979) have studied the ways in which land shortages and rising population put economic and social stress on families in 18th-century Andover (and elsewhere in northeastern Massachusetts). Parcels became further and further subdivided

over the course of the 18th century, such that farming had to be supplemented with other trades. Katharine Johnson's recent research in Rhode Island, however, has identified a very different pattern, with large tracts of land remaining in families over generations (Johnson 2009). While the populations of other areas became more dense, Little Compton, Johnson's study area, maintained a low population density and an agrarian base for much longer. Research at this site will help to determine if parts of Westport fit into this regional pattern.

Field Methods

The archaeological testing was limited to small excavation areas (primarily 50 × 50 cm shovel test pits) to document the depositional history at various locations around the house, identify areas that might be archaeologically sensitive, and determine if there are significant archaeological features such as trash scatters or pits, buried yard surfaces, paths and landscape features, or architectural elements in the area around the cellar and chimneys. Since the site is on private property, we took the concerns of the property owner into consideration in planning the excavations. The excavations were centered on the immediate area around the historic Waite-Kirby-Potter House cellar hole and did not extend into the parts of the agricultural fields that were being farmed at the time or extend into the yard space actively used by the property's current resident.

The survey, in addition to archaeological excavation, included a walkover of a larger area to assess other cultural resources visible on the surface (Figures 1.4 and 2.1). This also included a walkover of the two adjacent plowed fields. Surface features were then mapped using a Topcon single-operator transit and are included in our site plan. This part of the survey was successful in locating and digitally mapping the foundation of a 19th-century barn on the property, as well as the location of an early 20th-century utility shed, and the location of the Waite-Potter burying ground (WSP.806), containing members of the Kirby family.

A grid was established using the Massachusetts Mainland State Plane 1983 coordinates. All shovel test pit (hereafter STP) and judgmental test pit (hereafter JTP) locations were based on this

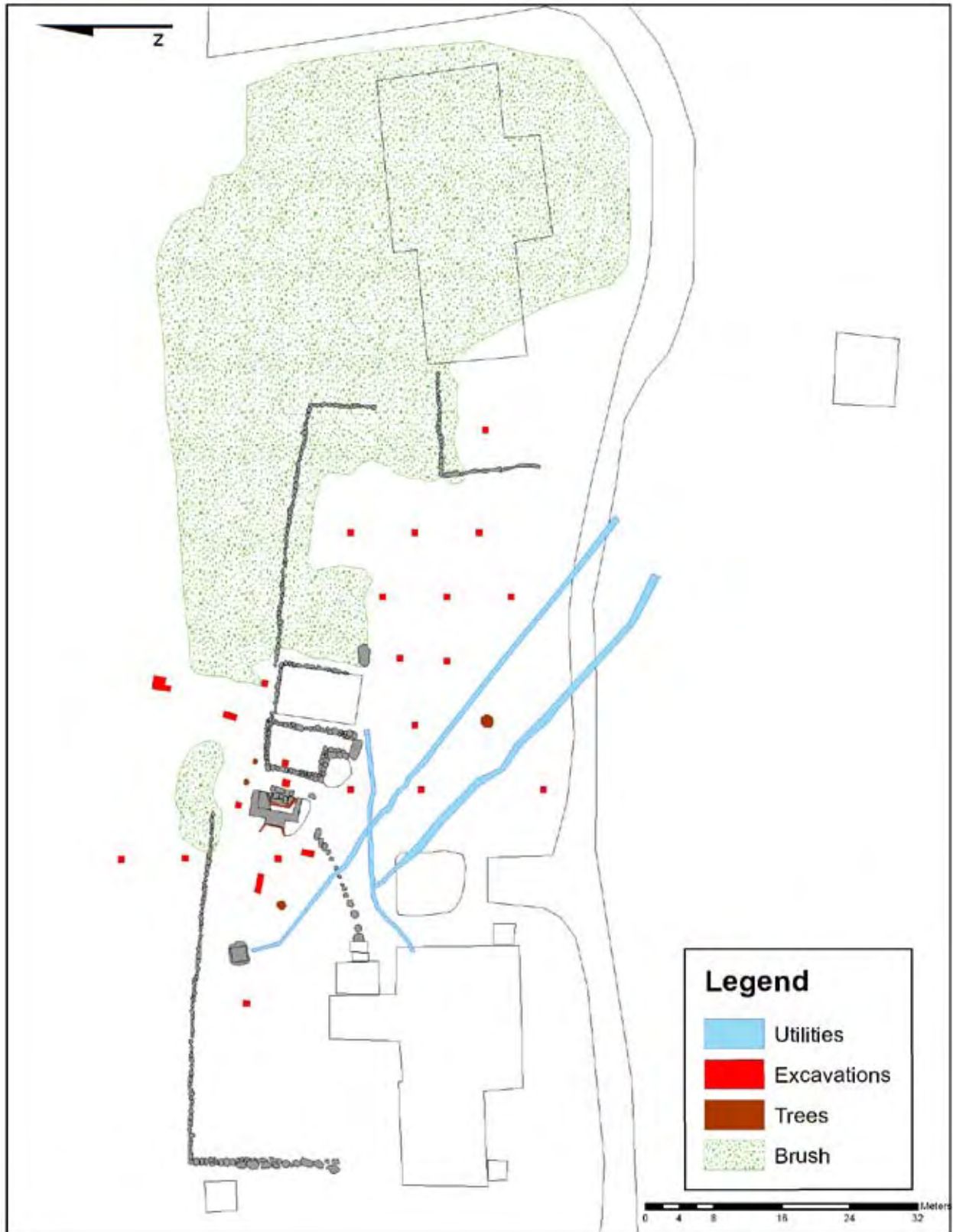


Figure 2.1: Map of excavation areas, utilities, surface conditions, and historic structures.

system, with their identifying coordinate in the southwest corner. In order to set up our grid, we used a Trimble GPS unit to obtain coordinate data from stable natural features (such as glacial boulders) to use as benchmarks. There are no recorded benchmarks in the area, so we obtained our coordinate data on the Massachusetts Mainland State Plane system. From three benchmarked points, we were able to set up and use a Topcon single operator total station to record multiple grid points, as well as above ground features, and the locations of all of our excavation units. These were all then transferred into a Geographic Information System (GIS) database using the ArcGIS program to create a map of the property with all surface features and archaeological testing areas.

A conductivity meter was used by John Steinberg of the Fiske Center in order to identify buried utilities located in the vicinity of our excavations (Figure 2.1). There were at least two modern electrical wires and what may be a metal pipe that predates at least 1930 and which stretches from the well toward the barn and utility shed. The period of archaeological investigation was two weeks, and during that time we undertook systematic excavations in the front yard, as well as the strategic placement of multiple judgmental test pits in order to archaeologically understand the areas adjacent to the standing chimney and cellar hole. We were able to gain an understanding of the stratigraphy in the front yard and identify a possible workyard surface from the late 19th century there. Additionally we were able to locate the south and west edges of the western addition, assign a date range to the construction of the brick chimney and later brick components of the stone chimney, and digitally map both surface features and subsurface features including postholes and a possible 19th-century pipe trench.

All units were excavated in stratigraphic levels, whether natural or cultural. Strata thicker than 10 cm were divided into arbitrary levels. Each level received a unique context number. All test pits were excavated into glacial subsoil. All soils were screened through quarter inch mesh, and all artifacts were saved with the exception of brick, mortar, and asphalt shingle fragments, which were noted and sampled. Charcoal was noted but not

saved. We photographed each level change and drew closing profiles of each unit.

In the laboratory, artifacts were processed according to standard laboratory procedures over the winter of 2009-2010. Ceramics and glass were washed; metals and bones were dry brushed. After processing, artifacts were cataloged and placed into clean bags, labeled with the unit and context information. The artifact catalog was created in a FileMaker Pro database. Artifacts will be curated by the Westport Historical Society.

CHAPTER 3: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND RESULTS OF DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Westport and Dartmouth

It was not until the mid-17th century that English colonists sought to create permanent settlements in this area of New England. By 1652 the core of the Plymouth colony was reaching its limits in terms of agricultural productivity and population stability. Therefore, land further to the west was sought after. Many of the early colonists who settled here came from Duxbury and Plymouth and settled in Portsmouth, Tiverton, and Little Compton. Many of the original farms were established on the coast during this initial phase, but after 1675 settlement spread inland from the coast (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 40). The establishment of the Waite-Kirby-Potter site falls into this phase of town development. Houses were dispersed along central transportation routes, and the economy was primarily agrarian.

In 1652 several proprietors, distinguished by name in the deed as William Bradford, Capt. Standish, Thomas Southworth, John Winslow, and John Cooke, bought the lands at Dartmouth from two Wampanoags named Wasamequin and Wamsutta for “thirty yards of cloth, eight moose skins, fifteen axes, fifteen hose, fifteen pair of breaches, eight blankets, two Kittles, one cloak, two pounds in wampum, eight pair of stockings eight pair of shoes one iron pott and 10 shillings in another commodity” (Hurd 1883:192). The Dartmouth Purchase of 1652 cemented European presence in this area of southeastern New England. In it, Wasamequin and Wamsutta both promised to remove all Native American presence from the tract of land within one year’s time. The tract included land in the modern towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, Acushnet, and New Bedford in Massachusetts and parts of Little Compton and Tiverton in Rhode Island (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 44).

It is generally accepted that there were 36 proprietors on the original deed, and each one of these men received 800 acres of land at the time of the purchase (Ricketson 1858:34, Herbster and Heitert 2004: 45). Like Little Compton, many of the proprietors did not actually settle their properties, but instead divided them and sold them to

others (Herbster and Heitert 2004, Johnson 2009). Ricketson’s history (1858) shows that by 1694 there were 56 individuals known as proprietors. In earlier deeds from Dartmouth (what would later be Westport in 1787), multiple references are made to what are called the 400- and 800-acre divisions well into the 18th century.

Many of the original settlers of Westport were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and in fact much of this area of southeastern New England was settled by individuals who had been persecuted in the Massachusetts Bay colony. At the time of the Dartmouth purchase, small yet prosperous communities had been set up already in nearby Rhode Island including Providence (1636), Portsmouth (1638), and Newport (1639). All of these were communities founded by those whose religious affiliations did not conform to those in Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth (McLoughlin 1986). In addition to religious reasons, this area of southeastern New England had rich farmland along with deep natural harbors, providing any settlers with the essentials of a successful settlement venture (Herbster and Heitert 2004, Johnson 2009). According to a survey by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (1981:4) there were 30 houses in the town prior to King Philip’s War in 1675, and only two survived the war itself. According to some local traditions, one of these homes was the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, although the house itself is not specifically mentioned in the MHC survey. Other early accounts assume that the house was constructed immediately following the war (Isham 1903; Worth 1905).

Westport separated from Dartmouth and was incorporated as a town in 1787, though boundary adjustments with Dartmouth and Fall River continued into the mid-19th century. During the Federal Period, the town remained primarily agrarian with some water-powered mills and whaling and fishing industries with associated maritime infrastructure (MHC 1987). While the fishing and whaling industry was a major source of the town’s prosperity in the mid-19th century, it declined rapidly after ca. 1860 (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 44). A new

railroad in 1894 from Dartmouth to Fall River allowed for the suburbanization of North Westport from Fall River (MHC 1987:2).

After 1870, like Little Compton, in Rhode Island just to the east, Westport began to develop as a destination for tourism, an industry it maintains to this day. This was in part due to the scenic agricultural landscape in South Westport that had been created in the town's earlier history, but had persisted through the 19th-century industrialization that had shaped Fall River and the northern area of Westport. Despite these changes in other economic activities, agriculture maintained a central position, shaping the town's landscape even as the town became a place of residence for people who worked elsewhere (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 45-46). Today, the town retains a very open appearance with settlement still focused on the main roads and centered on a number of "village" clusters established during the town's development.

The Waites, Kirbys, and Potters in Westport

The following sections provide detailed family biographies of the Waites, Kirbys, and Potters in Westport as well as a complete chain of title with accompanying deeds and probate files quoted at length. A shorter summary of this chain of title precedes this detailed account (see also Figure 3.24 at the end of the chapter).

Chain of Title Summary

The land on which the Waite-Kirby-Potter house now stands was part of an 800 acre parcel of land originally granted to Phillip Dellaney in 1652 by the Dartmouth Proprietors who had purchased the land from the Wampanoags that year. Dellaney sold a quarter share of his proprietary parcel in 1661 to William Earle. This 200 acre share was sold in 1663 to Thomas Waite, a resident of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Waite had additional land and two houses, in Portsmouth already. At the time of Thomas's death in 1665, his real estate was divided by his oldest son Samuel, since Thomas had died intestate. Thomas's son Reuben inherited Thomas's 200 acre share of land in Dartmouth (now Westport) and eventually settled there.

Reuben likely did not move to the land until

well after Thomas's death, as he was seven at the time. Reuben was married by 1681, and this seems a likely time to have begun his own farm and household. Reuben and his wife Tabitha had several children, of these were sons Thomas, Benjamin, Reuben II, Joseph, and Jeremiah. When Reuben died in 1707, he gave 20 acres of land, his dwelling house, and orchard to his wife Tabitha; this is the first mention of any buildings on the 200 acre parcel. Reuben left the southern half of his farm (100 acres) to his son Thomas, and to his other sons, he left the rest of his divided and undivided lands.

Previously, it had been thought that the Waite-Kirby-Potter house was Reuben Waite's home; however, the dwelling house that he describes as his own (and left to his widow), and the parcel described as his homestead farm, were actually north of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. The Waite-Kirby-Potter house is located on land Reuben left to his son Thomas. While neither the documentary research nor the archaeology have determined a firm construction date for the house, it seems likely that it was built during Thomas's tenure (1707-1721) or early in his brother Benjamin's ownership (see below), although we cannot completely rule out the possibility that it was already present when Reuben willed Thomas the land. The first possible mention of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house itself is in a 1714 mortgage describing Thomas Waite III's property which spanned both the east and west sides of Main Road. Unfortunately the mortgage does not specify which side of the road the house was on.

In 1721, Thomas sold his land on the eastern side of the road to his brother Benjamin who had consolidated almost the entire original farm, having purchased his other brothers' interests in their father's homestead. Benjamin sold this eastern parcel to his brother, Reuben II. The parcel is described as having a dwelling house and orchard, so this 1721 deed appears to be the first secure documentary reference to the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. Reuben II owned the property for only four years before selling it back to Benjamin.

Two years later in 1728, Benjamin sold what remained of his father's farm to Robert Kirby who already had a large homestead farm to the

east of the river, yet may have been purchasing other farms for his sons. Benjamin split the farm into two specific parcels; one to the west of the highway with 82 acres of land and no buildings, and one to the east of the highway with 110 acres and at least two houses (Reuben's and the Waite-Kirby-Potter house), two barns, and two stables. This he described as being the right and title of his homestead farm along with land purchased from his brother and land inherited from his father. This is interesting and lends itself to the idea that perhaps Benjamin, a housewright by trade, built the Waite-Kirby-Potter house in the short period of time that he owned the land. This seems unlikely, but is not impossible.

Robert Kirby did not own the property for long. By 1735, he sold part of it to his son Ichabod Kirby. Robert divided the 110 acre parcel in half along the earlier boundary between the Reuben Waite farmstead (north) and Thomas Waite's former parcel (south). Robert kept the northernmost parcel for himself and sold Ichabod the southern parcel with the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. The northern parcel with Reuben's farmstead then continued to pass on through the Kirby family. The parcel that Ichabod received from his father with the Waite-Kirby-Potter house on it passed to Ichabod's son David in 1793 when Ichabod died. Since Ichabod's 1793 will divided his house in half, the western addition was probably added to the house during his lifetime. David was active in purchasing land near the homestead farm, but the farm appears to have gotten smaller as generations moved on.

During David's occupation (1793-1832), a second dwelling house (standing and known as the Restcome Potter house) was built. This is corroborated by an 1831 map which shows two houses on the property. David left his farm to his son Ichabod II. By 1838, Ichabod and his wife Hannah were the only members of the Kirby family still living on the property, but Restcome Potter and his family were also residents, possibly to assist with running the farm. In 1838, Ichabod II sold 50 acres of the farm to Restcome Potter, and in the deed mentioned it was "where the said Restcome now lives" (SBCRD 2:49).

Restcome maintained the farm until 1862,

when he died. His family grew very large, allowing for a multi-generational household fairly typical for rural agricultural areas. He left the farm to his youngest son Perry Green Potter, a brick mason and farmer. He most likely built the large barn whose foundation now remains on the property and may have built the smaller brick firebox in the stone chimney. Census records show that Perry and his family of five took on hired help around 1900. One man, Joaquin Burgo, is specifically recorded as living in a separate house, probably the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, while the Potters lived in the newer house to the west.

In 1912, Perry died and left his farmstead to his son Frank. Tax records show that Frank made some changes to the property that increased its tax value – perhaps an addition to the main house, or addition of outbuildings. He also kept chickens and other livestock. He maintained the farm through the 1920s and 1930s. Frank died in 1938, leaving the farm to his wife Alice who maintained it until her death. The farm passed to Alice's daughter Louise, and her husband Ephraim Collins in the late 1930s and remains in the possession of their daughter to this day.

The Waite Family: 1661-1728

The Waite family in New England (Figure 3.1) can be traced back to Thomas Waite I who was born in England and immigrated to Boston in the 1630s with his wife Eleanor. Their affiliation with the Society of Friends most likely drove them to relocate from Boston to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where a burgeoning Quaker population had been established. Thomas appears in the Portsmouth records as early as 1638, and by 1639 he had been granted land on which to build a house. He and his wife had seven children: Mary, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Reuben, and Thomas II (Wait 1904: 12-17). His land transactions in the town of Portsmouth were few, at least for those that were recorded. Aside from his original grant of land in 1639, the only record in Portsmouth for Thomas I in which he bought or sold land is from a 1656 deed in which the Town Council gave him "the quantities of land already granted" provided that he pay 2 shillings per acre owned. This money would be put into the town treasury (Portsmouth

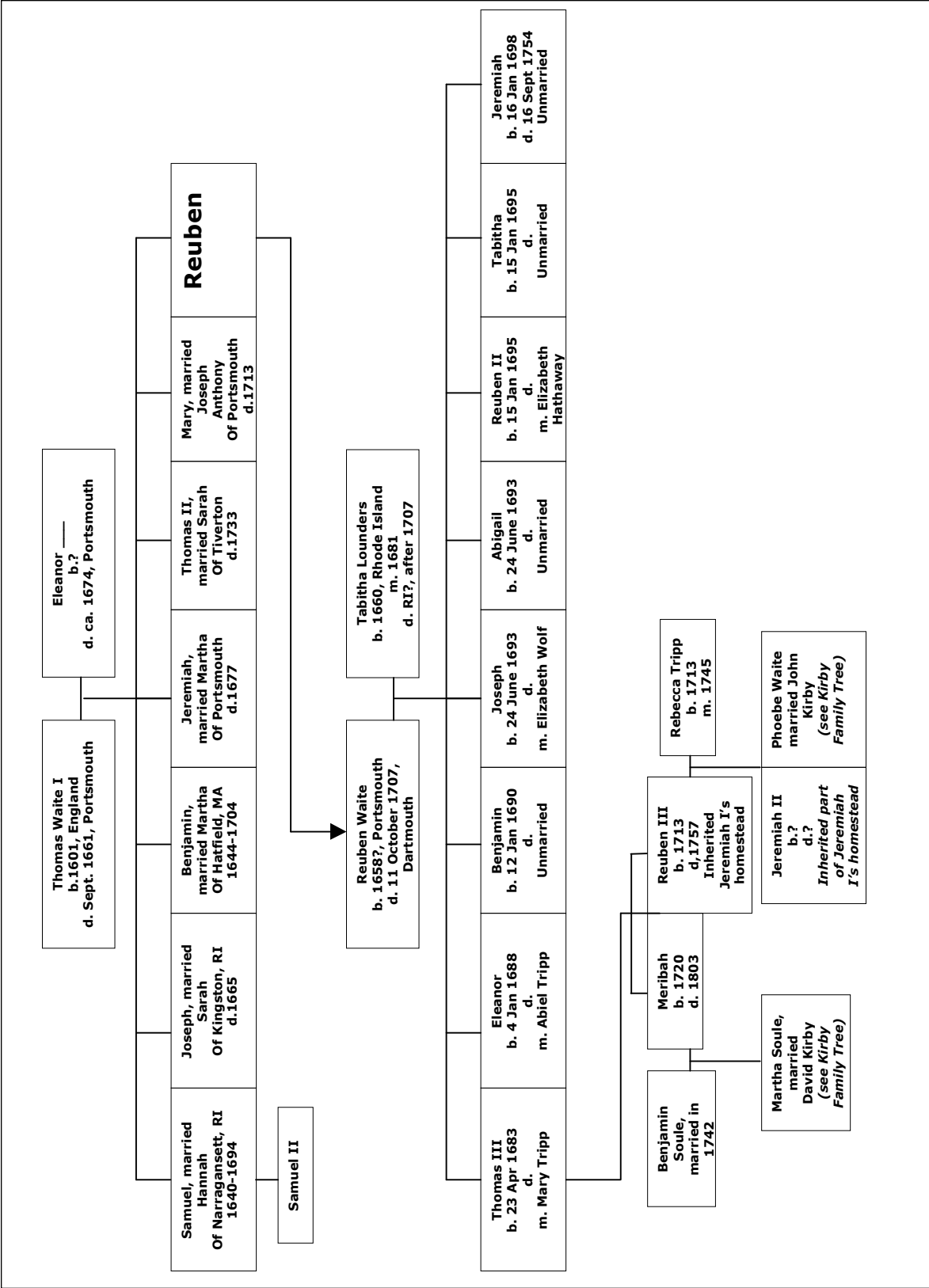


Figure 3.1: Waite family tree.

Table 3.1: Inventory of Thomas Waite's estate, 1665 (Rhode Island State Archives (RISA), Portsmouth documents folder).

Item	Pounds-Shillings-Pence
One dwelling house with Tenn acres of land	36-00-0
2 acres of swamp lying neare the said house and land	08-00-0
1 house and Thirty acres of land	100-00-0
A parcell of land lying within the bounds of Dartmouth	16-00-0
A parcel of land lying within the bounds of Squoncut*	05-00-0
3 acres of Indian Corne	06-00-0

*An early Native American name for Fairhaven was Scoticut (Ricketson 1858).

Land Evidence 1:530). He also bought land in Dartmouth, which will be discussed later.

In 1665, Thomas I died in Portsmouth intestate. In order to settle his estate, the town made his wife Eleanor the executrix. It is unknown what real or personal estate she distributed to her children. Three years afterward, Eleanor remarried a man named Ralph Cowland, and they resided in Portsmouth until her death in 1674 (Torrey 1985: 187). It was then that Samuel, Eleanor and Thomas's oldest son, returned from his homestead in Narragansett to continue to administer Thomas's estate to his younger brothers and sisters. The document that recorded the town's decision to make Eleanor the executrix has been referenced in at least two 19th-century genealogies, however despite extensive searching, as of 2010, has not been located in any archival repository. It is possible that this document recorded the precise way in which Thomas's property was divided in 1665. Between 1665 and 1676, there is no record of land divisions or transactions amongst or by any member of this family in Portsmouth.

In 1676, Samuel made the following statement to the town of Portsmouth:

Be it known unto all whom it may Concerne That I Samuel Waite Do by these presents acknowledge my Selfe to owe and Stand justly Indebted unto the councill of the Towne of Portsmouth on Rhode Island or unto their successors the full and just sum of £350 to be levied and Execute on my Lands, Goods, Cattell or Chattells to the

performance whereof I Binde my Selfe my heirs, Executors and Administrators - Witness my hand and seale the 21 Jan 1674. The conditions of the above written obligation is such That whereas Thomas Waite, father of the said Samuel Waite; deceased intestate; whereupon the Councill of the Towne of Portsmouth in the year 1669 ordered the Disposall of his estate according to the Law therein Impowering Ellin, widow of the said Thomas, Executrix during her life, and after her decease that power to descend unto the above Samuel, who now being by the decease of his said Mother Ellin, Executor to the estate of his deceased Father; That if the above named and Bounden Samuel Waite shall truly and faithfully performe the trust and poser of an Executor and truly Administer on the estate of his said Deceased father and mother in the true and faithfull performance of the aforesaid acts of councill made in the aforesaid years 1669 in and concerning the premises, Then the above written obligation to be voyd and non-effect, otherwise to stand in full force and vertue.

This document proves that it was Samuel's task to distribute what remained of Thomas I's estate to his family. It also shows that by 1676, not all of the real and personal estate had been distributed.

The original inventory of Thomas's estate, from September 13th, 1665, recorded the real estate that would have been available to his children. Table 3.1 is an excerpt which transcribes the real

estate. Additionally in 1676/77, Samuel and his wife Hannah released a share of Thomas I's estate to Thomas II:

This instrument of writing givith to understand to whom it may concern that I Samuel Waite do hereby give unto Thomas Waite, now dwelling in the town of Portsmouth and Rhode Island in New England in Providence Plantations, quiet possessions of his house and his land which was given and appointed by his will and act of the town counsel to him, his heirs, administrators or assigns to keep and hold forever from me, my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of that 30 acres of land which was his fathers, situated near Captain Alsborough : given by me Samuel Waite under my hand and seals. [Portsmouth Land Evidence (PLE). Book 1: Page 140]

Note that these thirty acres are in fact recorded in Thomas's estate inventory as being the land with a dwelling house on it worth 100 pounds. It seems unlikely that it would have been anywhere other than Portsmouth, since the document is very specific about where the tracts of land were, if in a town other than Portsmouth. Thomas Waite I is said to have possessed land in southwestern Rhode Island, and Samuel's son Samuel II is a resident of Kingstown in a 1705 deed, which will also be discussed later.

It appears that Thomas II had been living on this thirty-acre Portsmouth property for some time, but it became official when the above document was received in 1676. Thomas II was also listed as a proprietor of the Pocasset Purchase in 1670 which included portions of modern day Fall River and Tiverton (Tiverton Proprietor's Records 1:3). By 1675, all of Thomas I's children were living in different areas, but his son Reuben (c1658-1707) is the one who most likely moved to the parcel of land in Dartmouth listed in Thomas' inventory (Wait 1904).

The land to which Reuben moved had been purchased in 1661 from William Earle by Thomas I (Southern Bristol County Registry of Deeds [SBCRD] 2:30). This land, as far as the deed described, was a quarter part of a larger parcel that William Earle had purchased from Phillip

Dellaney a year earlier for 20 pounds. There was no dwelling house referenced in either deed, and Earle described it as being part of the "Purchase Land," a reference to the original 1652 purchase for lands to create Dartmouth (Ricketson 1858: 28, RISA 1:198[311]). Dellaney was one of the original English landholders in Dartmouth and is listed amongst the 36 landholders in the original 1652 deed (Ricketson 1858:29). Dellaney is shown as having received "one whole share" of land, although the acreage is not delineated. As noted previously, however, this would most likely have been an 800 acre parcel, making the quarter share he sold to William Earle equal to 200 acres.

In 1681, Reuben married Tabitha Lounders at the age of 23 (U.S. and International Marriage Records 1560-1900, accessible through Ancestry.com). Using his marriage age as a gauge for his birth year, he would have been approximately seven years old when his father Thomas died, hardly an age to leave home and start his own farm. By the time he was 25 in 1683, Reuben and his wife Tabitha had a son whose name was Thomas (he will be called Thomas III in this report to avoid confusion with Reuben's father and brother). Reuben and Tabitha went on to have seven other children (including two sets of twins): Eleanor, Benjamin, Joseph, Abigail, Reuben II, Tabitha, and Jeremiah. It is certain that Reuben must have built a house on the property at some point between 1681 and the birth of his first child in 1683, if he had not built it prior to either date. Judging by these documented dates, it seems likely that Reuben was in Dartmouth at *least* by 1681, if not before then. There is some evidence that Reuben may have moved to the property in Dartmouth *before* Thomas's death, although this is highly unlikely given that he was seven years old at that time. It is probable that the wording of the following document may be incorrect, or that Thomas actually died sometime after 1665, although that seems quite unlikely given the fact that his inventory is dated 1665. The document in question, a deed from 1705, reads as follows:

Know all men by these Presents that I Samuel Wait of Kingstown in the Colony of Rhoad Island & Providence Plantations in New england sends

Greeting Whereas my grandfather Thomas Wait of Portsmouth in the Colony aforesd Decd Did in his Lifetime give unto my uncle Rubin wait a Certain tract and parcel of Land Lying & being in Dartmouth in the County of Plymouth in New England abovesd it being a Quarter share the the [sic] bounds being Express in the Deed which my grandfather gave unto my sd uncle but the aforesd Deed being Deamed in the Law not to be so Substantial as it should be I the aforesd Samuel wait being heire Properly unto my sd grandfather do by these Presents for my selfe my heirs Executors administrators and assigns Rattifie and confirm sd Deed according to the true intent and meaning thereof and further do for myself my heirs Executors administrators forever Quit Claim unto the sd Tract of Land as is before mentioned. In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the twenty first Day of Aprill Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred & five & in the fourth year of her Majesties Reign Ann by the Grace of God Queen of England &c. Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us Maribe Fones Samuel Wait Samuel Fones [Southern Bristol County Registry of Deeds (SBCRD) 3:235]

This document, although it does not elucidate property boundaries or dates of ownership, gives some insight into the history of this family and their land. It at the very least shows that the land Reuben lived on was the same land that Thomas I bought from William Earle in 1661 and that it was a quarter portion of an original purchaser's share (200 acres if the original share was in fact 800). This document also makes reference to an earlier deed; however none has been located in any archival research, and it is likely lost.

Reuben died at the age of 49 on October 11th, 1707. At the time, most of his children were too young to receive their proper inheritance and his oldest, Thomas III, was 24 and unmarried. Reuben's will divided his property thus:

...my son Thomas Wait shall have halfe my farm or lott of land allready layd out exactly divided in ye middle at the foot and go to extend to the head with half my marsh meadow with half my priviledge of undivided lands throughout the

Township of Dartmouth the said divided land and meadow to lye on ye south side of sd lott of land. Allso I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Tabitha Wait twenty acres of land with my Dwelling house with my orchard and the Remaining part of Marsh meadow During her Natural life and also all my moveables and chattels of what sort or kind so ever - - - (Southern Bristol County Probate [SBCP]: Book 2, Page 187).

He additionally left the rest of his undivided and divided lands to be divided amongst his four sons Benjamin, Joseph, Reuben II and Jeremiah. Reuben also made provisions for them to inherit Tabitha's 20 acres, and the dwelling house, at her death. Additionally, Reuben left three pounds to each of his daughters. His probate reveals that his lands were valued at 150 pounds, and his total estate value was 273 pounds, 1 shilling, 2 pence (SBCP 2:188). Prior to Reuben's death, on April 9th, 1706, Thomas III had purchased a 20 acre parcel from Philip Taber. Although the boundary was not shown in the deed, Taber describes it as being "part of the eight hundred acre division" (SBCRD 1:189). This document does not mention any buildings on the property at the time.

THE CRANE SURVEY OF 1712 AND THE WAITE FAMILY

In 1712, the entire town was surveyed by Benjamin Crane, Benjamin Hammond, and Samuel Smith. (Their survey notes were published in 1910, hence the citation of Crane 1910 for this 18th-century source.) The survey resulted in Crane's own handwritten notes as well as a parcel map which recorded the state of the land boundaries from 1712 to 1716 (Figure 3.2; Table 3.2). An important caveat in reading this map is that it does not show all of the properties at exactly one moment in time; it shows them over the course of over four years. It provides a valuable resource, however, because the parcel boundaries and notation correspond to the boundaries described in the land evidence. In performing research for this project, this map was scanned, and then integrated into a Geographic Information Systems database using the program ArcGIS. By doing this we were able to overlay modern tax assessor parcels as well as other historic maps and aerial photos, to cre-



Figure 3.2: Crane map depicting land divisions in Westport between 1712 and 1716. Property owners, acreages, and important boundary features are noted. North is to the top in this and all subsequent uses of the Crane map.

Table 3.2: Acreages and descriptions of original Reuben Waite farmstead according to Crane map and notes, 1712-1716, arranged chronologically (Crane 1910).

