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An Archaeological And Historical Search For German Ethnicity At The Janis-Ziegler Site (23sg272)

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SEARCH
FOR GERMAN ETHNICITY AT THE
JANIS-ZIEGLER SITE (23SG272)

Lisa M. Dretske

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Ste. Genevieve, Missouri is a small town south of St. Louis, settled by the French and home to the Janis-Ziegler site (23SG272). However, the German Ziegler family along with other German families resided in the town beginning in the early nineteenth century. The Ziegler family used the Janis-Ziegler site as a home and a tobacco shop. Beginning in 2006, archaeological investigations went underway on the Janis-Ziegler site. The purpose of this research is to figure out to what degree the Ziegler family showed their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house. The second purpose of the research is to figure out whether the German ethnicity of the Ziegler family be uncovered through the material culture.

In this research, I reviewed the English and German newspapers from nineteenth-century Ste. Genevieve, to reveal any ethnic differences between the advertisements. I then compared the findings of the advertisements to the

archaeological and Ziegler probate inventory data. By doing this, the Ziegler family ethnic preferences became more apparent. I also included research on the landscape at the Janis-Ziegler house and inheritance practices of the Ziegler family, since these areas may also reveal the Ziegler ethnic identity.

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LISA M. DRETSKE

A Thesis Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

2013

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L.M.D

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern site (23G272) in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, has been the focus of several archaeological theses since excavations began there in 2006. Meredith Hawkins (2007) excavated at the site, using the artifact assemblages to identify how the Janis and Ziegler families each used the property. She also included an analysis of both families' economic standing and ethnic association according to the archaeological record. Matt Cox (2009) looked at the consumption patterns of the Ziegler family. Based on past suggestions by Hawkins (2007), Cox (2009) analyzed the historical documentation and archaeological assemblage to identify the Ziegler's level of wealth as well as reveal whether or not they were "living beyond their means."

Like Hawkins's (2007) and Cox's (2009) theses, my thesis will also examine the material culture recovered from excavations at the Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern site (23G272). Along with the archaeological materials, I will also examine the historical documentation from various archives in order to identify how the Ziegler family may have expressed their German ethnic identity. Meredith Hawkins (2007) suggests that the material culture related to the Ziegler occupation period revealed that the family acculturated. In

saying this, she suggests that the German Ziegler household implemented ideas and materials from another ethnic group into their own. This research will take a more in-depth look at ways to identify German ethnicity from the material culture and historical documents related to the Zieglers.

This study will investigate Germans living in America beginning in the 1820s, a topic rarely investigated in historical and archaeological writings. Historians have dealt mainly with German immigrants living in America in the 1850's and later. Few archaeologists have focused on German sites in the New World (South 1999; Idol and Trage 1995, Idol, Trage, and Kirchen 1996; Groover 2003), even fewer on Germans in French-dominated settlements (Wesler1999). Finally, this study will contribute to a more comprehensive history of Ste. Genevieve by shedding light on its German immigrant community.

Research Questions

There are two questions I propose to research. First, I wish to address to what degree did the German Ziegler family express their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house? I will look at the historical and archaeological data: newspapers, probate records, wills, and artifacts. I hope to analyze how this changed between the ownership of Mathias and Barbara Ziegler (1833-1860) and Francis and Josephine Ziegler (1860-1900). Penner (1997) notes that ethnicity is not static, but constantly changing or adapting to the environment. He also suggests that in order to look at ethnicity in the archaeological record, archaeologists should look at the boundaries each group creates (Penner 1997:

267). An ethnic group shows the important aspects that bind them together by expressing cultural symbols to produce boundaries between themselves and others (Penner 1997: 268). By investigating these boundaries, archaeologists can identify the cultural aspects most important to each ethnic group.

Along with these questions, I will also keep in mind the possibility that the Zieglers may have chosen not to identify themselves as German, at least in a public context. They may have preferred or found benefit in “fitting in” with the French in Ste. Genevieve. The Zieglers did not move into German communities in Missouri, such as the town of Hermann. Instead they moved into a predominately French town. Mathias Ziegler was a business partner with Felix Valle, and for the sake of the business, the Zieglers may have chosen not to express their German ethnicity. There is also a possibility that the Zieglers only emphasized their German ethnicity in private. In his study of the Seguí household in colonial Florida, James Cusick (2000) found that the material culture of this Minorcan family resembled that of the Spanish gentry (Cusick 2000:52). Through the probate records and archaeological data, Cusick (2000) looked at the architecture of the Seguí house. The front façade had “Georgian symmetry with Spanish features,” which was in the local fashion of combining Minorcan, Spanish, and English traditions. The back of the house, where the family spent more of their time, was in the local Spanish tradition, which corresponds to the other material culture analyzed from the Seguí households (Cusick 2000:52). Similarly, the Ziegler family could have emphasized their ethnicity in private.

In the second generation, that of Francis Ziegler, there is also the possibility of finding evidence of a household of mixed ethnicity. He married a French woman, Josephine Moreau, in 1856. This marriage likely involved the combining of French and German traditions, resulting in a mixed ethnic identity for the household that may appear in the archaeological record. I will also consider that perhaps the Zieglers put class distinction ahead of ethnicity, stressing their economic position more than their ethnic traditions.

The second question I wish to address is, is it possible to identify the German ethnicity of the Ziegler family from the material culture of the Janis-Ziegler site? In Hawkins' thesis (2007), she looked at the economic standings and ethnic markers from the archaeological remains. She wrote that her efforts to look at the German ethnicity of the Ziegler occupation were inconclusive, based on her focus on "markers" as proposed by Elliott and Elliott (2002). Hawkins (2007) felt that the results were inconclusive for two possible reasons. First, the Ziegler family seemed to have acculturated, taking on the culture of their French neighbors. Second, the occupational sequences could not be differentiated at the time between the Mathias and Barbara ownership (1833-1860) and the Francis and Josephine ownership (1860-1900). Because Hawkins (2007) based much of her analysis of German ethnicity on the article by Elliott and Elliott (2002), I wish to reexamine German ethnicity at the Janis-Ziegler site using several methods. Rita Folsie Elliott and Daniel T. Elliott (2002) compress the eighteenth-century German colonial experience in the British colonies into the single explanation of acculturation without acknowledging other possibilities of

interaction such as resistance and ethnogenesis. However, every German group immigrating to America may not have taken this approach. Also, Elliott and Elliott (2002) do not discuss any Germans moving into non-German settlements. For this reason, the Ziegler occupation of the Janis-Ziegler house deserves a closer examination of the archaeological assemblage and historical documentation looking for ways in which they may have shown their ethnicity.

History of Ste. Genevieve

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri is located just over 60 miles south of St. Louis, Missouri. The town was considered to be a part of the region called the Illinois Country (Ekberg 1996:4). In the eighteenth century, French Jesuit missionaries were traveling along the Mississippi River, setting up outposts. At first the French control along the river was sparse (Ekberg 1996:4), but by 1750, the area in and around Ste. Genevieve along the Mississippi was occupied by the French (Ekberg 1985:25). However, in 1763, because of the Treaty of Paris, the land west of the Mississippi was granted to the Spanish, while the English gained the territory to the east of the river (Ekberg 1985: 41). Though the Spanish gained possession of Ste. Genevieve, the French remained prominent in the region (Ekberg 1985:55). In 1803, the area transferred to US rule with the Louisiana Purchase.

The area around Ste. Genevieve was originally settled because of the silt-enriched soils, excellent for agriculture. The lands east of the river, such as the towns of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, were losing their nutrients and were

becoming scarce (Ekberg 1996:21). Along with agriculture, several other industries emerged, such as lead mining and salt extraction (Ekberg 1985:10-11). Though there has been much disagreement on the exact year Ste. Genevieve was founded, the most probable time was in the 1750s (Ekberg 1996:12). Flooding was a major problem for the inhabitants of Ste. Genevieve throughout the eighteenth century. 1785 was “the year of the big waters,” forcing the town members out of their homes. This flood proved to be the final straw, and the townspeople moved to new settlements on higher ground, establishing New Ste. Genevieve by 1790 (Ekberg 1985:421).

German Immigration to America

As mentioned previously, people began migrating Ste. Genevieve primarily for the rich agricultural lands. Germans were also starting to move into the region but for reasons of hardship in their homeland. During the early nineteenth century, the German kingdoms as a whole were experiencing both economic and political woes. Smaller landowners and farmers were pushed out by the larger estate owners. Also, the marketplaces were filled with products produced from outside each region, causing economic decline of village industries. Lastly, the kingdoms were dealing with threats of revolution and upheaval against the monarchy (Wilhelm 1988:211). In general, the German kingdoms were swarmed with individuals looking for a better life elsewhere, away from political and economic frustrations.

Besides looking at the nation of Germany, it is also important to look at the historical situation on a smaller scale. The Ziegler family initially came from the region of Bavaria in Germany, and I will look at the history of this region, as well as explain why they and so many others chose to emigrate. What we now know as Germany was divided into many smaller kingdoms with their own rules. Once the Holy Roman Empire lost control over the German kingdoms in 1806, The Confederation of the Rhine formed a protective union of sixteen kingdoms, including Bavaria, under French protection (Werner 1977:11). Bavaria aligned strongly with the French in order to regain some of their lost lands. When Bavaria began to depend too much on the French alliance, they became fearful of falling with the decline in Napoleon's power. On April 25, 1813, they declared neutrality (Werner 1977:13).

In Vienna, in 1815, 38 German kingdoms joined to form a new confederation (Werner 1977:14). In essence, this confederation was a union against the fear of revolution (Werner 1977:20). In 1818, Bavaria added a third Edict to their constitution allowing for more freedom of the press (Werner 1977:16). This continued to be an issue within the confederation into the 1830s, since the other German kingdoms had more conservative constitutions. Bavaria tried to form a strong union with the other southern German states in case Austria were to get involved in a war; however, Bavaria's continued interest in regaining lands from Baden and Württemberg made this union impossible (Werner 1977:48).

In 1819, Bavaria and the other German kingdoms were dealing with economic instability. British goods were taking over the market, depleting the German competition (Werner 1977:50). This joint problem for all the German kingdoms opened the door for further discussion of a southern German state union. However, Bavaria's desire for remaining independent and its refusal to dismiss land claims against Baden ruined their efforts for a customs union of the southern German kingdoms (Werner 1977:54). At this point in the 1820s, the Ziegler family is believed to have left Bavaria and moved, eventually, to Ste. Genevieve. Perhaps one of the reasons for their relocation was due to the economic hardships in Bavaria at this time.

Another reason so many Bavarians emigrated was because of the political instability, in addition to the economic problems. When the revolutions broke out in France as well as Poland and Belgium in the 1830s, the German kingdoms began to fear revolutions in their own lands (Werner 1977:87). Though Ludwig I of Bavaria did not fear French insurgency on Bavarian lands as much as other German kingdoms, he did fear revolts of French-sympathetic regions of Bavaria, such as the Rhenish provinces (Werner 1977:89). In 1833, a group of students and other academic affiliates conspired to attack the Federal Assembly in Frankfurt. They hoped to set off a revolution throughout all the German kingdoms. Unfortunately for them, Frankfurt soldiers stopped their revolt, thus ending their plan for a grand revolution (Werner 1977:134-5). This attempt at a revolt set off alarms from not only Bavarian leaders, but other German kingdoms, the confederation, and other countries as well (Werner 1977:151). This was a

moment of great uncertainty for the German kingdoms, convincing many German people in Bavaria to immigrate to the United States.

The term “German” can be confusing when looking at German-Americans. Because “Germans” emigrated to America before Germany became one unified country in 1871, it can be difficult to define who these people really were. Should they be defined by the kingdom from which they originated? Or as “Germans”? For the purpose of this paper, most of the research concerns the region of Bavaria, from which the Zieglers originated. However, some other German generalities are made because even though German speaking people came from different regions and spoke different dialects, they did appear to continue to share their language and similar customs despite their differences (Fogleman 1996:86). For this reason, in this paper, the general term “German” is used pertaining to German speaking people.

Germans moved to Jamestown as early as 1611 (Davis-DuBois and Schweppe 1936:27). The numbers of Germans moving into America increased more by the mid-seventeenth century, many into Dutch and English territories. Many of the first Germans were of a religious affiliation, moving to America to settle in communities, such as the Mennonites and the Quakers. By the eighteenth century a “continuous stream” of Germans were emigrating to America (Davis-DuBois and Schweppe 1936:33). By 1750, sections of New York and Pennsylvania held communities of German immigrants, including Germantown of Pennsylvania. From the east coast, the immigrants moved through the Valley of Virginia and then further west (Wittke 1952:6). Many of the

original German immigrants turned to farming, much like the Germans in the region of Ste. Genevieve (Wittke 1952:7). During the nineteenth century, “socioeconomical” reasons played a significant role in German families’ decision to emigrate as well (Moltmann 1985:15).

The early emigrating Germans did not always find an easy trip to the New World. One popular method of paying for transportation was the Redemption System. A wealthier man would pay for the passage fees for the German emigrant, in exchange for a year or more of services or labor (Moltmann 1985:16). This system sometimes had negative results. Many were tricked or promised inexpensive travel by ship, only to find themselves stuck at sea with no money, starving, sick, and even sold into captivity (Davis-DuBois and Schweppe 1936:35). Even some better-off Germans had their luggage and belongings stolen at sea, forcing them into serfdom upon arrival in America (Faust 1927:69). However, by the 1820s the Redemption system fell out of use. New shipping laws and guidelines provided safer passages for emigrants, but also took away the previous inexpensive method for German emigrants to move to America (Moltmann 1985:16).

Because of the new transportation guidelines, the type of German emigrants changed as well. Poor emigrants could now no longer afford to move to America, unless paid for by their families or the state (Moltmann 1985:17-18). Mostly it was Germans who could afford the payment for transport on their own or sold their property for the payment, who immigrated to America (Moltmann 1985:18).

By the early eighteenth century, Germans, especially Catholic Germans, began moving into French Louisiana. Many of them came after reading the writings encouraging Germans to move into the area for the rich lands available (Davis-DuBois and Schweppe 1936:37). People labeled *Neuländer* (Newlanders) commonly distributed pamphlets and convinced German people to move to America. However, not every person was honest about the immigration experience and embellished their experiences in America to receive money from ship owners (Faust 1927: 61). Some governments even outlawed the *Neuländer* from working in their kingdoms (Faust 1927:62). Germans, compared to other ethnicities, were encouraged to relocate to lands to the west because of their great farming abilities and accomplishments observed in Pennsylvania and other areas of the New World.

In 1817, 60,000 people resided in the territory that would become Missouri. By 1821, when Missouri became a state, still no Germans were documented to have settled in the new state. But, in 1824, Gottfried Duden traveled to Missouri to start a home (Faust 1927:440). Beginning in 1824, while living on his farm in Warren County, Missouri (located just under 200 miles northwest of Ste.Genevieve), he wrote a novel describing his journey to Missouri and a romanticized description of the available land. His novel was titled, *Berichte über eine Reise nach den westlichen Staaten Nordamerikas und einen mehrjährigen Aufenthalt am Missouri (Report on a Journey to the Western States of North America and a stay of Several Years Along the Missouri)* (Faust 1927:441). Duden's book promoted the immigration of other educated Germans

to the western territories in America, especially Missouri. He hoped that with the immigration of more of his fellow Germans that they could make a new

“Germania” in Missouri, saying that:

If a small city were founded with the intention of serving the American Germans as a center of culture, one would soon see a rejuvenated Germania arise and the European Germans would then have a second country here, such as the British have (Duden 1980:179).

Though this was a highly “romanticized” book about Missouri, it enticed many different professions and types of Germans to the Midwest of America (Davis-DuBois and Schweppe 1936:55). Gottfried Duden (1980:127) also encouraged Germans to move into Missouri because of the abundance of salt and other types of fuel besides wood, like coal.

Other sources promoted the emigration to the New World as well.

Magazines or journals such as *Allgemeine Auswanderungszeitung* of Rudolfstadt and *Der Deutsche Auswanderer* of Frankfurt advertised the trip to America and where new emigrants could purchase land (Wyman 1984:59). Personal letters from friends and family who had already moved to America also enticed Germans to emigrate. In the early nineteenth century, many German leaders would confiscate any letters that they might come across that were convincing Germans to move to America (Wyman 1984:59).

Beginning in 1825, a wave of German immigrants moved into Missouri. According to the *Missouri Republican*, by 1837, 30,000 Germans had moved into Missouri, with 6,000 living in St. Louis (Rowan and Primm 1983:4). From 1830 to 1848, a wave of educated Germans immigrated to Missouri. They were coined

the “Latin settlement” because they grew up learning Latin and Greek. The group consisted of “barons and counts, engineers, preachers, artists, and other representatives of the cultivated German classes” (van Ravenswaay 1977:31). Once these new immigrants moved to Missouri and other western states, they were forced to learn how to farm and other forms of labor (Faust 1927:442). By 1850, the German population in America was at 573,225 and quickly rose to 1,302,136 in 1860 (Wyman 1984:50). In Ste. Genevieve were settled predominately Catholic Germans from the region of Baden, in southwestern Germany (Kamphoefner 1988:186). By the middle of the nineteenth century, it is believed that more Germans lived in the area of Ste. Genevieve than French, because they were attracted to its exceptional agricultural potential (Franzwa 1998:103).

The Germans did not arrive into certain regions with open arms. They were put down and expected to assimilate to the culture and ways of living of the dominant group. Some German people, like Friedrich Kapp who immigrated in 1848, supported the full assimilation into American culture, and believed the isolated groups of German culture would eventually fail (Wittke 1952:179). However, many Germans were determined to preserve their cultural ways including their language, foodways, language, religion, and many other trait to “overcome any feeling of inferiority” (Wittke 1952:59). Karl Heinzen was said to have commented at a public lecture in Boston in 1866 that “one might hate Germany and leave it, [as he and other Forty-eighters had done], but one could

never deny one's nationality, because it was deeply rooted in a man's blood, his education, and the history and traditions of his people" (Wittke 1952:180).

Janis-Ziegler House/Green Tree Tavern

Nicolas Janis, a wealthy older French gentleman, moved his family to New Ste. Genevieve in 1790 (Cox 2009:6). He quickly built what we know today as the Janis-Ziegler House in a French vernacular architectural style. François was given the property in 1796, and his father, Nicolas, died several years later in 1804 (Cox 2009:9; Hawkins 2007:32). The Janis-Ziegler house was the meeting place for the first Freemasons in Missouri; beginning in 1807, meetings were held in the Green Tree Tavern that operated in one end of the building (Cox 2009:9). In 1833, after the death of François, his heirs sold the house to Mathias Ziegler (Cox 2009:11).

Mathias and Barbara Ziegler originally came from the village of Weingarten located near Stadt Brutzel located on the Main River in the region of Bavaria (Petition by Mathias and Barbara Ziegler 1827). They moved to Ste. Genevieve in the 1820s (Hawkins 2007: 34; Federal Census 1830, 1860). As mentioned previously, the 1820s were a time of economic and political instability in Bavaria and the rest of Germany. By 1827, Mathias had entered into business with Felix Valle, a prominent French merchant in town. Mathias Ziegler and his family moved into the Janis-Ziegler



Figure 1.1. Janis-Ziegler House and Surrounding Property in the 1880s (SHSM 1880)

house in 1833, using it for a residence as well as the location of their wholesale tobacco business (Cox 2009:12). When Mathias died in 1835 at the age of 39, his wife, Barbara, took over the family business and the estate, and with their children operated the tobacco business until the early 1850s (Hawkins 2007; Cox 2009; Federal Census 1850). At his death, Mathias left six children—John Alexander, Francis J., Louis, Mary A., and Charles (Federal Census 1850). In 1860, Francis Ziegler purchased the house from his mother, Barbara. Francis

had married Josephine Moreau, a daughter from a nearby French family, in 1856. Together they had four daughters and one son. While in their possession, Francis and Josephine remodeled the house in Victorian fashion (Scott 2009: personal communication). In 1883, Josephine Moreau Ziegler died; Francis J. Ziegler died seven years later, in 1900. The Ziegler home was willed to his four daughters and stayed in the Ziegler family until 1939, when Josephine and Helen Ziegler, grand-daughters of Francis, sold the property to the Moranville family (Cox 2009:14). After this, the building passed through several owners unrelated to the Ziegler family.

The Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern site (23G272) has gone through many changes throughout the centuries. The generational and family changes at this site may reveal some answers to the questions I have proposed concerning the extent that the Ziegler family showed their German ethnicity throughout the nineteenth century.

Historical Archaeology of German-American Sites

Moravians in Wachovia

One German-speaking group, for which there is some archaeological evidence, is the Moravians who settled in North Carolina in 1753. The Moravians first moved to America in 1736 as a small settlement in Georgia. Because of the pressures from their neighbors and military (they refused to fight in the war with the Spanish), by 1740 they had moved to Pennsylvania. From Pennsylvania, a small group of eleven Moravians moved to North Carolina, while the remainder

continued to live in Pennsylvania. They first settled in the town of Bethabara. From there, they established Bethania and then Salem, the appointed central town in the region of Wachovia (Murtagh 1967: 6-7). Stanley South was the first to excavate the Moravian settlement in Wachovia, beginning in 1963 (South 1999). His primary focus during his first years of excavating was uncovering the pottery shop of master potter Gottfried Aust from 1756.

The Moravians were known for their isolation from other groups, and therefore, writings about the Moravians by other groups are not common. However, the Moravians kept their own records, which Dr. Adelaide Fries translated into eight volumes of the *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina* (1922). Because of the Moravian leaders' excessive control over their townspeople, their isolation has been a major point of research throughout the years. However, as historically documented, over time they began to interact more with the surrounding communities, their German identity less visible within archaeological data (Thomas 1994).

The Gibbs Farmstead

The Gibbs Farmstead was a German-American farmstead in Knox County, Tennessee, with a considerable amount of documentary and archaeological material available. The Nicholas Gibbs site was first excavated during the spring and summer of 1987 by Charles Faulkner (1988) and again in 1988. Mark D. Groover uses both the historical resources and archaeological material, in *An Archaeological Study of Rural Capitalism and Material Life: The*

Gibbs Farmstead in Southern Appalachia, 1790-1920 (2003). He develops a detailed family chronology with the help of historical records and oral history, in order to better understand what was happening on the Gibbs farmstead during the nineteenth century on an economic level. He also touches on world systems theory and how it relates to his archaeological study of the Gibbs farmstead.

Germans in the Southern Colonies

Rita Folse Elliott and Daniel T. Elliott (2002) focus on eighteenth-century German immigrants in the southern colonies. The article focuses on both the history and archaeological materials of German ethnic groups in the southern colonies, to understand how they contributed to southern culture (Elliott and Elliott 2002:80). Germans are not typically researched in colonial archaeology or history, making this article one of the few. Identifying German ethnic traits proves to be difficult since the Germans moved into regions economically and politically controlled by other colonizing groups, such as the English (Elliott and Elliott 2002:88). Elliott and Elliott (2002) identify these ethnic traits when looking at the architecture, ceramics, and medicines found in these German settlements in the southern colonies. The authors state that through these three areas of material culture, German ethnicity may be identified archaeologically.

The Swiss-Appenzellers

Bruce Penner (1997) focuses on another German speaking group, the Swiss-Appenzellers. He follows the theories proposed by Eriksen (1992),

explaining that when looking for ethnicity, archaeologists should not look at isolated groups, but look at the “boundaries” and interaction between the groups. Eriksen (1992:30) states that “the fundamental aspect of ethnicity is the very act of communicating and maintaining cultural differences.” Eriksen identifies the importance of looking at “ethnic signs” at the point of interaction (1992:32). Bruce Penner (1997:266) agrees with looking at the boundaries in ethnicity research, and states that “Ethnic social identities are most visible in response to change, and so it is that during change ethnicity will be most visible in the archaeological record.” In order to look at these boundaries and the ways the Swiss-Appenzellers changed once they immigrated to the southern colonies, he first describes the pre-immigration lifeways. Next he compares these past lifeways - foodways, architecture, livelihood, spatial organization, etc. - to the archaeological data found from their settlements in the southern colonies of America. Penner (1997) did this to better understand what aspects of Swiss-Appenzeller ethnicity they continued to incorporate and which aspects they chose to change.

Penner (1997) also discusses another practice for continuing ethnic identity in the New World, inheritance practices. He explains the difference between partible inheritance and impartible inheritance. Partible inheritance is the more equal form of inheritance for the heirs. In this practice, the female and male heirs may split the movable assets while male heirs split the land. In some cases, every child, regardless of gender, may receive equal assets. Impartible inheritance is when only one heir, usually the eldest son, receives all of the

assets (Penner 1997: 300). Penner (1997) examines the pre-immigration inheritance practices and then compares them to those in the new settlements over time. In this way, Penner (1997) illustrates how inheritance practices can be considered when researching ethnicity in the colonial period.

CRM work on German Sites: Site 11MO779, Site 11MO792, Site 11MO770N

Between 1990 and 1994, Thomas E. Emerson led an investigation through the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, conducting Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations of a route between Columbia and Waterloo, Illinois, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, northeast of Ste. Genevieve (Gums 2009). Three main sites were investigated, 11MO779, 11MO770N, and 11MO792. Two of these sites were inhabited by people of German ancestry during the mid- to late-nineteenth century (11MO779, 11MO792). The other site was inhabited by an American born family of German descent (11MO770N).

After Phase I and Phase II investigations, the research showed that these sites were farmsteads from the early to late nineteenth century (Gums 2009:1). German families began moving into this region in the 1830s, as they did on the other side of the river in Ste. Genevieve (Gums 2009:6). Site 11MO779 is located two miles southeast of Columbia, Illinois (Gums 2009:19). This site was inhabited by Franz and Mary Boehme, a couple from Hanover, who bought the

property in 1851 (Gums 2009:19). On the farmstead the Boehme family operated a grocery and later a tavern until 1871 (Gums 2009:21).

Several families lived on site 11MO792 throughout the nineteenth century. One family, the Gaertner family, lived on the farmstead from 1854 to 1873. Four of the household members were recorded to have been born in Germany, while the children of the house were born in America (Gums 2009:121). These sites are another example of German families immigrating to the Midwest during the 1830s.

Other German Sites in Ste. Genevieve

The Delassus-Kern house was investigated in 1997 by the Middle Mississippi Survey project, conducted by Murray State University's Wickliffe Mounds Research Center and Southeast Missouri State University (Wesler 1999:67). The primary research question was who was the builder and original inhibitors of the Delassus-Kern house? The house was built in the French style originally affiliated with the earlier resident, Pierre Delassus DeLuziere in the late eighteenth century. However, the 1997 Middle Mississippi Survey project concluded that the house was most likely constructed in the 1830s by Martin Sweek (Wesler 1999:86). The Delassus family passed down the residence through several generations, then sold the property to various other people not related to the family in the 1830s. In 1855, the German immigrant Kern family purchased the property, including the house and a working plantation, for \$1000 (Wesler 1999:70). The Kern family lived at this residence for over one hundred

years. Throughout the Kern ownership, they made many improvements to the French style house, including a second story and an orchard next to the house (Wesler 1999:70).

After reviewing Hawkins (2006) and Cox's (2009) theses, I developed several research questions. First, to what degree did the Ziegler family express their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house? Second, is it possible to reveal the Ziegler's German ethnicity from the material culture from the site? The Zieglers arrived in Ste. Genevieve in the early nineteenth century, just as many other Germans were immigrating to America. However, the Ziegler family chose to live in a French dominated town, unlike most other Germans who moved into areas amongst other German immigrants. Therefore, through these questions, my research may uncover the ethnic identity of the Ziegler family throughout the generations.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In my research, I hoped to answer two questions: did the Ziegler family show their ethnicity in the archaeological and historical record, and to what degree and method did they show their ethnicity? In order to answer these two questions, three theoretical approaches were used: the archaeology of identity, consumer behavior, and landscape archaeology. This research looks at nineteenth-century newspapers, the archaeological record from the Janis-Ziegler house/Green Tree Tavern (23SG272), and the wills and probate inventories from the Ziegler family in order to identify whether or not the Zieglers showed any distinct ethnic identity while occupying the Janis-Ziegler site. These materials were analyzed using the theories of identity archaeology, consumer behavior and also the growing theory of landscape archaeology.

Archaeology of Identity

My research concerns the archaeology of identity, with a primary focus on ethnic identity. The archaeology of identity explores different social identities and the “relationships” between different groups (Meskell 2001:188). In archaeology it is important to look at different groups of people because, “archaeologists can illuminate the lives of anonymous social groups within increasingly complex,

modern societies” (Orser 2004:239). Ethnicity is one of these groups. The word ethnicity has had many explanations throughout the years and amongst scholars. In historical archaeology an ethnic group can be best explained as “an assemblage of people who share enough physical and cultural characteristics to define themselves as ‘us,’ and to define everyone else as ‘them’” (Orser 2004:251). Identifying different ethnic groups in the material culture has proven difficult in the past. For this reason, many historical archaeologists have focused on finding “ethnic markers,” in order to identify an ethnic group in the material culture. Charles Orser, Jr. (2004:252) describes ‘ethnic markers’ as “individual artifacts or groups of artifacts that can undeniably indicate the presence of certain ethnic groups at archaeological sites.” However, even ethnic markers are always changing and can be difficult to assign an ethnicity or group.

In historical archaeology of North America, scholars have focused on finding evidence of the ethnic identity of the French (e.g., Mann 2008; Nassaney 2008; Scott 2001a; Steen 2002), and increasingly of Africans (e.g., Babson 1990; Fennell 2000; Ferguson 1992; McDavid 2002). However, evidence of German ethnicity has been largely ignored by historical archaeologists except for a few articles and monographs (e.g., Groover 1994; Elliott and Elliott 2002; Penner 1997; South 1977).

Past studies of ethnicity in America have focused on architecture (Groover 1994, 2003; Elliott and Elliott 2002; Penner 1997; Mann 2008), foodways (Scott 2001b; Groover 1994; Dietler 2007), and ceramics (Elliott and Elliott 2002; Ferguson 1992). Charles van Ravenswaay (1977:13) wrote that the new

German immigrants probably felt isolated to some extent from the other ethnic groups living around them, allowing them to keep some of their old German customs. For this reason, I hope to identify whether the Ziegler family showed their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house/Green Tree Tavern.

The Zieglers purchased a house in the French style from the Janis family, and therefore, architecture may not be useful in analyzing ethnicity in this case. This was a common situation because the French and then the Anglo-Americans moved into the Mississippi Valley first, constructing buildings in their traditions before the Germans moved into the region (van Ravenswaay 1977:19). However, probate records may reveal how the Zieglers used their living space. Currently faunal analysis is being conducted on the materials excavated from the Janis/Ziegler house. Faunal remains may reveal the dietary habits of the Ziegler family, which could then be compared to those from other German households, such as the Gibbs farmstead (Groover 2003), and possibly compared to faunal remains from a contemporaneous French household. At other sites, ceramics have been useful in identifying consumer choice in relation to ethnicity (Elliott and Elliott 2002; Groover 2003; Mann 2008). By the 1830s, Ste. Genevieve's markets were dominated by British goods; therefore, the Zieglers were not purchasing German ceramics. However, the type and style of British ceramics they purchased may still reveal the German consumer choices of the Ziegler family in the nineteenth century, as will be explained further in the methodology.

Inheritance practices may be another source for identifying the persistence of German ethnicity among the Ziegler family members. Bruce R.

Penner (1997) investigated inheritance practices to examine ethnicity and change over time. Penner (1997) used the work by S. Gross (1996) to understand German inheritance practices. Gross (1996:196) investigated two townships in central Minnesota that were settled by German Catholics from various regions in what became Germany, including Bavaria. In his investigation, Gross (1996:211) found that the “values” of the German Catholics transferred from Germany to their new homes in Minnesota. Gross (1996:197) stated that German immigrants from Bavaria maintained impartible inheritance practices, which is the passing down of property to a single heir, usually the eldest son. Gross (1996:194) believed that German-American inheritance practices may be different from those of other ethnic groups. Other ethnic groups may be more “aggressive” economically, focusing on being “entrepreneurs,” relying less on keeping farmland within their families and more on social growth in a community. For this reason, inheritance practices may reveal another method the Zieglers showed their ethnicity.

The Ziegler family was not like other German immigrant families in Missouri, and they decided to move into the French dominated town of Ste. Genevieve and not a German settlement. They also conducted business in partnership with a prominent French family in town, the Vallé family. For this reason, the German ethnicity of the Ziegler family in the archaeological and historical record may not be as visible or apparent as it would be for Germans living in the German towns elsewhere in Missouri. However, this search may shed some light on how Germans interacted with non-Germans in French-

dominated regions, and how this was transcribed in the archaeological and historical records.

Consumer Behavior

Consumer behavior is best defined as “the behavior that consumers display in searching for, using, evaluating, and disposing of products, services, and ideas which they expect will satisfy their needs” (Schiffman and Kanuk 1987:6). Consumer behavior is an important area of study for historical archaeologists because archaeologists come into contact with consumer goods in their research regularly. Archaeologists can study the consumer by looking at the physical goods the consumer left behind. Though consumer behavior did not start as an anthropological theory, it is related to social behavior (Henry 1991:3). The main aspect of consumer behavior in which archaeologists can play a role is “post-use disposition” (Henry 1991:4). This could include re-use, disposal, or loss of the item (Henry 1991:5). Historical archaeologists not only look at the archaeological record, but also look at probate records, wills, newspapers, inventory books, and other historical documents to study commodities and what they meant to different people (Orser 2004:103).

The “decision to consume” can be explained by two factors: external influences and internal influences (Henry 1991:4). The external influences are the aspects archaeologists research, especially in the area of the social and cultural importance. Ethnicity is one external influence which may affect the consumer behavior of a person. The internal influence is much more difficult for

archaeologists to study, since it deals with the psychological aspect of the consumer (Henry 1991:9).

In the last two decades, historical archaeologists have focused on commodities and the consumer revolution (McCracken 1988; Orser 2004; Yentsch and Beaudry 2001; Pogue 2001; Shackel and Little 1992; Pendery 1992; Cook, Yamin, and McCarthy 1996; Henry 1991). Historical archaeologists have started to focus on looking at the meaning behind consumption and not just what was being consumed and disposed (Cook, Yamin, and McCarthy 1996:50). They have also begun to look at how people in the past used consumer goods to show their identity or status (Pogue 2001:51; Pendery 1992:66). Cook, Yamin, and McCarthy (1996:51) best state the use of historical archaeology for the study of consumption:

The class and ethnic differences between occupants of archaeological sites provided the opportunity to explore the material expression of class and ethnicity, a promise that has not yet been fully realized, but which constitutes, at this writing, an ongoing project within the discipline. For this reason, consumerism has been an increasing focus by historical archaeologists throughout the years.

Consumerism was not only what people were purchasing, but knowing how to use the products. Knowing how to properly use an item might separate you in a different social group (Martin 1996:76). For example, the elite would use consumer goods to separate themselves from other classes, making it more complex at mealtimes to show they were part of an elite group (Martin 1996:78). Therefore, consumer goods became “social and behavioral props” which archaeologists can analyze (Martin 1996:79). As stated by Ann Smart Martin (1996:82), “Material objects matter because they are complex symbolic bundles

of social, cultural, and individual meaning fused into something we can see, touch, and own.” These “material objects” become what archaeologists work with today.

However, not every person acts in the same manner, and consumer goods and their meanings are always changing. Consumerism is reflected differently from one region to the other as well as from one individual to another (Pogue 2001:53). In the same way, consumer goods may have different meanings to people throughout time (Shackel and Little 1992:8). This not only makes studying consumer goods more complex, but more complicated when drawing connections from one region or time to another.

Consumer Behavior and Newspapers

At the Gibbs farmstead in Knox County, Tennessee, Mark Groover (2005) looked at consumerism in Appalachia. He showed that printed advertisements reached their peak, being as prominent as they are in today’s society, by the third quarter of the nineteenth century (2005:260). However, printed advertisements were infiltrating U.S. newspapers even earlier than the nineteenth century, and played a prominent role amongst newly immigrating Germans.

Newspapers were an important aspect of German life. At the end of the eighteenth century, after the Revolutionary Era, German newspapers began to be more popular, especially in Maryland and Pennsylvania (Fogleman 1996:149). Many intellectual German immigrants worked in the newspaper as a source of income when they first moved to America (Wittke 1952:262). This being so, the production of German newspapers doubled between the years 1848 to 1852

(Wittke 1952:262). The height of German press in America was between the years 1850 to 1870, after which German language newspapers started to go into decline (Wittke 1952:263). As early as 1845, already two German newspapers came out daily in St. Louis (Faust 1927:447-448). Early on, many German newspapers in America were only German translations of English newspapers. Also, many German newspapers focused on political stances (Wittke 1952:264). Many of the more popular German newspapers were eventually taken over by American publishers for a profit, which included English advertisements, but allowed for the continuation of a German newspaper in America (Wittke 1952:270). These advertisements made up the majority of the newspapers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century (Jones 1993:25). They give insight into what goods the English and German households were purchasing and using during this time. In Ste. Genevieve, two German papers were produced in the nineteenth century, *Freie Presse* and *Herold*. These newspapers and the advertisements printed within them may reveal some typical consumer habits of Germans in Ste. Genevieve, and potentially, the Ziegler family.

Landscape Archaeology

Landscape analysis became a focus amongst archaeologists beginning in the 1950s when Gordon Willey (1953) published his work *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Viru Valley, Peru*. He believed that social and cultural influences played a part in landscape formation (Shackel 2003:4) By the 1970s, archaeologists were focusing on the functional uses people associated with the

different areas of their landscapes (Shackel 2003:4). Archaeologists revealed that people used their landscapes for many different purposes throughout history, e.g. cooking, production, and to show wealth or control (Zierden 1996:287). By the 1980s, landscape archaeology took on a whole new purpose: to preserve the landscapes and gardens of “great men” from America’s past (Shackel 2003:4). The use of Geographic Information System technology has helped improve this purpose of landscape archaeology, making it easier to map out landscapes (Shackel 2003:6). By uncovering the environment people lived in, archaeologists can reveal aspects about a society in much the same way that other artifacts reveal aspects about a people. Therefore, landscape archaeology has a permanent place in historical archaeology and can contribute to understanding the Ziegler family at the Janis-Ziegler House/Green Tree Tavern.

Three theoretical approaches are used when researching the ethnicity of the Ziegler family at the Janis-Ziegler house: identity archaeology, consumer behavior, and landscape archaeology. With identity archaeology, the primary focus is on the ethnic identity of the family. Consumer behavior and the rise of consumerism and newspapers also play a role in my research. Lastly, landscape archaeology is used by analyzing the Ziegler use of space at the Janis-Ziegler house, and how this may reveal their ethnic identity. With these three approaches in mind, I researched the archaeological and historical data relevant to the Ziegler occupation of the Janis-Ziegler house.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Research was performed on nineteenth-century English and German newspapers from Ste. Genevieve, the Ziegler probate inventory, census records, the Ziegler wills, and the archaeological assemblage. The primary research was done with the English and German newspapers, focusing on the *Fair Play* (in English), the *Ste. Genevieve Democrat* (in English), *Herald* (in English and German), *Freie Presse* (in German), and *Herold* (in German). The English newspaper advertisements and the German newspaper advertisements were then examined and compared to find potential indicators of ethnic preferences. These observations were then considered when analyzing the archaeological record from the Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900) and the Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-present) contexts and the Ziegler probate inventory. Together the newspaper, archaeological, and other historical data provide an answer to whether the Ziegler family showed their ethnicity despite living and working amongst their English-speaking neighbors.