Parcel Owner on Map	Color	Description	Acreage	Date Surveyed
Reuben or Widow Waite	Red	R. Waite Homestead	55	21 June 1712
Thomas Waite	Yellow	T. Waite Homestead	120	21 June 1712
Heirs of Reuben Waite	Red	Land for widow waite	45	23 June 1712
Thomas Waite	Blue	Land for thomas waite	4.5	23 October 1714
Widow Waite	Green	Land between upper piece and their homestead	24	24 May 1716
Widow Waite	Green	Land for widow waite	12	24 May 1716

*All descriptions of land parcels come from Crane's notes, not the map.

ate a more comprehensive understanding of how the Waite-Kirby-Potter house fit into the historic landscape. Figure 3.3 shows the location of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house in relation to the Crane map, and modern tax assessor parcel boundaries (from MassGIS). Note that the modern tax assessor parcel boundaries are quite similar to the 18th-century survey boundaries demarcated by Crane indicating the stability of colonial land divisions in this part of the state. While it is difficult to draw

conclusions based exclusively on a georectified 18th-century map, the land evidence is very specific about parcel boundaries, and several different versions of the georeferencing all place the Waite-Kirby-Potter house in the same location. Based on the Crane survey data combined with modern tax assessor parcel data, we have come to the conclusion that the Waite-Kirby-Potter house is not on the land that was surveyed as Reuben Waite's homestead farm. Instead, it is located just to the



Figure 3.3: Modern property parcel boundaries overlaid on 1712 Crane survey map. Note that the Waite-Kirby-Potter house (red outline) is located on Thomas's land, not the parcel described as Reuben's homestead just to the north.

south, on the parcel shown and described as being Thomas Waite's land in 1712. Whether the house was there prior to Thomas or Reuben's ownership is unknown, however Reuben's farmstead is very specifically described as being on the parcel just to the north. Since the northern parcel was also described as being owned by Tabitha Waite after 1707, this is likely where Reuben's dwelling house was as well. Therefore, the questions of who built the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, and at what date, remains open, but the Waite-Kirby-Potter house was not Reuben Waite's primary dwelling house.

Crane's notes describe Reuben Waite's farmstead as having been comprised of a 55 acre parcel of land, as well as salt marsh within the "neck," (now Justin Point). The 55 acre parcel that is definitely part of Reuben's homestead is shown in red in Figure 3.4 and is on the eastern side of the map. His wife would have received 20 of those 55 acres, along with the house and orchard, while his sons received the other 35, along with the parcel shown in green just to the west. Thomas did in fact have the southern half of the farm, totaling 120 acres along with a small 4.5 acre tract of marsh meadow

(yellow area in Figure 3.4). That tract also included a 20 acre parcel that Thomas had purchased from Philip Taber six years prior to the survey, although the bounds of that parcel are unknown. Reuben's homestead was surveyed in two entries of the same date. The first entry describes a tract of salt meadow currently known as "Justin Point;" the second describes the bounds of Waite's homestead. Crane's notes describe how he divided the farmstead in 1712, 8 months after Reuben died:

June ye 21th 1712: then surveyed the homstead of Ruben wait deceased beginning at a stak at the edge of ye salt marsh a bounds between sd homstead & ye homstead of James Tripp thence S 3 dgs w 18 rods thence w 3 dgs n 7 rds thence S 7 dgs E --- 28 rods thence w 7 dgs S 12 rods thence w: 43 dgs n 29 rods ½ thence n 5 dgs E: 40 rods these Ranges to find what land lies in ye neck thence S 25 dgs w: 62 rods to ye S Line of sd homstead the bounds between sd homstead & stephen willcocks thence E 8 dgs S: 7 rods to the whit oak where we began for Stephen will Cocks homstead and on sd point 2 rods farther to ye



Figure 3.4: Boundaries of Waite farmstead 1712-1716. The colors indicate property ownership; see Table 3.2.

salt marsh: -- then from ye place where we came to sd will cocks line w by sd line see ye Journall of sd will cocks farmstead. (Crane 1910:176-177)

A second entry describes another parcel of land. This parcel is visible on the map as belonging to “Reuben or Widow Waite.”

June ye 21 == 1712 then surveyed ye homstead of Ruben wait deceased beginning on ye S side at ye stone pitched in ye ground abound between sd homstead & his son thomas. part thence E 20 dgs 1/3 S: 2 rods to ye edge of the salt marsh then from sd stone againe w 20 dgs 1/3 n 248 rods to a stak & heap of stones for ye S west Corner bounds thence n 25 dgs E 52 rods to a stak to stones about it for ye n west Corner: bounds also James Tripp S w: Corner bounds thence bounded by sd James Tripp: S Line to ye marsh: Containing by meashur 75 acres 120: qualified 55 acres. (Crane 1910:177).

Two days later, Crane surveyed Thomas’ homestead, setting it apart from his fathers’ to the north:

ye hommocks at ye foot belongs to this land: June ye 23: 1712: then Run a line between thom wait and his mother to lay out sd thom waits homstead beginning in ye n line of Stephen will

Cocks homstead thence E 8 dgs S: 7 rods to ye white oak ye bounds between said will cocks and sd wait & on sd point, 2 rods to ye edge of ye Salt marsh then from ye place first mentioned thence n 25 dgs E 32 rods, one yard to a long stone pitched in ye ground thence E 20 dgs 1/3 S 2 rods to ye marsh then from sd stone again w 20 dgs 1/3 n 248 rods to a stake and heap of stones the s w Corner bounds of ye widow waits homstead then from sd stake and stones for sd Thom wait w 25 dgs n 237 rods to a stake standing in edge of a swamp thence. (Crane 1910: 177)

These bounds match the map identically. At this point in time, Tabitha was undeniably living on Reuben’s farmstead while her son Thomas farmed the land to the south. Also on June 23, 1712, another parcel was surveyed for the family which was likely part of Reuben’s homestead as well that he had left to his other three sons. This is visible on the map as “Heirs of Reuben Waite.”

June ye 23: 1712: then surveyed a tract of Land for ye widow wait beginning at thomas waits n west corner bound thence n 25 dgs 272 rods to a beech tree marked on 2 sides for a corner standing in a rocky run run [sic] thence E 25 dgs S 152 --- Rods to a stake buttonwood between two Rocks for a corner thence s ___ dgs w: 72 rods to

a stake in Thom waite N line thence bounded by a Line to ye place where we began Containing by meashur 67 acres 124 rods qualified 45 acres – allowance for a way through ye homestead in this pece. (Crane 1910:177)

Some quick addition will show that the acreages do not equal 200 acres, but instead equal 260.5 acres of land. This is most likely because some of the land was laid out in 1714 and 1716 after the original farmstead was surveyed. Reuben's original farmstead most likely consisted of the 45 and 55 acre parcels, and 100 of Thomas' 120 acres (remember, Thomas purchased 20 acres from Philip Taber). The rest of the land was purchased and surveyed later on.

It is unknown how long Tabitha inhabited Reuben's house, or if anyone lived there with her. Tabitha's death date is not recorded in Massachusetts, and her will is not available in the Southern Bristol County Probate Records. After being mentioned in Reuben's will in 1707, she is listed as "Widow Waite" on the Crane map until 1716. After that, it is unknown where she went.

It seems as though Thomas III was living on his share, and that the four other sons had to decide amongst themselves how to split the rest of Reuben's farm. Joseph and Reuben II both went to live elsewhere in 1714 and 1720 respectively, both relinquishing their shares of the estate to Benjamin, while Benjamin and Jeremiah remained in town on the family land (Wait 1904, SBCRD). Joseph relinquished his share of the estate to Benjamin in 1714 for "Fourty six pounds of Currant money of said Province" and described it as "a full Two and Thirtieth part of a whole share Divided and undivided Salt marsh meadow & uplands and Is all that my Right which my father Rubin Wait gave me in his Last Will and Testament" (SBCRD 2:501). In 1720 Reuben II sold Benjamin his share for "One hundred pounds currant money of ye sd Province" described as "a full Two and Thirtieth part of a whole share divided Salt meadow and uplands and is all that my Right which my Father gave me" (SBCRD 2:502). Benjamin also accrued 5 acres from John Tripp in 1714; this parcel was also part of the eight hundred acre share (SBCRD 2:89). It is probable that at this time both

Benjamin and Jeremiah were living with their mother Tabitha and any unmarried sisters on the 20 acres that Reuben had left to her in his will.

In 1714 Thomas took out a 200 pound mortgage on his property. The document describes the bounds of the property and also mentions that there was a house on the property at that time:

...Northerly by Land belonging to Benjamin Wait Ruben Wait & Jeremiah Wait Southerly by Land belonging to Stephen Wilcocks Westerly by Land Belonging to Joseph Moshier [sic] Easterly by salt march [sic] containing by Estimation one hundred and twenty and four acres and a half acre which Land was part purchased by sd Wait of Phillip Taber as appears by his Deed and part by will from his father Rubin Wait Deceased or however said Land is bounded or reputed to be bounded Together with all Edifices houses outhouses buildings fences ways passages Rights members [unreadable] privilidges and appurtenances to the sd granted premises or to any part thereof belonging or appertaining or therewith used occupied or enjoyed. [SBCLR 2:33]

This description exactly matches the Crane map (see Figure 3.4). The mention of a house in the mortgage means that there was a house somewhere on the southern part of the farmstead by 1714. In this description the northerly bounds correspond to the land evidence; at the time, the north parcels would have been owned jointly by those three sons. Interestingly the mortgage makes no reference to Thomas' mother Tabitha owning any of the abutting land, whereas Crane's survey specifically does. Crane surveyed a 24 acre parcel for her in May 1716, denoting that it began at the southwest corner of her homestead, and ended at the northwest corner. The rest of the description very solidly places her homestead as being the 55 acre parcel that had previously been described as the Reuben Waite homestead (shown in red in Figure 3.4). The mortgage document also mentions the 20 acre parcel of land purchased from Philip Taber in 1706. Taking that into account, it is possible that the original land that Thomas received was, in fact, a 100 acre farm. Since Reuben gave Thomas half of his farm, and this half totaled

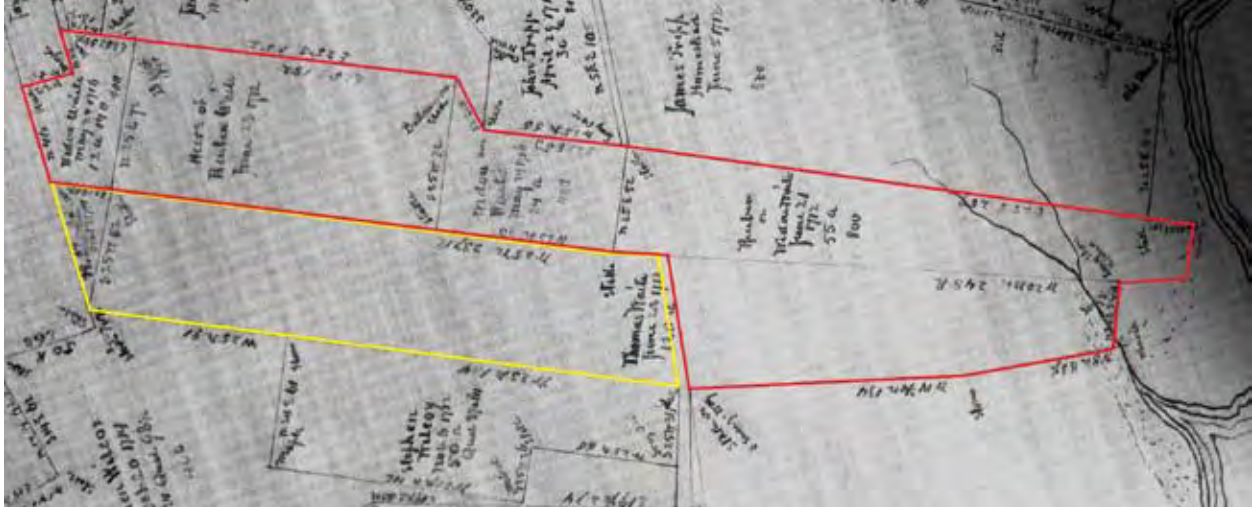


Figure 3.5: Waite farmstead boundaries January 1721. Red shows land owned by Benjamin, yellow shows land owned by Thomas. Their brother Jeremiah still owned a ¼ share of the northernmost property as part of his inheritance as well.

100 acres, this gives credence to the idea that the original quarter share that Thomas I purchased in 1661 was a quarter of an 800 acre parcel from the original land division.

As far as the placement of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house goes, it is unknown whether Thomas III built it or not. Reuben had a dwelling house of his own, but as we have seen, it was on his own property to the north of Thomas'. The Waite-Kirby-Potter house is undeniably located on what would have been Thomas' land. This mortgage describes land east and west of Main Road, so the house mentioned may be on the west side of Main Road and not be the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. If the house mentioned in the mortgage is the Waite-Kirby-Potter house it is not clear whether Thomas built it after acquiring the land, or if Reuben had built it, and then another one to the north. What is certain however is that it was on land that formerly belonged to Reuben, but Reuben does not refer to it as his dwelling house in his will. What is also certain is that by 1714, Thomas was living in it or in another house elsewhere on his 120 acres.

From possibly 1707, and at least 1711 to 1726, Thomas III lived on his own farm while the rest of the Waites most likely lived on the farm to the north. In 1715 this would likely have included Tabitha (Reuben's widow) and her children Benjamin (unmarried, 25), Jeremiah (unmarried,

17), Reuben II (married in 1720, 20), Tabitha (unmarried, 20), and Abigail (unmarried, 22) (Wait 1904:22-23). In contrast, Thomas was 32 and had been married in 1711. He and his wife Mary had eight children between 1711 and 1729. Their seventh child was born in Westport in 1725. The eighth is listed as being born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island in 1729. Thomas III and his family had no doubt moved by then, perhaps to live closer to their cousins in that area of Rhode Island (to this day in South Kingstown there is still a "Waites Corner"), or to be closer to the burgeoning mercantile town that Newport had become. Before Thomas III left Westport, he gradually sold portions of his real estate to his own family and to neighbors.

On January 30th 1721, his deed with his brother Benjamin delineated three separate tracts of land, all of which had been left to him by their father Reuben. For the sum of "Two hundred sixty nine pounds currant money of New England," Benjamin purchased the following land:

Three tracts of parcels of land all Scituate lying and being in Dartmouth aforesaid one being a certain tract or parcel of Land and salt marsh meadow and is a part of the homestead of Reuben Wait father of ye sd Thomas Wait & Benjamin Wait late of Dartmouth Decd being all that part



Figure 3.6: Waite farmstead, February 1721. Blue delineates the deed boundaries for land that Benjamin sold to Reuben II, with housing and orchard. Red delineates land jointly owned by Benjamin and Jeremiah Waite, with Reuben Waite's house in the northeast parcel, and yellow delineates land owned by Thomas Waite.

of sd Homestead that lies on ye Easterly side of ye open highway that comes up from Puakachuck that was given to ye sd Thomas Wait by the last Will and testament of his sd father and is bounded Easterly on ye Cove called Cokset River Southerly on the Homestead of Stephen Wilkoks Northery on the other part of the homestead of their sd father that was by his sd last Will given to his other sons and Westerly on said open highway. Another being one Eighth part of of one whole share of Cedar swamp being all the right in cedar swamp that was given to sd Thomas Wait by sd Last Will and Testament laid out or to be laid out to sd Benjamin Wait his heirs or assigns according to the orders of ye proprietors of sd Cedar swamp for ye Dividing and laying out the same: The other being One Eighth part of one whole share of Land within sd Dartmouth Excepting the Eight hundred and four hundred Acre Divisions Marsh Meadows and Cedar Swams already laid out or ordered to be laid out by the proprietors of sd Land said Eight part of a share being also part of the Right in Land Given to sd Thomas Wait by sd Last will and is laid out or to be laid unto the said Benjamin Wait his heirs and assigns according to ye acts of the proprietors of sd lands for Laying out the Last Division of Lands within sd Township. Together with all such Rights Liberties Immenities profits. [SBCRD 2:499]

By this deed, Thomas relinquished some of his share in their father's homestead to his brother Benjamin. Figure 3.5 shows the distribution of land after this sale. Thomas makes no specific mention of buildings on the property, indicating that this may have just been upland and swamp at the time. Note that the first parcel referenced in the deed is the parcel on which the Waite-Kirby-Potter house now stands, and that it at one point had been part of Reuben's homestead.

Just after that sale, Benjamin sold a portion of that real estate to his brother, Reuben II (Figure 3.6). The bounds do not conform to measurements on the Crane map, and so must have been specifically created for that land sale. The bounds seem to describe an area within the two eastern parcels of the homestead, more specifically the southeastern one; thus corresponding to the land that Thomas III had sold to Benjamin just months earlier:

A certain tract or parcel of land scituate and lying and being within the Township of sd Dartmouth and is part of the Homestead of Rubin Waite father of the sd Benjamin Waite of Dartmouth Deceased and is bounded as followeth beginning at a heap of stones in the Line of Stephen Wilcocks Homestead and measured in sd Wilcocks sd Line west fourteen degrees and a half a degree north-

erly sixty nine rods and three fourth parts of a rod to the highway that comes from Nokachuck then from sd heap of stones North six Degrees and one half a degree easterly fifty four rods to a stake by the wall side thence North two degrees one half a degree Easterly four Rods along the wall to the Corner of the wall thence west Nineteen degrees Northerly Twelve Rods to a heap of stones on the South end of a Rock and on the North side of the brook thence West four Degrees southerly fifteen Rods and one fourth part of a Rod to a gray Oak tree marked and from thence west thirteen degrees and one half a degree Northerly to the highway aforesd and from it is bounded by sd way till it comes to the line first mentioned together with all the housing buildings fences and orchards thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining. To have and to hold... [SBCRD 3:65]

Interestingly, it mentions housing and buildings on the property. This could possibly be the first secure reference to the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. The parcel that this boundary would have enclosed was originally part of Reuben's homestead, but would also have been later the eastern portion of Thomas's homestead. Reuben II sold this property back to Benjamin in 1725, with the same boundaries. It is unknown why he lived there for so short a period of time, or why he sold it back.

Earlier that year Jeremiah had relinquished his share of Reuben's real estate to his brother Benjamin. On January 17th, 1726, Benjamin purchased Jeremiah's share for "Two hundred pound Currant money of New England" (SBCRD 3:287). The bounds were as follows:

Unto the said Benjamin Wate his heirs and assigns forever al that my Right and Title that I now have or of Right ought to have of Lands meadows and Cedar Swamps which is given to me by my Honored father Reuben Wate late of sd Dartmouth decd in his last Wil and Testament with the one quarter part or proportion or Dividend on or to the Twenty acres of Land Dwelling house orchard and marsh meadow which sd Twenty acres of Land Dwelling house orchard and march meadow my said father Ruben Wate gave to my

mother Tabitha Wate during her naturall Life as may appear by the last Will and Testament which to me of Right doth belong or may or might to me or my heirs belong hereafter if Conveyance by me had not been made thereof with all and singular the profits priviledges and appurtenances bargain and granted premises or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining with the Reversion and Reversions Remainder or Remainders thereof and all the Right Title Interest property Claim or Demand of me the said Jeremiah Wate of in or to ye same or any part thereof. To have and to hold...[SBCRD 3:287]

It is uncertain why Jeremiah would relinquish his claim to the family homestead to his brother Benjamin. Jeremiah was not married at the time, and had not purchased land elsewhere in town. It is possible that Tabitha died that year, and perhaps that is why Jeremiah relinquished his claim and also why Thomas moved. This will remain speculative, however, until a death date or probate evidence can be recovered for Tabitha. It is certainly also possible that Tabitha moved to Rhode Island with Thomas and that is why her records are not available in Massachusetts. If she did die that year, it is likely that both Benjamin and Jeremiah were living in the house with her, and she would have been approximately 86 years old. The fact remains that all of Reuben's sons had relinquished their claims on his homestead, and had sold their shares to Benjamin. Specifically, he now owned the 20 acre share with the dwelling house and orchard.

A year later, on October 25th, 1726, Thomas III sold his entire homestead to his brother Jeremiah for "Five hundred and Twenty one Pounds and five Shillings money to me in hand" (SBCRD 3:237). Jeremiah, up until that point, had been most likely living on land just to the north along with Benjamin, his mother Tabitha (if she was still living), and unmarried siblings. The deed drawn up by Thomas reads as follows:

One message or Tract of Land whereon my now Dwelling House Standeth scituate lying and being in Dartmouth aforesd Containing by Estimation One Hundred and Four Acres and forty Seven



Figure 3.7: Division of property in October 1726. Benjamin owned all of the parcels delineated by red, including the original Reuben Waite homestead (northeast parcel), while his brother Jeremiah owned Thomas' old farm (south-west parcel). There were houses described in deeds for three parcels, all but the northwesterly one.

Rod be it more or less butted and bounded as followeth: beginning at a stake and heap of stones standing in the west side of the way thence west Twenty deg and one third North thirty seven Rod to a stake and heap of stones thence west Twenty five deg North Two hundred and thirty seven Rod to a stake standing in ye Edge of a Swamp and on said Course Twenty Eight Rod further to a stake standing in the East Line of Joseph Moshers homestead thence South Sixty four Rod to a stake for a Corner thence East twenty five deg South two hundred and Eighty Rod to a stake standing on the west side of the aforesd way thence North twenty deg East near Sixty four Rod to the stake first mentioned. With all the Housing Orchards Timber Wood & fences standing upon said Land. Also a tract or parcel of Marsh Meadow containing by estimation about five acres be it more or less lying in Dartmouth aforesd and at the foot of the Homestead that was formerly Ruben Waits and on the east side of a Creek and is bounded as followeth beginning at a stake standing about one Rod from sd Creek and from said stake to run west to sd Creek and from the sd stake thence East thirty six Deg and half South thirty six Rod & half to a heap of stones at the Southwardly End of a point of Land the Northeast Corner bounds

of said meadow thence South Six deg East to a stake set in the Meadow and on said point to the River & is bounded southwardly by said River Northwardly by the upland and westwardly by the abovesaid Creek. To have and to hold... [SBCRD 3:237]

These bounds are similar to those mentioned in his 1714 mortgage (see Figure 3.6 for boundary lines). These bounds correspond to the most southwesterly portion of the original Reuben Waite farmstead. Thomas is listed as becoming a free-man in Newport in May 1732 (Wait 1904: 22). It is unknown why he would leave his large inheritance and family farm; however more research about his life in Rhode Island might be interesting and further elucidate the lives of this family.

By 1726, the Reuben Waite farmstead would have looked different from its beginnings, although much of the land had been reconsolidated by Benjamin (Figure 3.7). It would have looked the same as it had in January 1721. We can assume that there were at least three houses on these properties based on the land evidence. There was a house with twenty acres of land and an orchard on Reuben Waite's farmstead, which had been given to Tabitha Waite (northeast parcel on the map).

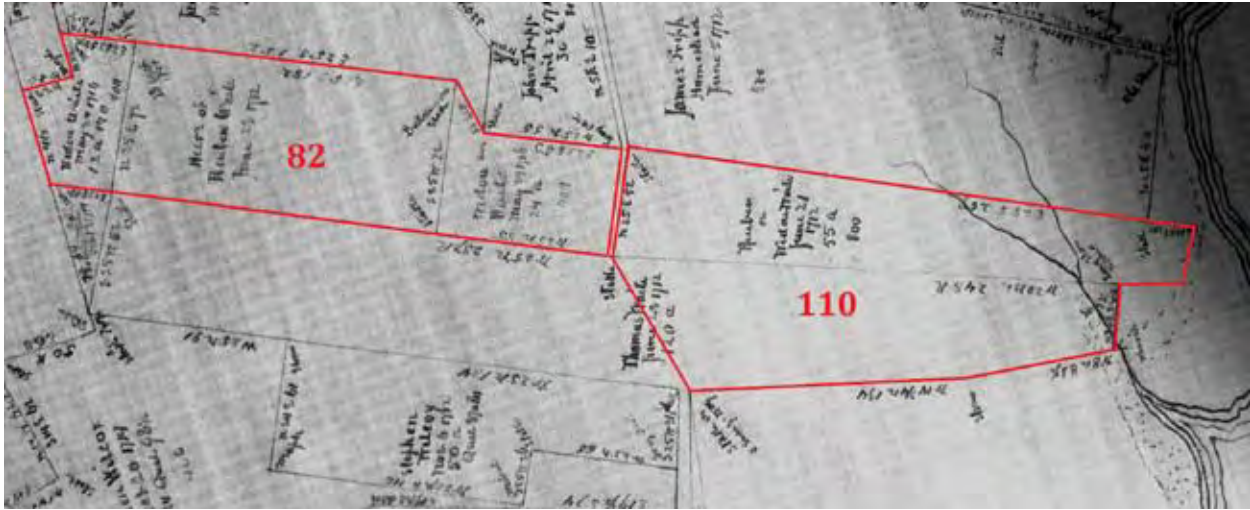


Figure 3.8: Approximate property boundaries for the 82- and 110- acre parcels that Benjamin Waite sold to Robert Kirby.

There was a house on the property that Benjamin sold to his brother Reuben in 1721 (southeast parcel on map). And there was a third house on Thomas's own farmstead (southwest parcel on map). Assuming that Tabitha had died, Benjamin would have owned three of the parcels (although his unmarried sisters Abigail and Tabitha likely lived with him still). He would have owned the shares of his three brothers Joseph, Reuben II, and Jeremiah. Additionally he would have owned at least half of the land that Reuben gave Thomas as well. Benjamin, a housewright by trade, was able to consolidate much of the farm, along with three houses and multiple outbuildings after his series of land purchases.

Benjamin is notable in Westport's history for constructing one of the first sawmills in the town in 1712 along with George Lawton and John Tripp (Herbster and Heitert 2004: 46, SBCRD 2:505). This mill was constructed just to the north of the Waite farmstead, at what is now called the Head of Westport. His participation in the sawmill industry is evidenced by his continued purchasing of cedar swamp throughout the town from 1719 through 1741 (SBCRD 4:292, 4:293, 4:327, 4:329, 4:472). Benjamin never married or had children, but seems to have been successful in his property investments and his trade. Despite his evident success as a carpenter and sawmill owner, something

happened to Benjamin in 1749. This may have been a stroke, or the onset of some illness, however in all deeds and legal documents after that date, he is declared as being *non compos mentis*, a phrase used in legal documents that literally means "not in possession of reason" or "not of sound mind." Guardians were appointed to him in 1749: "William Devil, blacksmith," and "Edward Cornal, yeoman" (SBCP 12:10). At the time of his death in 1772, his inventory shows that a Benjamin Tripp was his guardian. The inventory reveals his accounts from 1769-1772 (SBCP 18:271). Many of the demands against Waite's estate are related to his mills. For instance, in June 1770, 5 shillings and 3 pence were spent on "Timber for ye Mills" (SBCP 18:271). His final inventory, from 1772, shows that he had "Mills, mill lot and house" worth 190 pounds and 10 shillings, along with "70 acres of wild land" worth 105 pounds, and 72 acres of cedar swamp worth 64 pounds 16 shillings (SBCP 18:271).

Twenty years before he was *non compos mentis*, Benjamin sold the consolidated Waite family farm to Robert Kirby (1674-1757), a Quaker whose family had been living in Westport as long as the Waites. It is unknown where Benjamin went to live after he sold his father's farm, however he purchased land from the Taber family, as well as another farmstead from Robert Tripp in 1742

(SBCRD 4:538); his presence in town would continue. Benjamin sold the Waite family farmstead on February 14th, 1728 for 1,100 current money of New England. He split the land he sold into a 110 acre and an 82 acre parcel (Figure 3.8). The deed specifically states:

Two Messuages or Tracts of Land Scituate lying and being in the Township of Dartmouth in the County aforesaid one of which containing by Estimation one hundred and ten acres lying below the highway on the which my Dwelling Houses Stands [sic] but be the Same more or less it is all my Right Title & Interest I have in my Homestead farm as well that which I purchased of my Brother as also that which was given me by my father Reubin Wait as appears by his Last Will and Testament. Together with all my meadows marshes sedges hummucks and Islands belonging thereto as the Same is laid out by Benjamin Crane Surveyor Reference to his Returns being had for a more plain and ample Demonstration Together my Dwelling Houses outhouses Barnes Stables orchards fences with all appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and is butted and bounded as followeth: Southerly on the land of Stephen Wilcox Homestead, Northerly on James Tripps easterly on Nokochock River and westerly on ye Highway. The other Tract or parcel of Land containing by Estimation Eighty Two Acres lying above the Highway and was also laid out by Benjamin Crane Surveyor as more at Large appears by the returns thereof the same more or less it is all my right and interest I have in said Tracts or parcells of lands and meadows butted and bounded Easterly by the highway Northerly by the Land of James Tripp Southerly by the Land of Jeremiah Wait and westerly by the Land of Joseph Mosher. To have and to hold... [SBCRD 3: 259]

The text is very interesting because it makes mention of multiple dwelling houses, although the grammar is questionable since he at first says “where my Dwelling Houses stands” instead of “stand.” He does go on to say it again, however. Multiple houses are very likely given the evidence we have already seen. He says that the 110 acre



Figure 3.9: The Benjamin Waite House as it appeared in 1905. Courtesy of the Westport Historical Society.

tract had dwelling houses, outhouses, barns, stables, orchards, and fences – all plural. Surely this must indicate that there were at least two of each that he was selling to Robert Kirby. He makes no mention of any kind of buildings on the 82 acre parcel, indicating it likely did not have any.

Regardless, this 110 acre parcel on the eastern side of the highway is where he denotes these houses as being in addition to more than one barn and more than one stable. This eastern portion would have included the 55 acre parcel that was previously Reuben Waite’s homestead on the north and the portion of Thomas’ farm that he had sold to Benjamin in 1721 on the south. Jeremiah would still have been living on the land to the southeast.

The Westport Historical Society is in possession of a newspaper article from 1905 by Henry B. Worth that mentions a house called the “Benjamin Waite” house (Figure 3.9). Worth surveyed many of the historic houses in town, and additionally wrote about the Waite-Kirby-Potter house as well. There is a photograph of the house in the article, and it is described as being 1 mile north from Central Village on the west side of the road. It additionally gives a brief chain of title, noting that

the house was on “land set off to Reuben Waite, and was owned by his descendents until 1844 when Robert Waite conveyed it to John Macomber and in 1868 Leonard Macomber to Mrs. Joseph T. Lawton” (WHS 2005.101.015). The article also says that the house was built by Benjamin Waite “house carpenter” in 1723. Further research into land evidence can elucidate whether this would have been part of the farm as well. It is likely that this photograph is actually a photograph of what may have been Thomas III’s dwelling house that was sold to Jeremiah. Although Jeremiah never married or had any children of his own, when he died in 1754 he left his property to his “cousins” Reuben and Jeremiah (SBCP 14:207). This Reuben was Thomas III’s son, and had a son of his own named Jeremiah (who we will call Jeremiah II for clarification). Reuben received Jeremiah I’s house and orchard along with 24 acres of land, while Jeremiah II received other portions of the farmstead. Although a more detailed chain of title should be researched for this property, a tentative one suggests that Thomas III (and Jeremiah I’s) house passed from Jeremiah I to Reuben in 1754, and then from Reuben to his son John, and from John to Robert, who sold the land to John Macomber in 1844. The house is likely demolished, unfortunately.

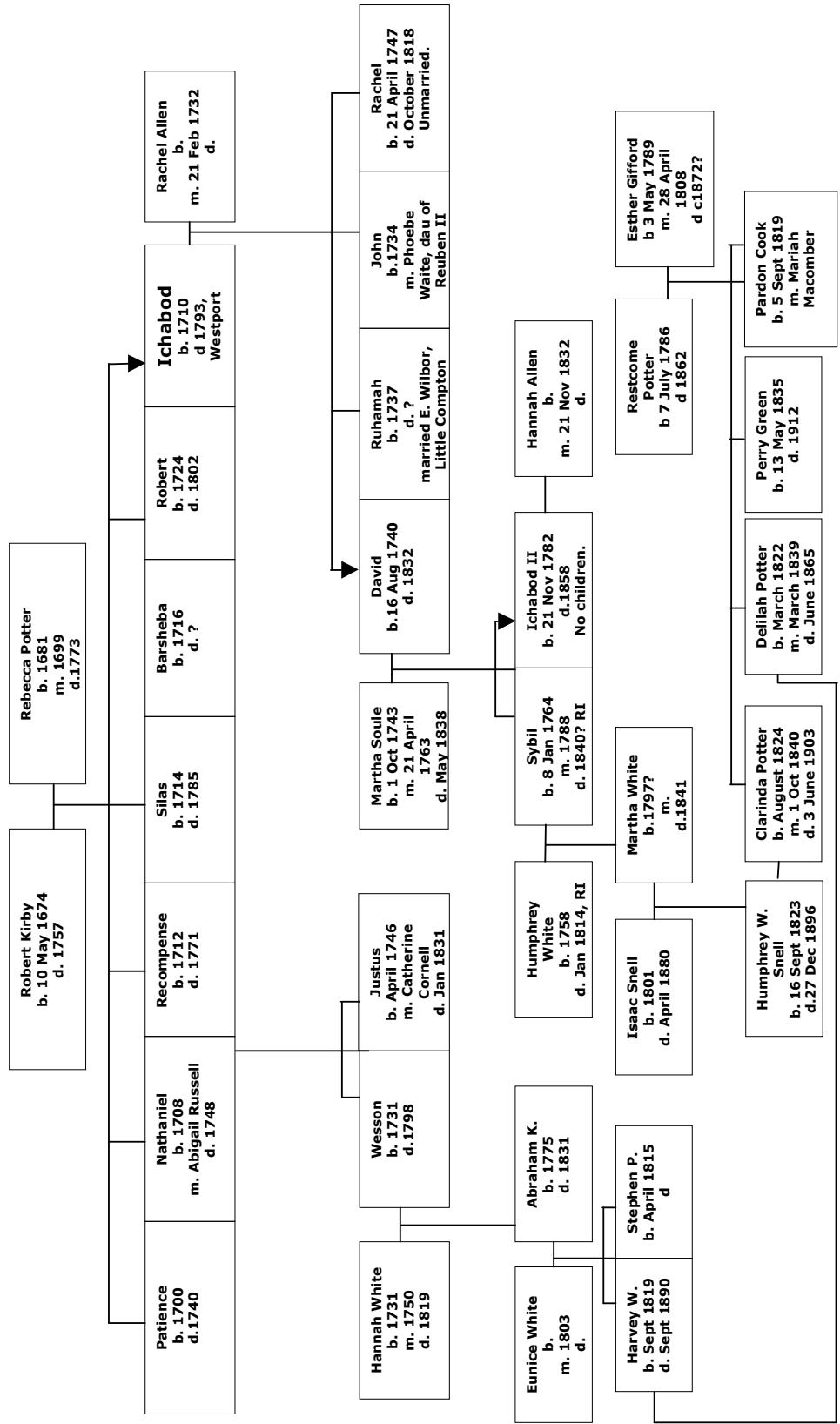
The Kirby Family: 1728-1838

The Kirby family (Figure 3.10) was well established in Westport by this time period, and several marriages between the Waites and Kirbys had occurred. Many of them were involved with the Society of Friends, an involvement which may have brought Robert Kirby’s grandfather Richard to the Dartmouth area in the mid-17th century (Dwight 1898: 230).

Robert Kirby already had a homestead laid out in the town at the time he purchased the Waite farmstead from Benjamin (Crane 1910, Dwight 1898: 241). His original property consisted of 212 acres lying on the east side of the Noquochoke River. It is probable that he purchased the Waite farmstead for one of his sons, a practice which seems to be common amongst farmers in this region (Johnson 2009). It is unknown if Robert actually lived on the farm he purchased from Ben-

jamin Waite, but by 1735 he had sold a portion of it to his second-oldest son Ichabod (c. 1710-1793). The deed states:

Three certain tracts or parcells of Land which is scituate in Dartmouth aforesaid one of said Tracts of Land is part of ye farm which I bought of Benjamin Waight and being the Southernmost part thereof and is Bounded Northerly on a Line which runneth from place to a place as followeth: This tract is Bounded on ye north side and west end with a stone heap lying on ye east side of ye road what leads from Quacachock to nokochock Bridge which stone heap as ye northwest corner bounds of this tract and from sd stone heap to range east twenty degrees south and one third of a degree two hundred and forty eight rods to a long stone set into ye ground near the creek and from sd stone to a range east four degrees south to a white oak tree standing on ye east side of ye creek marked and from sd tree to range south 13 degrees $\frac{3}{4}$ of a degree west to a stake and stone heap in ye north side Line of ye meadow which I had of John Tripp from Thence and from sd stone heap east thirty six degrees and half south thirty six rods and one half to a heap of stones at ye southerly end of a point of land for ye north east corner bounds of sd meadow thence south six degrees east to a stake and heap of stones set into ye meadow and on sd Point to ye River and This piece of meadow is Bounded Southerly by ye River, Northerly by ye upland. And ye sd upland Bounds Southerly on ye Land of Stephen Willcock, westerly on ye aforesaid way Northerly and Easterly on ye aforesaid Line as it Rangeth from place to place as it is above set forth; The Second of sd Tracts or parcells of Land is ye Southmost half of Eighty two acres lying above ye Road aforesd and was Laid out by Benjamin Crane, Surveyor as at Large more appears by ye Returns thereof be ye same more or less it is to be ye one half of all my Right in sd Tract or parcel of Land which sd Tract or parcel of Land is Bounded as followeth: Easterly on or by ye Rhode aforesaid Northerly by ye Land of James Tripp, Southerly by ye Land of Jeremiah Waight, westerly by Land of Joseph Mosher and the Southmost half as aforesaid is to be Devided and set off from north-



Selective members of Restcome Potter's family are included in this tree to show the relevance of kinship and marriage for the Kirby and Potter families in Westport. See Potter family tree for more detail on the Potter family.

Figure 3.10: Kirby family tree.

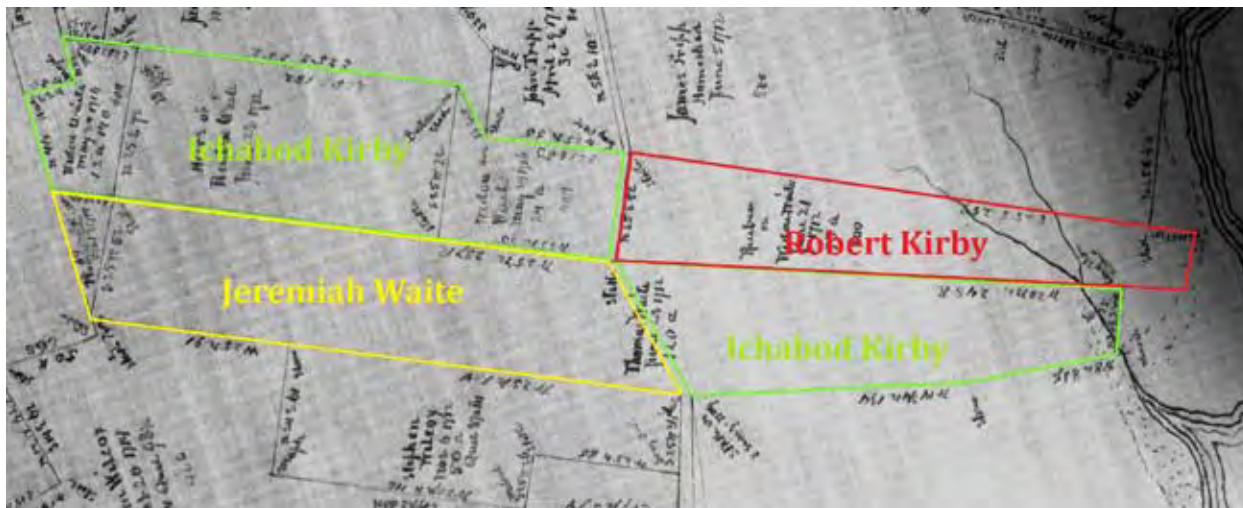


Figure 3.11: Ownership after transactions in 1735. Green parcels are those that were sold by Robert Kirby to Ichabod Kirby. The yellow parcel is owned by Jeremiah Waite. There is no evidence of Robert Kirby having sold the northeast parcel, so it is assumed that as of 1735, he still owned it.

ernmost half in Quantity and Quality &c. And ye Third & Last of sd Tracts is one half of two acres & Thirty one Rods of sedge flat which was Laid out for ye widow waight as by ye Return of ye same may fully appear : The sd two acres and Thirty one Rods of sedge flat is bounded as followeth Westerly on Joseph Tripps sedge Lott northerly on ye Lott of James Tripp and all other ways on ye water & to be ye westernmost half of sd Sedge flat Together with all ye orchards fencings Buildings Standing and being on any of ye above Given & Granted premises to him my sd son Ichabod Kerby his heirs and assigns forever. To have and to hold...[SBCRD 6:126]

Ichabod had married Rachel Allen three years earlier in 1732, and they would have had one child at the time of the transaction. Interestingly, Robert did not sell his son the entirety of what he had purchased from Benjamin Waite. A careful look and comparison of the northern boundary of the property shows that it is in fact the *southern* boundary of what Crane described as being the Reuben Waite farmstead. The plot of land that Robert Kirby sold his son Ichabod was, in fact, the southernmost part of that 110 acre parcel, and had in fact been part of Thomas Waite’s inheritance in 1707 at Reuben’s death (Figure 3.11).

When Robert died, he left his homestead farm

to his sons Robert and Silas, but left “my best house that I now live in” to his wife Rebecca. It is possible that he had moved to Reuben Waite’s former homestead, and lived there. In any case, that particular 55 acres of land that had once been described as the Reuben Waite homestead continued to stay in the Kirby family as is shown through historic maps and land evidence, but was outside the scope for the chain of title research for this small project since it deals with a completely separate property. Somehow, by at least the early 19th century, it was owned by Abraham Kirby, Robert’s grandson. In the late 19th-century it was owned by Abraham’s son Harvey W. Kirby.

At this point in time, Ichabod and his wife Rachel most likely lived in the Waite-Kirby-Potter house on the land that Robert had sold to them. They had four children in total: John, born in 1734; Ruhamah, born in 1737; David, born in 1740; and Rachel, born in 1747. By 1754 John had married Phoebe Waite (daughter of Reuben II), and most likely went to live on his own farm (Dwight 1858:304). At that time David would only have been 14, and Rachel was 7. Ruhamah was 17, and by 1763 she was married as well. She went to live with her husband Ebenezer Wilbor and his family in Little Compton (Dwight 1858:303). David also married in 1763 at the age of 23, but he most likely stayed in Westport and lived on

the family farm with his father Ichabod, mother Rachel, sister Rachel, and his new wife Martha Soule. It is at this point in time (between 1763 and 1793) that the west addition to the house may have been added to account for two households rather than one.

Ichabod appears on the 1792 list of polls and personal and real estate for Westport along with his son David. At the time, he possessed 90 pounds “on hand,” had a dwelling house, and 20 bushels of Indian corn, 28 bushels of barley, and 10 tons of hay. He produced all of this from 21 acres of English upland (including an orchard), and 4 acres of tillage land. His son David is shown as well, although he is not shown as having a dwelling house, and is only listed as having 90 pounds “on hand.”

The following year Ichabod died (SBCP 32:190-195). Both Ichabod’s will and probate inventory indicate that although he was not one of the wealthiest men in the area at the time, he had some individual items he felt were noteworthy enough to mention singularly. In his will, he left his wife Rachel “the use and improvement of ½ of my dwelling house, she can choose what half, with the privileges in my cellar sufficient for her own use for and during the time she remains my widow” (SBCP 32:190). The reference to a house that could be divided in half implied that the western section had been built by this time. Additionally, he left her a gold necklace and all of his household goods. Ichabod gave his son John land at the Head of Westport: “All my right on a tract of woodland in Dartmouth and in the fork of the river together with all my salt meadow and sedge flats, which he now improves in partner with his cousin Weston” (SBCP 32:190). This is undoubtedly part of the same land that his father Robert had given to him almost forty years earlier in his will. Ichabod I was very specific about who received what portions of his estate. He gave his daughter Ruhamah 100 silver dollars, and noted that his single daughter Rachel was to be taken care of by his son David until she married. He gave to Ichabod Kirby II, David’s son, two sheep and a silver spoon marked I.K. He additionally gave various other gifts to grandsons and granddaughters, including sheep, money, and moveables. He gave his home-

stead farm to his son David. Ichabod’s probate inventory shows that his total personal estate was worth 359 pounds, 4 shillings and 11 pence. The inventory did not include real estate. An example of some items included in his inventory include a great coat, blue jacket, leather breeches, a striped jacket, a silk handkerchief, flannel shirts, mittens, 3 silver spoons, tin wares, coffee pots, a couch, and various farming tools (SBCP 32:193).

David continued to live on the farm with his wife Martha and unmarried sister Rachel. He and his wife Martha only had two children: Sibyl in 1764 and Ichabod II in 1782. Sibyl was married by 1786 and most likely went to live with her husband Humphrey White. The Federal Census of 1800 shows that David’s household consisted of a male and female over the age of 45, a female between the ages of 26 and 45, and a male between the ages of 16 and 26. The census, then, most likely shows David and his wife Martha, along with their son Ichabod II, and David’s younger sister Rachel. By 1804, Martha’s father had died, and left her half of his homestead farm. She and David did not go live there, but instead sold her share to a yeoman from Westport named Benjamin Devol for \$1400 (SBCRD 16:447).

David’s sister Rachel died in 1818 at the age of 71, leaving both a will and a probate inventory which can help to somewhat reconstruct certain aspects of her life. She never married and called herself “singlewoman” in her will. She did not mention her brother David or his wife Martha, but made her nephew (who she calls *cousin*) Ichabod Kirby II her executor. It is possible that by this point in time David was in weak health or was unable to perform these duties. In her will she left her possessions to certain nieces and nephews. More specifically, she left thirteen acres of land in Little Compton to Ichabod Kirby II and a gold necklace to her niece Rachel Potter. This most certainly is the necklace left by Ichabod Kirby I to his wife Rachel in his will. Since her will and probate was not recorded, it is unknown whether she left this item to her daughter. Their daughter Rachel’s probate inventory shows that her total estate was valued at \$914.63 (SBCP 55:197).

The fact that Rachel died in 1818 makes the 1820 Federal Census somewhat more difficult to

interpret. It shows that at that time, six individuals were living in David Kirby's household. It is likely that he and his wife Martha were the male and female over the age of 45, however there is another female listed as being over 45, a female between 16-25, and two white males – one 26-45 and the other 16-26. Ichabod II did not marry until 1832, so it is likely that he is the male aged 26-45, however it is unknown who the other male is, and unknown who the other two females were. It is possible they were relatives living with the family to help on the farm in some capacity (See Appendix A for the census data). In 1820 for \$950 David purchased land from heirs of Joshua Tripp. The deed reads as follows:

A certain farm or tract of land situate in said Westport, Containing about ten acres, more or less. And is all the land which was formerly given to Caleb Tripp after the decease of Joshua Tripp. Bounded Westerly on the highway Southerly on land formerly belonging to David Russell, Easterly on the River and Northerly on the Grantees other land. With all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, excepting a reserve of the burying place on said land where it is now used to be used hereafter for that purpose by all the Tripp family and excepting the west dwelling house on said land provided it is moved off by the twenty fifth day of March next when the aforesaid premises is all to be given up to the said David Kirby. To have and to hold...[SBCRD 25:30].

This land appears to be just to the south of David Kirby's farmstead, and appears to be the land where the Town Farm now stands. Previously this would have been where the Stephen Wilcox farmstead was. This land was conveyed to Walter Cornell and then David Russell in 1779. It is unknown whether the Russell or Cornell family sold the land to the Tripps. The Tripps historically lived to the north of the Waite-Kirby property. The most intriguing aspect of this sale is the fact that there was a dwelling house on the property that the family apparently wanted to keep, and were to move it somewhere else.

By 1830, the census shows that only three individuals lived in David's household. Their ages



Figure 3.12: 1831 Bourne map showing the Waite-Kirby-Potter house and Restcome Potter house along with cleared land, forested land, and swamp (Westport Historical Society).

correspond to David, his wife Martha, and their son Ichabod II. Ichabod was older at the time, between 40-50, and still unmarried. The next eight years would be a period of drastic change for this small farm family, however, for David died in May of 1832. In his will, David specified yearly and daily provisions for his wife Martha in addition to “the use and improvement of one half of my new dwelling House, with a privilege in the cellar, to the well, and around the House as she may need” (SBCP 71: 102). He was also very specific about the items he left for his son Ichabod:

my clock, and desk, one large silver spoon, two feather beds, bedsteads & cords, with a sufficiency of furniture for the same both for winter and summer, my loom and tackling belonging to it, my largest brass kettle, trammels and hand irons, one large iron kettle, and one six Qt. kettle, my cupboard, and one meat tub and one meat barrel, a chest with one draw, and a small chest, one case knives & forks, and half a dos. chairs, together with my homestead farm, and all the rest and residue of my estate both real and personal wherever and whenever it may be found. [SBCP 71: 102]

David apparently had quite a lot of material

goods. No probate inventory is available for him, however, and so we must reconstruct what we know about his material possessions from what he distributed in his will. Note that in his will, he mentions his *new* dwelling house. Local history for Westport maintains that David built the addition on to the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. It seems a likely possibility, however, that his father Ichabod built the addition, and that David may have actually built what is now known as the Restcome Potter house (WSP.463) based on this wording in his will and the map shown in Figure 3.12.

There are two houses on the property in this map from 1831. Traditionally, the Restcome Potter house is said to have been built in 1838 based on the fact that the property was sold by Ichabod Kirby II to Restcome Potter at that time. It is probable that Restcome did not build the house then, but that perhaps either David Kirby or Ichabod II Kirby had built it before 1832. It seems unlikely that two houses would have been built so close together for two separate families; even though Restcome and Ichabod may have been close friends (two of Restcome's daughters married into Ichabod's extended family).

Ichabod II did not maintain the family farm for long. Six months following his father's death, on November 21st (his birthday), he married a woman named Hannah Allen. He and Hannah had no children, and would have been living with Ichabod's mother Martha during this time period most likely. In 1838, however, something prompted Ichabod to sell the family homestead to Restcome Potter (1786-1864). The deed was written and signed on January 15, 1838. The most probable reason for this would have been that Martha was sick or in declining health, for she died on May 26 of that year. A copy of her will, although it was not proved at the Southern Bristol County Probate Court, was written in 1819 and is on file at the Westport Historical Society (WHS 2005.122.067). In it, she left various moveable goods (including five dogs) to her son Ichabod. She also distributed her money and other goods amongst her grandchildren.

Because Ichabod and Hannah had no children, it would have no doubt been difficult to run a substantial farming operation on the property, and

they may in fact have been living at another location by the time Ichabod sold Restcome Potter the farm in January 1838 for \$1,600. The deed reads as follows:

...a certain tract of parcel of Land with the Buildings on the same, where the said Restcome now lives, and is a part of my homestead Farm and contains about fifty acres more or less, situate in Westport aforesaid, between the two roads; and is otherwise bounded northerly part on the Abraham Kirby Farm and part on the Justus Kirby Farm, (so called); easterly on the Highway; and westerly on the highway; and southerly partly on the Town Farm so called, and partly on my own land, called the Ned Land [sic], or land that my Grandfather bought of Edward Cornell; reserving to myself and my heirs and assigns a small piece of land in the orchard, which is walled in for a burying ground, and also a right of way, to pass and repass with teams, carts and foot people, from the east road above named, to my land laying south of this as also named for all necessary purposes of improving said land where it will be most convenient for said Ichabod, and least prejudicial to said Potter: To have and to hold...[SBCRD 2:49]

The deed specifically states "where the said Restcome now lives." The most likely explanation for this statement is that Ichabod and Hannah had already moved somewhere else by the time of the sale; although, Martha was in poor health at the time so it would have been a strange time to completely abandon the house and farm. Another explanation could be that Restcome had already constructed the second house on the property by the time of the sale, although oral tradition contradicts this and there is not much evidence to substantiate it (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication 2009). The 1840 census is not helpful in this regard because it is in alphabetical order, thus disallowing any kind of clues regarding neighbors. It only tells us that in 1840, Ichabod's household consisted of him and his wife, both over 50 years old. Interestingly, the first census that bears Restcome's name in Westport is the 1830 census. He may have been living there as early as that time. He and Ichabod Kirby II were related to



Figure 3.13: Modern parcel boundaries, with the parcel Ichabod Kirby sold to Restcome Potter highlighted in red. Note Humphrey and Isaac Snell's homesteads.

some degree, so this may not have been surprising. Ichabod had only one sibling: a sister whose name was Sybil Kirby. Sybil married Humphrey White, a neighbor. They in turn had a daughter named Martha White, Ichabod's niece, who married Isaac Snell. Martha and Isaac's son was Humphrey W. Snell, who later became the executor of Ichabod's will and estate. Humphrey W. Snell also married Restcome Potter's daughter Clarinda in 1840. Clarinda and Humphrey were both 25 at the time. The kinship network amongst the Kirby and Potter families was extensive and included a branch of the Snell and White families as well. It is probable that this kinship network aided in the creation of the agreement for Ichabod's land as well as other land transactions in the immediate area. There is no way to conclusively know exactly what occurred in 1838, other than the Waite-Kirby-Potter house and the fifty acres surrounding it passed out of the Kirby family and into the Potter family. The Kirbys maintained possession of much of the land in that area, however.

Ichabod had no children of his own and had married late in life. It is interesting that he was so close with what by modern standards would be a distant relative, but this exemplifies how important kinship relations were in rural farming communi-

ties during this time period. Ichabod's will reveals the close-knit relationship that he had with his nieces and nephews; additionally, the federal census shows that by 1850 Ichabod and Hannah had moved into the same dwelling house as their nephew-in-law, Isaac Snell and his family (WSP.178), and that Ichabod's real estate value was \$6,000. It is certain that Ichabod still possessed land at this point in time; however he was certainly not living in his own dwelling house. Isaac Snell's dwelling house was located just next door to Humphrey Snell and Clarinda (Potter)'s dwelling (WSP.180). This is reflected in later census records, where these three families are recorded next to one another. See Figure 3.13 for building locations.

The Potters: c. 1838-present

Restcome Potter (Figure 3.14) had been living in Westport at least for eight years before he purchased the farm from Ichabod in 1838. He appears in the 1830 federal census as a resident of the town with a substantial family of nine. He does not appear in the town in any census records before that date, although it is unknown at this time exactly where he was born. The Potter family in general though has quite a history in the area, and so it is possible that he may have come from any of

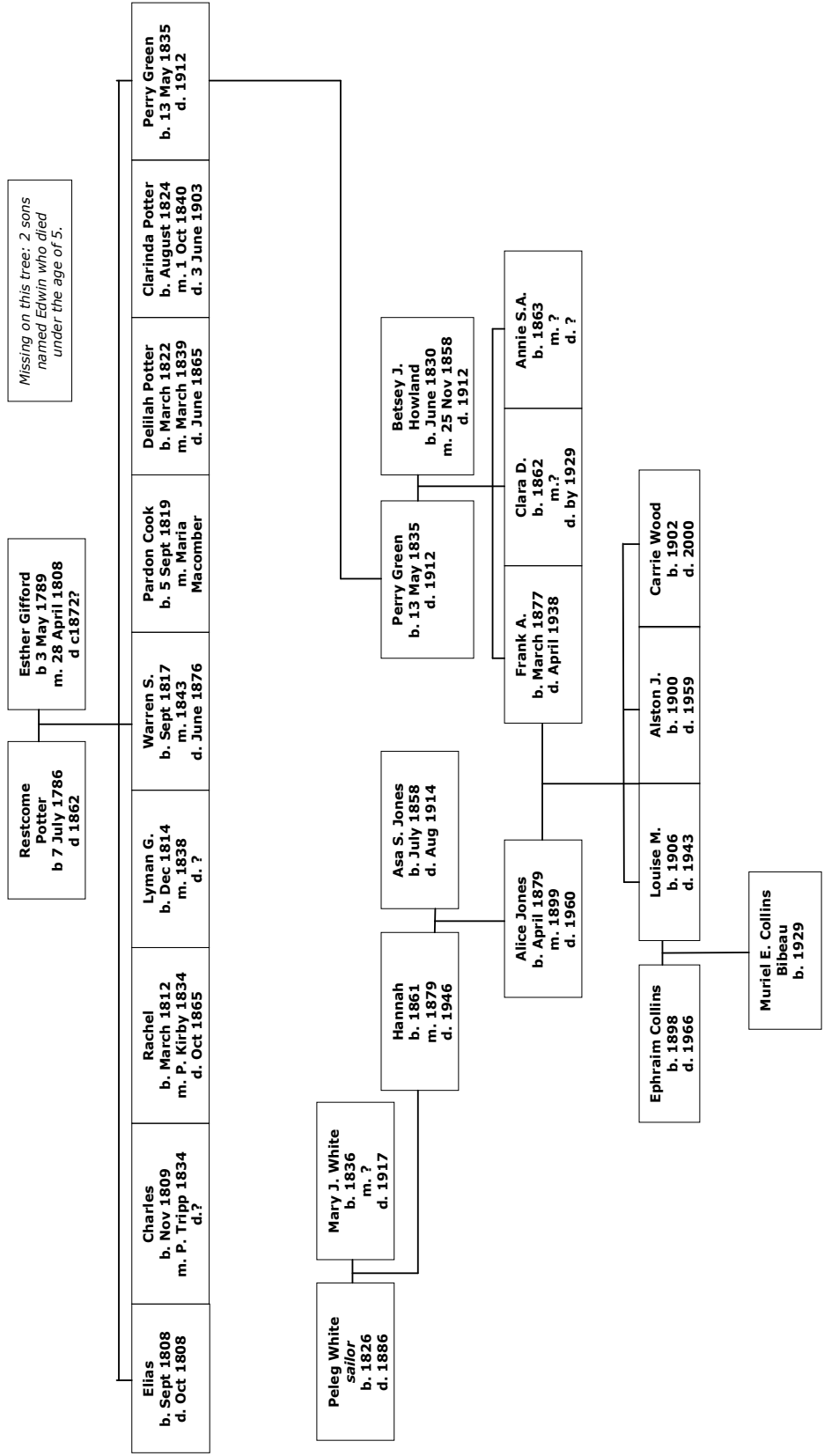


Figure 3.14: Potter family tree.

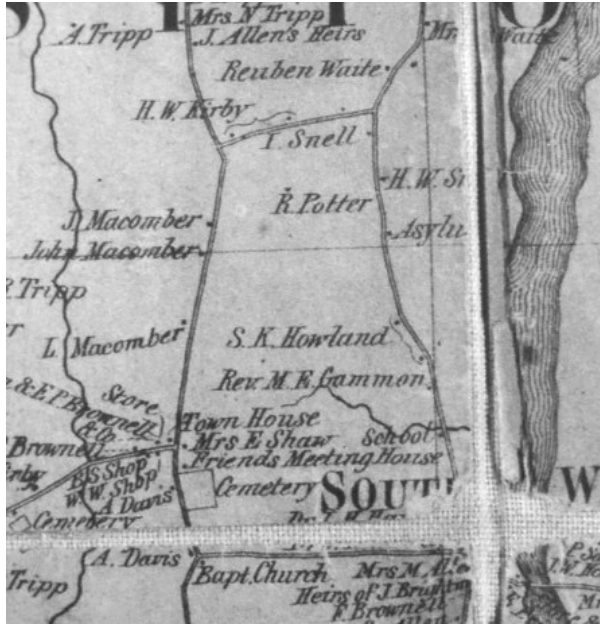


Figure 3.15: Walling 1858 map (Courtesy WHS). Properties include Restcome Potter, Harvey W. Kirby (great-grandson of Robert), Isaac Snell and his son Humphrey W. Snell, and the Town Farm (“Asylum”).

the surrounding towns including Newport, Portsmouth, Tiverton, Little Compton, or elsewhere. The 1840 census shows that Restcome’s family had diminished in size, and that five individuals were living in the house at the time. Ten years later in 1850, there were two households living in the house: Restcome’s family and the family of his son, Pardon C., for a total of six individuals. Presumably the families would have been living in the newer of the two structures. Restcome’s family consisted of him, his wife Esther, and their son Perry (1835-1912), who was 15 at the time. Pardon’s family consisted of him, his wife Mariah, and their son Charles. Restcome’s real estate was valued at \$2,500 at the time (SBCP 188:253).

Detailed census and probate records provide valuable insight over the next 80 years as households transitioned and families changed. In 1857, although he had moved elsewhere, Ichabod Kirby II died. His real estate was extensive, and he owned land in both Westport and Little Compton amounting to \$6,200 with personal estate amounting to \$1,185.84 (SBCP 192:644, WHS 2005.122.072). His will, written in 1852, was proven October 6, 1857. He left the remain-



Figure 3.16: 1871 map from Atlas of Bristol County (Westport Historical Society).

ing land of his homestead to Humphrey W. Snell, Isaac Snell’s son. Although Ichabod was now living just to the northeast of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, it is still interesting to see how he fared after he sold the land to Restcome Potter, and how this kinship network influenced the landscape (Figure 3.15).

By 1860, Restcome’s son Perry had gotten married (in 1858 to be precise), and Pardon had moved somewhere else with his own family. The census shows that now Perry and his new wife, Jane (although this was her middle name, everywhere else she is shown as Betsy), are listed in the same dwelling as Restcome and Esther. Restcome’s real estate is listed at \$2,500 with \$200 in personal estate, and his son Perry was listed as being a Mason by trade. At the time, Perry must have also enlisted in the local militia as the Civil War began. The town records indicate that Perry was in the Westport militia from 1861-1869. In 1861 and 1863-4 his trade is listed as Mason; however from 1865-1868 he is listed as being a Farmer (Westport Town Records 4:147, 221, 239, 270, 304; 5:364). This discrepancy may have something to do with the fact that in 1864, just four years after the census was taken, his father Restcome died at the age of 75. In his will he left his wife Esther all of his household furniture, and after giving his son Lyman one dollar, his other three sons \$250 each, and his three daughters \$1 each, he gave the rest of his estate to his son Perry Green Potter.



Figure 3.17: 1895 map from Atlas of Bristol County (NB Reg Deeds).

According to census and town records, Perry was a brick mason by trade and may have operated a small shop out of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house at one point in time. However it is likely that he took over his father's farm given the changes shown in the militia roll. The 1865 Massachusetts State Census reflects the change in household after Restcome's death a year before. The census lists Perry G as the head. Instead of being listed as a Mason, he is called "Farmer" and is noted as being a legal voter. The militia muster roll corresponds to this change in trade as mentioned before. At the time, his household consisted of him, his wife Betsy J, his two daughters Clara D (3 years old) and Annie S.A. (2 years old), and his widowed mother Esther (76 years old).

By 1870, the Federal census shows that Perry had taken up his trade as a brick mason again. His real estate was valued at \$2,000, while his personal estate was \$500. His household consisted of him, his wife Betsy J [sic], whose occupation was "Keeping House"; his daughters Clara D., and Annie S.A. – both of whom had attended school within the year; and his mother Esther, who was now 81 and could not read or write. Perry made several sales and purchases in order to keep up the farm. In 1870, for fifteen dollars, he sold a half-acre parcel on the southern edge of the farm to Henry Pettey (SBCRD 67:137). Pettey's house is still there today and is present on the 1871 map



Figure 3.18: 19th century barn. Only the foundation remains. (Courtesy Muriel Bibeau.)

from an Atlas of Bristol County (Figure 3.16). It shows Perry G. Potter's farmstead, along with Isaac Snell's farmstead to the northeast, Humphrey Snell's farmstead to the east, the "Alms House" (Stephen Wilcox's farmstead) to the southeast, and J.T. Lawton's farmstead (possible location of "Benjamin Waite house") to the southwest.

In 1877, Perry and Betsy had a son whom they named Frank A. (1877-1938). By the census in 1880, he was three years old. The record for that year indicates that Perry had resumed his trade as a farmer, his wife Betsy, at the age of 42, was still "Keeping House," and their oldest daughter Clara, now 18, was a single school teacher. Their daughter Annie still lived with them and was now 16. The family likely socialized with their neighbors the Snells, especially since Perry's sister Clarinda had married Humphrey Snell, and they now lived just to the east.

At some point during this time period, Perry may have constructed a new barn on the property. The locations of earlier outbuildings on the property are unknown. There is no way to know when the barn was built; however, it is certainly 19th-century based on the existing large cut granite stone foundation. The barn is not specifically shown on the 1871 map, however by 1895, a map shows the property in more detail (Figure 3.17). This map shows the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, the house that Restcome built in c1830, and the present barn (Figure 3.18).