Newspaper Analysis

For the Ste. Genevieve newspaper analysis, I reviewed a sample from the *Fair Play* (in English), the *Ste. Genevieve Democrat* (in English), *Herald* (in English and German), *Herold* (in German), and *Freie Press* (in German). I looked at papers from every three years between 1850 and 1895. The newspapers were held at the Missouri Historical Society Archives in St. Louis, the State Historical Society of Missouri in Rolla, and the Ste. Genevieve Branch Library. Obtaining copies of these newspapers was conducted through interlibrary loan as well as traveling to St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve. I photocopied and then scanned each newspaper issue, to better analyze each advertisement.

Whenever possible, I looked at the newspaper issue dated just prior to Christmas to reveal any specific consumer items the Germans may have traditionally used for the holiday. Germans were fond of festivals and other celebrations throughout the year, none more than Christmas. Albert Bernhardt Faust (1927:474) commented that Germans had shown Americans the “joy of living,” putting much effort into their “merrymaking, festivals, and the Christmas celebration.” Rachel Davis-DuBois and Emma Schweppe (1972:80) discussed that though German traditions may have deteriorated once the family transplanted to the New World, German holiday customs were continued amongst German-Americans. In the *Fair Play* from December 23, 1875, the newspaper published an article explaining “Christmas in Germany.” The article begins by explaining how big a simple birthday celebration is for a small village,

with the townspeople providing lush gifts and celebrating with song and dance throughout the day for a schoolmaster's birthday. By explaining such a grand festival for a birthday, the author helps you imagine how grand the Christmas holiday might have been for Germans as well.

Add to these domestic occasions the public festive days of the Church and the State, and you can imagine that German life has holidays enough. Christmas and similar days are occasions of incredible festivities throughout Germany. Santa Claus has no better dominion (*Fair Play*, 23 December 1875).

The holiday was so important to the Germans that in the 1860's, in areas settled by Germans in America, stores and businesses closed on Christmas Day (Wittke 1952:286). Germans even made the custom of decorating Christmas trees the grand tradition it is today amongst most Americans. Also, the tradition of sending Christmas cards to family and friends was first started by the German gentleman, Louis Prang, in the 1840's (Wittke 1952:286). Therefore, I focused the newspaper analysis around newspaper issues from the Christmas season, to find material item related to these ethnic holiday traditions.

For the *Fair Play*, I analyzed the newspapers from 1872-1880. For the *Herald*, I analyzed newspapers from 1883-1901. These dates were chosen because the *Herold* is only available beginning in 1882; however, I also looked at the *Fair Play* beginning in June 14, 1872, since that one issue is available. I also looked at the *Freie Press* from July 22, 1876, the *Democrat* from June 8, 1850, because few of these issues were available within the time frame being researched. I would have liked to use earlier issues in my analysis, but few pre-1870 Ste. Genevieve newspapers were preserved or available for research.

To analyze the advertisements from the German and the English newspapers, I made an Access spreadsheet recording the specific products or items being advertised, separating them into specific categories: Household Maintenance-Ceramics, Household Maintenance-Glass, Household Maintenance-Other, Architecture, Household Furnishings, Clothing, Personal Items, Household Production Activity, Household Production Activity For Sale, Pharmaceuticals, Foodstuffs, and Alcohol. This is a variation of the categories originally used by Meredith Hawkins (2007) to search for ethnicity the Ziegler household. She used the categories: ceramics, glass, beads, metal, clinker/cinder, coal, construction material, “tumbled” materials, animal remains, and plant remains. These categories are also similar to those used by Stanley South (1978) in his search for patterns of cultural processes at domestic sites. However, I made my categories according to ethnic attributes in the newspapers. I limited my newspaper analysis to the advertisements defined as a paid announcement, or goods for sale, in the newspapers. Therefore, I did not include items/services done free of charge, notices to the public that are not selling goods or services, or job listings. I separated the German and the English newspapers and the German-English newspaper into three databases (the German-English newspaper is the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* once it became half in German and half in English), in order to better compare and contrast the advertisements between the different language groups. Using the conclusions drawn from the newspaper analysis, I analyzed other historical data and the archaeological record.

Additional Archival Analysis

Along with the newspaper analysis, I analyzed the Ziegler probate inventory, Ste. Genevieve census records, and the Ziegler family wills. Meredith Hawkins and Dr. Elizabeth Scott previously gathered these documents from the Ste. Genevieve County Archives, the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, and the Western Manuscript Collection at the University of Missouri at Rolla. With the probate inventory, I categorized each entry into the same Access database template as the newspaper advertisements. With conclusions drawn from the newspaper analysis, I looked at the probate inventory categories to reveal whether the Zieglers showed either English or German ethnic preferences.

In the second stage of my analysis, I looked at the wills of Mathias Ziegler (1835), Francis Ziegler (1897), and Joseph C. Ziegler (1925), to identify the inheritance practices used by the Ziegler family throughout the generations. Other research has shown that inheritance practices can be sensitive to a family's ethnicity, especially German families (Groover 2003; Penner 1997; Gross 1996). I also wanted to reveal whether these inheritance practices changed throughout the generations. I also compared the Ziegler inheritance practices to French practices in Ste. Genevieve. Inheritance practices may reveal another way in which the Ziegler family expressed their ethnicity or chose to acculturate after a few generations.

I also review the business ledgers for Valle and Ziegler currently held by the Missouri Historical Society, noting when the Mathias Ziegler business ledgers

changed from recording business in German to recording it in English, and what this means about each generation of the Ziegler family.

Artifact Analysis

I looked at the artifacts from the 2006-2009 field seasons for the archaeological analysis. I took the artifact analysis from the Janis-Ziegler site (23SG272): units 110R30 and 150R0 (Figure 3.1).

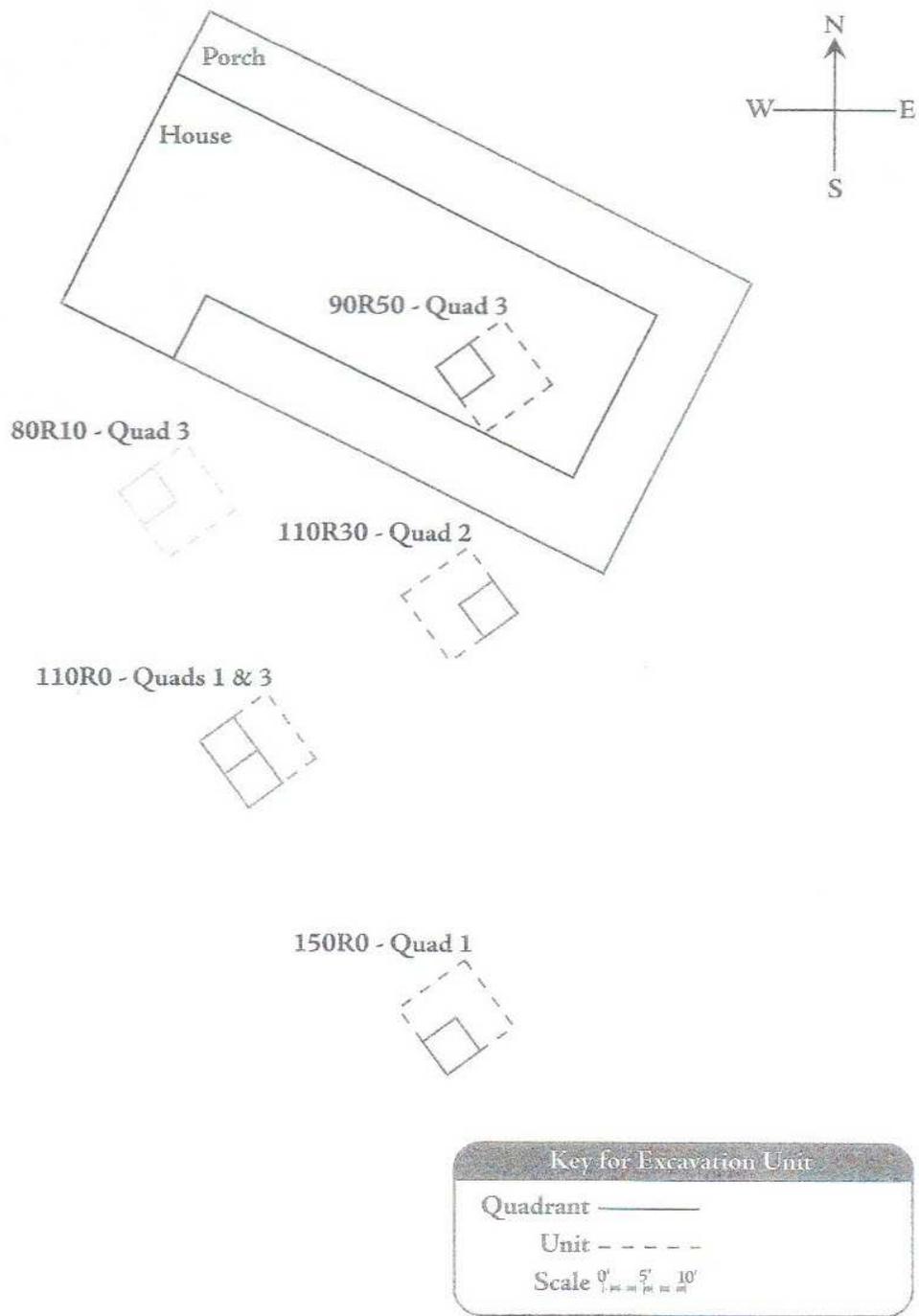


Figure 3.1. Map of the Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern Site (23SG272)

Courtesy of Meredith Hawkins

Unit 150R0 is located on the southeast portion of the property behind the Janis-Ziegler house. Unit 110R30 was located directly east of the house, just off the gallery or porch (Hawkins 2007:42). The levels associated with the Ziegler occupation were analyzed by Hawkins (2007). She used ceramics to identify which levels were part of the Ziegler occupation, because ceramics offered the most accurate dates (Hawkins 2007:47). Hawkins then provided a list of minimum number of vessels (MNV) for each unit, in order to figure out the mean ceramic date (MCD) for each level (Hawkins 2007:48). She also utilized other artifacts, like tarpaper/asphalt shingles, in order to differentiate between the Janis occupation and the Ziegler occupation levels (Hawkins 2007:53). She concluded that each unit (110R30 and 150R0) had three occupational periods (Hawkins 2007:54):

- 110R30: Janis Occupation (1790-1833)-Levels 7-13
 Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900)-Levels 5 & 6
 Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-present)-Levels 1-4
- 150R0: Janis Occupation (1790-1833)-Levels 10 & 11
 Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900)-Levels 5-9
 Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-present)-Levels 1-4

Therefore, I used the artifacts associated with the levels considered to be the Ziegler Occupation and the Ziegler and Late Occupation, according to Hawkins's research.

I put the archaeological findings into the same categories as the newspaper and probate inventory analysis. Then I compared the findings from the newspaper analysis to the archaeological record from the Ziegler house. If the Ziegler family was using German-targeted items, this would reveal one way the Zieglers were emphasizing their ethnicity.

Like Matt Cox (2009) and Meredith Hawkins (2007), I take another look to see if I can find "Germanness" but also potentially "non-Germanness" in the archaeological collection. Matt Cox analyzed the ceramics uncovered in the pre-1900 Ziegler occupation (Cox 2009:80), and suggests that the ceramics reflected the French heritage of Josephine, who moved into the Ziegler house in 1856 when she married Francis (Cox 2009:81-82). I broadened Matt Cox's research by looking at different material culture categories (not just ceramics) to compare to the newspaper advertisement categories. I expanded the time period from Matt Cox's study by looking at the data from pre-1900 as well as post-1900, since the Ziegler occupation of the Janis/Ziegler house lasted until the late 1930s.

I reviewed the newspapers that coincide with popular German holidays, hoping to find artifacts that relate to traditional holiday customs. For example, winter celebrations included *Fastnacht* and *Weihnachten* (Christmas). *Fastnacht* was a winter holiday where usually the younger members of society dressed up

and wore masks while roaming their neighborhoods asking for goodies. For these holidays, immigrants made traditional doughnuts and cookies. I also looked in the probate inventories and the artifacts to find evidence of the equipment necessary for making these desserts. For example, *Springerle* are cookies that Germans made during *Weihnachten* and other holidays. In order to make these cookies, the person who is baking used a *Springerle Roller* or a board with imprinted designs that were transferred onto the cookie dough before baking. Also, Germans were fond of baking *Krapfen* (doughnuts), especially during *Fastnacht*. In order to make these desserts, the baker used a deep frying to fry the doughnuts. Items like these would be German ethnic markers. Finding these specific cooking utensils and dishes would show that the Zieglers continued to act like their other German neighbors in Ste. Genevieve.

Germans were also known for their frugality and cleanliness (Long 1972: 2-3), sometimes holding onto possessions longer than they were in style in order to save money. This can be seen archaeologically by finding artifacts that predate others in the same level, showing the keeping of heirlooms. Mark Groover (2003:167) suggests that economic position may be revealed when looking at ceramics and comparing them to the newspaper advertisements and national trends during this time. However, the German ethnic trait of frugality may hinder this; they may not have put their money in material items, but other commodities such as land.

Landscape Analysis

I also investigated further the traditional German use of space. Germans typically used their back or side doors more than front doors. For this reason, they would extend their walk-way from the driveway to the back door (Coggeshall 1986:194). Besides evidence of a walk way in this location, perhaps the number of artifacts found in the backyard units compared to the front units will show evidence of this preferred use of the back living space.

Cleanliness can also be seen by looking at the landscape. Brian D. Crane (2000) suggests that refuse disposal may vary from one cultural group to another. "Different groups of people may have responded differently to the evolving corpus of rules and common practice surrounding refuse disposal. In addition, different standards may have been applied to yards used as workspace compared to yards used for gardens or recreation space" (Crane 2000:29). Therefore, fewer artifacts found in main living spaces, or negative data, in comparison to the work areas of the property, could indicate a concern with cleanliness.

Summary

In summary, I compared the advertisements in the nineteenth-century English newspapers in Ste. Genevieve to the German newspapers, to find any German or English preferences as far as products being advertised. Then I compared these observations to find whether or not the Ziegler family showed

their ethnic identity in their probate inventories and archaeological record. I also looked for any signs of “Germanness” or “non-Germanness” in the probate inventory and the archaeological record, as discussed previously. This includes analyzing the probate records and the wills to identify the form of inheritance practices each Ziegler generation used, which may be another method for expressing ethnicity. I also analyzed the landscape use by the Ziegler family to identify whether they may have shown their German ethnicity through their use of space.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

This analysis will uncover to what degree the German Ziegler family expressed their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house. First, a review is conducted of each category from the newspaper analysis. By comparing and contrasting the advertisements between the German and English newspapers, this process may reveal possible ethnic trends. These observations are then compared to the Ziegler probate inventory and the archaeological data.

The second part of the analysis was a study of the landscape and the inheritance practices of the Ziegler family throughout the century they inhabited the Janis-Ziegler house. This study hopes to reveal whether or not it is possible to identify the German ethnicity of the Ziegler family by looking at their consumption patterns and from the material culture of the Janis-Ziegler site.

Newspaper, Inventory, and Archaeological Analysis

Household Maintenance-Ceramics

The first category discussed in the newspaper analysis will be Household Maintenance-Ceramics. In the English newspapers reviewed, advertisements for ceramics made up 13 of the 187 total advertisements (7.0%). In the German

newspapers, ceramics made up 5 advertisements out of 173 (2.9%). The German -English newspaper advertisements had 1 advertisement for ceramics out of 86 (1.2%). The English newspapers listed several ware types, of which Queensware was advertised most, followed by china and stoneware (Table 4.1).

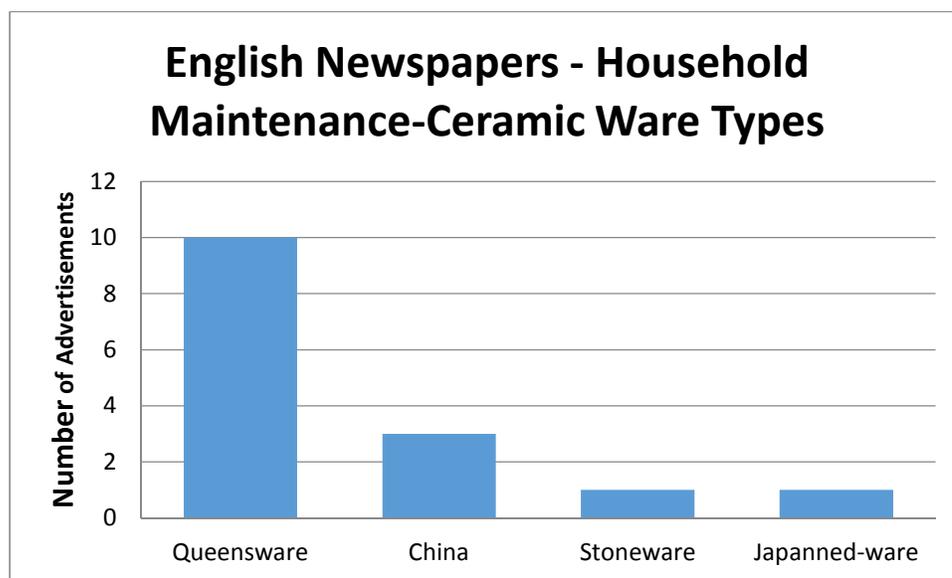


Table 4.1. English Newspaper Household Maintenance-Ceramics Ware Types

The English newspapers also advertised for specific dish forms such as water pitchers, butter dishes, and pickle dishes. The German newspapers had considerably fewer ceramic advertisements, most of which were for *Porzeilan* (porcelain), and then *Steingut* (stoneware) (Table 4.2).

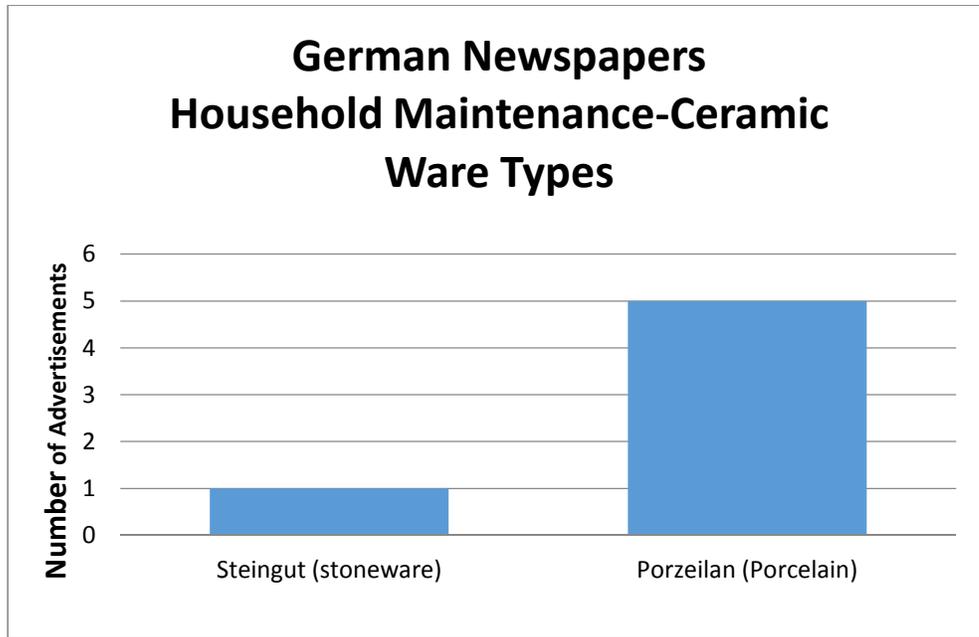


Table 4.2. German Newspapers Household Maintenance-Ceramics Ware Types

The German newspapers did not advertise for specific ceramic forms like the English newspapers. The German-English newspaper only had one listing and it did not include ware type; instead, the advertisement was for dish forms, such as fancy cups, saucers, tea sets, and chamber sets (Figure 4.1).