It is unknown how successful Perry was in



Figure 3.19: Frank Potter at unknown age (WHS 2008.079.010).

maintaining the family farm during this time period. Farming continued to be a strong form of livelihood in Westport during this time period, although mills and the railroad brought many forms of industry as well in the last half of the 19th century. The 1900 federal census shows that the household had some drastic changes. It consisted of Perry, now 65, and his wife Betsy. Additionally, their son Frank, now 23, lived in the same house along with his new wife Alice M. Jones (b.1879). Both Clara and Annie had moved out, presumably married and living with their own families. A man named Joaquin Burgo was another addition to the household during this time period. He is listed as a white “Farm Laborer” who had been born in 1878 in Portugal. Interestingly, Joaquin is shown as living in a different dwelling house, but as being part of the same household. It is likely that he lived in the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, while Perry and his family lived in the new house to the west.

Over the next 20 years, the Potter family had an influx of different hired men working on the farm. This was a very common practice amongst many farming families in Westport as well as the nearby farming town of Little Compton (Johnson

2009). Both the Kirby and Potter families who had lived on the property had not been large in number; many of the families only consisted of four or five individuals, whereas other farming families had upwards of ten children. Therefore, hired individuals would have been necessary to maintain the daily activities associated with running a farm.

By 1910, the situation on the Potter farm had shifted drastically once more. The census shows that Perry and Betsy, both in their seventies, were grouped as one household. They lived in the same house as Frank (Figure 3.19), his wife Alice, and their two children Alston J. (9 years old) and Louise M. (4 years old). Another hired man was living with the family, and is listed as being in the same dwelling house. His name was Giullieme P. He was listed as being a black “Hired Man” who was 27, and had emigrated from Portugal in 1905. Additionally, a 74 year old woman named Mary White was living with Frank and his family. Mary is described as “mother in law.” She was, in fact, Alice’s grandmother. She was listed as widowed. At this point in time, town tax records and oral history can help supplement the history of this family and gain a more comprehensive insight into how they led their daily lives.

The next few years brought much change for the Potter family. Betsy died in 1912, and Perry died shortly afterward in the same year (SBCP#32094). This turn of events would no doubt have greatly affected Frank and his family. In his will, Perry did not mention his homestead farm at all. Instead, he gave \$250 to his daughter Annie and his grand-daughter Ada Lawton, and divided his household goods evenly amongst Annie, Ada, and his son Frank. He gave “All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate of whatever it may consist, both real and personal” to Frank (SBCP 32094:1). Perry’s personal estate was valued at \$1,000 while his real estate was valued at \$2,000.

Frank continued to live on the family farm (Figure 3.20), and according to his granddaughter, Muriel Bibeau, he had an extensive number of chickens on the property. A common trend in this area of Massachusetts, as well as nearby Rhode Island, was switching from subsistence farming to specialized dairying or raising chickens. Subsis-



Figure 3.20: Frank Potter stacking wood c. 1920.

tence farming had not completely faded out, but farmers were considering other options since they were able to buy many of the things they needed to live. Dairy and poultry farms became abundant in the area during the turn of the 19th century, and the Potters appear to have capitalized on that trend.

After Perry and Betsy's deaths in 1912, Frank continued to raise his own family. He and his wife Alice had two children, as mentioned before: Alston and Louise. The 1920 federal census reveals that Alston was still living at home, was 19 years old, and was a Beekeeper. He also appears to have worked in a mill office for wages at that time. Louise was 13. Alice's mother Hannah Jones was also living on the property with the family. There was yet one more addition to the household. Frank, like his father, had a hired man living on the farm with him and his family. This man's name is listed in the census as being Herbert Henry. Herbert is listed as being a black "Servant." The census shows that he was 29, and had emigrated from St. Helena in 1905. He, unlike other hired hands, had been naturalized in 1919. Muriel Bibeau, Frank's granddaughter, remembered Herbert Henry. She noted that her family used to call him "John Henry," and that he had actually left the service of their farm for a time to serve in World War I. Some of his duties on the farm included gardening and planting, as well as general upkeep activities (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication, 2009).

Tax records coupled with census records, oral history and photographs have painted a lively picture of farm life for the 20th century Potter family. In an era when industrialization and milling had drastically altered the agricultural landscape and economy on which Westporters had built their livelihood, the Potters were able to take advantage of all of these aspects of life. Tax records show that Frank always had livestock on the property until his death in 1938. Tax records from 1918 to 1938 reveal that the value of his property and livestock fluctuated very rarely; however, there were some interesting changes which may reflect additions to the house, or changes in a way of living for the family.

In 1918, the total value for buildings on Frank's property was \$1150. This was divided into: House, worth \$750; Barn, worth \$225; and Outbuildings, worth \$200. He had three taxable parcels of land in his possession. These included his Homestead of 50 acres, worth \$1000, and two other parcels of land called "Howland Land No. 1" and "Howland Land No.2." This land had been sold to him by his mother Betsy in 1902, and is described as being:

An undivided fourth part of a certain parcel of land situated in Westport aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the granted premises and on the westerly side of the highway leading from the Head of Westport River to Hick's Bridge and at the southeasterly corner of land of said Town of Westport thence running southerly by the westerly line of said highway to the second wall turning westerly, thence westerly as the wall stands to the corner of the wall, thence northerly as said last named wall stands to the corner of said wall; thence westerly on last named wall to the end of the same or the edge of the woodland; thence westerly about parallel with the northerly line of the Homestead of the late Stephen K. Howland to the end of an old wall Formerly of Humphrey W. Snell, thence easterly by last mentioned land and by land of said Town of Westport to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises set off to Sarah W. Howland from the estate of her husband, the said Stephen K. Howland and



Figure 3.21: Photograph of 19th-century barn with shed. Unknown date. (Courtesy M. Bibeau) Compare with Figure 3.18.

described as the second lot, recorded in Book 223 page 263 in the Records of the Probate Court of the said County of Bristol at Taunton. To have and to hold....” (SBCRD 226:96)

It had originally been part of George Howland’s homestead farm. Frank had purchased the other $\frac{3}{4}$ share from George himself two years earlier for the sum of \$1 (SBCRD 226:94). This parcel was just to the southeast of the Potter homestead on Drift Road across from Town Farm (see Figure 3.15 for the location of the Howland homestead). The tax assessor’s data show that Howland Land No.1 was 7 acres and worth \$100, while Howland Land No.2 was 20 acres and worth \$175. The total worth for Frank’s entire farm, land and buildings, was \$2425.

In 1919, the value of his farm was the same. However in 1920, the value of the buildings on his property drastically increased. The house went from being worth \$725 to being worth \$1600. Additionally, the Barn went from being worth \$225 to being a “Barn & S” and being worth \$700. All of the other buildings and land values stayed the same. The 1920 census does not show any drastic changes in household size; there were 6 people living there. It is possible that an addition was built on the dwelling house in order to accom-



Figure 3.22: Frank’s son, Alston Potter, near the stable/barn, c. 1920s. Courtesy M. Bibeau.

modate everyone. The “S” next to the Barn may be a stable, or a shed. It is quite possibly a shed. There are two photographs of the barn: one with a shed in front of it (Figure 3.21) and one without (Figure 3.18). The dates for both of the photos are unknown. There is also a shed next to the Waite-Kirby-Potter house currently. It is of newer construction; however there was an earlier shed on the same building footprint.

The value of Frank’s farm thus increased to \$4500 that year (Figure 3.22). The following year, 1921, a “Howland Wood Lot” of 10 acres worth \$50 was added to Frank’s real estate, and Howland Land No. 2 increased in value to \$200. Frank’s farm continued to be worth \$4550 with the same land and buildings into the 1930s. The federal census for 1930 reveals that some changes had taken place over the past ten years. Alice’s mother Hannah Jones was still living with them, and Frank and Alice’s daughter Louise had gotten married to a man named Ephraim Collins (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication 2009). He and Louise had a daughter who is listed on the census as being 7 months old at the time; her name is Muriel, and she still lives in the house to this day.



Figure 3.23: House, woodshed, and corn crib, c. 1930s.

Between 1930 and 1940 there was an increasing interest in the Waite-Kirby-Potter house as “the oldest house in town.” Muriel remarked that she remembered visitors coming through often to catch a glimpse, even though the property was, and is, privately owned. She recounted one particular incident where a pair of out-of-town visitors drove down their driveway with a camera. Muriel’s grandmother, Alice, had just finished hanging out the laundry, which stretched on a line from the newer house to the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. The laundry was obstructing a clean camera shot, but Alice, who was now well over 80, had spent quite some time hanging out the clothes. The out-of-town man then asked her if she could take down the clothes so he could get a good photograph. She replied with a resounding NO and told him to get off of her land! (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication 2009). During the 1930s, Muriel’s family went back and forth from the house to an apartment in Fall River, where Ephraim was working as a shipping clerk for an oil company called William C. Atwater & Co (Sampson and Murdoch 1939). During this period, Muriel’s grandmother Alice and great-grandmother lived on the family farm in the newer of the two houses along with Muriel, who moved in with them in 1943 (Figure 3.23). After Frank died, Alice sold off various small properties. Chickens were still kept; how-

ever, substantial farming activities on the property had ceased. Plowed fields were, and have been up until present, rented out to local farmers to raise crops such as corn and squash. By 1942, the property had been sold to Muriel, the current owner.

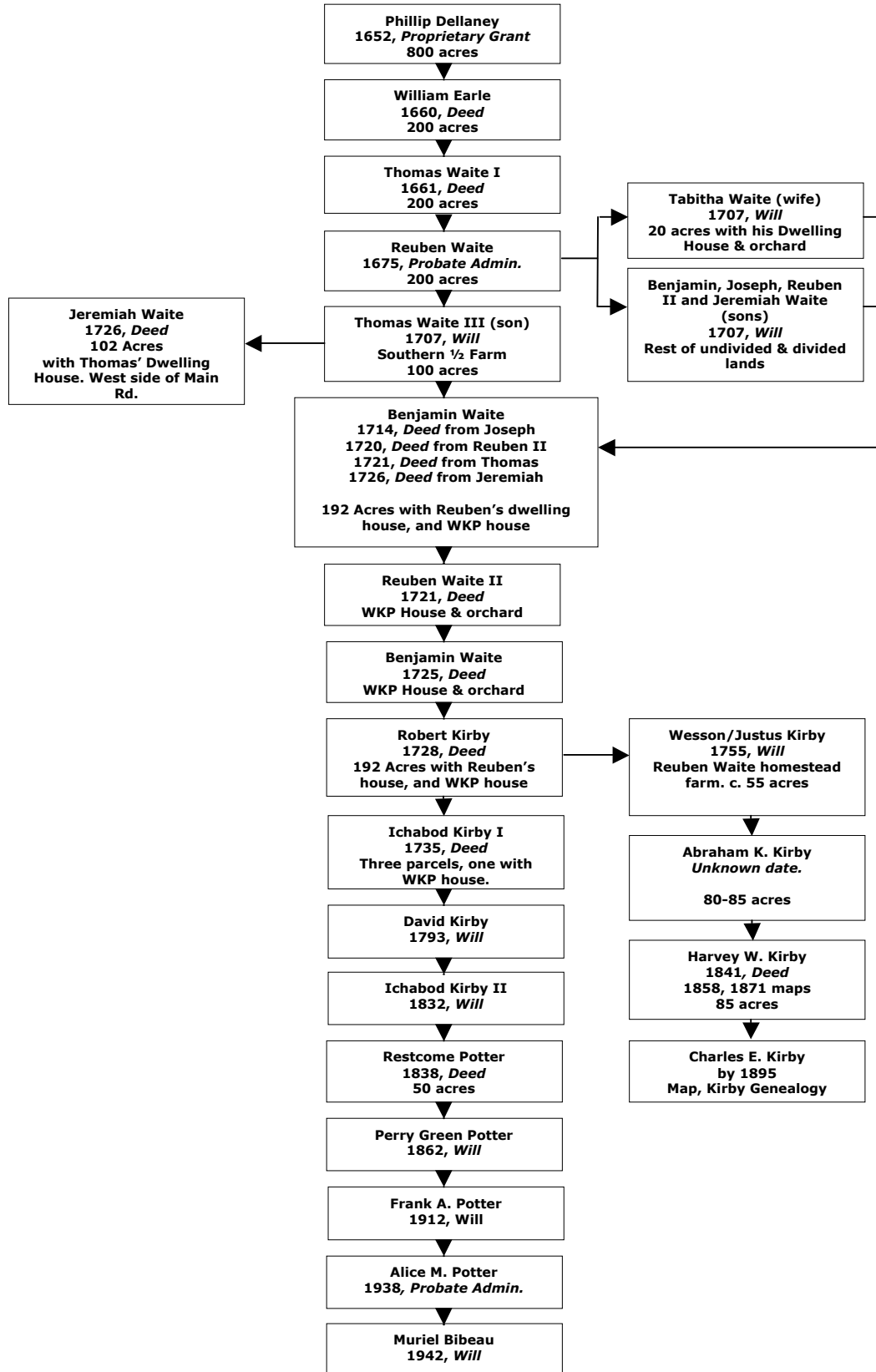


Figure 3.24: Anglo-American ownership and transmission of the Waite-Kirby-Potter parcel. Side branches show points at which other parts of the original 200 acre parcel were separated from the current parcel.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Overview

Excavation began on September 21st and was completed on October 2nd, 2009. Field crew consisted mostly of UMass Boston graduate students and Fiske Center staff (Michael Way, Heidi Krofft, Kate Descoteaux, Kelly Ferguson, Kathryn Catlin, David Landon) along with two volunteers interning at the Public Archaeology Lab, Inc. (Jesse Daubert and Perry Rushton). The project was directed by Katharine Johnson and Christa Beranek. Twenty-five test pits were excavated over an area of approximately 30 by 30 meters (Tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3). Fifteen test pits were systematically excavated on north-south transects in the front yard at staggered five-meter intervals (Figure 4.1). The other ten were strategically placed as judgmental test pits throughout the yard in areas that, according to maps, oral history, and above ground features could constitute areas of high archaeologi-

Table 4.1: Summary of excavation areas.

Unit	Size	Yard Area
STP 1	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect A
STP 2	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect A
STP 3	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect B
STP 4	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect C
STP 5	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect B
STP 6	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect C
STP 7	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect C
STP 8	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect B
STP 9	50 × 50 cm	Barn/Carriage House
STP 10	50 × 50 cm	Front – No transect
STP 11	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect D
STP 12	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect D
STP 13	50 × 50 cm	Front – Transect D
STP 14	50 × 50 cm	West half of house
STP 15	1 m × 50 cm	West half of house -- Transect D
JTP 1	1.5 m × 50 cm	West half of house
JTP 2	50 × 50 cm	Inside cellar hole
JTP 3	1 m × 50 cm	North of cellar hole
JTP 4	50 × 50 cm	North of stone chimney
JTP 5	50 × 50 cm	Between chimney and cellar
JTP 6	50 × 50 cm	West of well
JTP 7	1.5 × 1 m	Edge of field north of house
JTP 8	50 × 50 cm	Behind modern shed
JTP 9	50 × 50 cm	Edge of field north of house
JTP 10	50 × 50 cm	Edge of field north of house

cal sensitivity. All test pits were 50 × 50 cm, with the exception of four: JTP 1, which began as a 1 m × 50 cm unit and was then expanded into a 1.5 m × 50 cm unit in order to uncover an exterior wall of the western addition; JTP 3 and JTP 7, to investigate features and stratigraphy on the edge of the domestic space and agricultural field; and STP 15 to identify the south edge of the western addition.

Table 4.2: List of contexts by excavation unit.

Shovel Test Pits	
STP 1	110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119
STP 2	138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144
STP 3	145, 146, 147, 148, 150(Feat.3)
STP 4	149, 153, 155, 157
STP 5	159, 161, 162, 164, 166
STP 6	160, 163, 165, 167
STP 7	168, 170, 172
STP 8	169, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177
STP 9	178, 179, 182, 185, 187
STP 10	181, 183, 184, 188
STP 11	202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216
STP 12	219, 220, 221, 222, 223
STP 13	224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 231, 232
STP 14	237, 239, 241, 245, 246
STP 15	248, 250, 254, 256, 257
Judgmental Test Pits	
JTP 1	101, 104, 106, 107, 113, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136 (Feat.1), 137 (Feat.2), 151, 156, 158, 173, 180
JTP 2	102, 103, 105, 108, 109
JTP 3	128, 129, 130, 134
JTP 4	120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127
JTP 5	186, 189, 190, 191
JTP 6	192, 193, 196, 200
JTP 7	195, 197, 198, 201, 204, 205, 209, 217, 218, 228, 229, 233, 234, 235, 259
JTP 8	236, 238, 240, 242, 243, 244, 247, 249
JTP 9	251, 252, 253
JTP 10	255, 258
Other Contexts	
Chimney Fill	199
Surface collection (field to north)	260

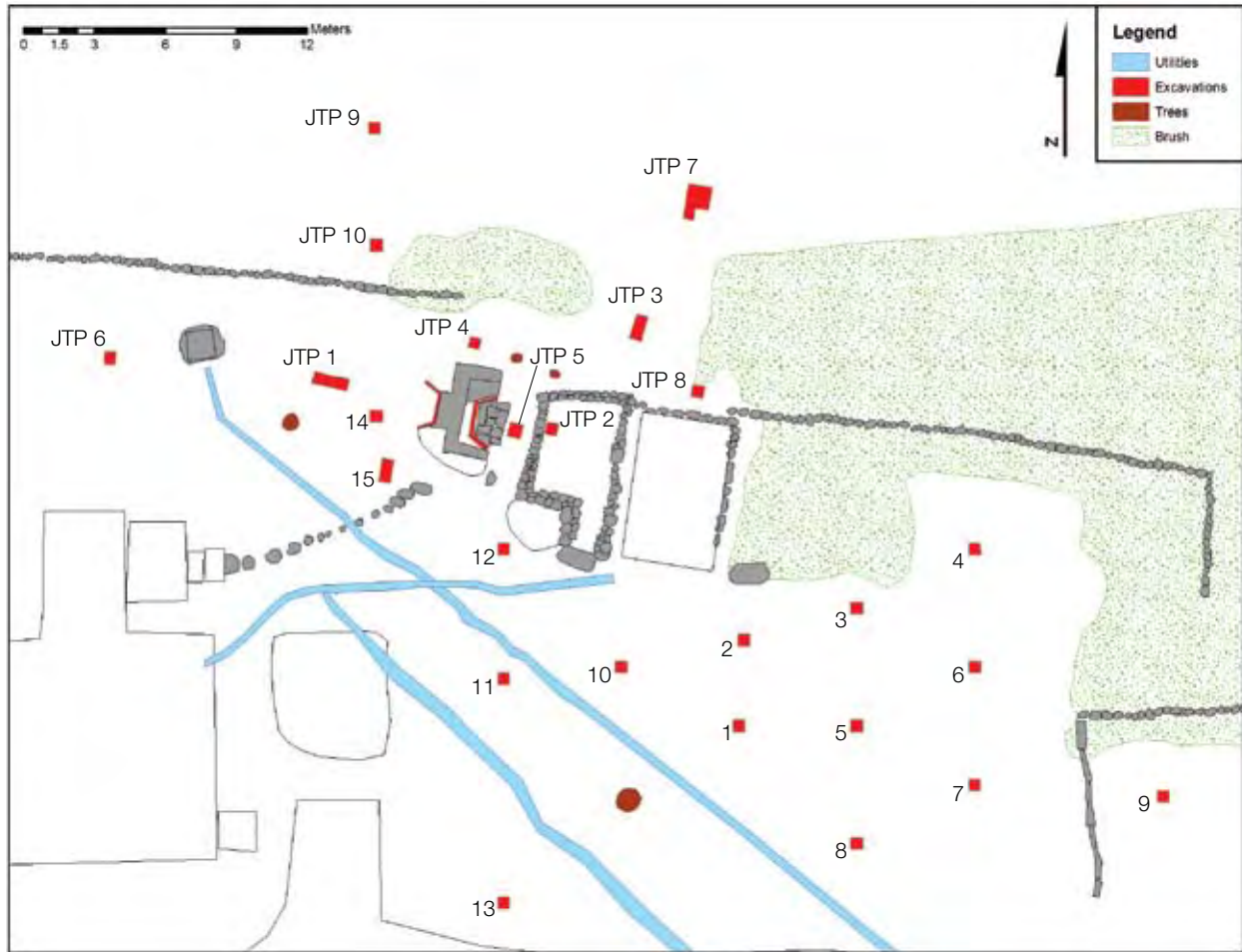


Figure 4.1: Locations of excavation areas.

Results

In general, the archaeological data from this site contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the area as both a domestic structure and as a workspace. Our sampling strategy involved gaining a fuller understanding of the stratigraphy in the front yard moving southerly from the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, the areas directly adjacent and inside of the structure, and areas north of the structure. We were able to ascertain information about this stratigraphy, as well as document the westerly and southerly extents of the western addition to the house. A partially, recently

disturbed primary deposit between the stone fireplace wall and a more recent brick wall was also excavated (see Context 199 below).

Front Yard

The STPs in the front yard (STPs 1 to 13, except 9 and 12) revealed a build-up of modern topsoil or landscaping deposit over a gravel surface that we have interpreted as the 19th and early 20th-century work yard. Artifact densities drastically decreased in the STPs toward the driveway indicating that that space may have been used less intensively than the areas directly adjacent to the house, shed, and former corncrib site.

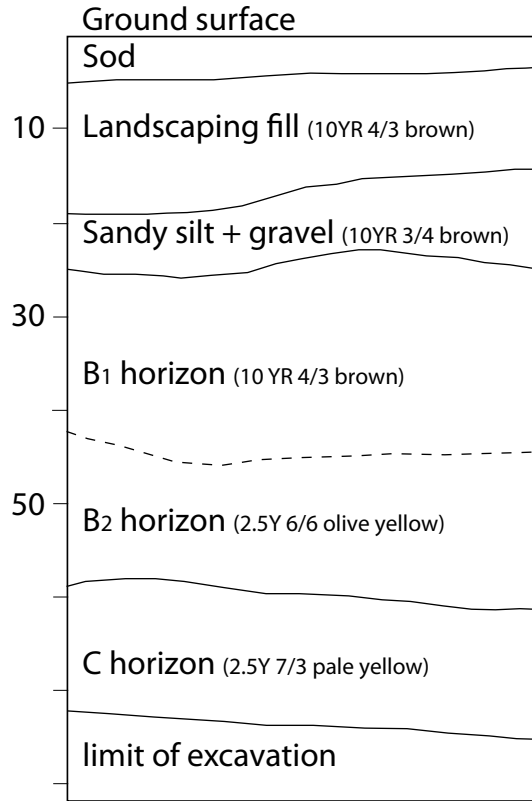


Figure 4.2: Representative profile of STPs in the front yard. The north wall of STP 2 is shown.

The systematic test pits in the yard east of both domestic structures revealed strata very similar to the soil profile developed for this area by the United States Department of Agriculture (Roffinoli and Fletcher 1981: 61). The top layer extended from approximately 0-15 centimeters below the surface (cmbs), and was on average a 10YR 4/3 brown sandy/silty loam with less than one percent gravel (Figure 4.2). Artifact density in this level was low (with the exception of STP 12 immediately in front of the cellar hole), and artifacts included pipe stems and a bowl, nails, glass, redware, refined earthenwares, coal, and brick along with modern plastic, wire nails, clothes pin springs, and asphalt shingles. All of the artifacts were in small pieces, as if trampled, plowed, or redeposited from another such context. Below this layer there was a layer of gravel which on average was a 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown, and is currently thought to be a possible workyard surface from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Muriel Bibeau, the current resident and descendant of the Potter family, remembers a

Table 4.3: List of features.

Number	Description	Location
1	west wall of western addition	JTP 1
2	posthole	JTP 1
3	posthole	STP 3
4	circular pit feature	JTP 7
5	early 20th-century pipe trench	STP 11
6	posthole	JTP 7
7	posthole	JTP 8

gravel workyard surrounding the current structures where the lawn is now. The utilitarian nature of this space is visible in early 20th-century photographs of the house (see Figures 1.6-1.8 and 3.20). It is likely that this concentration of gravel is in fact the older surface now covered by the loam. Artifact density increased in most of the test pits at the interface with this surface. This gravel layer varied in thickness from 12-30 cmbs, and was mostly in STPs 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10 which are all somewhat closer to the wood shed and remains of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house itself. The other STPs 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 are all further to the east of the woodshed and may not have been part of this workyard, or may have been in less heavily utilized areas. The gravel surface quickly transitioned to a mottled layer containing the above 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown mottled with a 10YR 5/6 yellow brown. This layer is most likely the A/B interface. As depth increased, the yellow brown soil became more uniform and became lighter in color, turning a 2.5Y 6/6 olive yellow (B2 horizon) at 50 cmbs, and finally at 66 cm below surface, a 2.5Y 7/3 pale yellow C horizon which was slightly oxidized.

The stratigraphy in the east part of the yard was slightly different than that closer to the domestic structures. The topsoil (Layer 1 – loam) was much deeper, especially in STP 3, and went to a depth of approximately 32 cm below surface. A large number of nails were recovered from this STP, and it is possible that many of them came from a feature (Feature 3) which was discovered in the northeast corner of the STP after the B horizon had been reached. The feature was the same soil color as the surrounding layer, but contained a copious number of nails. It was visible, and was excavated from approximately 50-70 cm below surface and appears to have been a post hole of

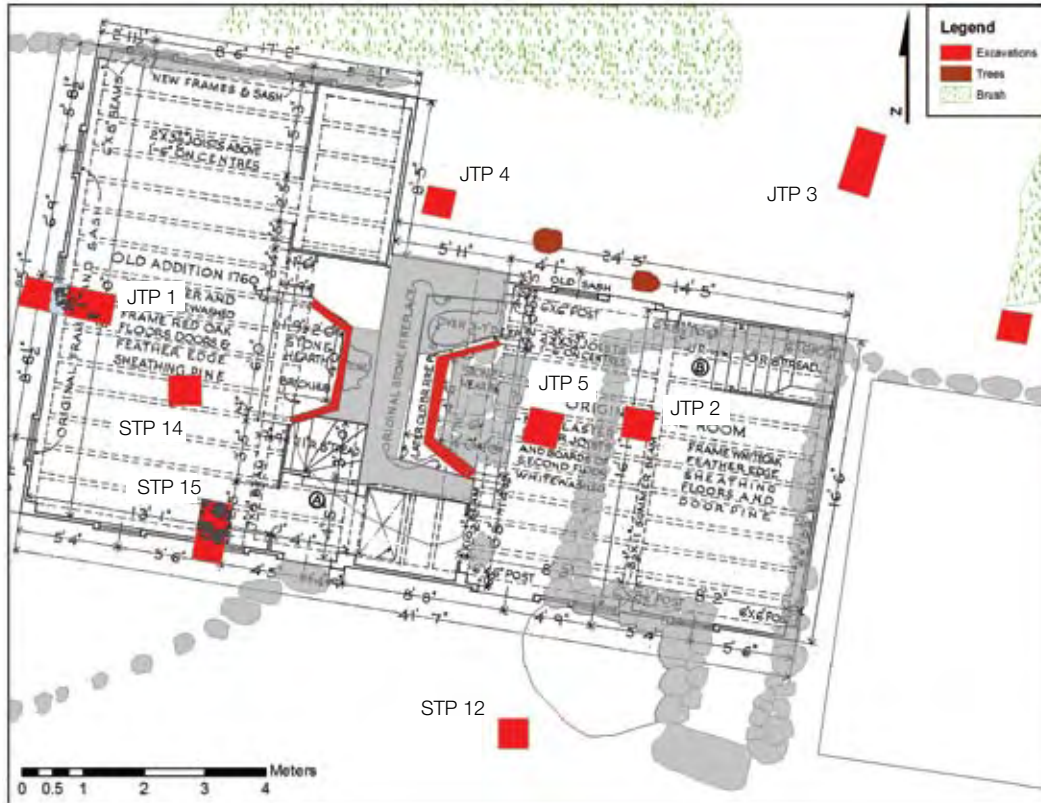


Figure 4.3: Plan of excavation areas near and inside the house with the HABS plan overlain.

some kind. There may have been some kind of outbuilding in this area of the yard since it was close to the barn, although Muriel Bibeau did not remember any being there during her lifetime.

STPs 4, 6 and 7 were also in this area of the yard. STP 4 revealed large angular glacial cobbles at approximately 36 cm below surface in conjunction with subsoil. The subsoil in this area is very rocky and it is unlikely that these large stones are associated with any cultural resources in the area judging by their location firmly within the B horizon. STPs 6 and 7 revealed similar but slightly different strata to the rest of the STPs in that there was a topsoil layer of a 10YR 4/3 brown that transitioned into a 2.5Y 4/4 dark brown and then finally interfaced with the B horizon (subsoil) at approximately 37 cm below surface with large angular glacial cobbles.

STPs 11 and 13 were dug in a southerly direction toward the driveway. They both adhered to the stratigraphy present in the other STPs, except that STP 11 revealed a very deep feature which

may have been a pipe trench. It extended from approximately 20 cm to at least a depth of 105 cm and was not further excavated due to time and physical constraints.

In general in the front yard, the domestic or agricultural activities that may have happened there have left little in the way of any kind of archaeological signature. The yard space itself seems to have been kept quite clean, with the exception of some areas within approximately 10 m of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. The Waite-Kirby-Potter house had been used as workshop space in the second quarter of the 20th century (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication, 2009) until it was destroyed by the 1954 hurricane. The removal of the building after 1954 probably occasioned a thorough clean-up of the yard areas. Since the yard had been kept with mowed grass since at least the 1930s it is probable that the top layer of sandy loam was a result of that. The gravelly layer underneath is most likely the workyard surface from an earlier time period that has been covered



Figure 4.4: West sill support of the western addition in JTP 1, facing north.

with grass and weeds as it was used less and less for farming/utilitarian activities. Underneath that is glacial subsoil. There was no apparent buried 18th-century yard surface in any of these units, and diagnostic early 18th-century ceramics were absent. Any trash that accumulated in this area during the first three-quarters of the 18th century must have been thoroughly removed subsequently.

Barn/Carriage House

STP 9 was positioned on grid, but inside of the 19th-century carriage house that had been originally attached to the 19th-century barn. The stratigraphy here differed from the rest of the front yard. Artifacts recovered from this STP include nails, window and vessel glass, a horseshoe, and an old car part. This STP consisted of four layers which could all be associated with the maintenance and use of the carriage house. The topsoil here consisted of a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt that transitioned to a 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown sand at 19 cm below surface, then became a 10YR 4/3 brown silt with large angular cobbles. These large stones made it impossible to further excavate the STP, and the layer they were in had no artifacts. It is probable that they are large glacial cobbles which are very regular for this area, although more extensive testing of this area might show that they were associated with some kind of construction phase of the 19th-century barn.

Front and Interior Areas of the House

Judgmental test pits (JTPs) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and

STPs 12, 14, and 15 were placed in close proximity to the above ground features associated with the Waite-Kirby-Potter house (Figure 4.3). These include the open cellar hole and stone chimney, associated with the older eastern half of the house and brick chimney associated with the western addition. The objectives for JTP placement included identification of subsurface domestic deposits, construction techniques/phases, or landscaping activities in the immediate area.

WESTERN ADDITION

JTP 1 was placed to investigate stones visible on the surface that Muriel Bibeau noted were most likely the western edge of the newer portion of the house (added between 1763 and 1793 based on documentary evidence, see Chapter 3). A 1.5 m × 50 cm unit was placed to straddle the possible wall (Figure 4.4). The unit was full of roots from a near by tree and the lower levels were also disturbed by a rodent burrow. The surface stones (Feature 1) did continue below ground; the construction appears to be very simple in that there is no cut, or any large stones. The feature is probably a sill support, rather than a foundation per se and consists purely of small 5-10 cm in diameter stones stacked on and next to one another a few centimeters above the yellowish brown subsoil. A 25 cm section of the stones was removed to examine the layer under the features. The stones rested directly on a thin (4-6 cm) layer of brown sandy silt mottled with black silt and dark yellowish brown silt which covered the whole unit and



Figures 4.5: In situ ceramics against the exterior of the south foundation wall of the western addition, STP 15. North is to the right.

sat over the subsoil. This mottled level may have been the remains of the exterior ground surface before the addition was constructed, and contained two fragments of charcoal and no artifacts. It is not clear why this level is so thin, but it is possible that the area was stripped before the stones were laid down (the extent of the stripping is unknown), leaving only a remnant A horizon.

There was no cellar in this portion of the house, and it is likely that the addition consisted of a wooden sill joined to posts the rested on stone corner stone piers or set directly into the ground with smaller stones underneath the sills. This construction method would have protected the sills from rot and helped to seal the area underneath the floor from rodents. Immediately outside the sill support were the shallow remains of a post hole (Feature 2). This hole was 30 cm in diameter, but only a few centimeters of its fill remained.

The deposits on either side of the wall contained very few artifacts, and it is not clear whether these interior and exterior deposits (which were similar in color and texture) built up while the house was in use or after it was demolished. A single deposit of topsoil capped the whole unit, running over the wall. Most of the recovered artifacts were at the interface of the topsoil and the level below. Nails, window glass, and other architectural materials were the most common, but the topsoil also contained a copper alloy disc button and two grommets.



Figure 4.6: STP15 at the end of excavation.

In order to find the southern extent of the wall, STP 15 was placed close to where the wall would have been. Here we located a line of larger, shaped, structural stones abutted by a probable yard surface with in situ ceramics (Figure 4.5 and 4.6). The ceramics in the yard surface (contexts 250, 254, and 256), which were located against the outside of the wall, consisted primarily of redware (the base of a single utilitarian vessel) creamware, and pearlware (a blue shell-edged plate or soup plate with a 28 cm diameter), with a few pipe stems and bowls and two fragments of brown stoneware. Window glass and nails were also abundant. The dates of the ceramics suggest that this was an early to mid 19th-century deposit of just a few vessels that were deposited outside the house, west of the door, and covered and protected from the cleaning that took place in the rest of the yard because of their proximity to the foundation.

The difference in construction techniques for the south (front) and west (side) walls of the western addition is intriguing: the west has small stones placed to block the space under the sill



Figure 4.7: STP 14 inside the western addition, during excavation, facing north.

while the south has shaped 15 by 30 cm stones that might have constituted an actual foundation. The differences speak to the vernacular nature of the addition to the house and may be because of limited time or resources to procure the larger dressed stones. The fact that remains of multiple walls of this late 18th-century addition survive immediately under the ground surface means that this whole area is highly architecturally sensitive.

STP 14 was excavated directly west of the brick fireplace (Figure 4.7), in what would have been the interior of the western addition. Since there was no cellar in this part of the house, it was thought that perhaps there might be earlier deposits that had been capped by the 18th-century addition. Although no such deposit was found, the test pit was artifact-dense, likely from objects falling through cracks in the floorboards. The unit was excavated to the depth of 45 cmbs in three strata: topsoil (0-17 cm) which contained most of the artifacts, a mottled level containing charcoal flecks which might have been the old ground surface or the surface under the floorboards (17 to 27 cmbs), and a rapid transition to gravelly, yellowish brown subsoil (excavated to 45 cmbs). Again, most of the artifacts were architectural (nails, window glass, and construction materials). A silver plated spoon marked “Rogers Bros” of an inexpensive pattern manufactured between 1879 and 1915 and

a metal file were recovered from the first stratum of this test pit. There were also fragments of lamp chimney glass, a few small sherds of redware, and other metal fragments probably relating to use of this half of the building as a workshop in the early 20th century.

EASTERN HALF OF THE HOUSE

JTP 2 was placed next to the west wall of the cellar hole, inside the cellar to understand the cellar construction techniques and examine the nature of the current cellar floor (Figures 4.8 and 4.9). There were two cultural layers in the cellar, both of which were on top of a 5Y 7/3 pale yellow very compact sand, which is most likely a very deep layer of subsoil since the bottom of the cellar hole extends to approximately two meters below ground surface. The buildup of cultural levels in the cellar hole is no more than 30 cm. The two layers in the cellar hole were both a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with redware, nails, bone, brick, shell, window glass, whiteware, Rhenish-type stoneware (probably 19th-century), and ironstone. No distinct floor surface was found, so it is probable that the cellar was kept very clean, and possibly even cleaned out on a regular basis. The cellar hole has been open since the 1954 hurricane destroyed the building above it; additional organic matter has continued to accu-



Figure 4.8: JTP 2 at the end of the cultural layers.

mulate in the cellar, but it was not used for 20th-century trash disposal.

JTP 5 was excavated just to the west of the cellar hole in what would have been the interior of the stone end house. The unit was located between the cellar and the hearth stones of the stone fireplace (Figure 4.10). Although no distinct living surface was found, the top layer which extended to 25 cm below surface had a large amount of architectural debris including bricks marked “B B Co.” Mottling with the 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown subsoil began at approximately 35 cm below surface. Artifacts continued into the subsoil, and this is most likely due to the heavily bioturbated strata by roots and large glacial boulders. The eastern side of the test pit revealed stacked stones, which may be the western side of the cellar wall. This suggests that the hole for the cellar was dug first, and then lined with stones.

Other Yard Areas

JTP 6 was excavated just to the west of JTP 1, on the other side of the well. Although not directly

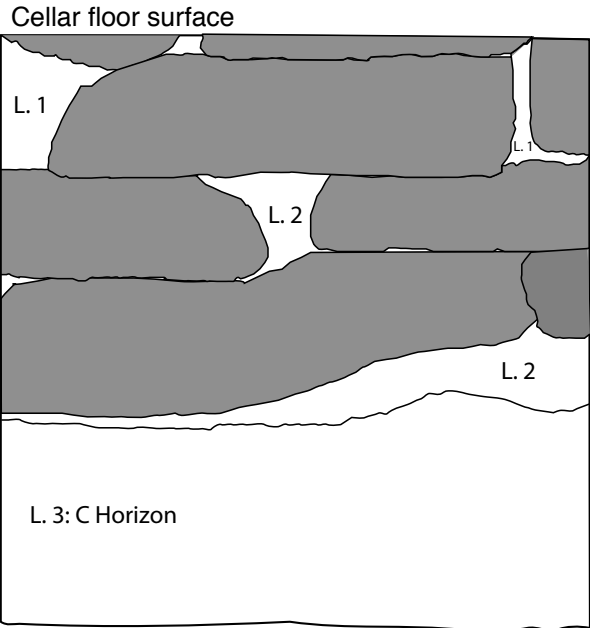


Figure 4.9: West profile of JTP 2 showing cellar wall construction and stratigraphy of the cellar floor.

related to the western addition, its placement was used to determine relative stratigraphy, and also to assess any kind of domestic refuse that might have been associated with the nearby 19th-century farmhouse (the Restcome Potter house). This test pit yielded a high number of mid-19th century ceramics which came from a gravelly layer just prior to subsoil. These consisted of creamware, transfer printed and hand painted pearlware, and whiteware, with few non-ceramic artifacts. Muriel Bibeau noted that her grandmother often used broken ceramics in her flowerpots a means of drainage; this might be a potential explanation for the high number of ceramic sherds in this area. It may also be because of the proximity to the kitchen. This area behind the Restcome Potter House has a high potential for 19th-century primary domestic deposits.

JTP 4 was placed directly north of the chimneys to locate any domestic deposits that built up against the wall of the 18th-century portion of the house since it was located just to the west of the house’s back door. This unit was also dense in artifacts including nails, window glass, bricks, and blue feather edged pearlware and small finds such as a fishing hook, a drawer pull, and a buckle. Many of these were in the upper 38 cm and did



Figure 4.10: Excavation of JTP 5 in progress, facing northwest.

not constitute a primary deposit, but are instead the kind of sheet refuse to be expected in a doorway. At approximately 38 cm below surface, as with other test pits, we reached the A/B interface and continued into subsoil until we reached the C horizon at 68 cm below surface.

JTP 3 was placed on the north side of the cellar hole to cross a slope away from the house to the fields and was 1 m × 50 cm. The upper strata had a large number of ceramics including Whieldon ware (mid 18th century), Rhenish stoneware, and a pipe bowl with a fragment of a TD mark (a common and widely used 18th-century mark), although these came from a layer which may have been some kind of redeposited fill. There was also a great amount of bioturbation in that test pit, including a 10 cm diameter rodent burrow, and numerous tree roots. There were two large trees to the southwest of this test pit, which prohibited test-



Figure 4.11: Foundation stones for previous shed just outside the northwest corner of the modern shed.

ing closer to the house due to their extensive root systems. Subsoil was uncovered at approximately 36 cm below ground surface; however the B horizon here was a very loose sandy soil with large amounts of gravel. Initially we believed it may have been redeposited subsoil from the construction of the cellar; however, after reaching oxidized C soils at approximately 1 meter below surface, it seemed apparent that this was not the case.

Some of the earliest artifacts from the site (such as the Whieldon ware and the Rhenish stoneware) were from this unit, but seemingly in a redeposited or highly disturbed context that also includes pearlware. The presence of these artifacts here, rather than in front of the house, suggests that the area behind the house (north), to the area now being plowed is more sensitive for archaeological features than the areas south or east of the cellar hole. The results from JTP 7 (below) support this assessment.

JTP 8 was placed just to the east of JTP 3, at the north side of the modern shed. The cur-

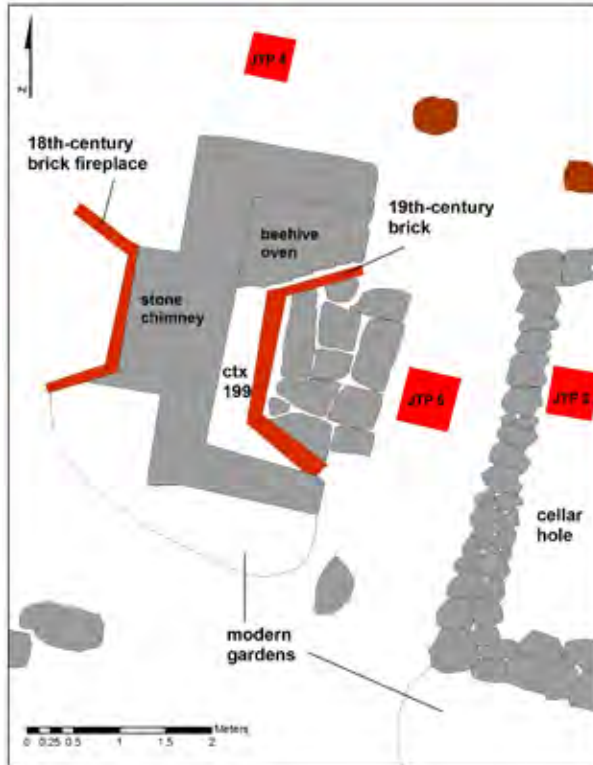


Figure 4.12: Plan of the chimney complex, showing elements from different time periods. North is to the top.

rent shed was built just inside rows of foundation stones used in the construction of at least one earlier woodshed built before 1930s (Figure 4.11). The stones forming the north wall of the shed continue east to form the original north wall of the now demolished corncrib, and also to create a perimeter wall between the yard and the agricultural field. This test pit revealed a redeposited layer of the B horizon on top of a buried A. The buried A horizon (45 to 60 cmbs) contained small fragments of redware, creamware, and an unidentified iron fragment. The levels above contained creamware, pearlware, and other ceramic types, suggesting that the old A horizon was buried after the 1760s. Although many artifacts were recovered from this test pit, there was no indication of any primary deposits or artifacts pre-dating the 18th century. The deposition in this area that resulted in burying the old ground surface may have been the result of yard cleaning and leveling to build the first in the sequence of sheds that have stood in this location. The build up of artifacts in these layers suggests



Figure 4.13: The current condition of the east side of the stone chimney with restored stonework and lintel and decaying later brick firebox, facing west.



Figure 4.14: Historical photograph of the stone chimney, facing west, with intact smaller brick firebox and bake oven, date unknown, but post 1954. Courtesy of Muriel Bibeau.

that this space has long been one that was out of view, unlike the clean front yard spaces.

Chimney

The chimney complex consists of elements from several time periods (Figure 4.12). The earliest portion (likely from the early 18th century) consists of a granite fieldstone fireplace, chimney, and partial wall, integral to the stone end of the house. Before the addition was made to the west, the stone chimney had a bake oven that extended beyond the house, west of the stone end (Anne



Figure 4.15: Context 199 inside the chimney at the beginning and end of excavation. The opening photograph shows the blue tarp left during the chimney restoration.

Baker, personal communication, 2009). The later 18th-century portion built by Ichabod Kirby consists of a brick fireplace and chimney to the west of the original stone structure. At some point in the 19th century, the hearth of the original stone end house was made smaller by building a brick firebox inside the stone hearth (Figures 4.13 and 4.14). This reduced the width of the hearth from a maximum width of 3 meters between the stone jambs to 2 meters between the brick jambs. The void space between the brick and stone sections was filled with soil and artifacts, possibly to stabilize the brick construction or to provide some insulation so that heat was not lost to an air space behind the bricks. The fill was a dense primary trash deposit of glass, ceramic, metal, and architectural artifacts. We had initially assumed that the smaller brick firebox was constructed at the same time as Ichabod Kirby enlarged the house by adding another room and brick chimney on the west side of the stone end (between 1763 and 1793). However, analysis of the glass and ceramic artifacts sealed within this space suggest that the brick screen was added by a member of the Potter family later in the 19th century, after 1858, the date

of the latest artifacts found in the deposit. These artifacts are discussed below.

The deposit was dark brown silt (7.5 YR 3/2) and did not appear to be stratified. It did vary north to south; the north edge was looser and contained more brick and mortar while the south end was more compact and contained more artifacts. In addition to the artifacts, discussed below, the deposit contained brick fragments, mortar, and stone from the chimney that were not saved. The upper part of the deposit was disturbed when the stone chimney was restored in 2004, but the lower layers were covered and remained intact (Figure 4.15). Anne Baker subsequently collected some artifacts from the deposit and some from elsewhere on the property; these were exhibited at the Westport Historical Society. These artifacts do not have an archaeological provenience, and since we do not know which came from the chimney and which from elsewhere on the property, they were all given the designation of context 0. The artifacts that were recovered from the chimney deposit during the archaeological excavation were designated as context 199. Many of the context 0 artifacts mend with those excavated as context

Vessel #	Description	Sherds from 199	Sherds from 0	Sherds mended	Total Sherds	Date range
1	Rhenish stoneware tankard	8	0	-	8	1650-1750
2	White salt-glazed stoneware saucer	8	0	-	8	1720-1805
3	Blue feather-edged whiteware plate	2	1	-	3	1841-1857
4	Pearlware polychrome teacup	1	1	-	2	1795-1830
5	Pearlware polychrome teacup	4	0	-	4	1795-1830
6	Pearlware polychrome teacup	1	0	-	1	1795-1830
7	Pearlware underglaze blue teacup	3	0	-	3	1775-1830
8	Pearlware hand-painted blue chinoiserie plate	5	0	-	5	1775-1810
9	Pearlware shell-edged plate	12	0	-	12	1800-1835
10	Pearlware foot rim (teacup?)	3	0	-	3	1779-1830
11	Pearlware foot rim (teacup?)	5	0	-	5	1779-1830
12	Ironstone teapot	17	3	-	20	1842-1930
13	Pearlware base & foot rim (bowl?)	8	8	8	16	1779-1830
14	Blue feather-edged whiteware plate	0	4	-	4	1841-1857
15	White glazed refined earthenware	0	1	-	1	1762-present
16	Red salt-glazed stoneware jar lid, engine-turned	1	0	-	1	1763-1775
17	Slipped redware (red/yellow) plate	3	0	-	3	1750-1820
18	Black (manganese) glazed redware bowl	9	2	2	11	1700-1770
19	Green-glazed redware bottle with ribbed neck	6	10	5	16	1760-1900
20	Green-slipped redware vessel with spout at base	4	1	-	5	1760-1900
21	Yellow/brown glaze redware bowl	1	2	2	3	1760-1900
22	Green-glazed redware bowl	16	2	2	18	1760-1900
23	Redware pot, interior glaze	13	1	-	14	1760-1900
24	Brown matte-glaze stoneware pot (Albany slip)	0	1	-	1	1805-1930
25	Brown shiny-glaze stoneware pot (Albany slip)	0	1	-	1	1805-1930
26	Pearlware polychrome saucer	1	0	-	1	1795-1830
26		131	38	5	169	1650-2009
Total vessels		Total sherds, ctx 199	Total sherds, ctx 0	Total partially mended vessels	Total sherds	Total date range

Table 4.4: Ceramic vessels from contexts 0 and 199.

199; those we have assumed were in the chimney fill.

Ceramic Analysis of the Chimney Deposit (context 199) and Collected Artifacts (context 0), by Kathryn A. Catlin

Because the chimney is a primary depositional context, many of the vessels are nearly complete, and mend significantly with other sherds across the two contexts. Because there was so much cross mending between contexts 0 and 199, the ceramics and glass from the two contexts were analyzed in conjunction with one another. Ceramic analysis identified 26 vessels.

METHODS

A minimum vessel count of the ceramics in context 199 identified 22 vessels, most of which were composed of large, obviously-mending

sherds. The artifacts from Context 0 mostly comprised the same vessels as context 199, plus three sherds that did not crossmend and an additional whiteware plate. In sum, both contexts contained 26 vessels, made up of 169 sherds (Table 4.4). This analysis will concentrate on vessels rather than individual sherds (Sussman 2000). The production date ranges for the vessels were used to calculate the terminus post quem (TPQ), or date after which the deposit was formed based on the latest dated vessel, and mean ceramic date (MCD), or average production date of the vessels represented.

Some of the sherds from context 0 had been partially mended before they arrived at the Fiske Center. Further mends were made at the Fiske Center in order to better photograph the vessels. All mends were made using 25% v/v PVB XYHL in EtOH. Some of the sherds were labeled with



Figure 4.16: Vessel 17, redware plate with white slip decoration.

their context numbers by adhering a small piece of paper to the sherd with Acrysol WS24. Both the mends and the labels can be reversed with an acetone solvent.

VESSEL DESCRIPTIONS

Twenty-six individual ceramic vessels were identified from contexts 0 and 199. Among these were seven coarse red earthenware vessels: a red and yellow slip-trailed plate with crimped edges (Vessel 17, Figure 4.16), two plain glazed bowls (Vessels 21 and 22, Figure 4.17), an interior-glazed pot (Vessel 23), a black manganese-glazed bowl (Vessel 18), a green-glazed bottle with a ribbed neck (Vessel 19, Figure 4.18), and one very unusual slip-trailed vessel with a glazed spout at its base (Vessel 20, Figure 4.19). Red earthenware (or redware) was produced locally by New England potters and was the most common ceramic material for utilitarian kitchen ceramics as well as some more refined mugs, bowls, and tea pots in the 17th through early 19th centuries.

Stoneware included a nearly-complete Rhenish sprig-molded blue and purple tankard (Vessel 1, Figure 4.20) with the number “3” on the side (indicating that it held 2 quarts of liquid (Nöel Hume 1969: 282)), an engine-turned red salt-glazed lid, probably to a butter churn (Vessel 16, Figure 4.21), a white salt-glazed saucer (Vessel 2), and two individual American pots or crocks with Albany slip (Vessels 24 and 25).

The 10 pearlware vessels included six teacups and a saucer (Figure 4.22): three polychrome



Figure 4.17: Vessels 21 and 22, glazed redware bowls.



Figure 4.18: Vessel 19, a glazed redware bottle.



Figure 4.19: Vessel 20, a redware vessel with a spout near the base, possibly a posset pot.

teacups and one saucer (Vessels 4, 5, 6, and 26), an underglaze blue teacup (Vessel 7), and two teacups represented only by their foot rims (Vessels 10 and 11, not pictured). All of these examples appear to be tea bowls, which have no handles. Vessel 26 is a polychrome painted saucer or bowl in a pattern similar to Vessel 4. Other pearlware (Figure



Figure 4.20: Vessel 1, a Rhenish stoneware mug, possibly late 17th or early 18th century. Purple (manganese) decoration is more common on vessels produced between 1670 and 1710.



Figure 4.21: Vessel 16, the lid to a butter churn or crock.

4.23) consisted of a blue shell-edged plate (Vessel 9), a hand-painted underglaze blue chinoiserie plate (Vessel 8), and the plain base and foot rim of a probable bowl (Vessel 13). The assemblage also contained two blue feather-edged whiteware plates (Vessels 3 and 14, Figure 4.23), an ironstone (white granite) teapot (Vessel 12), and a white-glazed sherd of unidentifiable refined earthenware (Vessel 15).

Most of the vessels had suffered burning to some extent, as to be expected for ceramics that were inside an active hearth for many years. Several of the vessels had been burnt to an iridescent sheen; others were burnt too badly to be identifiable. None of the sherds display maker's marks.

For these 26 vessels in the chimney context, the average number of sherds per vessel is 7. Many of these are large sherds which mend directly to other sherds, and the majority of vessels identified are candidates for mending and display. Five vessels (four redwares (Vessels 18, 19, 21, and 22) and the pearlware bowl (Vessel 13)) were partially mended prior to analysis for display at the historic society; some additional mends were made at the Fiske Center laboratory in order to better photograph the vessels. The unusual preservation of ceramic vessels in this context is due to its status as a primary deposit: vessels were placed between the two fireplaces soon after breaking, and they were subsequently protected from additional filling or environmental effects (aside from burning due to their proximity to the fireplace) until excavation. This is in contrast to more common taphonomies of midden or privy deposition, where vessels tend to become highly fragmented and scattered, and are exposed to many environmental pressures.

DATING THE COLLECTION

The ceramics in contexts 199 and 0 span a wide range of dates. Mean production dates for most vessels fall in the first half of the 19th century, but there are earlier and later outliers (Figure 4.24). The earliest pieces may have been heirlooms, unique examples of older wares that were still in use. The latest pieces help us to determine the date at which the deposit was formed; the



Figure 4.22: Pearlware tea cups and a saucer.



Figure 4.23: Edge decorated and painted pearlware and whiteware plates Left, vessel 9; top, vessel 14; right, vessel 3; bottom, vessel 8.

starting production dates of these latest vessels provide a date after which (TPQ) the deposit must have been formed (assuming that the deposit was a sealed deposit to which artifacts could not be continually added). Most of the refined earthenware vessels are fairly typical pearlware dinner and tea wares of the late 18th to early-19th century (Vessels 4-11, 13), produced before 1830 (see Table 4.4).

The chinoiserie plate is the earliest of these (Vessel 8). It is pearlware and not of Chinese origin, but is hand-painted rather than transfer-printed, dating it most probably to the late 18th century (Barker and Majewski 2006). The whiteware plates (Vessel 3 and 14) and ironstone teapot (Vessel 12) are the latest wares in the assemblage. The Rhenish stoneware tankard (Vessel 1) and white salt glazed

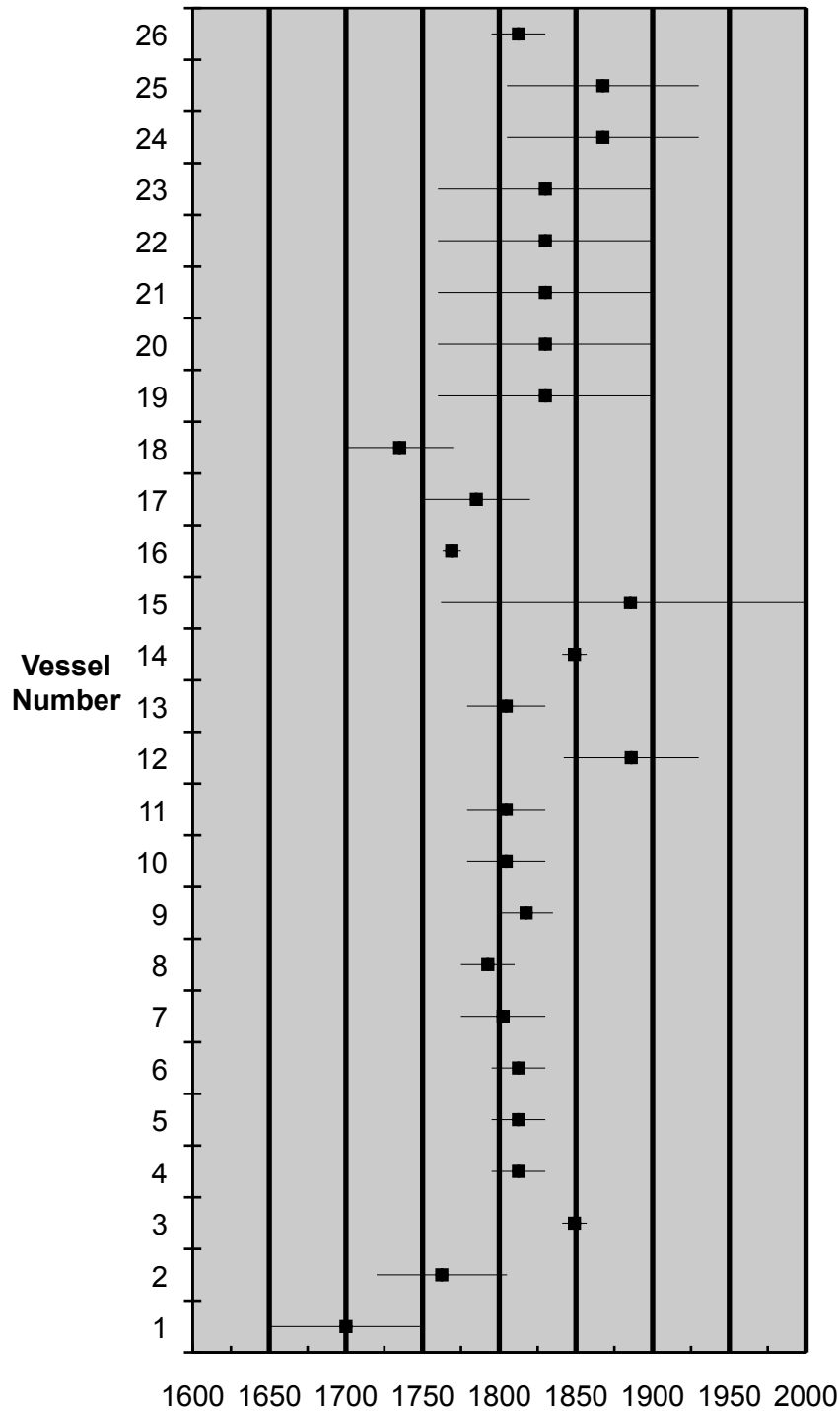


Figure 4.24: Production date ranges for vessels from contexts 0 and 199.

stoneware saucer (Vessel 2) are significant early outliers. The tankard could date as early as the late 17th century, while white salt glazed pieces of

that type were produced from 1720 until the third quarter of the 18th century. Most of the redwares are not closely datable, since they did not change

very much in style over time. Redware was common from the earliest colonial settlement until the mid-19th century. A unique green slip-trailed redware (Vessel 20), however, is of an unusual form and may be an earlier 18th-century item. The four pieces from context 199 directly mend together to create a base with a glazed spout extending through it. It does not seem to have the form of a teapot, but instead of a two handled, spouted vessel used for drinking or serving sillabub or posset, beverages made with milk, wine or other alcohol, and spices.

The earliest date of manufacture for the assemblage is 1650 (the Rhenish stoneware tankard, Vessel 1). The tankard had probably been curated for many decades prior to its breakage and disposal in the chimney. The terminus post quem (TPQ) for the assemblage is 1842, based on the earliest known manufacture of white ironstone teapots (Vessel 12). The two whiteware plates (Vessels 3 and 14, one from each context) date to 1841, based on their unscalloped, impressed edge decoration (Miller et al. 2000). It is also worth noting that these three vessels do exhibit signs of burning, indicating that they were deposited while the chimney was still in use. The whiteware plate from Context 0 (Vessel 14) might come from a different area of the site altogether.

A mean ceramic date (MCD) was calculated for the assemblage at 1815. The gap between the TPQ of 1842 and the mean date of 1815 indicates that the collection as a whole included a lot of older vessels. This implies that whoever was using these ceramics was holding on to them for as long as they were useful, even if new items had become available or fashionable. If the curated tankard is excluded, the MCD is 1819.

NOTE ON DATING THE WHITEWARE

The dating of the ceramics in Contexts 0 and 199 depends heavily on the date range ascribed to blue shell-edged whiteware plates. While the TPQ of 1842 is provided by the ironstone teapot, if this were the only late vessel it might be considered intrusive. Accurately dating the shell-edged whiteware is important because depending on the typology used, the plates could either be of a similar date to the teapot or they could be almost

two decades older than the teapot. Typologies for these plates are often ambiguous or even contradictory, as the decoration and scalloping may be more or less evident. Miller (2002) gives the date of unscalloped, impressed shell-edge plates as 1841-1857. This of course rests on the correct identification of the plates as unscalloped and impressed, as opposed to lightly scalloped, molded, or bud-decorated. Furthermore, Stelle (2007, after a workshop given by Miller in 1987) gives the date range for unscalloped, impressed rims on shell-edged wares as 1825-1891. This earlier range falls within the lifetime of David Kirby, and could perhaps date the chimney construction to the late 1820s. However, since both dates are ultimately derived from Miller's typologies, his more recent work (2000) has been deferred to as authoritative.

INTERPRETATION

In terms of vessel form, the deposit's oldest items (the tankard and the posset pot) are for beverage consumption. The pearlwares consist predominantly of tea wares (six cups and one saucer), with an additional one possible bowl and two plates. The redwares are bowls, a jug, and a storage vessel. The latest vessels are whiteware plates and a tea pot. This ceramic assemblage is fairly typical of middle class families of the early to mid 19th century. The coarse redwares would have been present in nearly every household at the time. Pearlware dinnerware was en vogue at the time (Barker and Majewski 2006). Several of the vessels are stylistically similar such as the three blue shell-edged plates (Vessels 3, 9, and 14) and the pearlware tea wares which are of different patterns in the same color palette. None of the vessels identified, however, are part of a matched set, which is understandable considering that only broken vessels would have been deposited; their matches probably remained in use for several more years. The complete absence of cream-colored wares, produced between the 1760s and into the second quarter of the 19th century, is notable. Creamware was available at the same time as the polychrome painted and china glazed pearlwares, but was a less expensive option. Many people chose to invest the small additional sum of money in decorated ware, especially for tea cups, as the

Table 4.5: Glass vessels from contexts 0 and 199. Note that vessel numbers are not continuous.

Vessel #	Description	Sherds from 199	Sherds from 0	Total sherds	Notes
1	Bottle, medicine	1	0	1	Mostly complete, h=13 cm
2	Bottle, medicine	2	0	2	Oval base and body, blue film on interior; possibly re-used to hold laundry blueing
3	Bottle, medicine	1	0	1	Complete, 12 sided base, h=10.5 cm
4	Bottle, medicine	4	0	4	Base of 12 sided bottle
5	Bottle, medicine	1	0	1	5+ sides
6	Bottle, medicine	1	0	1	Oval base
9	Bottle, medicine	1	0	1	
10	Bottle, beverage	1	1	2	Rectangular bottle, dark green
21	Lamp chimney	5	0	5	
27	Jar, canning	1	1	2	Mason's fruit jar, patented 1858
28	Bottle, food?	13	0	13	Possibly a condiment bottle
35	Vial	0	1	1	Possibly a homeopathic medicine vial, h=7.7 cm
36	Vial	0	1	1	Possibly a homeopathic medicine vial, h=7.7 cm
37	Vial	0	1	1	Possibly a homeopathic medicine vial, h=7.7 cm
38	Bottle, beverage	0	1	1	5+ sided, embossed with "PH" on one side, blue staining interior; may have been reused for laundry blueing
39	Bottle, food	0	1	1	Gothic or cathedral style peppersauce bottle; four arched recessed-panels
40	Bottle, medicine	0	2	2	
41	Bottle, medicine	0	1	1	Almost complete, embossed "A.L. WILLARD / DRUGGIST / TAUNTON MASS."
42	Bottle, medicine	0	1	1	Rectangular base
43	Undetermined	0	1	1	Milk glass base of bottle, cup, or pitcher

purchaser of these ceramics did. It may also be that tea cups were used less frequently than dinner plates and therefore broke less often and survived to be deposited later. At the same time, the lack of Chinese import porcelain or other high-end wares tends to suggest the owners of these vessels lived modestly. Considering the small sample size, however, these absences from the assemblage do not necessarily mean the household owned no creamware or porcelain.