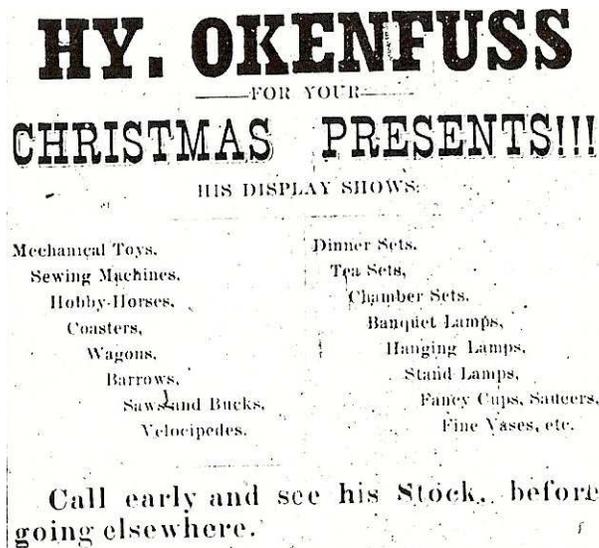


Figure 4.1. Advertisement for dish forms in *Herold* December 21st, 1895

The German newspapers had considerably fewer advertisements for ceramics than did the English newspapers. Perhaps the Germans tended to be frugal, and therefore, bought new ceramics less often making advertisements for ceramics in the German newspapers less common. All five of the five German newspaper advertisements for ceramics advertised for porcelain (Table 4.2). In the English newspapers, only three of the 13 ceramic advertisements listed china (Table 4.1). Queensware was listed in 10 of the 13 English ceramic advertisements. Queensware was not listed in any German advertisements in my sample. Christopher Fennell (2003:275) noted that “Queensware,” and by that he meant the inexpensive cream-colored “Queensware that was made popular by Josiah Wedgwood,” was mainly popular in the late eighteenth century until around 1820 in the major urban areas. However, the popularity of Queensware only appeared to grow in the first half of the nineteenth century in

the rural areas that he studied in New England. However, this may be because in Philadelphia, potters began producing a similar inexpensive cream-ware, calling it “Queensware” (Fennell 2003:276). A similar circumstance in Ste. Genevieve may have occurred in the nineteenth century.

The Ziegler probate inventory only lists one specific ware type, Stoneware; however, it lists several specific vessel forms. The German newspapers did not specify vessel forms in the advertisements while the English and German-English newspapers did. It is not possible, then to associate specific vessel forms with either ethnic group in an absolute way.

Meredith Hawkins (2007) defined what ware types were present in the archaeological record and developed a minimum number of vessels (MNV) for the archaeological records for units 150R0 and 110R30. The MNV for the Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900) and the Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-present) levels were used in my analysis. The ware types were generalized in order to fit with the newspaper analysis. For example, Hawkins (2007) differentiated between creamware, pearlware, white ware, and refined white earthenware in her MNV. However, the newspapers generalized these under the same term, Queensware. For my archaeological analysis, the term ‘white-colored refined earthenwares’ is used in reference to a combined count of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and refined white earthenware vessels to better compare to the newspapers’ use of the term “Queensware.”

The ceramic assemblage from unit 150R0, located in the yard behind the Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern, contained a minimum of 40 vessels and was

made up primarily of white-colored refined earthenwares, followed by coarse red earthenware, stoneware, and yellowware (Table 4.3). Other ceramic sherds were not large enough to be clearly differentiated. No porcelain was found in this unit for the Ziegler occupation.

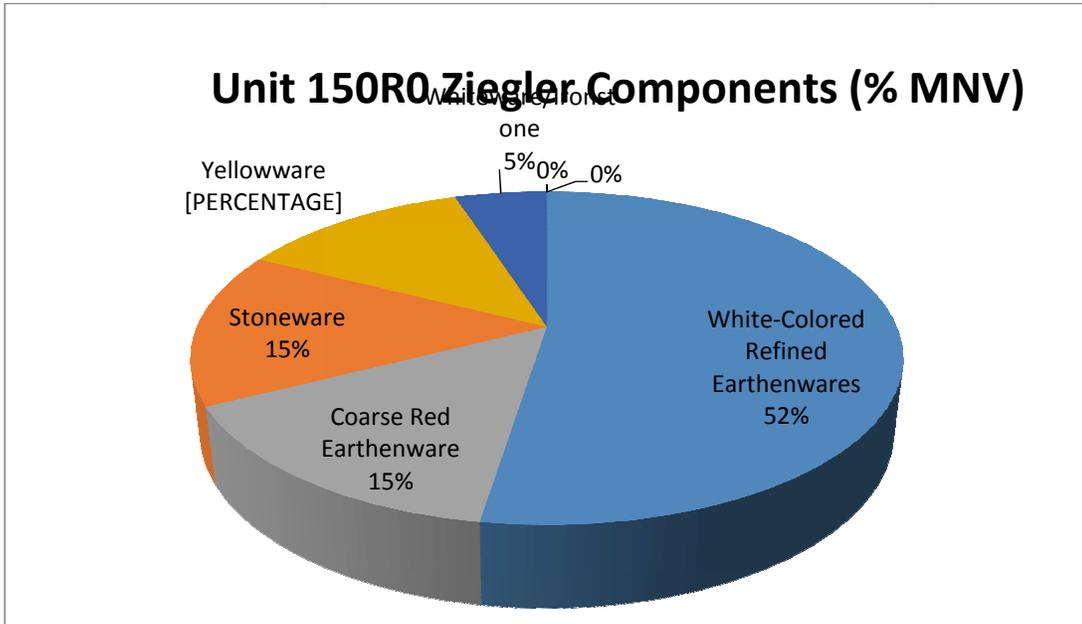


Table 4.3. Ceramic MNV of unit 150R0, Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900) and Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-present)

The ceramic assemblage from unit 110R30, located just off the back porch of the Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern, contained a minimum of 198 vessels, including an even larger percentage of white-colored refined earthenwares (71%). Other ware types were coarse red earthenware, stoneware, and a small percentage of yellowware, porcelain, and unidentifiable ceramic sherds (Table 4.4). This unit does contain porcelain, but, only one vessel.

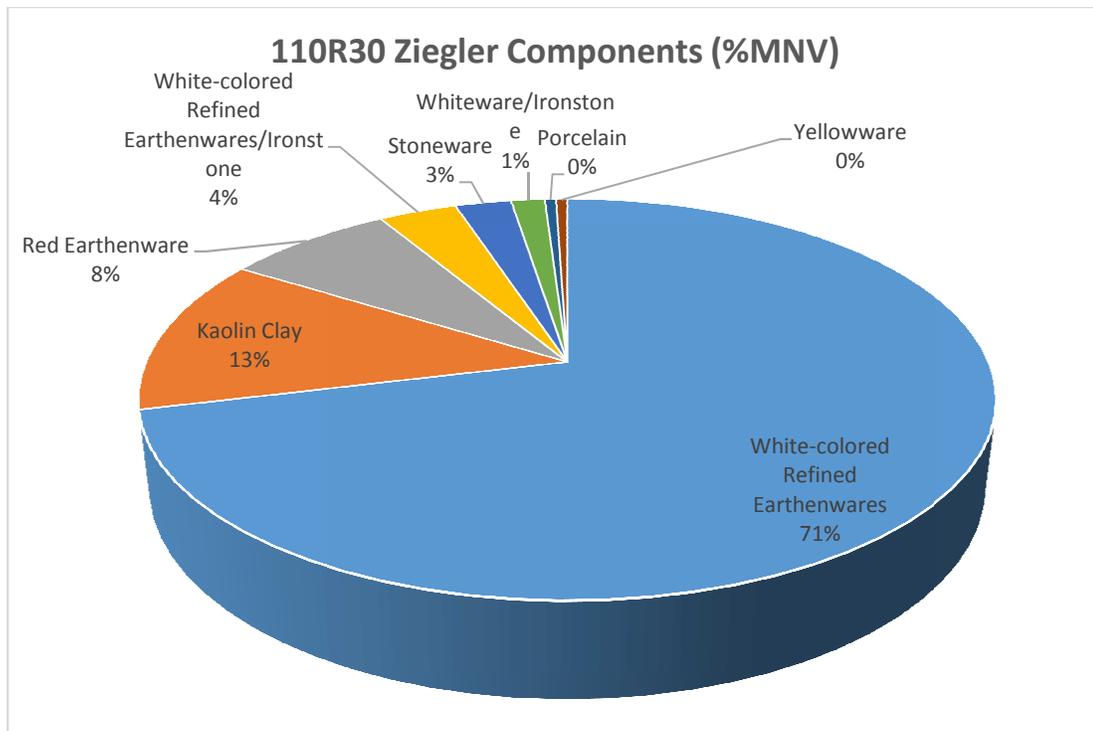


Table 4.4. Ceramic MNV of unit 110R30, levels 1-6: Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900) and Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-present)

When the German and English newspapers are compared to the archaeological record, it appears as though the Ziegler family followed the tradition of the English speaking people in the community in terms of ceramic use. The English newspapers advertised primarily for Queensware, while the German newspapers advertised for primarily *Porzeilan* (porcelain). Both units show the use of white-colored refined earthenwares as their primary ware of choice; very little porcelain or china was found in these two units. However, with this observation must be stated that the archaeological data only allows for the comparison of ceramics left behind or discarded by the Ziegler family. This does not reveal any of the ware types that the Zieglers may have passed on

throughout the years and took better care of while living in the Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern. This could be the reason so little porcelain was found in the archaeological record. Porcelain was one of the most expensive ware types in the nineteenth century (Miller 1980:32). Also, George Miller (1991:11) noticed during his research that porcelain rarely is found in archaeological assemblages in America prior to 1850. Unfortunately, the only ware type listed in the Ziegler probate inventory was stoneware; the rest of the ceramics on the inventory were listed by vessel form.

In Meredith Hawkins (2007) research she listed the identifiable vessel forms found in units 110R30 and 150R0 (Table 4.5).

110R30	150R0
Flowerpot	Flowerpot
Bowl	Bowl
Plate	Plate
Mug	Medium bowl
Teacup	Pitcher
Cups	Large Crock
Large bowl	Large Bowl
Saucer	Saucer
	Medium-large Bowl
	Small-medium bowl
	Serving dish
	Small-medium cosmetic jar or canister

Table 4.5. Vessel Forms from Unit 110R30, Levels 1-6: Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900) and Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-Present) and Unit 150R0, levels 1-9: Ziegler Occupation (1833-1900) and Ziegler and Late Occupation (1850-Present)

Many of these vessel forms were also advertised in the English newspapers: water pitchers, dinner sets, tea sets. Other vessel forms were mentioned as well in the English newspaper advertisements but they were not identified in the Ziegler archaeological record: water pitcher, dinner set, butter dish, pickle dish. The Ziegler probate inventory also has some similarities to the English newspaper advertisements. The probate inventory lists dinner plates, smaller plates, dishes, soup tureen, bowls, cups and saucers, tea pot, sugar dish, and pitchers. By comparing the English newspaper advertisements to the Ziegler probate inventory and the archaeological analysis, it appears that the Zieglers were purchasing similar vessel forms as their English-speaking neighbors. Unfortunately, the German newspaper advertisements do not contain advertisements for vessel forms in comparison.

Household Maintenance-Glass

The occurrence of advertisements for Household Maintenance-Glass was fairly even between the English and German newspapers. The English newspapers advertised for glass in five of the 187 advertisements (2.7%). The German newspapers advertised for glass in four of the 173 advertisements (2.3%). In the German-English newspaper, household glass was not advertised at all. This category was not as widely advertised as other categories. The German newspapers did not advertise for glass after 1876. The English newspapers only had one advertisement for glass after the 1870s, found in the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* in 1892 (Figure 4.2)



Figure 4.2. F. & L.U. Store Advertisement for Glassware in *Ste. Genevieve Herald*, December 17th, 1892.

The glass advertisements appeared to decline over the years and did not appear in any of the later newspaper issues reviewed. This confirms what Jane Busch (1987:68) noted, that when bottle production increased by 1880, the bottle prices declined. Therefore, advertisements for glassware and bottles were less profitable. Neither English nor German newspapers contained enough information about glass vessels nor glass ware types to reveal any ethnic differences.

The Ziegler probate inventory lists several forms of glass: tumblers, pitchers, and plates. The archaeological data includes fragments of different colored glass; however, the fragments are too small to discern, the vessel forms. Since the advertisements, probate inventory, and archaeological data do not provide comparable sets of information, it is not possible to detect any significant ethnic differences in the use of glass in the household.

Household Maintenance-Other

The category Household Maintenance-Other includes any household maintenance objects in the advertisements that are not ceramics or glass. In the English newspapers, advertisements for Household Maintenance-Other made up five out of 187 advertisements (2.7%). The German newspapers had two advertisements for this category out of 173 (1.2%). The German-English newspaper had three advertisements for Household Maintenance-Other out of 86 (3.5%). In the English newspapers, three out of the five advertisements in this category listed cutlery (Table 4.6).

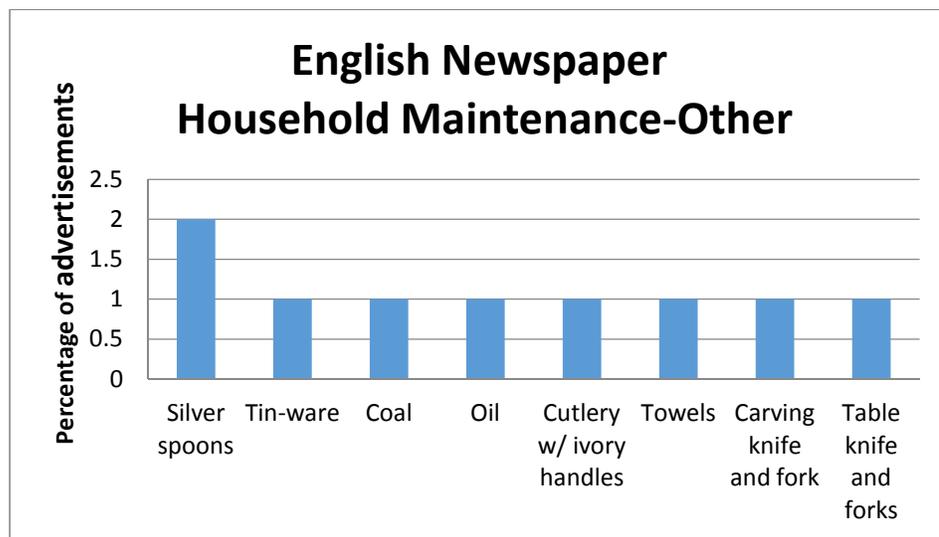


Table 4.6. English Newspaper Household Maintenance-Other

Some of the “other” items listed were towels, oil, coal, and tin-ware. The German newspapers only advertised for *gold und silberwaaren* (gold and silver goods).

Silberwaaren is commonly translated to mean silverware, and therefore the

advertisement was included in the Household Maintenance-Other category. The German-English newspaper did not advertise for any silverware. Instead the newspaper advertised for stove polish, coasters, and fine vases (Table 4.7).

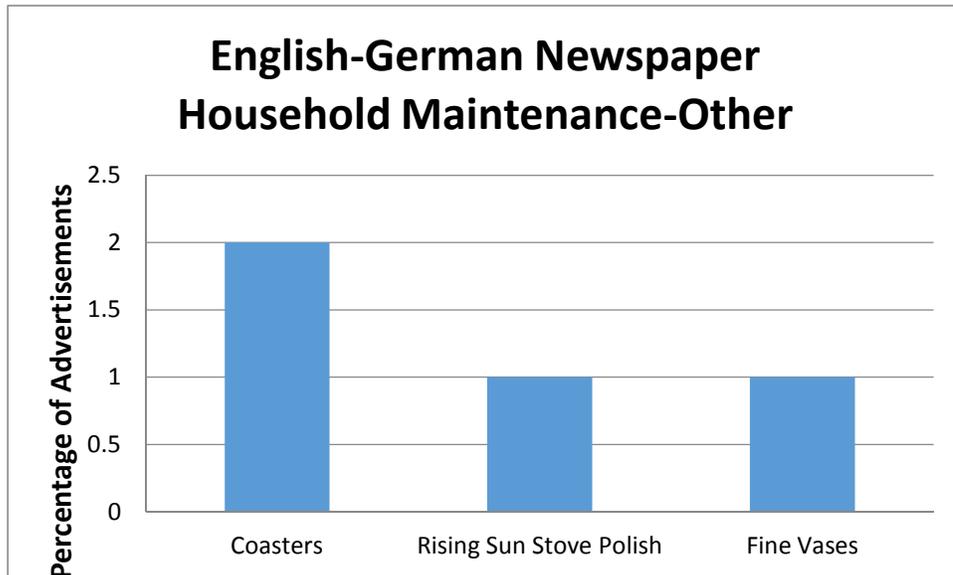


Table 4.7. German-English Newspaper Household Maintenance-Other

Nothing stands out as different between the English and the German newspaper advertisements in the Household Maintenance-Other category, besides the English newspapers having more advertisements in this category than the German newspapers.

The Ziegler probate inventory includes 50 listings that could be considered in the Household Maintenance-Other category. These items appear to have been used mainly in two different types of maintenance, kitchen and cleaning. Many of the items are different types of cutlery or cooking utensils, along with a churn, crocks and other cooking pots, tin ware, and candle sticks. The cleaning

items are mainly large tubs and buckets. Though the Ziegler inventory is detailed, the newspaper analysis does not suggest any ethnic characteristics that can be identified in the inventory.

Similarly, the archaeological data does not suggest any ethnic traits. Most of artifacts in this category are metal scraps or fragments. One item that was identifiable was a handle fragment for a pewter spoon. Pewter cutlery was not listed specifically in any of the newspapers, so any association with one group or another is not known.

Architecture

The Architecture category contains materials and tools used in constructing and maintaining structures. The English newspapers advertised for architectural items in 15 out of 187 advertisements (8.0%). In the German newspapers, 11 advertisements out of 173 advertised for architectural items (6.4%). The German-English newspaper had five advertisements out of 86 for this category (5.8%). The English newspapers mainly advertised for general architectural items; the 15 architectural advertisements used the general term “hardware” 10 times (Table 4.8).

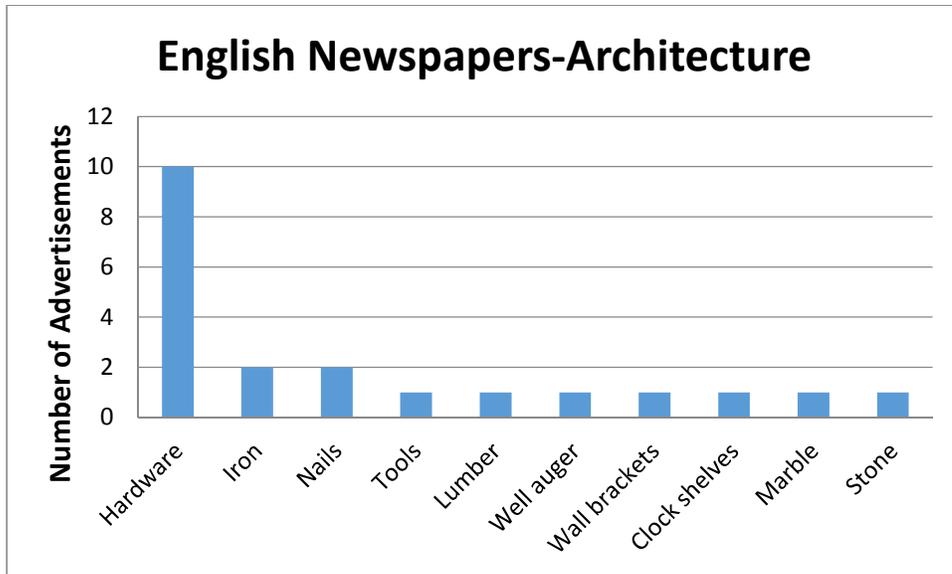


Table 4.8. English Newspapers Architecture

The other advertisements in English newspapers were for tools, iron, lumber, a well auger, wall bracket, shelves, nails, and marble/stone. Each of these items was only advertised for once or twice out of the 15 architectural advertisements.

In the German newspapers, only five of the 11 architecture advertisements were for general hardware (Table 4.9).

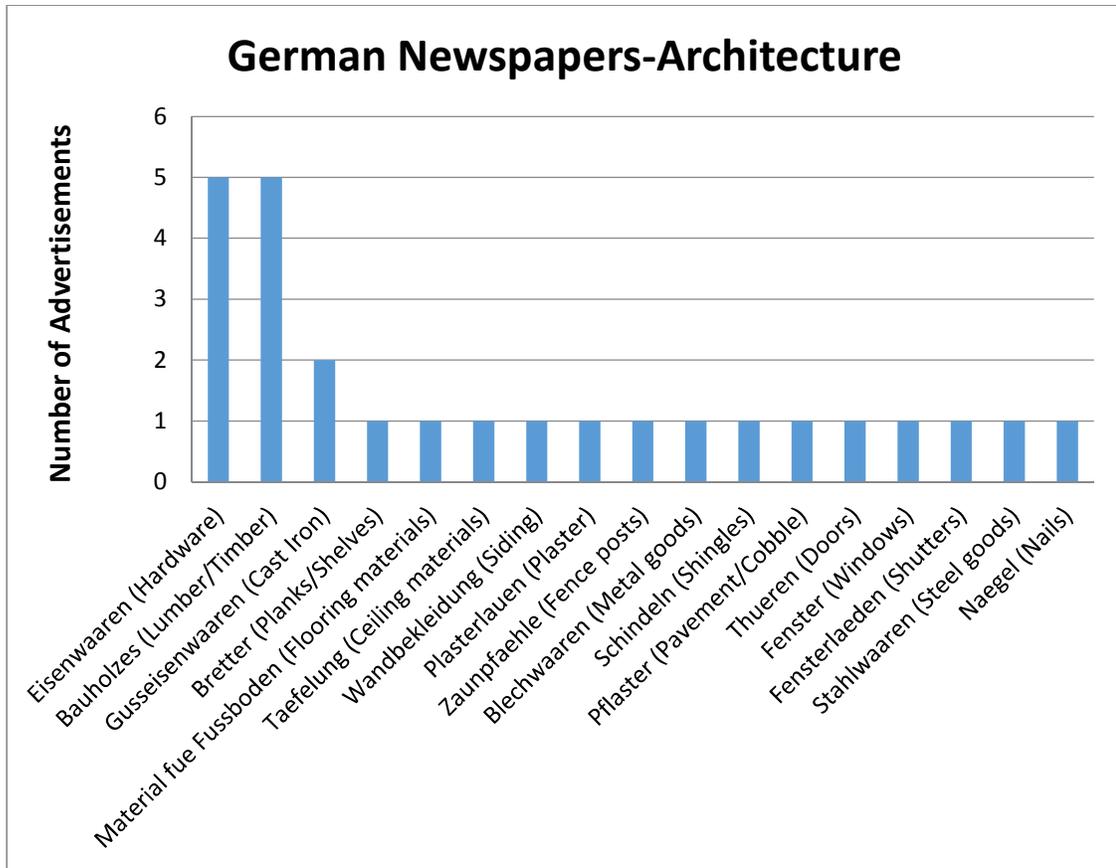


Table 4.9. German Newspapers Architecture

Also, five of the advertisements listed timber or lumber. The German newspapers advertised for many more specific architectural items than the English newspapers. These items were related to heavy household repairs or building projects, with advertisements for doors, windows, roofing materials, etc. In the English newspapers, the advertisements for architectural items were for light household repairs or improvements, such as nails, general tools, and shelves.

The Ziegler probate inventory listed seven items that would be included in the architecture category: a wheel barrow, hand saw, hammers, pr. pinchers, chisel, square and sundry tools, and nails. The archaeological data in the architecture category mainly consists of lime plaster/mortar and window glass, neither of which can be considered German ethnic architectural traits. This may also be due to the fact that the Ziegler family purchased the already built home from the French Janis family and did not build their own home. However, one would think the Ziegler family might have conducted minor construction projects on their property while inhabiting the Janis-Ziegler house. It is possible that they borrowed tools from neighbors and friends to make any additions or alterations throughout the years, which would not have turned up in the inventory.

Despite the Ziegler inventory not providing much insight into this category, the newspapers themselves may reveal some information about the German community as a whole in Ste. Genevieve. Perhaps the reason the hardware stores listed more detailed advertisements in the German newspapers compared to the English newspapers is because by the 1870s, most of the carpenters in town were German immigrants. German carpenters were encouraged to immigrate to North America because of the high demand for their labor (van Ravenswaay 1977:303). Also, many German-speaking farmers manufactured their own furniture and other crafts (van Ravenswaay 1977:305).

Household Furnishings

The next category analyzed was Household Furnishings. In the English newspapers, 12 advertisements out of 187 were for Household Furnishings (6.4%). In the German newspapers, 13 out of 173 were for Household Furnishings (7.5%). The German-English newspapers only had three advertisements for Household Furnishings (3.5%). In the English newspapers, many kinds of furnishings were advertised, ranging from stoves to tables to hanging lamps, but none stood out in frequency (Table 4.10).

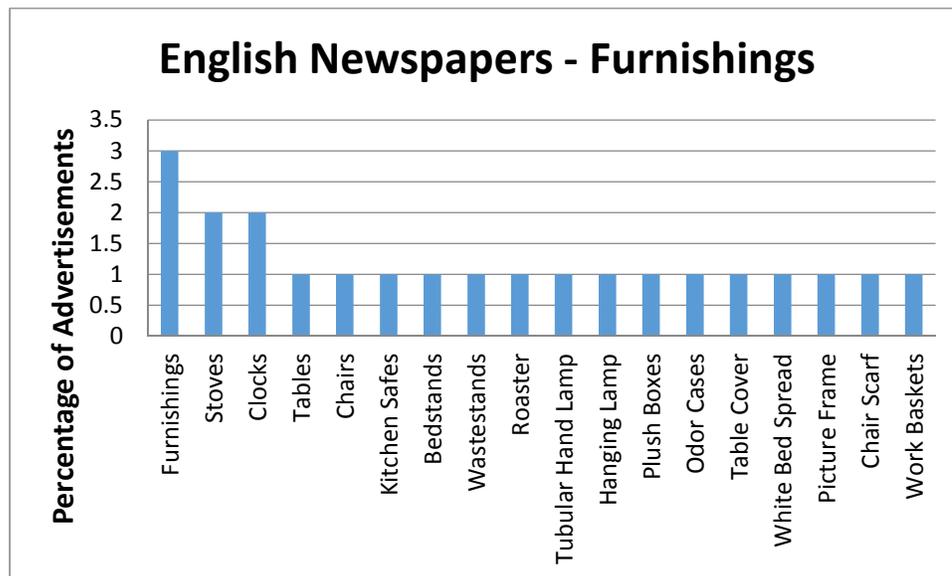


Table 4.10. English Newspapers Furnishings

The German newspapers, on the other hand, advertised for one item more than others in this category, the clock (*Uhren*). Clocks were advertised in seven out of the 13 advertisements in the Household Furnishings category (54%) (Table 4.11).

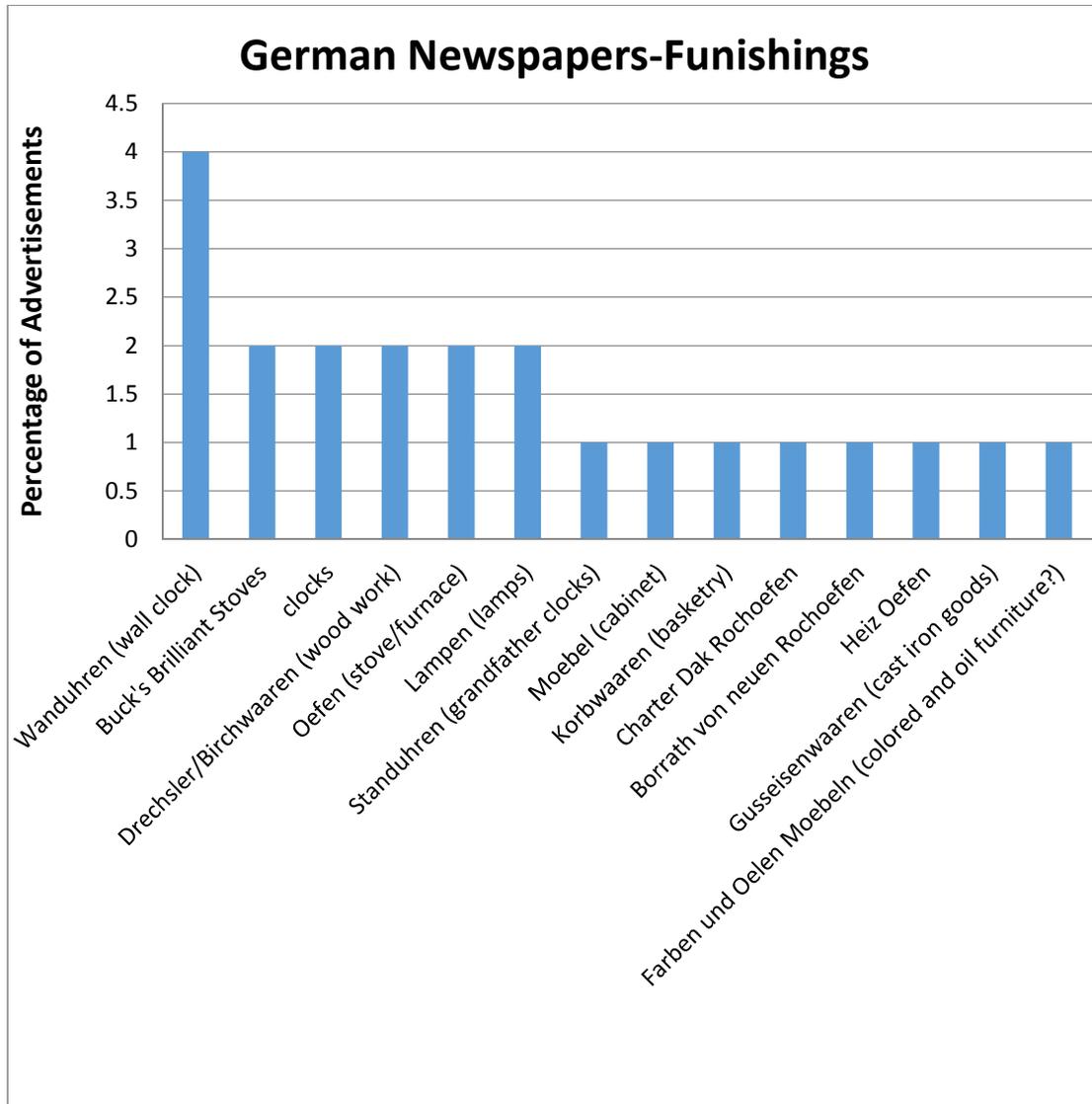


Table 4.11. German Newspapers Household Furnishings

The English newspapers only advertised for clocks in two out of 12 advertisements in this category (9%) (Table 4.9). This substantial amount of advertising for clocks may be a sign of German ethnicity.

Ovens and stoves were also advertised for significantly more in the German newspapers than the English newspapers. An example of a German newspaper advertisement for an Oven is shown below (Figure 4.3).

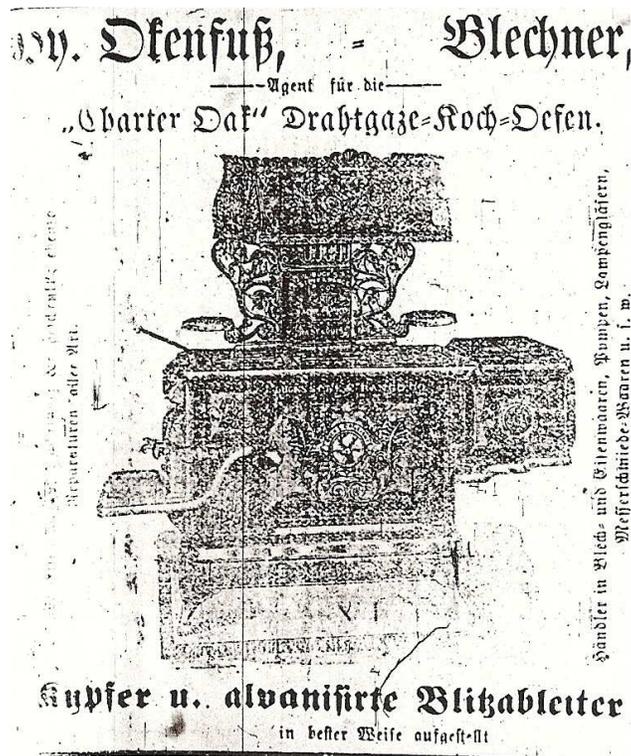


Figure 4.3. *Oefen* Advertisement *Herold* Dezember 17, 1892

In the German newspapers, four of the 13 Household Furnishing advertisements are for ovens or stoves (31%). In the English newspapers, two advertisements listed stoves of the 12 advertisements for Household Furnishings (17%). Fennell (2003:202) noted that Germans liked fuel efficient stoves because of the lack of wood available in Germany, even though wood was more available once they moved to America. Germans were also known for being economical, in favor of using stoves over open fireplaces in order to save wood (Faust 1927:29).

Perhaps this explains why the German newspapers advertised for stoves or ovens more than the English newspapers in Ste. Genevieve. The German stove and oven advertisements did not discuss the efficiency of the equipment itself, but that varieties of stoves and ovens were available as well as prompt service.

In the German newspapers, three of the 13 Household Furnishing advertisements listed cabinets, wooden furniture, and/or wooden goods (23%). According to the Ziegler probate inventory, the Zieglers owned several pieces of wooden furniture including: walnut cupboard, walnut tables, cupboard, set of Windsor chairs, com. chairs, rocking chair, cherry table, cherry bureau, cherry press, sewing cherry stand, and a pine writing desk. The Zieglers were similar to their German speaking neighbors in that they appreciated and owned many wooden furnishings for their home. As stated previously, German immigrants found lucrative jobs in America as craftsmen and woodworkers. The Zieglers could have bought these furnishings from German-speaking craftsmen, produced pieces themselves, or brought furnishings from Germany; however, this cannot be fully determined from the Ziegler probate inventory.

Another interesting thing about the German newspapers is that they did not include advertisements for chairs scarves, bed spreads, or table covers like the English newspapers did. This might be because German women may have been producing their own cloth goods, and therefore they were not carried in the stores. The Ziegler inventory does list table cloths, bed spreads, and other linens, however, these could very well have been made by members of the Ziegler household. This will also be discussed further in the next section about clothing.

The Ziegler probate inventory shows a large array of Household Furnishings, but does not list any clocks. The inventory does list “Stove & pipes,” but this cannot necessarily be linked to a German ethnic preference because English speaking people also had stoves. Some other listings for Household Furnishings in the Ziegler probate inventory are for bedding, desks, beds, cupboards, chests, and other pieces of furniture, as well as the linen table clothes and bed spreads. The archaeological data did not include any material that can be identified as household furnishings.

Clothing

In the English newspapers reviewed, advertisements for clothing made up 34 of the 187 advertisements (18%). For the German newspapers, clothing advertisements made up 20 out of the 173 German advertisements (12%). The German-English newspaper had 6 advertisements for clothing out of 86 advertisements (7.0%). Shown below are two Tables; Table 4.12 presents the clothing types that appeared in the English newspapers and Table 4.13, the clothing types in German newspapers.