The small size of this assemblage limits its utility for statistical analysis (including quantitative value estimates such as a CC index (Miller 2000)), and indeed places limitations on the conclusions that can be drawn about the Potters. This analysis needs to be combined with information from the other components of the chimney context and the test pits in order to clarify and expand the interpretations provided in this section. Because the ceramics from this context are so nearly complete, they are excellent candidates for mending and permanent conservation/exhibition at the Westport Historical Society, where they can continue to contribute to the history and education of the Westport community.

Interpreting Glass from the Chimney Deposit, by Laura W. Ng

The glass artifacts from contexts 199 and 0 were also analyzed together, though there were fewer mends between the two contexts than were found in the ceramic collection. Only 2 of the 11

vessels from context 199 have pieces in context 0, and there are 9 additional vessels from context 0 that have no fragments in 199. Therefore, it is unclear if these 9 vessels came from the chimney deposit or from elsewhere on the site.

METHODS

A minimum vessel count was also conducted for the glass vessels, using distinctive rims or glass colors to determine the number of vessels. Note that vessel numbers are not continuous. In addition to the numbered vessels, there are a number of important fragments that did not receive vessel numbers (because no rims were present) which are also discussed below. None of the glass was mended, though possible mends were identified and noted in the catalog. The three main references for bottles of this date are Jones and Sullivan's *Parks Canada Glass Glossary*, Fike's *The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles*, and the Society for Historical Archaeology's *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information* website.

The vessels were grouped by their domestic use in order to better understand the artifacts in relation to the household: medicine bottles, canning jars and food bottles, beverage bottles, window glass, and lamp glass (Table 4.5). Some of the bottles seem to have been reused for other purposes, such as to hold laundry blueing. There are also fragments of window glass present, both of square or rectangular and diamond shaped panes.



Figure 4.25: Glass bottles from contexts 0 and 199. From left to right, vessels 40, 35, 2, 1, 42, 3, 4, and 41.

MEDICINE BOTTLES

The most numerous type of glass vessel in this assemblage is the medicine bottle. Seven vessels in context 199 and three in context 0 have been identified as such. Most of the medicine bottles in this assemblage contain patent or prescription lips and date from the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Thousands of individuals and companies produced their own ‘patent’ or proprietary medicines in that time period which means that there are a vast variety of shapes to these types of bottles. These bottles contained all sorts of medicines and some even claimed to be cures for baldness. Some of the most common styles represented in this assemblage are the rectangular, flask, and 12-sided style, but style alone is often not enough to determine the contents of a medicine bottle. Most of the bottle contents from context 0 and 199 are indeterminable because of the lack of embossing or paper labels. It is also difficult to date medicine bottles unless they have machine-made marks, pontil marks, or a plate-mold. Therefore, most of the medicine bottles in this assemblage cannot be dated except to say that they date from the 19th to early 20th centuries.

One of the most distinctive bottles from context 199 is Vessel 1 (Figure 4.25, fourth from left). It is an almost completely intact medicine bottle with a patent finish, recessed panels on all four sides, is rectangular in style with four chamfered

sides, and contains a pontil mark on the base. This is one of the few bottles where its shape can tell us the contents it held. The ball neck, patent lip, and recessed paneling tell us that it most likely held a medicinal syrup (Fike 1984: 13). Syrups were sometimes taken to soothe throats (SHA 2009). The date of this bottle is unknown.

Other interesting types of medicine containers can be found in context 0. Three colorless vials (Vessels 35-37; see Figure 4.25) were collected by Anne Baker, and they appear to be homeopathic medicine vials which usually held liquid medicines and pills (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 73). These vials do not have a neck, just a patent finish and a cylindrical body. A cork was probably put in the bore to contain the medicine. Another interesting medicine bottle is Vessel 41, a plate-mold druggist bottle. The bottle is almost intact and only missing the neck and finish. It is embossed with the words, “A.L. WILLARD / DRUGGIST / TAUNTON MASS.” This company is not referenced in the Fike book (1984) or in William Hunt’s embossed medicine bottle database (2009), but the fact that it was plate-molded indicates that this bottle has a post-1867 date since plate-molds were not patented in the U.S. until 1867 (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 48-49). Another interesting type of medicine bottle from context 0 is vessel 40 because it is datable. It is small in size, has a round base, contains a pontil mark and a push-up.



Figure 4.26: Vessel 27, the rim of a Mason's fruit jar.

It is similar in shape, style, size and has similar base characteristics to the utility medicinal bottles found in historic sites in the West. We can date this bottle to between 1850s-1860s (SHA 2009).

CANNING JARS & FOOD BOTTLES

Context 199 contains one Mason fruit jar (Vessel 27) that mends with a fragment with context 0. This vessel was identified as a fruit jar because of the thread finish, the wide mouth, and an upper body that slopes inward (Figure 4.26). This sloping body was a typical shape for a fruit jar in the last third of the nineteenth century (SHA 2009). Several additional embossed fragments from context 199 and one embossed fragment from context 0 have fragments of the embossing which was common fruit jars. These mason jars would read, "MASON'S / PATENT / NOV. 20TH / 1858." Mason's fruit jars helped preserved foods and "freed farm families from having to rely on pickle barrels, root cellars, and smoke houses to get through the winter" (Hinson 2009). The fact that the jars read 1858 does not mean they were all manufactured and used in 1858. The embossing with the "Nov. 20th 1858" date actually increased in the 1870s and 1880s because John Mason's patents on his product expired. The same embossing continued to be produced on machine-made fruit jars in the early twentieth-century (SHA 2009). Therefore, all we can say about the date the fruit jar fragments is that the earliest it can possibly date to is 1858.

Vessel 39 from context 0 is another interesting food-related object even though we cannot verify that it came from the chimney deposit (Figure



Figure 4.27: Vessel 39 from context 0, a condiment bottle.

4.27). It is a partial fragment of four-sided Gothic or Cathedral style pepper sauce bottle. These bottles held pepper sauces, but they might have also been manufactured to hold other types of sauces, condiments such as ketchup, or syrups (SHA 2009). Vessel 39 has an indented arched panel on each of the four sides and this is characteristic of Gothic pepper sauce bottles. This style originated in the mid-nineteenth century during the "Gothic Revival" period in America as an attempt to attract consumers by adding gothic characteristics to their bottles (SHA 2009). Since vessel 5 is square in cross-section, the bottle can be dated to between the late 1840s and the 1890s (SHA 2009). Without the base and a pontil mark, it is not possible to determine a more precise date.

BEVERAGES

Vessel 10 from context 199 is an olive case bottle shoulder fragment and as an intact bottle, would have held liquor, wine, or possibly oil (Figure 4.28). A case bottle is "a bottle with a square cross-section, widening from base to shoulder, with a short neck and indented base, and usually dark green glass" (Jones & Sullivan 1985: 72). The square cross-section enabled it to fit easily into a compartmented crate, box, or case and made packaging more efficient than round bottles. This



Figure 4.28: Vessel 10, the neck of a rectangular bottle.

vessel is impossible to date from a shoulder fragment. The pitted, orange-peel that is visible on its surface indicates that this was blown in a full-sized mold (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 15). Vessel 38, a large aqua bottle, may also have been a beverage bottle for mineral water or another beverage, based on its large size. It has a few embossed letters, but not enough to identify a manufacturer.

WINDOW GLASS

The fragments from a triangular pane of window glass from context 199 are an important find because they come from casement windows, probably those original to the house when it was built. On the most complete piece (Figure 4.29), the angle measurements at the corners are 40 degrees (at two corners) and 100 degrees. Two edges measure 10 cm and the longest is 16 cm. Another pane represented only by a corner of a diamond or triangle has an angle of 65 degrees. Both window panes are brown and very weathered, but they most likely were originally aqua in color. This type of small, cut, window pane glass dates to the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 172). The lighter colored patination on the edges of these window panes indicates the area where the lead coming held it in the casement (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 172). Other types of window glass, such the square-cut ones found in context 199 and 0 come from later in the 18th century but cannot be dated any more specifically.

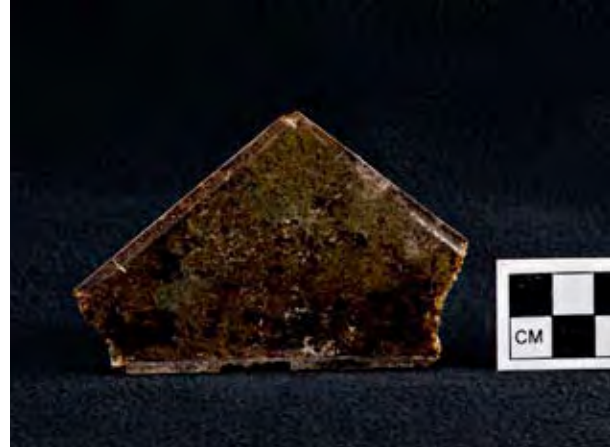


Figure 4.29: Triangular window glass pane from context 199.

Window panes have long lives as artifacts; they can last fifty years before breaking so they are often the oldest artifacts on a site (Jones and Sullivan 1985: 172). In this case, the fragments of diamond and triangular panes are older than any of the other glass in the chimney deposit. They were probably original to the house and suggest that one or more of the old casement style windows may have existed on the house until the chimney alterations were made in the second half of the 19th century.

LAMP CHIMNEY GLASS

Lamp chimney glass was found in context 199 but only as shards. These glass shards can be identified by their thin bodies and colorlessness. Most people preferred colorless glass so that their light did not glow in unnatural colors. Lamp chimneys can be dated to at least 1748 when they were patented. However, kerosene did not become a universal lamp fuel in North America until 1864 when kerosene fuel and burners were designed to be used with chimneys (Woodhead, et al 1984:58). The lamp chimney in this context probably may post-date 1864, making it one of the newest artifacts in the deposit, but it could also easily be older.

BOTTLE RE-USE

Two bottles (Vessel 2 from context 199 and Vessel 38 from context 0) show evidence of re-use to hold blue laundry dye. Both contain traces of a blue film on the interior (visible on Vessel 2 in Figure 4.25). Another fragment (record no. 9 from

context 0) has visible blue spots on its exterior which indicates it might have been near an area where blue dye was used or blue dye splattered onto it when it got discarded. Bottle recycling was common in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries because bottles were expensive to manufacture and considered valuable (Busch 2000). As for the bluing re-use, bluing was “commonly used in laundries to counteract the yellowing of white fabrics” (Staski 1996:175). At the Waite-Kirby-Potter house, people in the household could have been using it to make their own clothes whiter. The reuse of bottles for holding blue laundry dye is not unusual and has been documented in nineteenth-century Chinese American sites. Bluing has even been found in medicine bottles at El Paso’s Chinese American community (Staski 1996). One important point Staski makes about recycled bottles is that the manufacture-deposition lag time might be increased because of re-use. Recycling probably play a part in postponing the deposition of our re-used medicine bottles but the bottles cannot be dated to a more narrow time period so a manufacture-lag deposition time would be difficult to assess at this time.

On Vessel 10, there are also use-wear marks visible as yellow scratches. This indicates that the bottle was probably re-used for many years and possibly shows a pattern of recycling if the people who discarded this case bottle are the same ones who discarded the bottles with bluing. Also, since most of the glass objects, except for one complete bottle, were found broken, it shows that the household valued their glass bottles and reused them until they broke.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE GLASS ASSEMBLAGE

Only one cross-mend, the Mason’s fruit jar, connects any of the artifacts in context 0 to the deposit in the chimney cavity. Without more abundant crossmends, artifacts in context 0 have not been used in dating the chimney deposit. Most of the datable glass objects in context 199 date to the mid-19th century. The triangular or diamond shaped window panes are the oldest items, probably dating from the time the house was constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century. The latest dated item in context 199 is the Mason’s fruit jar,

dating to after 1858. The latest item in context 0 may be the A. L. Willard medicine bottle, dating after 1867. Because this artifact cannot be linked to the chimney deposit, we have used the Mason jar to provide a TPQ of 1858 for the glass in the chimney deposit.

Besides the difficult of dating many of the glass artifacts, interpreting this collection has been hard because we do not know what many of the medicine bottles held because of the lack of embossing. We do know that some medicine bottles were recycled to hold laundry bluing. This has given us some clues about the lifeways of agrarian families in the nineteenth-century. They were probably not wealthy people because they recycled bottles for laundry bluing and might have re-used the case bottle for many years also. From the canning jars, we know one of the survival strategies the household used was to preserve food for the harsh winters. The variety of medicinal objects also indicates that health was important to those occupying the house.

It is also important to consider what glass objects are missing. Only one alcohol-related bottle and one possible soda water bottle were recovered. Perhaps these items were less fragile than both medicine bottles and canning jars and were kept for longer periods of time so that they could be re-used, or perhaps their absence indicated that the household continued to rely on barreled beverages such as beer and cider or on beverages such as tea that were prepared at home.

Other Artifacts in Context 199

Glass and ceramics were the predominant artifacts in the fill of the chimney space, but other material included several metal cans, a complete Toleware tea or coffee pot, brick, mortar, and stone fragments from the chimney, and some bone and shell. Toleware is a tin-plated iron which was then enameled and painted. This pot does not have any of its surface tin or enamel remaining; the attribution as toleware is based on the pot’s distinctive shape.

General Conclusions from Context 199

The large size of the ceramic and glass fragments in the deposit indicates that this was a site



Figure 4.30: JTP 7 showing the top of one post hole feature. Note the vertical granite spalls in the hole, presumably to help hold the post upright.

of primary trash disposal, and the non-stratified nature of the deposit suggests that it was formed very quickly, possibly at one time. Because the creation of the smaller brick firebox probably created an enclosed and inaccessible space, the date of the latest artifacts in the deposit also provides a date after which the brickwork was done. The ceramic and glass collections both contain some 18th-century items, but the bulk of the material in the deposit is from the 19th century. The ceramics, which are more easily datable, have manufacturing dates in the first and second quarters of the 19th century, with a TPQ of 1842. The glass bottles also date predominantly from the first half of the 19th century, with a TPQ of 1858 provided by the Mason's fruit jar. These dates put the creation of the deposit in context 199 after 1858, late in Restcome Potter's occupation of the property (1838-1864) or early in his son Perry's ownership. Both of these families lived in the newer house on the property, however, not in the stone-ender. This deposit indicates that the stone-ender house seems to have been used and updated at least once during this time period. Perry was a brick mason by trade, so may have made the alteration of the fireplace himself. The artifacts, therefore, probably came from the Potter household.

The use of the stone-ender house during this time period is not known. Because there were



Figure 4.31: JTP 7 at the end of excavation. One excavated posthole is visible in the northeast of the unit, another in the southwest, while the edge of a third post hole is just visible in the southeast corner of the extension.

multiple generations of the Potter family residing on the property, the older house may have served as extra work, storage, or sleeping space, even though it was not the family's primary dwelling. The 1850 census lists one of Restcome's sons, Pardon, as a carpenter, and the triangular file found in the STP inside the western addition may be evidence for use of that space as a workshop. Muriel Bibeau recounted an oral tradition that the addition was used as a smokehouse. The 1900 census indicated that a hired laborer, Joaquin Burgo, was living on the property in a separate dwelling, probably the stone end house (see Chapter 3). It may be that this use, as a residence for hired hands, started earlier prompting Restcome or Perry to make the fireplace smaller and more efficient.

The Edge of the Agricultural Field

We placed multiple JTPs in the area behind the houses which bordered on a field that had been plowed in the past and is currently in use for growing pumpkins and squash. A stone wall separates the yard spaces from this field (see Figure 4.1). The area under cultivation today is somewhat smaller than it has been over the course of the 20th century (Muriel Bibeau, personal communication, 2009). Since the front areas of the yard were clean, we wanted to test the areas in the back of the house for refuse disposal areas and outbuild-

ings. Test pits in this area included JTPs 7, 9, and 10.

JTPs 7 and 9 were placed just inside the plowed field in order to get a better idea of the relative stratigraphy and to locate any sort of scatter that may have spread north of the house. Although it would have been in the plow zone, any primary deposit might have been preserved if it was a shallow plow zone, and types of artifacts and artifact density could at least have been calculated.

The initial 50 × 50 cm unit at JTP 7 revealed a cut into the subsoil running east to west. The unit was expanded to 1 × 1 m with a 50 × 50 cm extension at the southwest. Excavation revealed three or more oblong pit features which had been dug near or overlapping each other (Figures 4.30 and 4.31). It is possible that these represent a series of large posthole replacement episodes for an outbuilding (such as a pre 19th-century barn) or a large boundary fence between domestic and agricultural space. This is supported by the large size of the postholes (the most complete measured 40 × 55 cm and 40 × 25 cm) and the fact that several of them seemed to have been lined with granite chips that might have served as shims to wedge the post in place. Very few artifacts were recovered; those that came from the lower levels consist of redware, creamware, and coarse stoneware, indicating that construction in this area took place in the late 18th or early 19th centuries. It is also possible that this area was used to quarry granite stones for the construction of the chimney.

JTP 9, west of JTP 7, had a remarkably shallow plow zone which terminated at 16 cm below surface. There was a plow scar visible once the interface with the B horizon had been reached. Very few, small, artifacts were recovered from this test pit, none of which dated any earlier than the 19th century.

JTP 10 was placed 5 meters to the south of JTP 9, just on the north side of the stone wall which bounds the domestic yard from the agricultural field. Placement was determined because it was near the back of the house and deposits had built up quite considerably against the stone wall, creating a slope northwards down toward the field. Many 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered, however no earlier deposits were found.

CHAPTER 5: INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

Overall, the archaeology and documentary research at the Waite-Kirby-Potter site yielded significant information on multiple levels. It contributes to current information about Massachusetts vernacular architecture and building techniques and raises questions about the conservative nature of many of the styles and techniques used. Additionally, the archaeology has given us data that, in conjunction with historical documents, we can relate to a particular household and time period providing insight into rural lifeways in 19th and 20th-century Southeastern Massachusetts and add to the regional framework of comparative case studies. Furthermore, the archaeological evidence has shown that at this site, domestic refuse was not deposited adjacent to the house in the 17th and 18th century as it may have been in urban settings, most likely due to the fact that they were not confined to a small urban house lot. Finally, the project mapped all extant historic resources on the property. The combination of the documentary, archaeology, and mapping work serves as a strong foundation for any future preservation efforts at the site by the Town of Westport.

Summary of Archaeological Results and Sensitivity

Primary trash deposits were discovered inside the chimney (deposit date post 1858) and adjacent to the south foundation wall of the western addition (deposit date in the early 19th century). Other areas inside the western addition, immediately north of the house, north of the shed, and west of the well also contained dense deposits of sheet refuse or redeposited trash with artifacts dating from the third quarter of the 18th century through the early 20th century. Nowhere did we locate a deposit of artifacts from the early 18th century or an early 18th century ground surface. A few artifacts from this period, notably the stoneware mug from the chimney fill, were occasionally present in contexts with artifacts of later date.

The archaeological excavation has allowed us to distinguish some areas around the Waite-Kirby-

Potter house which are and are not archaeologically sensitive. The front east side yard of the house, between the foundation and the driveway does not appear to be particularly archaeologically sensitive. The STPs in this area uncovered a relatively clean gravel work yard beneath the modern topsoil which was documented in multiple areas.

The area of the western addition, however, including a 1 meter perimeter outside the foundation, is highly archaeologically sensitive because two test pits (STP 15 and JTP 1) showed that the foundations of this 18th-century addition are present immediately below the surface. The two units that examined this foundation encountered very different construction methods, and further research on the nature of the foundation as a whole could add to our knowledge of vernacular building techniques. Our excavations confirmed that the dimensions given on the HABS plan are accurate and can be used to locate the footprint of the addition.

The area behind (north) of the house but south of the agricultural field seems to have been a zone where sheet refuse was deposited relatively densely, as encountered in JTPs 3, 4, and 8. Only a single unit, JTP 6, behind the Restcome Potter house explored the yard areas associated with this 19th-century house, but this area too seems to have been the site for deposition of moderate levels of sheet refuse. As such, all of these areas are moderately archaeologically sensitive. As noted above, primary trash deposits may have been carted farther afield because the residents of the house were not constrained for space as they would have been on a smaller lot.

STP 9 uncovered layers of deposits in the carriage house addition to the barn, containing car parts and a horse shoe, as expected given the history of this space's use. The barn foundation was documented, but not archaeologically investigated, so its level of archaeological potential is not known. The foundation has served as a place to deposit trash and brush in recent history, so any work there would have to contend with a lot of recent deposits first.

The three STPs in the agricultural field north of the house yards encountered mixed results. JTPs 9 and 10 documented the depth of the plow zone, which is shallow, possibly because of the rocky nature of the soil, but did not yield any other significant results. JTP 7, on the other hand, encountered large post holes, possibly from an 18th or early 19th-century outbuilding or wooden fence which once existed behind the house.

Documentary Research

The documentary research undertaken as part of this project has been extremely important, assembling the complete chain of title for the property for the first time. This has been integrated with genealogical information, probate documents, census records, and oral history, which allows for household reconstructions for many periods of the property's history. In addition to focusing on the parcel where the current site is located, the documentary research reconstructed many of the Waite family's land transactions in Westport, demonstrating how the original family parcel was broken down over the late 17th and early 18th centuries, creating lot lines that are still visible in the modern assessor's map. This stability in property boundaries established in the early 18th century seems to be a feature of several towns in this region (see also Johnson 2009) which contributes to the region's character and distinctive landscape.

The documentary research (in conjunction with the archaeology) has also raised some questions about the dates traditionally assigned to the stone end house, the eastern addition, and the Restcome Potter house. Local tradition dating back to the late 19th century ascribed the date of original construction of the stone end house to 1677, as seen on the 1895 county map (Figure 3.17). This date was based on the end of King Phillip's War, since it was assumed that no houses in town had survived the war and that all settlers would have rebuilt their homes following the close of the war (see Downing 1937: 10, 27, for example). Given this date, the house was ascribed to Reuben Waite. Early 20th-century architectural historian Norman Isham and historian Henry B. Worth both accepted the 1677 date in their studies of the house, although there were no known prima-

ry sources that supported it. The western addition has traditionally been ascribed to David Kirby while the brick alterations to the stone chimney were undated. The Restcome Potter house was traditionally dated to 1838, the date that Restcome acquired the property.

Using the documentary research and the archaeological data, we propose alternate or more specific dates for some of these events. The date and builder of the stone end house cannot be conclusively determined by the documents, but it is likely that it was not Reuben Waite because the house he describes as his homestead was on Waite land north of the parcel that holds the stone end house (see details in Chapter 3). The first reference to any house on the southern half of the Waite parcel is in a 1714 mortgage (SBCLR 2:33) describing Thomas Waite III's (Reuben's son) property; however, Thomas's property spanned the east and west sides of Main Road, so it is not clear if this house is the stone end house, or a house west of Main Road. The first secure reference to a house on this site is in a 1721 deed between Benjamin Waite and Reuben Waite II. As laid out in Chapter 3, Thomas III sold part of his property to his brother Benjamin in 1721; Benjamin in turn sold a subsection of that property to his brother Reuben II later that year. The parcel acquired by Reuben II included the land where the Waite-Kirby-Potter house is located. Although the first deed, between Thomas and Benjamin does not mention any building, the deed between Benjamin and Reuben does.

Therefore, although the documents do not conclusively demonstrate who built the house and at what date, the land history allows us to offer three possibilities, of which we think the second or third are the most likely.

1. The house was built by Reuben Waite between the time he moved to Westport in c. 1681 and when he died in 1707, but he subsequently left this house and built another one on the parcel to the north where he was living when he died. Reuben does not mention a house on the land he leaves to his son Thomas, so we think that this scenario, while possible, is less likely than the following.

2. The house was built by Thomas Waite between the time he inherited the land from his father in 1707 and 1714 when Thomas's house is mentioned in a mortgage or between 1714 and 1721 when he sold the property to Benjamin.
3. The house was built by Benjamin Waite in 1721 during the part of the year that he owned the land before he sold it, with a house, to his brother Reuben II. We think that this is unlikely due to the short amount of time that Benjamin owned the land; however, he was a housewright.

Therefore, we propose the period between 1707 and 1721 as the most likely construction date for the Waite-Kirby-Potter house. The traditional ascription to the first generation of the family to live in the town is not surprising, as scholars have demonstrated that in many New England towns, house histories are collapsed and houses frequently become ascribed to the founding member of the family, even though historical or architectural research sometimes shows that they were built later (Yentsch 1988). A construction date of 1707 to 1721 is not inconsistent with the architecture of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house (see below), and it still falls within what is known architecturally as the "First Period" (1625-1725).

The next major change to the house which the documents have helped to date is the addition of the western room and brick chimney. Ichabod Kirby's will of 1793 leaves half his house to his widow. Describing the house as one that can be divided in half implies that the addition had been constructed by this date. Ichabod's son David also lived in the house. Since David was married in 1763, we propose the period between 1763 and 1793 as the period during which the addition was most likely to have been added. The starting date of 1763, however, does not have any specific documentary or archaeological support and is hypothetical. Local history ascribed the building of the addition to David Kirby; David may have been responsible for the construction, but it seems to have happened during his father's lifetime.

David Kirby's will of 1832 left his wife half of his "new dwelling house" (SBCP 71: 102). Since the stone end house was not new by this time, this

reference may be to the house currently known as the Restcome Potter house (WSP.463). Traditionally dated to 1838, the date at which Restcome acquired the property, the documents suggest that the house is somewhat older and was constructed by David Kirby. Additional support for this comes from an 1831 map that depicts two houses on the property (see Figure 3.12), the stone end house and the still-standing Restcome Potter house.

The brick alterations to the stone end hearth seem to be the latest architectural change to the dwelling houses on the site. The glass and ceramic deposit sealed behind the bricks dates to after 1858, meaning that this alteration was made during the Potter family's occupation of the property, possibly by Perry Potter who was a brick mason. (Perry may also have been responsible for building the 19th-century barn, the foundation of which still stands east of the houses.) The late date of this alteration sheds light on the continuing use of the older house. Census documents indicate that it housed a hired laborer in 1900; prior to that it may have served as additional living or work space for the multigenerational Potter family who occupied the new house as their primary dwelling or as housing for earlier farm laborers not mentioned in the documentary record. In the 20th century, the stone end house became a workshop and storage space, as recounted in oral history interviews with life-long resident Muriel Bibeau.

Architectural Significance

Some of the primary results of this project are in its contribution to the understanding of the region's vernacular architecture. Therefore, this section summarizes architectural information available elsewhere and puts the Waite-Kirby-Potter house into regional architectural perspective. As discussed previously, the house, as documented by Norman Isham in 1903 and HABS in 1934 consisted of an early 18th-century stone end house which had been expanded by building an addition on the west side of the chimney later in the 18th century, with a new brick chimney which backed up against the stone end. Both halves were severely affected by a 1954 hurricane and were demolished shortly thereafter.

Stone end houses are characteristic of the Nar-

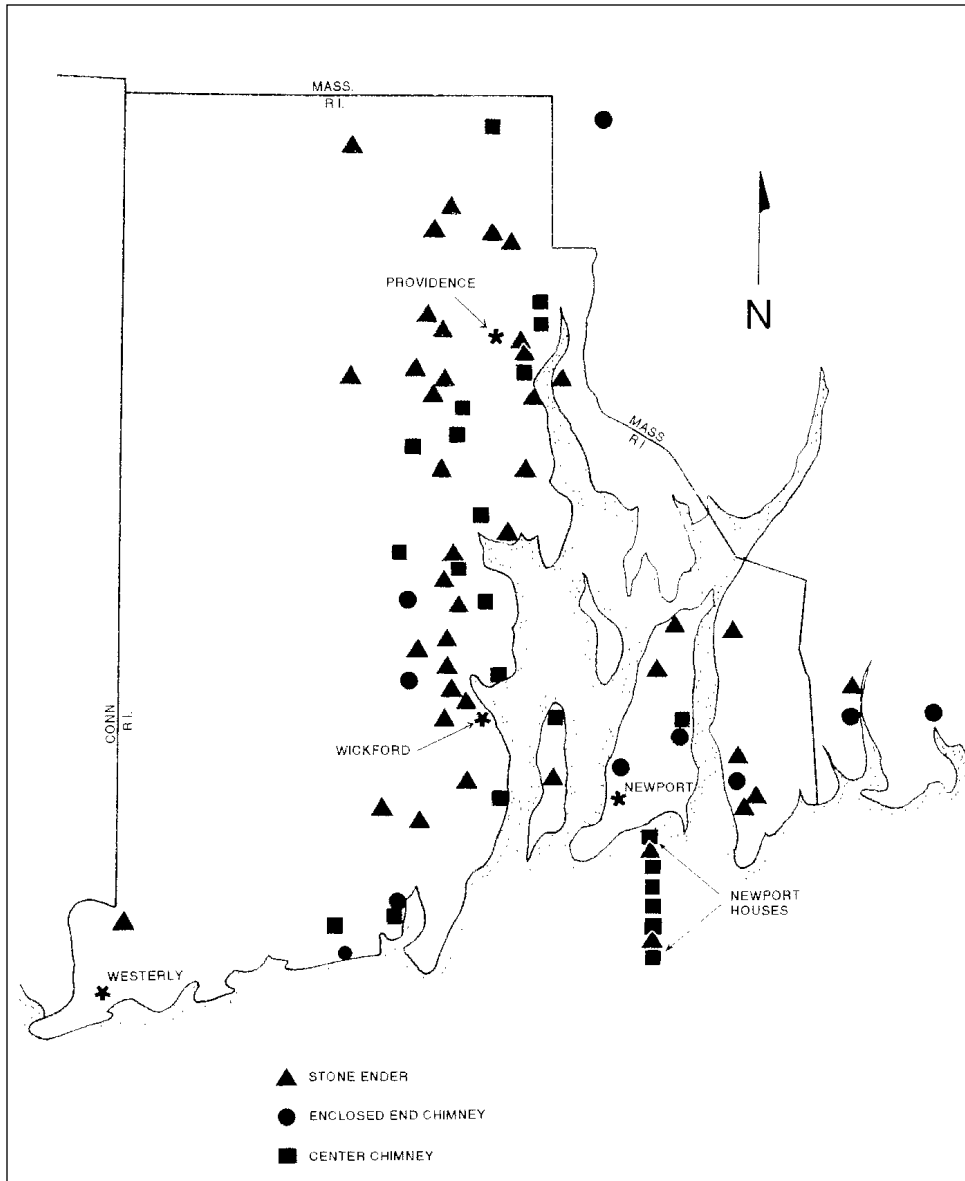


Figure 5.1: Distribution of stone end houses in the Narragansett Basin (Stachiw 2001b: 22).

ragansett Basin which includes Westport (Stachiw 2001a). Most examples can be found in Rhode Island (Figure 5.1), and the Waite-Kirby-Potter house is a rare example of the type in Massachusetts. In stone end houses, one of the gable ends, as the name implies, is constructed of stone with an integral stone chimney, while the rest of the house is framed. The stone end is left exposed, while the sides are sometimes encased by the house's framing. Construction of stone end houses continued into the 18th century, as can be seen by the example of the Bliss House in Newport (con-

structed in the first or second quarter of the 18th century; Graham 2001: 123-124)

The original stone end house at the Waite-Kirby-Potter site was a single room, story and a half structure, with the door on the south face and the stone end to the west (Type A, as defined by Stachiw 2001b: 23). Unlike many other stone end houses, the summer beam ran from the north to south walls, not from the chimney to the end girt. When documented by HABS in 1934, entry was directly into the main room rather than through a lobby. The exterior dimensions were 24 ft 5



Figure 5.2: The HABS plan of the Waites-Kirby-Potter house superimposed on the map of the cellar hole.

inches long (including 5 ft 11 inches occupied by the stone end and chimney) and 16 ft 6 in deep (HABS 1934). While this may seem small, with just over 300 sq ft of interior space in the first floor, architectural historians believe that single room houses were common during this time period. This plan probably would have been common among the Waites' neighbors. The building's stone-lined cellar was slightly smaller than the footprint of the first floor room (Figure 5.2). We do not know whether the house's framing rested on the cellar foundation in part or sat outside the cellar on stone piers or was set directly into the ground. The cellar and the attic both provided additional, unheated space.

Based on fragments of triangular window panes found in the chimney deposit, the original

house probably had casement windows with triangular and diamond shaped panes. The presence of some of these panes in the 1860s chimney deposit suggests that some of these windows lasted into the mid-19th century.