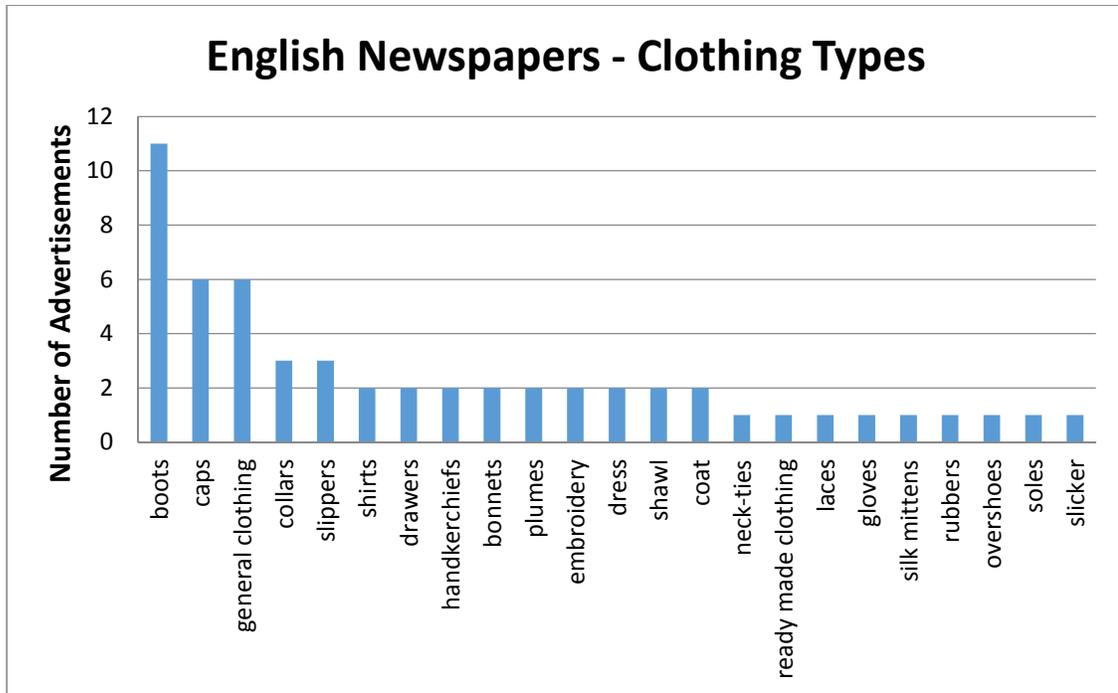


Table 4.12. English Newspapers Clothing Types

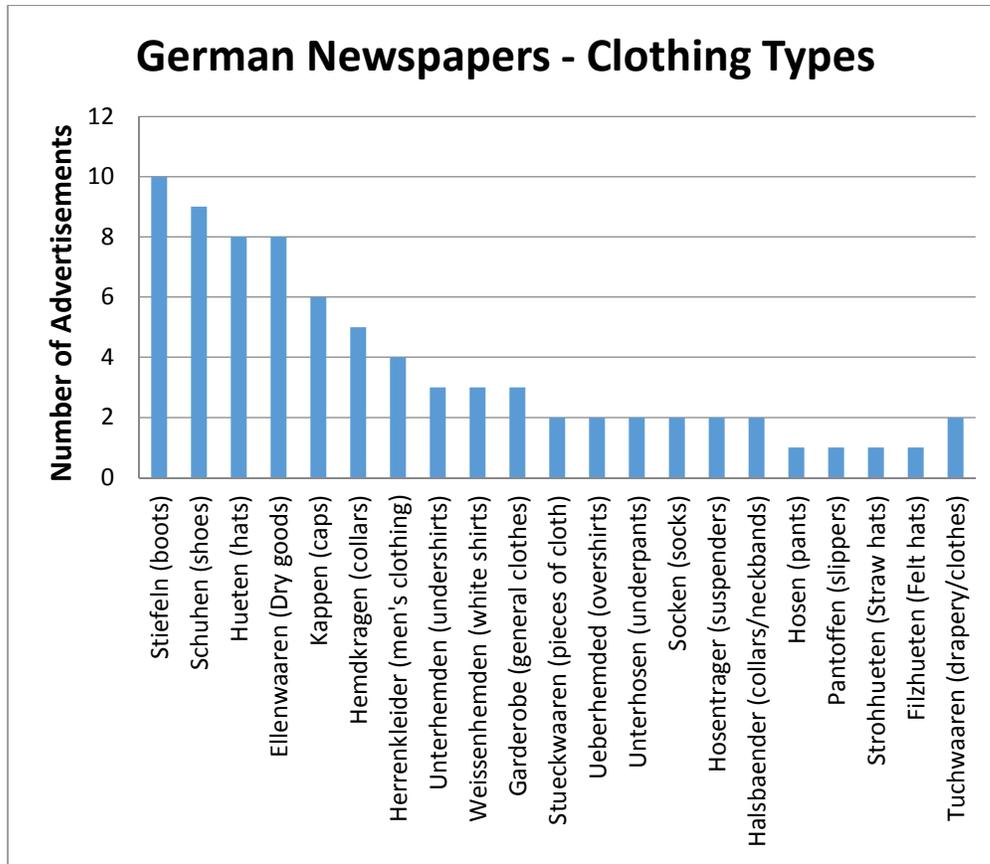


Table 4.13. German Newspapers Clothing Types

The English newspapers advertised for both men and women's clothing, such as lace, dresses and bonnets for the women, and neckties for the men (Figure 4.4), while the German newspapers only advertise for men's clothing (*Herrenkleider*) items, such as suspenders (*Hosentrager*), caps (*Kappen*), and pants (*Hosen*) (Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.4. Mrs. F. Leavenworth Milliner! from *Fair Play* 23, 1875

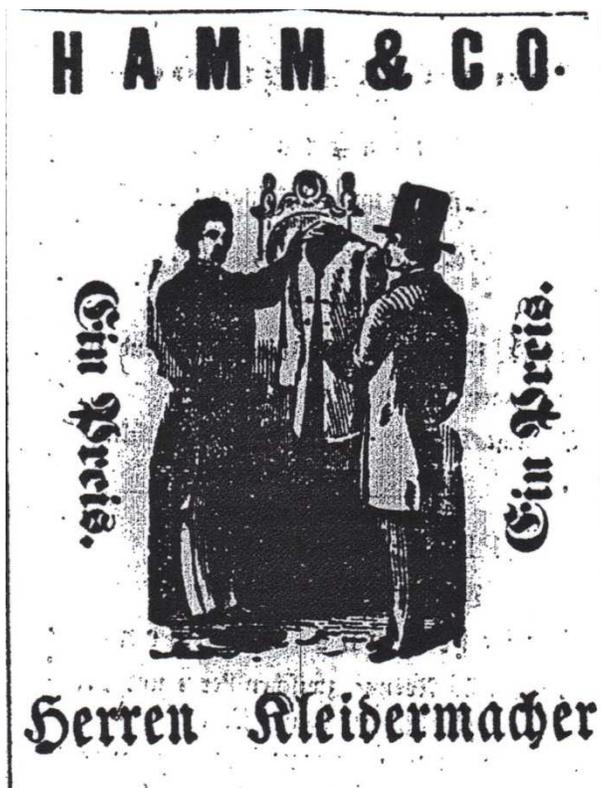


Figure 4.5. Hamm & Co. advertisement from *Freie Presse* July 22, 1876

The German-English *Herold* newspaper did not specify gendered clothing. Purely based on the newspaper analysis, it was suggested two things: First, perhaps the emphasis on men's clothing in the stores reflects the fact that there were a lot of single German men who did not have a mother or wife to make their

clothing, or perhaps German women were making the majority of their family's clothing, or at least making their own and their children's clothing while the men bought ready-made clothing. This observation also comes from the eight newspaper advertisements listing *Ellenwaaren*. *Ellenwaaren* stood for dry goods, mainly cloth that could be measured from the tip of the finger to the elbow. This word was commonly used throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century by Germans and German-Americans but the term is no longer used today. The English newspapers did not have advertisements for anything similar to *Ellenwaaren*. They did, however, advertise for "ready-made clothing."

Therefore, it appears as though English-speaking men and women simply bought most of their clothing rather than producing their own like their German speaking neighbors appear to have been doing. This hypothesis is not only based on the types of clothing that were advertised in the newspapers but also the difference in frequency between the English and German newspapers. English newspapers had six percent more clothing advertisements than the German newspapers. This suggests that it was probably more economical for English newspapers to advertise ready-made clothing when compared to the German newspapers. Therefore, there was a much greater demand for clothing in the English-speaking community than the German-speaking community.

Another interesting difference was in the advertisements for hats. Though both the English and German newspapers advertised for hats and caps, the types of hats or caps were different. The German newspapers advertised for straw and felt hats. The English advertisements did not specify the type of hat or

cap. One reason for this may be that German speaking people were said to have set themselves apart from their English neighbors by their appearance, including the use of certain hats. According to Carl Wittke (1952:61), German people not only wore large beards and mustaches which was different from the clean shaven Americans, but they also “wore caps or soft, slouch felt hats, in contrast with the high, stiff hats popular in the United States at the time.” The advertisement for felt hats shows that this custom was also common in Ste. Genevieve in the nineteenth century.

In the Ziegler probate inventory, no specific clothing or ready-made clothing was listed. However, it listed 12 different types of cloth as well as a flax hackle. A flax hackle was used for aligning the long fibers of the flax before spinning. This was a common item that German families brought with them when they immigrated to America (van Ravenswaay 1977:83, 86). Textile production remained popular amongst Germans living in America even in the years following the Civil War because the cost of fabric was so high (van Ravenswaay 1977:445).

The archaeological data includes 20 clothing items: nine straight pin fragments, four button fragments, three hook-and-eye fragments, two tinkling cones or bangles, and two eyelet fragments. After reviewing the archaeological data and the probate inventory along with the newspaper analysis, it appears as though the Ziegler family was producing much of their own clothing. This supports the newspaper analysis and what could be expected from a German family living in Ste. Genevieve.

Personal Items

The next category in the newspaper analysis was Personal Items. The English newspapers advertised for Personal Items in 30 out of 187 advertisements (16%). The German newspapers advertised for Personal Items in 33 out of 173 advertisements (19%). The German-English newspaper advertised for Personal Items in 18 out of 86 advertisements (21%). The English newspapers had many various Personal items listed from books, stationery, and watches (Table 4.14).

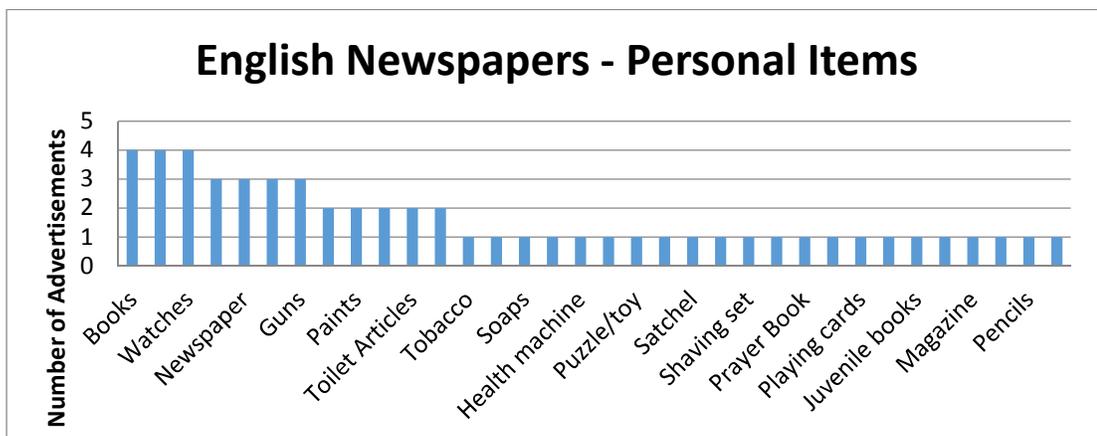


Table 4.14. English Newspapers Personal Items

The German newspapers had more advertisements for personal items, but considerably less variety. The main personal items advertised in the German newspapers were cigars, musical instruments, and pocket watches (Table 4.15).

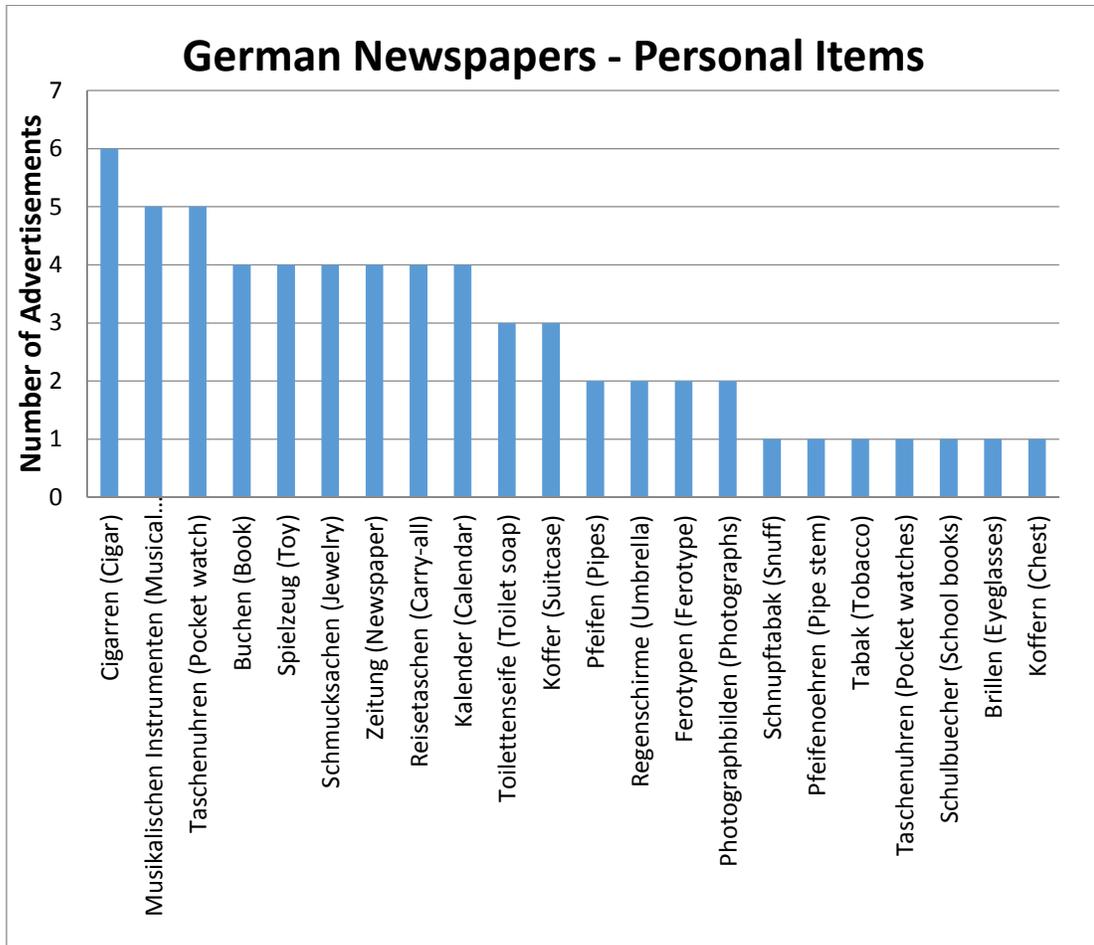


Table 4.15. German Newspapers Personal Items

The English newspapers advertised for guns, which the German and German-English newspapers did not. Figure 4.6 shows an advertisement for guns from one of the English newspapers.



Figure 4.6. Rudolph Gun Co. from *Fair Play* December 23, 1875

because of the number of German farmers in the community. There were French and “American” farmers too, though the emphasis on calendars seems to have been a German practice. The German-speaking farmers may have used calendars and almanacs to track the planting and harvesting trends for their area. The German newspapers also advertised for musical instrument in five of the 33 personal item advertisements (15%) versus two of the 30 personal item advertisements in the English newspapers (6.7%). The advertising for musical instruments seems significant because many German choirs or musical groups were established upon arrival in America. Musical instruments were not only commonly transported with the Germans when they moved to America, but some craftsmen who produced these items moved to America and continued their work (van Ravenswaay 1977:395). Upon arrival in America, Germans worked as music teachers to wealthy families to make money. They introduced German terminology and a love for fine music to Americans (Wittke 1952:296).

The Ziegler probate inventory has only a few listings for Personal Items. The inventory includes: looking glasses, a silver watch, a cotton umbrella, volumes of Prussian wars, an atlas, a double barrel gun, “com. shotgun,” and swords. However, the volumes of Prussian wars, show the Zieglers had an interest in European history, especially the history of other German speaking kingdoms. Books in general were a popular item that German immigrants transported with them to America (van Ravenswaay 1977:81). The inventory does not specify whether the books were in German or English or if they were books brought over from Germany; however, the books’ inclusion in the inventory

suggests their importance with the Ziegler family. Also, this shows that the Zieglers were able to read the German newspapers in the area, most probably the newspaper included in the research. Unfortunately, it cannot be determined whether any of these items were brought to America when the Ziegler family immigrated perhaps ten years earlier. The archaeology includes mainly jewelry items, such as beads and wire. Since the Ziegler family worked in the tobacco business, the discussion of the tobacco findings will be in the section of Household Production Activity-For Sale, since the Ziegler probate inventory included equipment for making cigars and snuff. One last note, the lack of pipes in the archaeological record at the Ziegler property suggests that perhaps the Zieglers might not have used their own tobacco or perhaps they did not use pipes, but cigars, snuff, or other tobacco products that would not turn up in the archaeological record.

Household Production Activity

The next category is Household Production Activity, that is, production activities for the use of the household. The English newspapers advertised for household production activity items in 12 out of 187 advertisements (6.4%). The German newspapers have 23 advertisements for this category out of 173 (13%). The German-English newspaper has three advertisements for household production activity items out of 86 (3.5%). The English newspapers advertise for notions, saddlery, and sewing machines, as well as several other products (Table

4.16). Figure 4.8 is an example of an English newspaper advertisement for saddlery.

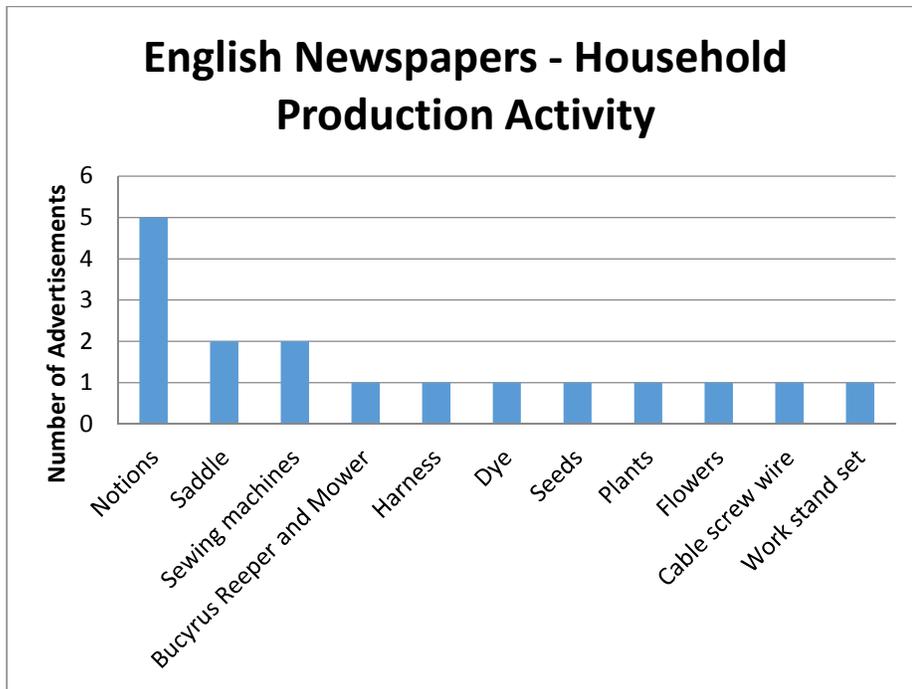


Table 4.16. English Newspapers Household Production Activity

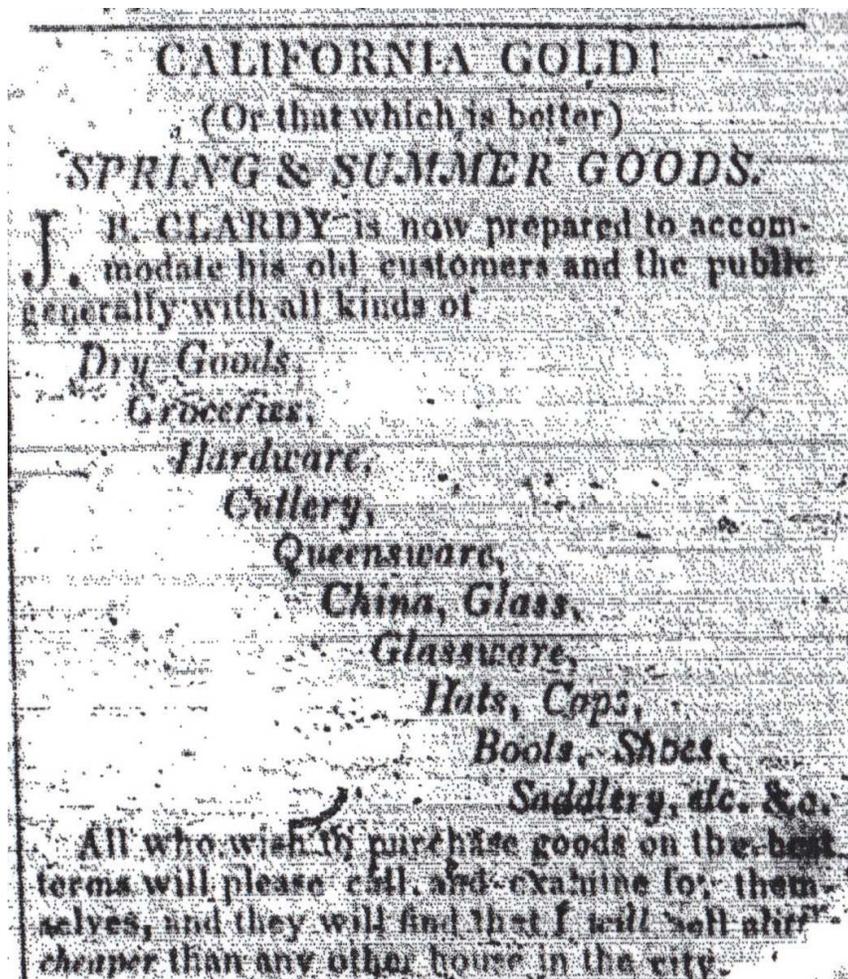


Figure 4.8. California Gold! Advertisement from *Ste. Genevieve Democrat* June 8, 1850

The German newspapers advertised for considerably more farming equipment than the English newspapers (Table 4.17).

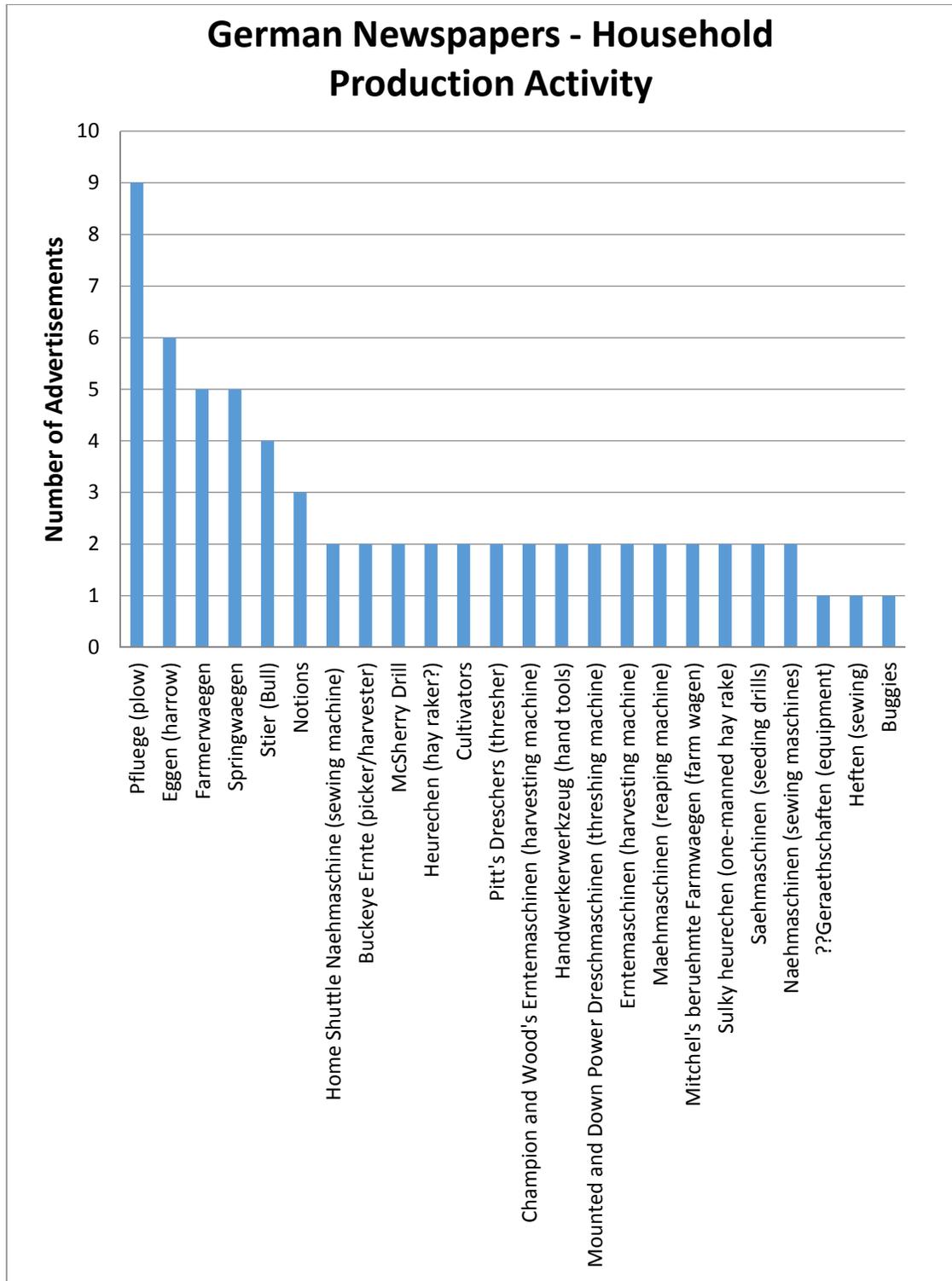
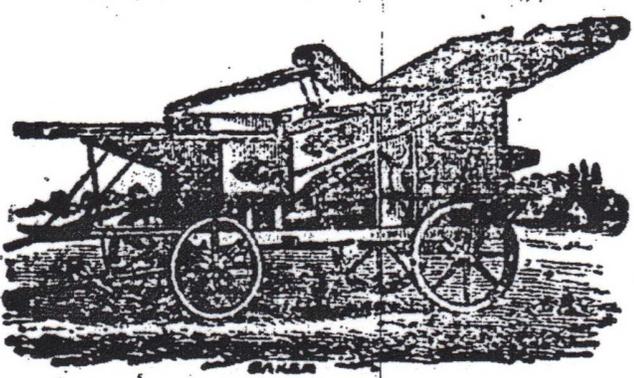


Table 4.17. German Newspapers Household Production Activity

The English newspapers only advertised for one reaper and mower, while the German newspapers advertised for plows, harvesters, wagons, harrows, threshers, cultivators, and a hay-raker. Figure 4.9 is an example of the many kinds of farming equipment advertised in the German newspapers.

Agricultural Warehouse
 von
Peter Wilder,



**Ecke von Markt und Main Straße,
 STE. GENEVIEVE, Mo.**

hält stets vorräthig:
 Mounted and Down Power Dresch-
 maschinen, Preis \$450.00
 Vier verschiedene Sorten Ernte- und
 Nähmaschinen, Preis \$140 zu \$150.
 Sulky Heurachen, Preis \$28 zu \$35.
 Sämaschinen (Drills), Sulky und
 alle andern Sorten Pflüge, Mitchel's
 berühmte Farmwägen u. s. w.
 Man spreche vor und prüfe.

Figure 4.9. Agricultural Warehouse Advertisement from *Freie Presse* July 22, 1876

The German-English newspaper advertised for only three items: barrows, sewing machines, and wagons. Based on the advertisements between the

English and German newspapers, it appears that Germans were more focused on farming and buying more farming equipment than their English neighbors. This supports historical accounts that Germans were enticed to move into the area due to its rich farmland. For this reason, one would anticipate not only the advertisements for farming equipment but also the existence of farming equipment in the archaeological records of German family homes in Ste. Genevieve. Wagons were also a common item among German-American farmers (Wittke 1952:7). Fennell (2003:153) notes that in the mid-eighteenth century many German-American families owned some sort of wagon for the purpose of moving their surplus crops to larger markets in the city. This piece of equipment was vital for their economic sustainability and growth. For these reasons, farming equipment was perhaps more desired by the German families in Ste. Genevieve and was more frequently advertised in the German newspapers.

Notions and sewing machines were another area of focus in this category of Household Production Activity. The English newspapers have five advertisements for notions (29%), and two advertisements for sewing machines (12%). The German newspapers have four advertisements for notions (7%) and four for sewing machines (7%). The reason for the lower percentage of these items in the German newspapers compared to the English newspapers was the abundance of farming equipment advertised in the German newspapers in this category. If the farming equipment is taken out of the picture, the household production advertisements in German newspapers would include 23 percent

sewing machines and 22 percent for notions. Sewing machines appear to have been more popular with the German community than the English. When looking at this category, Germans appear to be performing more household production than the English. English may have used outside services, especially with food production. The German community appears to be more interested in farming and growing their own food, while the English may have been purchasing grown or produced food. As far as clothing production is concerned, the sewing machine correspond to the findings in the clothing category. The English were likely purchasing more pre-made clothing, using notions for small adjustments or the fixing of clothing, while German families may have been producing more of their own clothing in the home with sewing machines. Gottfried Duden (1980:69) reported that women made their own family's clothing throughout the 1820s in Missouri, with concern for the popular fashions at the time. They would raise their own sheep, do their own spinning, as well as sewing their own clothes. This may have held true for much of the nineteenth century, according to the newspaper analysis. The archaeological data also shows evidence of clothing production or repair with hook and eye pieces, buttons, hooks, and eyelets; the flax hackle is listed in the inventory, which was explained more fully in the clothing category section.

The archaeological data also shows proof of food production at the Ziegler house. "Tumbled" materials make up 34 out of the 74 listings in the Household Production Activity category, amounting to 149 pieces found in the archaeological record. Gastroliths are stones ceramic sherds, or glass fragments

which chickens, geese, and other types of poultry pick up and keep in the gizzard to break down food. Eventually these materials become smooth and have a polished appearance. The majority of the gastroliths were found in unit 150R0 (82 pieces), located on the southeast portion of the property. In unit 110R30, 56 gastroliths were found, located directly east of the house. Both of these units would be considered the “backyard” of the Ziegler house. Unit 40R60, located in front of the Ziegler house had only 11 gastroliths. This suggests that the Zieglers kept the geese in their “back yard,” restricted perhaps by some sort of fence. With the appearance of these gastroliths in the archaeological data as well as the listing of geese in the inventory, it is clear that the Zieglers raised geese. Geese were a common sight in Pennsylvania German yards as well. They were used for their meat and goose grease, *Gensfett*. The fat was used for making shortening, medication, and spreads, while the feathers were used for making pillows (Long 1972:52). The inventory also lists beds and mattresses. These were probably made by the Zieglers using goose feathers. According to the Ziegler probate inventory of 1836, they owned 60 heads of geese, which would be a great source of feathers (SGA 1836). The inventory also lists wine bottles (apparently empty), which were often re-used, especially for food and medicine preservation; these will be discussed later in the chapter. Therefore, within the category of Household Production Activity, the Zieglers appear to have been participating in food and clothing production, supporting the newspaper analysis for a typical German speaking family living in Ste. Genevieve.

Household Production for Sale

This category looks at production activities carried out for sale, outside of the household. Very few advertisements fit within the category of Household Production for Sale. In the English newspapers, only one advertisement out of 187 would be considered for Household Production for Sale (0.5%). The German newspapers had two advertisements out of 173 (1.2%). The German-English language newspaper did not have any advertisements for Household Production for Sale.

One advertisement that does stand out was in the German newspapers, where products for *Wagenmacher und Schmiederbedarf* (wagon maker and blacksmith needs) were advertised. This suggests that some German craftsmen immigrated to America and continued their trades or picked up trades upon arrival. Charles van Ravenswaay (1977:302-303) pointed out that several reports or letters from Germans living in Missouri, encouraged the emigration of German craftsmen because their skills would be of great use and economical in the New World. These crafts included wagon makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, and furniture makers.

Unlike the newspaper advertisements, the majority of the items in the 1836 probate inventory are related to household production for sale: the Zieglers' tobacco business. The inventory lists 42 tobacco business related items in various amounts. The Zieglers purchased tobacco from several locations, such as tobacco from Spain or Havanna, tobacco from St. Domingo, and Natchitoches snuff. The goods and products from Mathias Ziegler's tobacco business

circulated throughout Ste. Genevieve from the Caribbean and lower Louisiana, aided by Ste. Genevieve's advantageous location on the Mississippi River. The archaeological data does not include any tobacco-related items, but the business ledgers and the inventory show clear evidence of the Ziegler tobacco business. The Zieglers could have brought their tobacco business to the New World with them, like the many other German craftsmen who were immigrating at this time to America. The archaeological data for the category of Household Production for Sale includes 232 pieces of lead shot found in the three units used in the research, so the Zieglers may have been making and selling lead shot along with their tobacco business. However, gun-related items only appear in the English newspapers (2 out of 187; 1.1%) and not in the German newspapers, so this activity does not appear to be particularly "German" in association.

Pharmaceuticals

In one of the first archaeological studies of German immigrants, Elliott and Elliott (2002) interpret the archaeological appearance of pharmaceuticals as an ethnic marker for Germans, since they were ahead of their time in medicine development. For this reason, a pharmaceutical column was added to the data analysis. More advertisements were expected to be found in the German newspapers, versus the English papers, in addition to a plethora of pharmaceutical bottles and other items in the inventory and archaeological record. Surprisingly, quite the opposite has been found. In the German newspapers the only pharmaceutical-related advertisements were for medical

pamphlets titled “Manhood” and “Womanhood” by Dr. Whittier, totaling only two advertisements for pharmaceuticals out of the 173 total advertisements (1.2%) (Figure 4.10).

PIUHE for Rupture or hernia, in young or old, guaranteed by the J. J. Jackson method of treatment. A solid cure or no fee. Call on or write to J. J. Jackson, 705 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Whittier,

17 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

Regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer in the special treatment of all Venereal, Sexual and Chronic Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show, and all old residents know. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles. Safety, Privacy. Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of Self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in earlier years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, seminal emissions, dizziness, dimness of sight, defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to society of females, confusion of ideas, loss of sexual power, etc., rendering marriage proper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (pages) relating to the above, sent in sealed envelope, two postage stamps. Consultation at office or by mail free, and invited, a friendly talk or his opinion costs nothing. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent by express or mail everywhere. Cures guaranteed, where doubt exists it is frankly stated. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Pamphlet, to any address, for Two Stamps.

MANHOOD All about it, sent by mail for 10 cents.

WOMANHOOD Every woman should read it. 10 cents.

sent sealed, all three, for 20 Cents. Manhood and Womanhood in German, both together, Illustrated, 15 Cents.

MARRIAGE 280 PAGES.

FINE ARTS. | GUIDE.

Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed for 50c. Fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on following subjects: Who may marry, who not, why, when to marry. Who marry first, Manhood, Womanhood, sexual desire. The effects of celibacy and excess. Old marry; how life and happiness may be increased. Physiology of Reproduction, and many more. Those contemplating marriage should read it. As a life-long practice, it is not from human as well as conviction, it ought to be read by all adult persons. Locked up, not laid around or lost, as it is worthy reading. It contains the cream of medical literature, thoughts gathered in an extensive practice, and worth more who will give it a careful perusal, ten times its cost. New Edition, same as above, but paper cover, 760 pages, sent by mail. Cheapest good guide in America. For address, enclosing amount.

DR. WHITTIER,
17 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo.

Figure 4.10. Dr. Whittier Advertisement from *Freie Presse* July 22, 1876

However, the English newspapers had 20 pharmaceutical advertisements (11% of the total 187). Dr. Ayer & Co. manufactured the majority of the pharmaceuticals advertised in the English newspapers. Figure 4.11 shows Ayer's Cherry Pectoral advertisement.

CURED

"About seven or eight months ago I was attacked by a cough, and at once began to take a medicine much advertised as an expectorant, and continued using it until I had taken about six bottles. Instead of giving me relief, it only made me worse. I tried several other remedies, but all in vain, and I don't think I had three whole nights' rest during my illness. I began to think that

Consumption

had laid hold of me, and my hopes of recovery were all gone. I was a mere skeleton, but a friend of mine, who had been some time away, called to see me. He recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and kindly sending me a bottle, I took it, but with little hopes of recovery. I am thankful, however, to say that it cured me, and I am to-day enjoying the best of health." — J. Wilmot Payne, Monrovia, Liberia.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

Figure 4.11. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Advertisement from *Herald* December 17, 1892

In the German-English newspaper, there were 16 advertisements for pharmaceuticals, and only one was in German (Table 4.18).

Medizinen	German
Hood's Sarsaparilla	English
Kenney's medical cure	English
Dr. Taft's Asthmalene	English
Hale's Honey of [?dorehound] and Tar, Pike's Toothache Drops cure	English
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure	English
"Brown's [Brauch?] [Troches?]"	English
Chamberlain's Pain Balm	English
The Sterling Remedy Co. Tobacco habit cure	English
Cascarets candy cathartic cure	English
opium, morphine habit cure	English
opium and Whiskey habit cure	English
Piso's Cure for Consumption	English
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	English
Ayer's Narsaparilla medicine	English
Ayer's Pills	English

Table 4.18. German-English newspaper Pharmaceuticals

This means that pharmaceutical advertisements made up 17 percent of the advertisements in this newspaper, but only one listing was in German. This finding was unexpected because of the large number of German doctors in the United States in the nineteenth century. German doctors formed their own societies in major cities, including St. Louis, because many were excluded from Anglo-American doctors' societies and hospitals.

The Ziegler probate inventory shows a lack of pharmaceuticals as well.

The record only lists one pharmaceutical-related item, a "Seringe" (SGA 1836).

In the archaeological analysis, three pharmaceutical bottles were identifiable in the three units analyzed. It is interesting that Germans in Ste. Genevieve were not targeted for pharmaceuticals and the English-speaking population was.

Another explanation for the lack of pharmaceutical advertisements in German newspapers is that the Germans in Ste. Genevieve and elsewhere may have been depending on folk medicine rather than purchasing medicines. Don Yoder (1990) noted that folk medicine or “home remedies” were popular throughout the U.S., particularly in the Ozarks of Missouri. Folk healing otherwise called “powwowing” is best explained as a “magico-religious healing, on the folk-cultural or traditional level, using words, charms, amulets, and physical manipulations in the attempt to heal the ills of man and beast” (Yoder 1990:96). Folk medicine was usually passed down from person to person or learned through recorded folk books. The first German folk medicine book was *Romanus*, first printed in 1788 (Yoder 1990:99). Many other books were produced in German and were later brought to America. The first of these books to appear in America was *Der lang verborgene Freund*, written by Johann Georg Hohman in 1820 (Yoder 1990:99).

Vance Randolph (1964) discussed how tobacco was used in the Ozarks to cure some common aches and pains:

Tobacco is used in other ways by the yarb doctors and granny-women. I have seen severe abdominal pain, later diagnosed as appendicitis and cured by surgery, apparently relieved at once with a poultice of tobacco leaves soaked in hot water. The Tobacco poultice is very generally used for cuts, stings, bites, bruises, and even bullet wounds. A poultice of tobacco leaves in cold water is often applied to “draw the pizen” out of a

boil or a risen'. Some people think such a poultice is more effective if fresh mullein leaves are bound on outside the tobacco (1964:98-99).

This observation is more interesting when looking at the Ziegler family because they ran a tobacco business out of their home. Besides selling their tobacco products for smoking purposes, they could have sold it for medicinal purposes; they could also have been using their own product for home remedies, therefore explaining the lack of pharmaceuticals in the archaeological record. Other home remedies would also be less visible archaeologically, so the overall lack of pharmaceutical artifacts might be explained by this.

Foodstuffs

The next category in the newspaper analysis is Foodstuffs. The English newspapers had 23 advertisements out of 187 in this category (12%). The German newspapers had 17 advertisements for Foodstuffs out of 173 (9.2%). The German-English newspapers had 15 out of 86 advertisements (17%). The English newspapers mainly advertised for general groceries, dry goods, and candies (Table 4.19).