The original stone end house had a bake oven that extended beyond (west) the exterior stone end wall. The architectural signatures of this feature were not visible to HABS while the house was intact, but it has been documented by Anne Baker (Figure 5.3). An arched entry to the former oven space is visible at the back of the stone hearth now that the later 19th-century brickwork has partially collapsed (Figure 5.4). Architectural historians report that "ovens accessible from fireboxes are typical of 17th and 18th-century houses in this region" (Graham 2001: 125).



Figure 5.3: Anne Baker's annotated photograph of the west side of the stone chimney showing evidence of the original beehive oven (Courtesy of Anne Baker, 2009).



Figure 5.4: The opening for the original bake oven behind the later brick firebox insert in the east hearth.

Later in the 18th century (between c. 1763-1793), a new room and brick chimney were added on the west side of the stone end. The stonework of the end also seems to have been altered to incorporate the framing for the new structure or to allow a passage from one side to another south of the chimney. This addition more than doubled the amount of interior space. It was deeper than the original house (25 ft 1 in deep, 17 ft 2 in wide; HABS 1934), and at the time of the HABS survey consisted of a large main room and small ancillary room north of the chimney. It also was a single story with an attic. The roof plate on the addition was lower than in the stone end, creating an uneven eaves line. When photographed in the 1930s, each section of the building had its own exterior door (see Figures 1.8 to 1.10).

The addition did not have a cellar, and the sill sat on a varied and irregular stone foundation that is still in place below the modern ground surface, two sections of which were uncovered during excavation (see Chapter 4). An excavation unit on the west end of the house uncovered a line of small (5-10 cm) rough cobbles that may have served to fill the space under the sill to keep it dry and to seal off the space under the house from vermin. Presumably the posts would have rested on piers at the corners, or they may have been set directly into the ground. The foundation along the south (front) of the house seems to have been

more substantial, however. An excavation unit there uncovered larger, shaped stones (some now displaced) that may have served as a more conventional foundation for the sill.

This method of expansion (adding a new room on the opposite side of the chimney) was not the most common way to expand a stone-ender. Stachiw notes that it was more common to expand by adding rooms behind the original space with a second firebox next to the first one or by adding unheated rooms at the end of building away from the stone end (2001a: 12). The presence of the massive stone end complicated additions on the opposite side, because it was difficult to modify the mass of stone. The Kirbys, who made this addition, solved that problem by constructing a complete, additional brick chimney and fireplace which abut against the stone end. The intention may have been to create the appearance of a central chimney house, since this symmetrical plan became desirable in the mid-18th century. However, the result at the Waite-Kirby-Potter house was not particularly visually symmetrical because of the varying eaves line.

Isham and Brown (1895: 39) observed this same type of expansion at the Thomas Field house in Rhode Island, however, where a brick chimney was backed up against an earlier stone chimney (not however a complete stone end). Archaeological excavations in Little Compton uncovered

evidence for a stone end house that had been expanded by demolishing the entire stone end and using that rubble as a base for building a new center chimney and additional room (Johnson 2009). Clearly, there were a variety of ways to expand this regional, single room plan.

Still later, the fireplace in the stone ender was made smaller by building a two-brick thick wall inside the stone firebox, creating a smaller brick firebox. The bake oven was probably also modified at this time. This type of modification is not unique to the Waite-Kirby-Potter house; similar changes were made to the Eleazer Arnold house (Dempsey 2001a: 33), and the Valentine Whitman Jr. house (Dempsey 2001b: 34-35), stone enders in Lincoln, Rhode Island.

Archaeological Significance

Because of the extensive documentary research, the archaeological features and deposits can be linked to specific households that occupied the site. While the construction of the original house can probably be ascribed to one of the members of the Waite family, the other archaeological deposits that were located relate to the Kirby and Potter households. Early 18th-century trash deposits were absent from all of our test locations. It is not clear why this time period is not evident archaeologically, but there are several possibilities. The earliest families who lived here may have had little that would have been preserved archaeologically, with the exception of the house itself. On the other hand, trash deposits and yard surfaces from the early 18th century may have been removed by later households who used the spaces near the house for their own purposes. Lastly, such deposits may remain to be found elsewhere on the property, either close to or farther from the houses.

The foundations of the western addition and the primary trash deposit along the south face of the addition in STP 15 relate to the Kirby households. These have been discussed above. The most significant primary trash deposit was found sealed in the chimney space, and that deposit dates to near the end of Restcome Potter's ownership of the property or from early in his son Perry's tenure. The glass and ceramics from this deposit

illuminate something about the lives of the mid-19th century Potter family. The presence of older ceramics such as the Rhenish stoneware tankard and the possible posset pot indicate that the family curated important or useful items until they were no longer serviceable. The tankard would have been a durable and relatively valuable item, possibly produced in the late 17th century. The hole in the top of the handle would have allowed it to be fitted with a metal (possibly silver) handle mount and lid. Even the tea cups and saucers, which dated to the first three decades of the 19th century, would have been thirty years old by the time they were discarded, again indicating a tendency to use older, serviceable items. These decorated cups and saucers would have been a modest luxury at the time they were purchased, neither the most nor the least expensive option available, though the absence of any exactly matching patterns suggest that they may be been acquired one at a time or from remaindered batches of goods. The glass bottles provide evidence of home food preservation, based on the Mason's fruit jars, and of bottle re-use. Porcelain, an expensive ware type, and the varied and specialized dining and serving forms that proliferated during the 19th century were absent from the collection. Alcohol and beverage bottles are also not strongly represented. All of these suggest that the Potters were living a frugal lifestyle without extensive reliance on new, fashionable goods, whether due to lack of access to stores, to financial resources, or to personal preference.

Future Work

It is our hope that the documentary and archaeological work presented here will serve as a foundation for future research on and preservation of the Waite-Kirby-Potter house site and a basis for comparison to other sites in Southeastern Massachusetts. Future work at the Waite-Kirby-Potter site might investigate the agricultural areas of the property in more depth, since agricultural production continues on the property to this day. The yard areas and privy associated with the 19th-century Restcome Potter house could also be the subject of further study.

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APPENDIX A: CENSUS DATA

Selected Census Records for the Kirby and Potter families, 1790-1920

All census records are from the United States Federal Census unless otherwise noted

1790

Ichabod Kurbee 2 white males 16+, 1 white female
David Kurbee 1 white male 16+, 1 white male under 16, 2 white females

1800

David Kerby 1 white male 16-26, 1 white male 45+
1 white female 26-45, 1 white female 45+

1810

David Kirby 1 white male 26-45, 1 white male 45+
("Curbee") 1 white female 10-16, 1 white female 26-45, 2 white females 45+

1820

David Kirby 1 white male 16-25, 1 white male 26-45, 1 white male 45+
1 white female 16-25, 2 white females 45+
2 people engaged in Agriculture

1830

David Kirby 1 white male 40-50, 1 white male 80-90, 1 white female 60-70
Restcome Potter 5 Males: Two aged 10-15, two aged 15-20, one aged 40-50.
4 Females: Two aged 5-10, one aged 15-20, one aged 40-50.

1840

Rescome Potter [sic] 3 males, aged 5-10, 15-20 and 50-60. 2 females, aged 15-20 and 50-60.
Ichabod Kirby 1 male aged 50-60, 1 female 40-50
(By this time Ichabod was not living at the WKP house. Presumably he was living with the Snells (See 1850 census)).

1850

Dwelling 391, Family 338

Potter	Rescom	63 M	Farmer	Real Estate: 2,500
	Esther	61 F		
	Perry G.	15 M	Farmer	

Dwelling 391, Family 339

Potter	Pardon C	31 M	Carpenter	Real estate: 100
	Mariah L	27 F		
	Charles H	5 M	Attended school within the year.	

Dwelling 458, Family 537

Snell	Humphrey W	26 M	Farmer	
	Clarinda	25 F		
	Charlotte E	9 F	Attended school within the year	
	Martha W	7 F	Attended school within the year	

1850 continued

Dwelling 459, Family 538

Snell	Isaac	49 M	Farmer	Real estate: 3,000
	Almira	43 F		
	James	79 M	Farmer	

Dwelling 459, Family 539

Kirby	Ichabod	67 M	Farmer	Real estate: 6,000
	Hannah	62 F		
White	Reliance H	31 F		

1860

Dwelling 4, Family 9

Potter	Restcome	73 M	Farmer	Real: 2,500 Personal: 200
	Esther	71 F	Wife	Can't read or write.
	Perry G	25 M	Mason	
	Jane	24 F	Wife	*Note: Betsy's middle name was Jane.

*Note: By 1860, neither Ichabod nor Hannah Kirby were living with Isaac Snell or Humphrey Snell. Although Hannah's death date is unknown, it is likely she died before 1860. Ichabod died in 1857.

1865 (MA state census)

Dwelling 95, Family 108

Snell	Isaac	65 M	Farmer	Married	Legal voter
	Almira	58 F		"	
Case	Susan	60 F		Single	
Case	Alice	57 F		Single	

Dwelling 95, Family 110

Snell	Humphrey W	41 M	Farmer	Married	Legal voter
	Clarinda F	40 F		"	
Tripp	Albert J.	30 M		"	
	Charlotte E.M.			"	

Dwelling 267, Family 299

Potter	Perry G	30 M	Farmer	Married	Legal voter
	Betsy J	28 F		"	
	Clara D	3 F			
	Annie S.A.	2 F			
	Ester	76 F		Widowed	

1870

Dwelling 385, Family 429

Potter	Perry G.	35 M	Brick Mason	Real estate :2000 Personal: 500
	Betsey J.	30 F	Keeping House	
	Clara D	8	At Home	School within the year. Died before 1929.
	Annie S A	6	At Home	School within the year.
	Esther	81	House Keeping	Can't read or write

1880

Dwelling 342, Family 361

Potter	Perry G.	W M 45		Farmer	Married
	Betsey J.	W F 42	Wife	Keeping House	Married
	Clarra D.	W F 18	Daughter	Schoolteacher	Single
	Annie S. A.	W F 16	Daughter	Single	
	Frank A.	W M 3	Son	Single	

1900

Dwelling 272, Family 286

Potter	Perry G.	Head	W M	Born: May 1835	65
	Betsey J.	Wife	W F	Born: June 1830	59
	Frank A.	Son	W M	Born: March 1877	23
	Alice M.	Dau in Law	W F	Born: April 1879	21

Dwelling 273, Family 286

Burgo	Joaquin	Farm Laborer	W M	1878	22	From Portugal
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1910

Dwelling 329, Family 356

Potter	Frank A.	Head	M W	33, Married 10 years.	Farmer, general farmer. Renting farm.
	Alice M.	Wife	F W	31, Married 10 years.	
	Alston J.	Son	MW	9, Single	
	Louise M.	Daughter	F W	4, Single	
	Guillieme P.	Hired Man	M B	27, Single	From Portugal. Immigrated in 1905. Not naturalized. Speaks English.
White	Mary J.	Mother in Law.	F W	74, Widowed	(Note: Alice's grandmother)

Dwelling 329, Family 357

Potter	Perry G.	Head	M W	74, Married	Own income. Owns his own house.
	Betsey J.	Wife	F W	70, Married	No trade.

1920

Dwelling 142, Family 148

Potter	Frank A.	Head	M W	42 Married	Farm manager. Owns farm.
	Alice M.	Wife	F W	40 Married	
	Alston J.	Son	M W	19 Single	Beekeeper. Works in mill office.
	Louise M.	Daughter	F W	13 Single	
Jones	Hannah E.	Motherinlaw	F W	59 Widowed	
Henry	Herbert	Servant	M B	29 Single	Emigrated in 1905, Naturalized in 1919. From St. Helena. Farm Laborer.

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

The catalog for all contexts except contexts 0 and 199 is presented first, in context order. The catalogs for contexts 0 and 199 follow in an expanded format to display the more detailed vessel information available for these contexts.

Context 101 Unit Number JTP 1 Level 1a West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined
1	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined

Nails

Pipes

2	Nails	wire
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Other Materials

1	Synthetic plastic Unidentified Scrap of modern plastic
4	Metal ferrous other Unidentified bits

Bone and Shell

2	Unanalyzed bone
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Context 102 Unit Number JTP 2 Level 1a East half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined
8	window	edge	colorless	undetermined
5	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined

Nails

Pipes

16	Nails	wrought or cut
1	Nails	wire
14	Nails	wrought or cut
14	Nails	cut

Other Materials

1	Synthetic plastic Golf Ball
19	Architectural mortar Fragments
24	Architectural shingle Fragments 3 fragments still have nails attached

Bone and Shell

2	Unanalyzed bone
3	Unanalyzed shell

Context 103 Unit Number JTP 2 Level 2a East half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
1	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined

Nails

Pipes

3	Nails	cut
2	Nails	too corroded to ID

Other Materials

7	Architectural mortar Fragments
1	Metal ferrous other Unidentified Object Iron frag, size of a nail, but thicker and wider
1	Metal ferrous other Unidentified Object Iron frag, maybe the tip of a utensil blade?

Bone and Shell

Context 104 **Unit Number JTP 1** **Level 2** **West half of house**

Ceramics

1 Indeterminate Body Porcelain, English

Glass

1 curved, undetermined rim light blue undetermined
 6 window fragment colorless undetermined
 5 window fragment aqua undetermined

Nails

2 Nails wire
 2 Nails cut
 11 Nails cut

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick Fragments
 1 Small finds adornment Grommet Cu alloy
 4 Organic wood Fragment

Bone and Shell

Context 105 **Unit Number JTP 2** **Level 2b** **East half of house**

Ceramics

2 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
 3 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
 1 Hollow ware Body Stoneware, Coarse Westerwald incised/sprigged manganese/cobalt infill Blue
 1 Indeterminate Rim Stoneware, Coarse British Brown (Fulham) Molded Rim
 1 Hollow ware Body Stoneware, Coarse Indeterminate
 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Blue
 1 Flat ware Body Earthenware, Refined Whiteware
 1 Flat ware Base Earthenware, Refined Whiteware Possibly ironstone. Partial maker's mark impressed into base

Glass

1 curved, undetermined body light blue undetermined

Nails

2 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

6 Architectural mortar Fragments
 4 Architectural brick Fragments

Bone and Shell

3 Unanalyzed bone

Context 106 **Unit Number JTP 1** **Level 3a** **West half of house**

Ceramics

1 Rim Porcelain, Indeterminate Utilitarian porcelain insulator rim

Glass

7 window fragment aqua undetermined

2	other flat glass	body	colorless	machine made	safety glass?
1	bottle	body	colorless	pressed/press molded	recessed panels

Nails Pipes

15	Nails	too corroded to ID
8	Nails	cut
1	Nails	cut
2	Nails	cut
1	Screw	cast

Other Materials

1	Architectural stone	Slate
1	Architectural mortar	Fragments
2	Organic wood	Fragments
12	Architectural brick	Fragments
1	Fuel and furnace	slag
1	Metal nonferrous object	Unidentified Cu allow, flat metal 1.1 cm by 7 cm
1	Metal nonferrous other	Undetermined
2	Synthetic other	Cigarette Filters

Bone and Shell

3	Unanalyzed bone
1	Unanalyzed shell

Context 107 Unit Number JTP 1 Level 4 West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

Nails Pipes

3	Nails	wrought or cut
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Other Materials

1	Metal ferrous object	Unidentified Heavy, curved iron fragment
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Bone and Shell

Context 110 Unit Number STP 1 Level 1a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails Pipes

9	Nails	wire
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Other Materials

4	Utensils/tools/hardware other	thin metal wire
1	Utensils/tools/hardware other	clothespin spring

Bone and Shell

Context 111 Unit Number STP 1 Level 1b Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

3 window aqua

Nails

Pipes

1 Nails wire
3 Nails cut

Other Materials

1 Arms and amunition amunition bullet .32 caliber lead handgun bullet
7 Fuel and furnace coal

Bone and Shell

Context 112 Unit Number STP 1 Level 1c Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

7 Nails cut

1 bowl
1 stem

T.D. is incised on the part

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 114 Unit Number STP 1 Level 2a Front yard

Ceramics

5 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware Plain
3 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware Plain

Glass

1 container rim colorless undetermined

Nails

Pipes

2 Nails cut

2 stem
2 bowl

Partially mends with pipe

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick
1 Fuel and furnace coal

Bone and Shell

Context 120 Unit Number JTP 4 Level 1a East half of house

Ceramics

6 Flower pot Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1 Flower pot Base Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1 Flower pot Rim Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

2	bottle	body	colorless	undetermined
1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	mold blown
16	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
11	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined

has molded decoration (probably writing) but it is insufficient

Nails

2	Nails	wire
10	Nails	cut
3	Nails	wrought
5	Nails	too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

1	Metal ferrous object	Hook
1	Metal nonferrous object	Spring Metal alloy
1	Metal nonferrous object	Rivet Cu alloy
1	Metal nonferrous other	Aluminum Foil
4	Architectural mortar	Fragments
1	Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware	Window Caulking
1	Small finds adornment	Buckle Buckle with tang. very small - shoe buckle?
1	Metal nonferrous object	Circular scrap A ring of cu alloy
9	Architectural brick	Fragments

Bone and Shell

8 Unanalyzed shell

Context 121

Unit Number JTP 4

Level 1b

East half of house

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware
1	Indeterminate Body	Porcelain, English
5	Flower pot Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1	Flower pot Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

2	bottle	body	light blue	undetermined
3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined
7	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
1	flat, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined

Nails

1	Bolt	
4	Nails	cut
4	Nails	wire
9	Nails	wrought
10	Nails	too corroded to ID
12	Nails	cut

Pipes

Other Materials

5	Architectural brick	Fragments
1	Architectural brick	Whole brick 17.5 cm x 8.5 cm x 4.1 cm
3	Architectural stone	Chimney Stones
3	Architectural mortar	Fragments
7	Architectural	Roof tile
1	Metal ferrous object	Fishing Hook
4	Metal ferrous other	Unidentified bits
1	Metal ferrous object	Drawer Pull Bent out of shape
1	Small finds adornment	Clothing Pull Bone. Looks like a lace bobbin, except it has a hole drilled through

Bone and Shell

6 Unanalyzed shell

Context 122 Unit Number JTP 4 Level 1c East half of house

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Porcelain, Indeterminate	burned
1	Plate Rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern) Underglaze painted

Glass

1 curved, undetermined body dark green undetermined

Nails

2 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

6 Architectural brick Fragments

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed bone

1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 123 Unit Number JTP 4 Level 2a East half of house

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1		Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware

Glass

1	bottle	shoulder	light blue	undetermined
2	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined
2	flat, undetermined	fragment	colorless	undetermined

Nails

2 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick Fragments

Bone and Shell

2 Unanalyzed bone

Context 124 Unit Number JTP 4 Level 2b East half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1 bottle body light blue undetermined

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 128 Unit Number JTP 3 Level 1a East half of house

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1	Flower pot Base	Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

2	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined
1	bottle, wine	body	dark green	undetermined

Nails

6	Nails	cut
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Pipes

1	stem
---	------

Other Materials

3	Architectural mortar Fragments
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Bone and Shell

Context 129 Unit Number JTP 3 Level 2a East half of house

Ceramics

17	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
3	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	slip decorated White/yellow
2	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
6	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
3	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Whieldon Ware	Underglaze painted Brown
2	Plate Rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge (embossed/raised rim pattern) Underglaze painted
1	Indeterminate Rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Could be the very top of a rim or part of a handle
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	
1	Indeterminate Rim	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	very small rim
1	Hollow ware Body	Stoneware, Coarse Westerwald	incised/sprigged manganese/cobalt infill Blue
1	Indeterminate Foot rim	Stoneware, Coarse Indeterminate	

Glass

4	flat, undetermined	fragment	light green	undetermined
5	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
1	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined

Nails

5	Nails	cut
1	Nails	wire
13	Nails	wrought or cut

Pipes

3	stem	
1	bowl	
1	bowl	Rouletting in a circle

Other Materials

1	Architectural mortar Fragment
1	Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware Door Hinge fragment
2	Metal ferrous other Unidentified bits

Bone and Shell

7	Unanalyzed bone
2	Unanalyzed teeth

Context 130 Unit Number JTP 3 Level 3 East half of house

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware			
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware			
3	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate			
2	Flat ware Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware			
1	Flat ware Foot rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware			
1	Indeterminate Body	Stoneware, Coarse Westerwald			incised/sprigged manganese/cobalt infill Blue

Glass

5	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined	
1	tableware	rim	colorless	pressed/press molded	etched (acid)

Nails

4	Nails	cut			
---	-------	-----	--	--	--

Pipes

Other Materials

1	Architectural brick Fragments
1	Architectural mortar Fragments

Bone and Shell

3	Unanalyzed bone
1	Unanalyzed shell

Context 132 Unit Number JTP 1 Level 1 west West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

30	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined	
21	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined	

Nails

6	Nails	wire			
11	Nails	cut			
7	Nails	wrought or cut			
4	Nails	wrought			

Pipes

Other Materials

1	Synthetic plastic Scrap Scrap of modern plastic
2	Fuel and furnace furnace scale Fragments
1	Small finds adornment Button grommet Cu alloy
1	Small finds adornment Button Cu alloy, 2 cm diameter, shank and eye attached

Bone and Shell

29	Unanalyzed bone
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Context 133 Unit Number JTP 1 Level 2 west West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	mold blown	
2	window	fragment	colorless	undetermined	
11	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined	

Nails

11	Nails	wrought or cut			
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Pipes

1 Nails wire
1 Nails wire

Other Materials

3 Architectural brick Fragment
1 Fuel and furnace coal Fragment

Bone and Shell

13 Unanalyzed bone

Context 135 **Unit Number** JTP 1 **Level** 3 west West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1 curved, undetermined body colorless mold blown

Nails

1 Nails cut

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

2 Unanalyzed bone

Context 137 **Unit Number** JTP 1 **Level** West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1 bottle lip colorless mold blown neck/rim/lip
4 window fragment aqua undetermined

Nails

6 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick Fragments

Bone and Shell

3 Unanalyzed bone

Context 138 **Unit Number** STP 2 **Level** 1a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

1 unanalyzed bone

Context 139 **Unit Number STP 2** **Level 1b** **Front yard**

Ceramics

1	Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	Plain	burned
1	Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	Plain Underglaze painted	Blue

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 140 **Unit Number STP 2** **Level 2a** **Front yard**

Ceramics

Glass

1	window	aqua
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Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

2	Architectural brick
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Bone and Shell

1	unanalyzed bone
1	shell

Context 144 **Unit Number STP 3** **Level 1a** **Front yard**

Ceramics

1	Body	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Plain
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Glass

Nails

Pipes

12	Nails	cut
4	Nails	wire

Other Materials

1	Lithic non-architectural stone quartz shatter most likely non cultural, but saved anyway
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Bone and Shell

Context 146 **Unit Number STP 3** **Level 2a** **Front yard**

Ceramics

Glass

1	window	aqua
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Nails

Pipes

6	Nails	cut
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1 Nails wire
Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 147 **Unit Number** STP 3 **Level** 2b Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

1 window aqua

Nails Pipes

5 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick

Bone and Shell

Context 148 **Unit Number** STP 3 **Level** 2c Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails Pipes

8 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1 Metal ferrous object

Bone and Shell

Context 149 **Unit Number** STP 4 **Level** 1a Front yard

Ceramics

1 Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Plain

Glass

1 window colorless
1 aqua beach glass

Nails Pipes

1 Nails wire

Other Materials

1 Synthetic plastic

1 Fuel and furnace coal

Bone and Shell

Context 150 **Unit Number** STP 3 **Level** Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails Pipes

1 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 151 Unit Number JTP 1 Level 4 west West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

Nails Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed bone

Context 152 Unit Number STP 3 Level 2a Front yard

Ceramics

1	Flatware Base	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Plain Undecorated
1	Rim	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	Plain Undecorated
1	Hollowware Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	Plain possibly Alkaline glaze? 20th century

Glass

Nails Pipes

1 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1	Metal ferrous object
1	Architectural brick

Bone and Shell

Context 154 Unit Number STP 4 Level 2b Front yard

Ceramics

1	Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	Plain
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Plain Underglaze painted Polychrome part of a tea set/fine di

Glass

Nails Pipes

5 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1	Lithic non-architectural stone quartz shatter.likely not cultural, but saved anyway.
5	Utensils/tools/hardware other thin metal wire

Bone and Shell

10 unanalyzed bone

Context 155 **Unit Number** STP 3 **Level 3** **Front yard**

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

6 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

25 unanalyzed bone

Context 157 **Unit Number** STP 4 **Level 4** **Front yard**

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Metal ferrous object circular

Bone and Shell

2 unanalyzed bone

Context 159 **Unit Number** STP 5 **Level 1a** **Front yard**

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

4 Nails cut

Pipes

1 stem

Other Materials

2 Metal ferrous object wire

1 Synthetic plastic

Bone and Shell

Context 160 **Unit Number** STP 6 **Level 1a** **Front yard**

Ceramics

Glass

1 window body aqua undetermined plain

Nails
7 Nails wire Pipes

Other Materials

1 Metal nonferrous object copper flashing with rivet
9 Fuel and furnace furnace scale
3 Fuel and furnace coal

Bone and Shell

Context 161 **Unit Number** STP 5 **Level 1b** Front yard

Ceramics

1 Earthenware, Refined Whiteware

Glass

1 bottle body colorless undetermined plain

Nails

4 Nails cut Pipes
3 Nails wire
14 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1 Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware metal staple?
1 Synthetic other green/red paint chip

Bone and Shell

1 unanalyzed shell

Context 162 **Unit Number** STP 5 **Level 2a** Front yard

Ceramics

1 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware Plain

Glass

3 window body aqua undetermined plain

Nails

3 Nails too corroded to ID Pipes

Other Materials

3 Metal ferrous object unidentifiable

Bone and Shell

Context 163 **Unit Number** STP 6 **Level 1b** Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

1 window body colorless plain

Nails

1 Nails too corroded to ID Pipes

Other Materials

- 1 Metal nonferrous object copper rod
- 1 Lithic non-architectural stone quartz shatter most likely non cultural

Bone and Shell

Context 165 Unit Number STP 6 Level 2a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

- 2 Nails too corroded to ID
- 1 Nails wire

Other Materials

- 1 Lithic non-architectural stone quartz shatter most likely non cultural

Bone and Shell

Context 167 Unit Number STP 6 Level 3a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

26 unanalyzed bone

Context 168 Unit Number STP 7 Level 1a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

- 17 Nails too corroded to ID
- 5 Nails cut
- 1 Nails wire

Other Materials

- 9 Synthetic plastic green flower pot

Bone and Shell

Context 169 Unit Number STP 8 Level 1a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

1 Nails wire

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 170 Unit Number STP 7 Level 1b Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

1 window body colorless plain

Nails

Pipes

4 Nails wire
5 Nails cut
8 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1 Arms and amunition amunition bullet casing .22 caliber short. pre-1950

Bone and Shell

Context 171 Unit Number STP 8 Level 1b Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

3 Nails wire

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 178 Unit Number STP 9 Level 1a Barn/Carriage House

Ceramics

Glass

11 bottle body colorless plain
1 window aqua plain

Nails

Pipes

13 Nails cut
18 Nails too corroded to ID
6 Nails wire
20 Nails cut

Other Materials

1 Metal ferrous object shock or strut from tractor or small car
1 Utensils/tools/hardware animal hardware horseshoe

3 Fuel and furnace coal

Bone and Shell

Context 179 **Unit Number** STP 9 **Level 2a** Barn/Carriage House

Ceramics

Glass

11	bottle	body	colorless	plain
2	window	body	aqua	plain

Nails

Pipes

1	Nails	wire
2	Nails	cut
4	Nails	too corroded to ID
2	Nails	cut

Other Materials

1 Metal ferrous object metal rod

Bone and Shell

Context 181 **Unit Number** STP 10 **Level 1a** Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

2	Nails	too corroded to ID
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Other Materials

2 Fuel and furnace coal

Bone and Shell

1 unanalyzed bone. cut

Context 182 **Unit Number** STP 9 **Level 2b** Barn/Carriage House

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

2	Nails	too corroded to ID
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Other Materials

1	Fuel and furnace coal
1	Lithic non-architectural stone quartz most likely non cultural

Bone and Shell

Context 183 **Unit Number** STP 10 **Level 1b** Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

3 Nails wire

Pipes

Other Materials

2 Architectural brick
3 Fuel and furnace coal
1 Metal ferrous object circular

Bone and Shell

Context 184 Unit Number STP 10 Level 2a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

4 Nails wire
2 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

3 Fuel and furnace coal
1 Synthetic plastic red car tail light

Bone and Shell

Context 185 Unit Number STP 9 Level 3a Barn/Carriage House

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Metal ferrous object too corroded to ID

Bone and Shell

Context 186 Unit Number JTP 5 Level 1 East half of house

Ceramics

1 Hollow ware Body Stoneware, Coarse Brown Stoneware (German)
1 Plate Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Shell-edge (unmolded rim) Underglaze painted Blue burned?
1 Indeterminate Body Porcelain, Indeterminate very burned
1 Indeterminate Body Porcelain, English
1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate burned
1 Body Porcelain, Utilitarian English part of a utilitarian pipe
1 Indeterminate Body Stoneware, Coarse Indeterminate

Glass

11	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined	
4	bottle	body	aqua	mold blown	slightly devitrified
2	bottle	body	colorless	2-piece mold	ovoid with flat sides Ovoid with square sides? Both pieces
3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	undetermined	mold seams
1	tumbler	body	colorless	undetermined	embossed Embossing toward top of tumble - diamond patt
10	lamp chimney	body	colorless	undetermined	
1	lamp chimney	lip	colorless	undetermined	
1	bottle, beverage	body	milkglass	machine made	painted Painted/printed logo in red
1	curved, undetermined	body		machine made	painted red glass - painted? car taillight? christmas light?

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

- 6 Architectural mortar Fragments
- 4 Architectural brick Fragments
- 1 Utilities electrical Light bulb socket Probably for a flashlight or some other small light
- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware tools Handle Iron and wood, probably a tool handle made of wood with an iron
- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware tools Unidentified Looks like a sash weight, except it has an extra, small hole r
- 9 Metal ferrous other Unidentified bits
- 1 Small finds adornment Suspender part Cu alloy
- 1 Small finds needlework and sewing Safety pin? Metal alloy, missing clasp part of safety pin
- 1 Metal nonferrous other Aluminum Foil scrap

Bone and Shell

- 7 Unanalyzed shell
- 2 Unanalyzed bone

Context 189 Unit Number JTP 5 Level 2a East half of house

Ceramics

- 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

5	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
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Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware furniture hardware Drawer Pull Porcelain
- 1 Architectural brick Fragments
- 5 Architectural mortar Fragments
- 1 Fuel and furnace charcoal Fragments
- 1 Metal nonferrous other Aluminum foil scrap

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed bone
- 14 Unanalyzed shell

Context 190 Unit Number JTP 5 Level 2b East half of house

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

- 6 Architectural mortar Fragments
- 4 Architectural brick Fragments
- 1 Fuel and furnace charcoal Fragments
- 1 Metal nonferrous other Scrap Cu alloy

Bone and Shell

- 2 Unanalyzed bone
- 10 Unanalyzed shell

Context 191 Unit Number JTP 5 Level 2c East half of house

Ceramics

- 1 Indeterminate Body Stoneware, Coarse British Brown (Fulham)

Glass

- 1 window fragment aqua undetermined

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

- 2 Architectural mortar Fragments
- 3 Architectural brick Fragments

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 192 Unit Number JTP 6 Level 1a West of well

Ceramics

- 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
- 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate
- 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware
- 1 Hollow ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware

Glass

- 1 curved, undetermined body light blue undetermined

Nails

Pipes

- 2 Nails too corroded to ID
- 2 stem

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 193 Unit Number JTP 6 Level 2a West of well

Ceramics

- 5 Hollow ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Creamware All 5 mend to form larger rim piece
- 2 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Creamware
- 2 Flat ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Molded Underglaze painted Dark Blue Mend together
- 2 Flat ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Dark Blue Do not mend
- 8 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware
- 1 Hollow ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Looks like a neck fragment, very close to rim
- 2 Hollow ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Transfer printed Blue Mend with the neck fragment
- Flat ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Whiteware Transfer printed Blue 2 fragments mend

5	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	
1	Flat ware Foot rim	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Probably base of a plate
2	Hollow ware Rim	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	very small vessel
4	Flat ware Body	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Underglaze painted Polychrome green, red, and black painte

Glass

Nails

3 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

1 bowl Vertical molded lines.

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

2 Unanalyzed shell

Context 194 Unit Number JTP 7 Level 1 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware factory-made	Blinded (light blue)
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Fuel and furnace coal Fragments

Bone and Shell

Context 195 Unit Number JTP 7 Level 2 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Base	Stoneware, Coarse Indeterminate	Possibly burned, indetermined fragment of stoneware
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Glass

Nails

Pipes

1 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1 Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware Staple For a fence?

Bone and Shell

Context 198 Unit Number JTP 7 Level 4 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

Nails

Pipes

1 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

- 1 Lithic non-architectural stone Flake Quartz
- 2 Architectural brick Fragment
- 4 Fuel and furnace charcoal Fragments
- 2 Organic wood Fragments

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed bone
- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 199 **Unit Number** Chimney **Level** East half of house

Ceramics

7	Bowl Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	Undecorated	Burnt	
3	Plate Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	Molded Slip-trailed	Burnt	3 pieces have chips on interior; 2 of those mend together
1	Lid Lid	Stoneware, Coarse Red Stoneware		Burnt	Dia. crust rim; interior all over white slip with red slip trailing
1	Bowl Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	Almost complete jar lid	Undecorated	Burnt
2	Bowl Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
3	Bowl Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Bowl Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
2	Bowl Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
2	Jug Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
3	Jug Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Jug Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Banded	Undecorated Burnt
1	Base	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Slip-trailed	Burnt
2	Pot Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Banded Slip-trailed	Burnt; Spout at base-possible posset pot
1	Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Slip-trailed	Burnt and banded
3	Pot Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Pot Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Pot Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Pot Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
6	Pot Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Pot Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
9	Bowl Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Bowl Rim	Earthenware, Coarse Redware		Undecorated	Burnt
1	Tyankard Complete profile	Stoneware, Coarse Rhenish		incised/stamped manganese/cobalt infill	Blue/purple Mends v
1	Tyankard Base	Stoneware, Coarse Rhenish		includes handle	incised/stamped manganese/cobalt infill Blue/purple Mends v
1	Tyankard Base	Stoneware, Coarse Rhenish			Mends with 7 other sherds

Glass

1	bottle, medicine	finish;	aqua	mold-blown	rectangular patent H=13 cm; almost completely intact; rec
1	bottle, medicine	base	aqua	2-piece mold	flask style is 'rectangular with 4 chamfered sides'; pointil
1	bottle, medicine	shoulder	aqua	2-piece mold	vertical mold seam; blue film on interior; possibly re-use
1	bottle	complete	aqua	mold-blown	possibly part of the same bottle as the base fragment wh
3	bottle	base	aqua	mold-blown	12-sided patent complete; patent lin; 12 sided base style b
1	bottle	body	aqua	mold-blown	12-sided mends with 3 other sherds to form the base of an
1	bottle, medicine	base	colorless	mold-blown	12-sided mends with 3 other sherds to form the base of an
1	bottle, medicine	base	aqua	2-piece mold	flask multi-sided base
1	bottle, medicine	finish	aqua	2-piece mold	patent vertical mold seam on neck
1	bottle, med	rim (frag)	aqua		prescription
1	bottle, medicine	base	aqua	mold-blown	rectangular
1	bottle, beverage	shoulder	olive	mold-blown	5-sided; orange peel surface; this shoulder pc mends to a
1	bottle	body (frag)	aqua	mold-blown	paneled showing bottle was 8 sided flattened octagon
4	curved, undet		aqua		don't mend but might be one vessel because they are all tl
2	bottle	body (frag)	aqua	mold-blown	paneled

Nails

22 Nails cut

Pipes

Other Materials

- 1 Metal nonferrous other Aluminum Foil
- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware tools Paint Brush Handle Modern, made of wood, label is half readable
- 23 Architectural mortar Fragments
- 3 Architectural mortar Modern fragments From 2004 chimney restoration
- 13 Architectural brick Fragments
- 1 Architectural brick Large fragment Still has mortar attached to edges
- 1 Metal nonferrous object Teapot body of Toileware Teapot made of tin
- 1 Metal nonferrous object Spout Spout to the Toileware teapot? Or possible bellows tip?
- 1 Metal nonferrous object Lid Lid to the Toileware teapot?
- 1 Metal nonferrous object Base Base to the Toileware teapot?
- 2 Metal nonferrous other Lead fragments

Bone and Shell

- 13 Unanalyzed bone
- 75 Unanalyzed shell

Context 201 Unit Number JTP 7, Ext Level 1 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

- 3 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
- 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware
- 1 Flat ware Rim Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Molded Underglaze painted Blue
- 1 Indeterminate Body Stoneware, Coarse American gray

Glass

- 1 window fragment aqua undetermined

Nails

- 1 Nails cut

Pipes

- 1 bowl
- 1 stem
- 1 stem
- 1 stem

Other Materials

- 1 Architectural brick Fragment

Bone and Shell

Context 203 Unit Number STP 11 Level 1b Front yard

Ceramics

- 1 Rim Earthenware, Coarse Redware
- 3 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
- 2 Plate Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware Plain Sponged Blue 1770-1830, lab manual

Glass

- 1 bottle body olive green plain

Nails

- 7 Nails too corroded to ID
- 1 Nails wrought

Pipes

Other Materials

- 3 Architectural brick

Bone and Shell

2 unanalyzed bone

Context 204 **Unit Number** JTP 7, Ext **Level 2**

Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue
4	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
2	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	Glaze is very metallic looking

Glass

1 curved, undetermined body light green undetermined

Nails

2 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

1 stem

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick Fragments

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed bone
2 Unanalyzed shell

Context 205 **Unit Number** JTP 7, Ext **Level 3**

Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

Nails

1 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

4 Architectural stone Fragments Granite

Bone and Shell

Context 208 **Unit Number** STP 11 **Level 4a**

Front yard

Ceramics

1 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware Plain

Glass

Nails

Pipes
1 stem

Other Materials

3 Fuel and furnace charcoal
1 Architectural brick

Bone and Shell

Context 209 **Unit Number** JTP 7, Ext **Level 4** Edge of field north of

Ceramics

3	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Hollow ware Base	Stoneware, Coarse English	Molded
1	Hollow ware Body	Stoneware, Coarse American gray	

Glass

1	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined
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Nails

Pipes

2	Nails	too corroded to ID
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Other Materials

1	Architectural mortar	Fragment
1	Lithic non-architectural stone	Debitage? Quartz

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 211 **Unit Number** STP 11 **Level 4b** Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

1	Nails	too corroded to ID
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Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 212 **Unit Number** STP 11 **Level 4c** Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

1 stem

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

1 unanalyzed bone

Context 213 **Unit Number** STP 11 **Level 4d** Front yard

Ceramics

2	Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
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Glass

1	window	body	aqua	plain
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Nails
2 Nails cut

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick

Bone and Shell

Context 216 **Unit Number** STP 11 **Level** 4e Front yard

Ceramics

1 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1 Body Earthenware, Refined Pearlware

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Fuel and furnace charcoal
1 Architectural stone possible cut stone

Bone and Shell

1 unanalyzed bone

Context 217 **Unit Number** JTP 7, Ext **Level** 5 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

9 Architectural stone Fragments Granite

Bone and Shell

Context 218 **Unit Number** JTP 7, Ext **Level** Edge of field north of

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

1 Nails too corroded to ID 1 stem bore diameter is
1 Nails cut 1 bowl Possible incised line

Other Materials

1 Fuel and furnace furnace scale Fragment
3 Architectural brick Fragment

Bone and Shell

4 Unanalyzed bone

5 Unanalyzed shell

Context 218 **Unit Number JTP 7** **Level** **Edge of field north of**

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

- 1 Nails too corroded to ID
- 1 Nails cut

Pipes

- 1 stem bore diameter is
- 1 bowl Possible incised line

Other Materials

- 1 Fuel and furnace furnace scale Fragment
- 3 Architectural brick Fragment

Bone and Shell

- 4 Unanalyzed bone
- 5 Unanalyzed shell

Context 219 **Unit Number STP 12** **Level 1a** **Front yard**

Ceramics

- 1 Flower pot Rim Earthenware, Coarse Redware
- 2 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
- 2 Flat ware Base Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

- 2 tableware body colorless undetermined embossed embossed with geometric pattern
- 1 container rim colorless machine made possible carafe rim
- 3 lamp chimney body colorless plain

Nails

- 10 Nails too corroded to ID
- 37 Nails cut
- 29 Nails wire

Pipes

Other Materials

- 1 Utilities electrical car tail light bulb or fuse

Bone and Shell

- 1 unanalyzed shell

Context 220 **Unit Number STP 12** **Level 1b** **Front yard**

Ceramics

- 9 Earthenware, Coarse Redware Plain
- 2 Flower pot? Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware Molded
- 2 Body Earthenware, Refined Whiteware

Glass

- 1 curved, undetermined body colorless
- 2 flat, undetermined body colorless
- 1 curved, undetermined body olive green
- 11 window body aqua
- 2 lamp chimney body colorless

Nails				Pipes
39	Nails	wire		2 stem
38	Nails	cut		
49	Nails	too corroded to ID		

Other Materials

1	Arms and amunition	amunition shell .22 short bullet casing
5	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware door hardware miscellaneous flat pieces of metal, most
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	architectural hardware door hardware part of hinge apparatus
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other hook
1	Utensils/tools/hardware	other unidentifiable
3	Utensils/tools/hardware	other wire

Bone and Shell

2	Unanalyzed shell
2	Unanalyzed bone

Context 221 Unit Number STP 12 Level 2a Front yard

Ceramics

1	Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
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Glass

6	window	body	aqua
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Nails

9	Nails	cut
7	Nails	too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

1	Unanalyzed shell
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Context 222 Unit Number STP 12 Level 3a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

1	Metal ferrous object flat
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Bone and Shell

1	Unanalyzed shell
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Context 224 Unit Number STP 13 Level 1a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

- 12 Fuel and furnace coal
- 3 Fuel and furnace furnace scale

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 225 Unit Number STP 13 Level 1b Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

- 2 Fuel and furnace coal
- 4 Fuel and furnace furnace scale

Bone and Shell

Context 226 Unit Number STP 13 Level 1c Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

- 1 window body colorless

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 227 Unit Number STP 13 Level 2a Front yard

Ceramics

Glass

Nails

Pipes

- 1 Nails cut

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

- 2 Unanalyzed bone

Context 228 Unit Number JTP 7, Ext Level 1 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

- 1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware Glaze missing, but it looks like it may have been brown

1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware
 1 Indeterminate Rim Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

1 window fragment colorless undetermined

Nails Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 229 Unit Number JTP 7, Ext Level 2 Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1 Hollow ware Body Stoneware, Coarse English Molded Molded decoration, looks very close to rim

Glass

Nails Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed bone

Context 236 Unit Number JTP 8 Level 1a Behind modern shed

Ceramics

1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

1 curved, undetermined body aqua undetermined

Nails Pipes

16 Nails cut
 19 Nails wrought or cut
 12 Nails too corroded to ID
 2 Nails wire

Other Materials

2 Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware Staple for a fence?
 1 Arms and amunition amunition Casing "Winchester New Rival"
 7 Architectural shingle Fragments
 1 Metal ferrous other Wire

Bone and Shell

Context 237 Unit Number STP 14 Level 1a West half of house

Ceramics

5 Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

10 curved, undetermined body aqua

8	window	body	aqua
5	curved, undetermined	body	colorless
1	lamp chimney	body	colorless
2	curved, undetermined	body	olive green

Nails

Pipes

12	Nails	cut
2	Screw	wire
1	Washer	cast
17	Nails	wire

Other Materials

- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware cutlery silver plated spoon Mark: [unreadable] ROGERS BROS A [unreadable]
- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware tools "three-square" file
- 1 Small finds adornment button white, plastic, 4 holes
- 1 Small finds adornment metal buckle for some kind of strap?
- 1 Small finds other unknown rectangular metal object with slit in one end
- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware nail /hook missing half? probably architecture related
- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware other lead object has seam in back
- 4 Metal ferrous object door hardware?
- 5 Architectural mortar

Bone and Shell

- 6 Unanalyzed bone

Context 238

Unit Number JTP 8

Level 1b

Behind modern shed

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

2	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined	
3	curved, undetermined	body	colorless	machine made	possibly safety glass?

Nails

Pipes

2	Nails	cut
1	Nails	wrought
96	Nails	too corroded to ID

Other Materials

- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware Staple For a fence?
- 18 Architectural shingle Fragments
- 40 Metal ferrous other Sheet metal?

Bone and Shell

Context 239

Unit Number STP 14

Level 1b

West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

1	window	body	aqua
---	--------	------	------

Nails

Pipes

1	Nails	cut
2	Nails	too corroded to ID

1 wire

Other Materials

- 3 Architectural mortar
- 5 Architectural brick
- 1 Metal ferrous object unidentifiable

Bone and Shell

Context 240 Unit Number JTP 8 Level 2a Behind modern shed

Ceramics

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Flatware Rim | Earthenware, Refined Pearlware | Shell-edge Underglaze painted Blue |
| 2 | Indeterminate Body | Earthenware, Refined Creamware | |
| 1 | Indeterminate Rim | Earthenware, Refined Creamware | |
| 1 | Indeterminate Body | Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate | |
| 1 | Hollow ware Rim | Earthenware, Refined Pearlware | Underglaze painted Blue |
| 2 | Indeterminate Rim | Earthenware, Refined Pearlware | |
| 2 | Indeterminate Body | Stoneware, Coarse English | |
| 1 | Indeterminate Body | Earthenware, Refined | Jackfield? |
| 3 | Flower pot? Rim | Earthenware, Coarse Redware | |
| 19 | Flower pot? Body | Earthenware, Coarse Redware | |
| 1 | Indeterminate Body | Earthenware, Coarse Redware | |
| 3 | Indeterminate Body | Earthenware, Coarse Redware | Possibly brick |

Glass

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 4 | window | fragment | aqua | undetermined |
| 2 | bottle, wine | body | dark green | mold blown |

Nails

- 1 Nails cut
- 4 Nails wrought or cut
- 17 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

- 1 Utensils/tools/hardware architectural hardware Staple for a fence?
- 1 Architectural mortar Fragment
- 3 Architectural brick Fragment
- 7 Metal ferrous other Sheet Metal

Bone and Shell

Context 241 Unit Number STP 14 Level 2a West half of house

Ceramics

Glass

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------|-------------|
| 1 | curved, undetermined | body | olive green |
|---|----------------------|------|-------------|

Nails

- 2 Nails wire
- 1 Washer wire

Pipes

Other Materials

- 1 Architectural brick

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed bone
- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 242 Unit Number JTP 8 Level 2b Behind modern shed

Ceramics

4	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	
1	Indeterminate Rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue
2	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	

Glass

Nails

3 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

2 stem mend together

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 243 Unit Number JTP 8 Level Behind modern shed

Ceramics

8	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
4	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
2	Flat ware Body	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Both pieces mend together
1	Hollowware Rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Banded Underglaze painted Brown All three pieces mend tog
5	Hollowware Body	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome Green leaves painted decora

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

5 Metal ferrous other iron Unidentified Bits

Bone and Shell

- 2 Unanalyzed shell

Context 244 Unit Number JTP 8 Level 3a Behind modern shed

Ceramics

1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	burned
2	Indeterminate Rim	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	
3	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
1	Indeterminate Body	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	

Glass

Nails

2 Nails too corroded to ID

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Metal ferrous other Bar stock?

Bone and Shell

Context 248 **Unit Number STP 15** **Level 1a** **West half of house**

Ceramics

3	Body		Earthenware, Refined Ironstone (White Granite)
1	Body		Earthenware, Coarse Redware
2			Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

12	window	body	aqua
----	--------	------	------

Nails

1	Spike	cut	
8	Nails	cut	
12	Nails	too corroded to ID	
3	Nails	wire	
1	Screw	wire	

Pipes

Other Materials

1	Utilities electrical light bulb screw metal piece at bottom of light bulb or fuse
1	Small finds other pencil lead
1	Architectural brick
2	Architectural mortar

Bone and Shell

- 3 Unanalyzed bone
- 1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 250 **Unit Number STP 15** **Level 1b** **West half of house**

Ceramics

1	Rim		Earthenware, Refined Creamware	Plain
1	Body		Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	most likely very modern - post 1950s.
1	Body		Earthenware, Coarse Indeterminate	
3	Body		Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Plain
3	Flatware Rim		Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Underglaze painted Blue
1	Body		Earthenware, Refined Whiteware	Transfer printed Purple

Glass

2	curved, indet.		colorless	
1	curved, indet.	body	aqua	
73	window	body	aqua	At least 3 different types of window glass, suggesting wir

Nails

1	Washer		
4	Nails	wire	
1	Bolt	wire	
16	Nails	cut	

Pipes

Other Materials

2	Architectural brick
3	Arms and amunition amunition .22 short casing pre1950s
1	Small finds other lead bale seal
1	Metal ferrous object

Bone and Shell

5 Unanalyzed bone

Context 251 **Unit Number JTP 9** **Level 1a** Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

Nails

1 Nails wrought or cut
1 Washer

Pipes

1 stem

Other Materials

1 Synthetic plastic Misc.
1 Synthetic other Foil
1 Metal ferrous other Wire

Bone and Shell

1 Unanalyzed shell

Context 252 **Unit Number JTP 9** **Level 1b** Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Whiteware Banded Blue

Glass

1 window fragment colorless undetermined
1 curved, indet. body colorless undetermined

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

1 Architectural brick Fragment

Bone and Shell

2 Unanalyzed bone
2 Unanalyzed shell

Context 254 **Unit Number STP 15** **Level 2a** West half of house

Ceramics

1	Body	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	Molded
1		Earthenware, Coarse Indeterminate	
44	Base	Earthenware, Coarse Redware	
22		Earthenware, Refined Creamware	
3	Rim	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	
3	Base	Earthenware, Refined Creamware	Plain
7	Flatware Rim	Earthenware, Refined Pearlware	Shell-edge Blue
1	Flatware Rim	Earthenware, Refined Indeterminate	Annular painted (rim) Polychrome

Glass

93 window body aqua
2 curved, indet. body aqua
1 curved, indet. body colorless

Nails

Pipes

5	Nails	cut			2	stem
					1	bowl

Other Materials

3 Architectural brick
 4 Metal ferrous object one curved - possibly a handle?

Bone and Shell

14 Unanalyzed bone
 4 Unanalyzed shell

Context 255 Unit Number JTP 10 Level 1a Edge of field north of

Ceramics

12 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

15	window	fragment	aqua	undetermined	
1	container	body	colorless	pressed/press molded	embossed base has lettering , something that ends in EG
1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined	base, or possibly corner an ovoid vessel with flat sides
1	curved, indet.	body	colorless	undetermined	
1	curved, indet.	shoulder	colorless	pressed/press molded	shoulder and neck

Nails Pipes

1 Nails cut
 8 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

1 Arms and amunition amunition Casing "Winchester New Rival"
 1 Synthetic plastic Misc
 9 Architectural brick Fragment
 11 Architectural mortar Fragment
 1 Organic wood Fragment
 1 Small finds toys and games Marble
 1 Metal ferrous other Wire

Bone and Shell

2 Unanalyzed bone
 4 Unanalyzed shell

Context 256 Unit Number STP 15 Level 3 West half of house

Ceramics

4				Earthenware, Refined Creamware	Plain
2	Body			Stoneware, Coarse American Brown	Plain

Glass

2 window body aqua

Nails Pipes

7 Nails too corroded to ID 1 stem

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 257 **Unit Number** STP 15 **Level** 4 West half of house

Ceramics

1 Earthenware, Coarse Redware

Glass

1 window body aqua

Nails

Pipes

1 Nails too corroded to ID

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 259 **Unit Number** JTP 7 **Level** clean up Edge of field north of

Ceramics

1 Indeterminate Body Earthenware, Refined Creamware

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Context 260 **Unit Number** **Level** Field Surface Collection

Ceramics

1 Hollowware Rim Stoneware, Coarse Westerwald incised/sprigged manganese/cobalt infill Blue

,
,

Glass

Nails

Pipes

Other Materials

Bone and Shell

Ceramics from WKP

Context: 0	Unit: Non-Archaeological	Level:	Vessel no.
Earthenware 35			
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Feather-edge Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed Complete profile	Burnt 14
1	Tea bowl	Refined Pearlware Underglaze painted Polychrome Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 4
2	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Molded Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 12
8	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Lead-glazed Base	Burnt 13
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Lead-glazed Foot rim	Burnt 14
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Molded Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 14
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 14
1	Mug	Refined Indeterminate Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 15
2	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 18
8	Jug	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 19
1	Jug	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Base	Burnt 19
1	Jug	Coarse Redware Banded Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 19
1		Coarse Redware Slip-trailed Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 20
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 21
2	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Base	Burnt 22
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 23
1	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Molded Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 12
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Base	Burnt 21
Stoneware 3			
1	Saucer	Refined White Salt Glazed Salt-glazed Complete profile	Burnt 2
1	Pot	Coarse American Buff smooth-glazed Albany slip Rim	Burnt 24
1	Pot	Coarse American Brown Lead-glazed Albany slip Rim	Burnt 25

Grand Total: 38

Ceramics from WKP

Context: 199	Unit: Chimney Deposit	Level:	Vessel no.
Earthenware 120			
7	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 22
3	Plate	Coarse Redware Molded Slip-trailed Lead-glazed interior White Rim	Burnt 17
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 18
2	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 18
3	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 18
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 18
2	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 18
2	Jug	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 19
3	Jug	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 19
1	Jug	Coarse Redware Banded Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 19
1		Coarse Redware Slip-trailed Lead-glazed Base	Burnt 20
2	Pot	Coarse Redware Banded Slip-trailed Lead-glazed Body	Burnt; Spout at base-possible posset pot 20
1		Coarse Redware Slip-trailed Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 20
3	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 23
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 23
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 23
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 23
6	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 23
1	Pot	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 23
9	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Missing glaze Body	Burnt 22
1	Bowl	Coarse Redware Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 21
2	Plate	Refined Whiteware Feather-edge Underglaze painted Blue Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 3
8	Bowl	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Lead-glazed Foot rim	6 mend and 2 mend 13
2	Plate	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 3
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 3
1	Plate	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 3
2	Plate	Refined Whiteware Undecorated Lead-glazed	Burnt 3
3	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Molded Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 12
1	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Molded Undecorated Lead-glazed Handle	Burnt 12
1	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Undecorated Lead-glazed Rim	Burnt 12
1	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 12
3	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Molded Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 12
2	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 12
6	Tea Pot	Refined Ironstone (White Granite) Undecorated Lead-glazed Body	Burnt 12
5	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware Undecorated Lead-glazed Foot rim	Burnt 11

Ceramics from WKP

3	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Lead-glazed	Foot rim			Burnt	10
5	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Lead-glazed	Foot rim			Burnt	9
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Lead-glazed	Body			Burnt	9
2	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Undecorated	Lead-glazed	Body			Burnt	9
3	Plate	Refined Pearlware	factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim	Burnt	9
3	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Body			Burnt	7
4	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Body			Burnt	8
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Rim			Burnt	8
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Lead-glazed	Complete profile			Burnt	6
3	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Lead-glazed	Rim			Burnt	5
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Lead-glazed	Base			Burnt	5
1	Saucer	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Lead-glazed	Rim	Burnt; Pattern similar to V. 4. Large flowers and brown stripe inside.	Deep saucer	26	
1	Tea cup	Refined Pearlware	Underglaze painted Polychrome	Lead-glazed	Body		Burnt; Mends with ctx 0; Pattern similar to V. 26	4	
1	Plate	Refined Pearlware	factory-made slipware (dipt ware)	Shell-edge	Underglaze painted Blue	Lead-glazed	Complete profile	Burnt	9

Stoneware 11

1	Lid	Coarse Red Stoneware	Salt-glazed	Lid				Burnt	16
1	Tyankard	Coarse Rhenish	incised/stamped manganese/cobalt infill Blue/purple	Salt-glazed	Complete profile		Mends with 7 other pieces	1	
1	Tyankard	Coarse Rhenish	incised/stamped manganese/cobalt infill Blue/purple	Salt-glazed	Base		Mends with 7 other pieces	1	
1	Tyankard	Coarse Rhenish	Salt-glazed	Base			Mends with 7 other sherds	1	
1	Tyankard	Coarse Rhenish	incised/stamped manganese/cobalt infill Blue	Salt-glazed	Body		Mends with 7 other sherds	1	
3	Tyankard	Coarse Rhenish	incised/stamped manganese/cobalt infill Blue/purple	Salt-glazed	Rim		Mends with 5 other sherds	1	
1	Tyankard	Coarse Rhenish	Salt-glazed	Rim			Mends with 7 other sherds	1	
2	Saucer	Refined White Salt Glazed	Salt-glazed					Burnt	2

Grand Total: 131

Glass from WKP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	Glass Vessel No.	Record Number
Context: 0	Count: 28			
1	bottle	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with illegible letter		11
2	bottle	body colorless mold-blown paneled paneled; one of two body shards that do not mend but share similar		12
2	bottle	base aqua mold-blown round missing basal surface; do not mend		13
1	bottle	body aqua mold-blown vertical mold seam; might be part of a fruit jar		17
1	bottle	body aqua mold-blown embossed vertical mold seam visible; embossed with illegible letter; might be part of a		18
2	bottle	body aqua mold-blown vertical mold seam; might be part of a fruit jar		19
1	bottle, beverage	finish; neck; shoulder; body aqua mold-blown embossed	38	
1	bottle, beverage	finish olive green mold blown 5-sided+	10	
1	bottle, food	body aqua mold-blown Gothic or cathedral style peppersauce bottle; four arched recessed-panels; 1850s-1890s	39	
1	bottle, med	base aqua mold-blown rectangular	42	
1	bottle, med	body aqua mold-blown square		9
1	bottle, medicine	base aqua mold-blown round	40	
1	bottle, medicine	body aqua mold-blown circular mends with base fragment; 1850s-1890s	40	
1	bottle, medicine	base; body aqua plate mold flask	41	
1	curved, undet	colorless very small shard of colorless glass		15
1	curved, undet	colorless could be part of a lamp chimney		21
1	curved, undet	base milkglass could the base fragment of a cup, bottle, or pitcher but too small to determine the vessel type	43	
1	jar, canning	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "...858..."; matches with part of the embossing on an Atlas		10
1	jar, canning	finish; shoulder aqua mold-blown part of Mason's fruit jar; cross-mends with shard from Context 199, vessel	27	
1	vial	complete profile colorless turn molded round prescription similar to homeopathic medicine vial, rim d=1.5 cm,	35	
1	vial	complete profile colorless turn molded round prescription similar to homeopathic medicine vial, rim d=1.5 cm,	36	
1	vial	complete profile colorless turn molded round prescription similar to homeopathic medicine vial, rim d=1.5 cm,	37	
1	window	aqua square-like window glass shard		23
1	window	aqua		24
1	window	fragment colorless undetermined		

Grand Total:28

Glass from WKP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	Glass Vessel No.	Record Number
Context:	199	Count: 131		
1	bottle	complete profile aqua mold-blown 12-sided	3	
3	bottle	base aqua mold-blown 12-sided	4	
1	bottle	body aqua mold-blown 12-sided	4	
1	bottle	body (frag) aqua mold-blown paneled		11
2	bottle	body (frag) aqua mold-blown paneled		13
1	bottle	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "...EV..."		15
1	bottle	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "...S.../...T..."; matches with embossing on an typical		17
1	bottle	body (frag) aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with letter that can't be made out		20
27	bottle	body aqua		26
2	bottle	body colorless mold-blown ribbed decoration; could be part of a condiment bottle; shards do not mend but may		29
2	bottle	body (frag) aqua mold-blown sherds do not mend		30
1	bottle, beverage	shoulder olive mold-blown 5-sided+ orange peel surface; this shoulder pc mends to a larger finish and body frag	10	
1	bottle, food?	neck light green possibly a condiment bottle; doesn't mend with the other similar shards of glass but most likely	28	
12	bottle, food?	body (frag) light green possibly a condiment bottle; doesn't mend with the other similar shards of glass but	28	
1	bottle, med	rim (frag) aqua prescription		8
1	bottle, med	body (frag) aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "DR..."; the "R" is in smaller capital than the "D" which		18
1	bottle, medicine	finish; neck; body; base aqua mold-blown rectangular patent H=13 cm; almost completely intact; recessed	1	
1	bottle, medicine	base aqua 2-piece mold flask	2	
1	bottle, medicine	shoulder aqua 2-piece mold vertical mold seam; blue film on interior; possibly re-used to hold blue laundry dye;	2	
1	bottle, medicine	base colorless mold-blown 12-sided	5	
1	bottle, medicine	base aqua 2-piece mold flask	6	
1	bottle, medicine	finish aqua 2-piece mold patent vertical mold seam on neck		7
1	bottle, medicine	base aqua mold-blown rectangular	9	
4	curved, undet	aqua don't mend but might be one vessel because they are all the same shade of aqua		12
1	jar, canning	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "...T.../...TH..."; matches with embossing on an typical		14
1	jar, canning	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "...ON'..."; matches with embossing on an typical mason's		16
1	jar, canning	body aqua mold-blown embossed embossed with "...E.../...30.../...58..."; matches with embossing on an		19
1	jar, canning	finish aqua mold-blown thread part of mason's fruit jar; rust on one edge of shard; cross-mends with shard from	27	

Glass from WKP

	Object	Portion/ Color/ Mfr. method/ Style/ Comments	Glass Vessel No.	Record Number
5	lamp chimney	rim colorless mold-blown do not mend together but share similar characteristics such as colorless color, thin		21
8	lamp chimney	colorless none of the fragments mend but they all share the same characteristics, 1864-20th c.		33
3	window	aqua edge (window pane) window glass has weathered so much it is brown; triangular-cut; can see where the		31
41	window	aqua		32
1	window	aqua window glass has weathered so much it is brown; triangular-cut; angle of the corner measures to 65		34
Grand Total:131				

Other materials from WKP

Context: 0

Architectural	Total: 6
4	mortar, Fragments
1	mortar, Fragment Has impression "Co." on one side, was probably up against a molded brick
1	brick, Fragment
Metal	Total: 12
1	nonferrous object, Wire From a fence? The wire is of a considerable length, but is all folded/jumbled into a knot.
1	ferrous object, Can Base?
4	ferrous other, Unidentified Fragments Possibly from a can?
1	ferrous object, Unidentified A circular piece of iron, possibly related to a can?
1	ferrous object, Cap Small cap from an unidentified object
1	nonferrous other, Unidentified Object Small, bell-like shape, with thin wire(?) protruding from bottom
1	nonferrous object, Unidentified Looks like a binder clip
1	nonferrous object, Unidentified Possibly a lipstick tube? Copper alloy. Cylindrical tube with cap screwed on. Near the cap, the
1	ferrous object, Unidentified Long, thin, cylindrical tube, hollow.
Organic	Total: 4
4	leather, Soles leather shoe parts, probably soles
Small finds	Total: 2
1	adornment, Necklace Necklace made out of some kind of metal alloy. The clasp is still hooked together.
1	other, Unidentified Metal alloy object, possibly related to the necklace. Looks like a thimble, but without the holes. Could

Grand total: 24

Other materials from WKP

Context: 199

Architectural Total: 40

- 23 mortar, Fragments
- 3 mortar, Modern fragments From 2004 chimney restoration
- 13 brick, Fragments
- 1 brick, Large fragment Still has mortar attached to edges

Metal Total: 203

- 1 nonferrous other, Aluminum Foil
- 1 nonferrous object, Teapot body of Toleware Teapot made of tin
- 1 nonferrous object, Spout Spout to the Toleware teapot? Or possible bellows tip?
- 1 nonferrous object, Lid Lid to the Toleware teapot?
- 1 nonferrous object, Base Base to the Toleware teapot?
- 2 nonferrous other, Lead fragments
- 13 ferrous object, Can fragments 3 bases, 3 rim fragments, 7 miscellaneous fragments
- 28 ferrous object, Can rim fragments
- 154 ferrous other, Unidentified fragments Possibly more can fragments?
- 1 ferrous object, Can with screw top Possibly a glue can? top looks like it may have had a brush attached. Relatively modern.

Utensils/tools/hard Total: 1

- 1 tools, Paint Brush Handle Modern, made of wood, label is half readable

Grand total: 244

Nails

Context 0	3	wrought or cut
Context 199	22	cut

Bone and shell

Context 199	13	unanalyzed bone
	75	unanalyzed shell