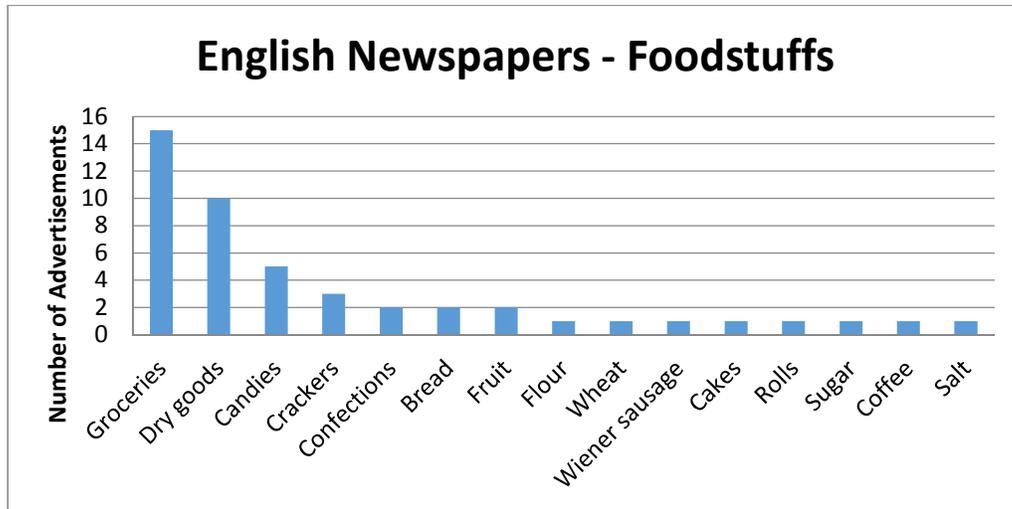


Table 4.19. English Newspapers Foodstuffs

They also included a large number of advertisements for baked goods such as cakes and breads, like the advertisement shown in Figure 4.12 for the Ste. Genevieve Bakery owned by M. Vieh.

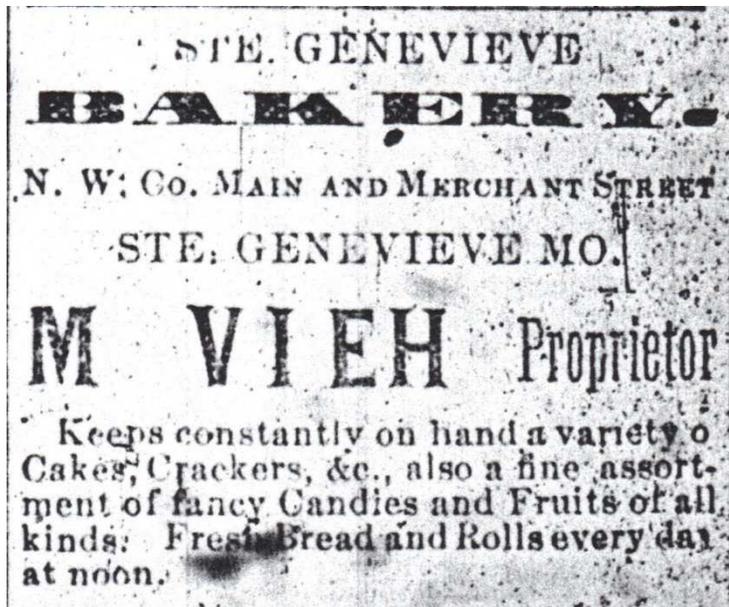


Figure 4.12. Ste. Genevieve Bakery advertisement from *Herald* December 17, 1892

The German newspapers advertised mainly for spices, general groceries, and coffee (Table 4.20), but they included many more specific products than the English newspapers.

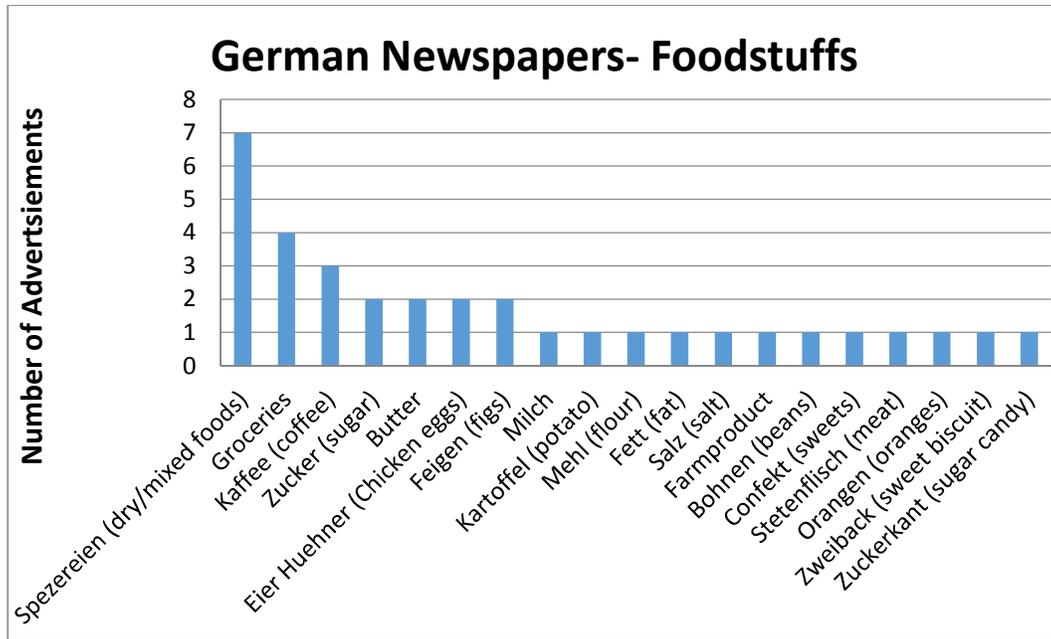


Table 4.20. German Newspapers Foodstuffs

One observation is that the German newspapers advertised for farm products such as eggs, potatoes and butter, while the English newspapers did not. This follows the pattern of the German newspapers advertising for farm equipment and the English newspapers not. The Germans appear to have done more farming and selling of their goods, using the newspapers to advertise their surplus goods. The English appear to have purchased already-made foods, such as breads. The German newspapers did not advertise for any baked goods, but

rather the products that go into baked goods, such as flour, eggs, and butter.

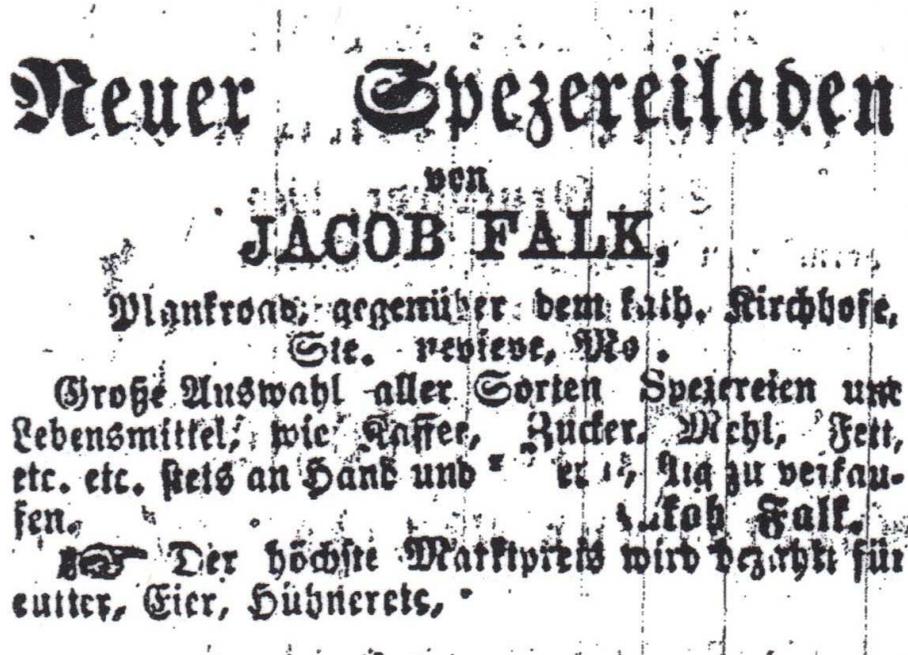


Figure 4.13. Neuer Spezereiladen advertisement from *Freie Presse* July 22, 1876

An example of this is shown in the advertisement for Neuer Spezereiladen by Jacob Falk (Figure 4.13). He advertised for items such as *Zucker* (sugar), *Mehl* (flour), and *Fett* (fat). This suggests that the German families may have produced more of their own baked goods rather than purchasing them like the English and French were doing. This agrees with other accounts of German families in the nineteenth century. Rachel Davis-DuBois and Emma Schweppe (1972:67) stated that “bakery and cooking are the pride of the Hausfrau [house wife].” Also, Gottfried Duden (1980:68) reported that fresh breads were produced daily in Missouri households in the 1820s. Faust (1927:2) also

commented that, “The Germans have furnished the butchers and bakers in almost every large city of the United States, and that not alone within the German Belt. We need not single out large cities, for the same phenomenon can be observed in innumerable smaller towns” (Faust 1927:72). Therefore, many accounts verified that the German advertisements for Foodstuffs agreed with what was expected from the nineteenth century German family in not only Ste Genevieve, but other small towns and cities in the United States.

The inventory analysis for this category supports what one would expect from a German family in Ste. Genevieve. The Zieglers had four foodstuff items listed in their inventory: four Bels. dried apples, three flour barrels, and one lard stand. These items are farm related and are comparable to the observations from the German newspapers. Animal remains were recovered in the archaeological record, and while they are probably food remains, they have not been analyzed yet. Therefore, at least according to the Ziegler inventory, the family was most likely producing much of their own food, which one would expect from a German family in Ste. Genevieve at this time.

Alcohol

The last newspaper analysis category reviewed is Alcohol. In the English newspapers, nine advertisements out of 187 were for alcohol (4.8%). In the German newspapers, 12 advertisements out of 173 were for alcohol (6.9%). The German-English newspaper had five advertisements out of 86 for alcohol (5.8%).

The English newspapers advertised for general liquor, wine, and beer, as well as whiskies and brandies (Table 4.21).

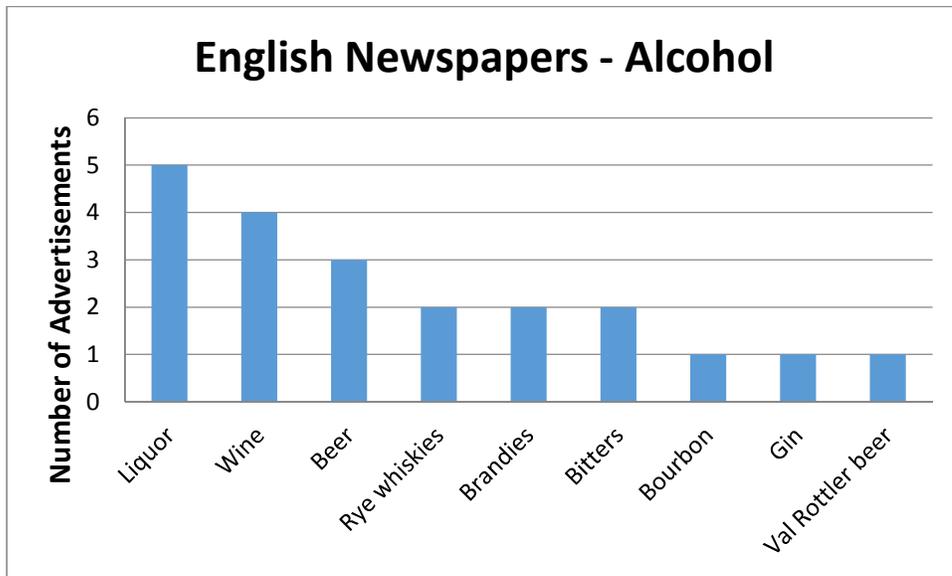


Table 4.21. English Newspapers Alcohol

The German advertisements were very general. They also advertised for mainly liquor, wine and beer; however, the English newspapers advertised a whole range of specific liquors, which the German newspapers did not (Table 4.22).

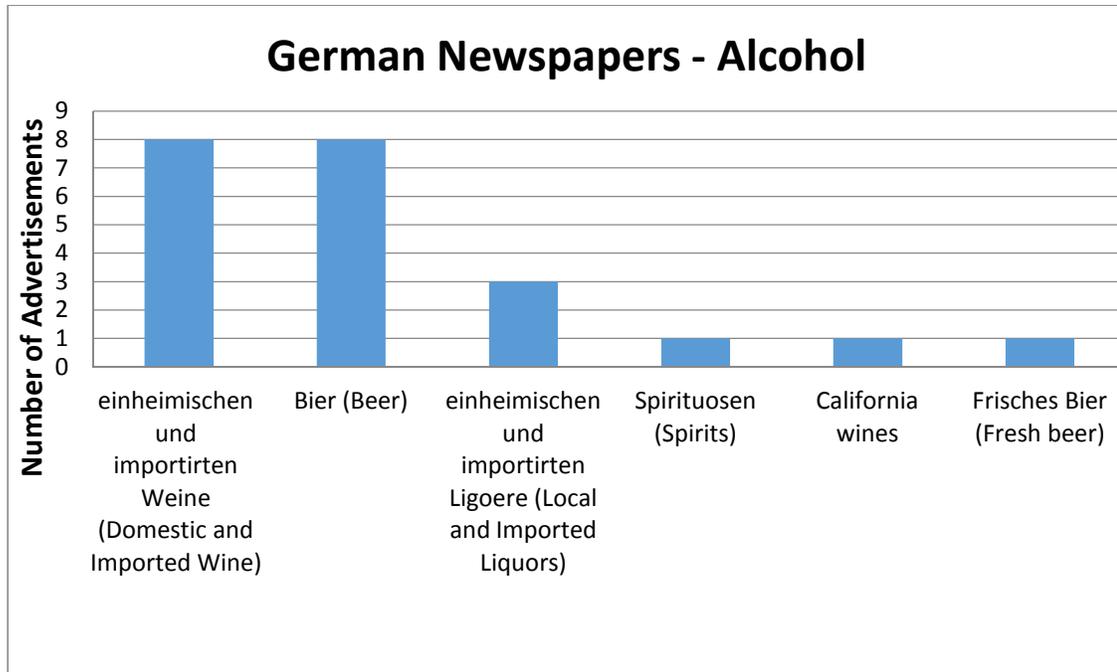


Table 4.22. German Newspaper Alcohol

In the German newspapers, 82% of the alcohol advertisements were for wine and beer. Only 38% of the English newspaper alcohol advertisements were for wine and beer. The rest were various types of liquors and bitters. Perhaps the Germans mainly drank beer and wine, while the English drank more liquor. The German newspapers also had advertisements for “fresh beer,” which could be from a local brewer, or possibly homemade, as well as advertisements for imported wine and liquors. However, it is uncertain whether the German-speaking families were purchasing imported wine and liquor from their homeland. The English newspapers only specify one type of beer, Val Rottler’s beer, who was a local brewer in Ste. Genevieve (Figure 4.14). Provided below is an

advertisement for Val Rottler's beer from the *Ste. Genevieve Herald* on December 17th, 1892.

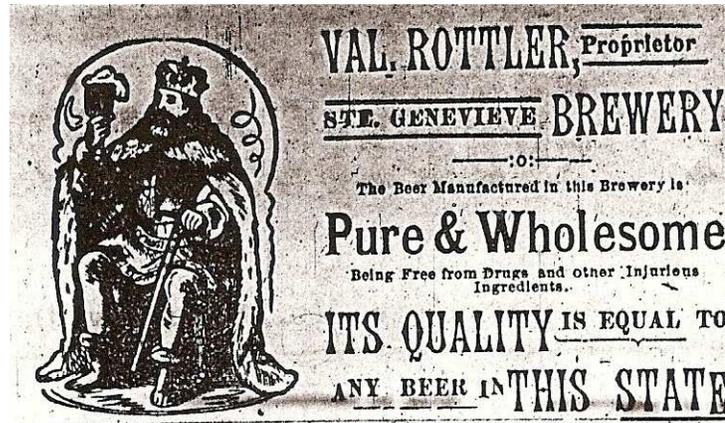


Figure 4.14. Val Rottler's Beer Advertisement from *Ste. Genevieve Herald*, December 17th, 1892.

The Ziegler probate inventory lists four demijohns, which were bottles encased in wickerwork. The fragments of bottle glass found in the archaeological record are too small to reveal whether they were filled with any alcohol or other substances. The probate inventory also lists 120 wine bottles. The storing of glass bottles for re-use was common in the nineteenth century, especially amongst housekeepers who used them for storing other foods in the fall (Busch 1987:71). Also, merchants kept bottles as permanent fixtures in their stores, to re-use and fill with products for sale (Busch 1987:69). Therefore, the bottles in the Ziegler inventory may have originally been used for wine, but without more information, it is not clear how the Zieglers were using the bottles. No other types of alcohol are identified in the inventory or archaeological record. Both English and German newspapers advertise for beer and wine. However, the

Ziegler family did not list other types of alcoholic containers, like gin, brandy, or bourbon, which were advertised in the English newspapers. Perhaps the lack of alcoholic containers shows that the Zieglers were neither French or English.

Inheritance Practices

Besides the newspaper analysis, archaeological evidence, and probate inventory, I looked at the inheritance practices of the Ziegler family over several generations, hoping to find further evidence of German ethnic practices.

Inheritance is about the passing on of property, or the materials possessed by the deceased owner. Therefore, the study of inheritance practices can tell archaeologists and other scholars much about past people and how they used their property. Inheritance practices were not only important for the individuals directly involved, but also the communities or other groups (Penner 1997:299). Stephen John Gross (1996:195) stated that “inheritance strategies, being broadly reflective of culturally prescribed values and attitudes, would be of greater utility in explaining how social structures were maintained and reproduced.”

Inheritance practices can affect several aspects of a person’s and/or a culture’s way of living, including “residency patterns, agricultural productivity, architecture, social standing, and familial relationships” (Penner 1997:301). Studying the different inheritance strategies a people use can also be another method for looking at the ethnic boundaries a group may set up while living amongst other groups.

Inheritance practices can be studied through the research of not only wills, but also probate records and other personal writings. Wills and probate records can tell researchers so much more than just inheritance practices and have been a “valuable tool” in historical studies (Gross 1996:198). For this reason, the Ziegler family probate records and wills were analyzed to reveal whether or not the Ziegler family showed ethnic preferences through their inheritance practices, as well as how their inheritance practices may have changed over time.

There are two basic types of inheritance strategies that people use: partible and impartible inheritance. Partible inheritance can either be the equal distribution of inheritance to all heirs, regardless of gender, or, the male heirs inheriting land equally, with the other “movable” properties divided equally amongst all heirs, both male and female (Penner 1997:300). Impartible inheritance is when a single heir, usually the eldest son, receives all property (Penner 1997:300). Even with impartible inheritance, the primary heir was “still responsible for either maintaining or employing the other children” (Gross 1996:204). Though these inheritance strategies appear to affect only the individuals who are given the property, this is not necessarily true. Inheritance was important to the family’s future well-being; in particular, impartible inheritance was important to “enhance family stability in the community” (Gross 1996:209).

Studying inheritance practices does not come without its biases and problems. Stephen John Gross (1996:195) points out that studying inheritance with wills alone may not fully identify how families distributed their assets. Wills

leave out the transfer of land or money that might take place while the person is still alive or even post mortem. Therefore, including the research of probate records and other family documents is important to get the full picture of how each family distributed its assets, and which inheritance practices were used.

The inheritance practices were different from one region in Germany to another throughout the nineteenth century and before. Most of Germany used impartible (*Anerbenrecht*) inheritance but transferred assets *inter vivos*, as was practiced in the region of Bavaria. However, people from the region of Baden tended to use partible inheritance (*Realteilungserbrecht*) (Gross 1996:197). Among German peasants it was popular for them to give property to their children; in return they would be taken care of in old age (Gross 1996:197). The Swiss Appenzellers practiced partible inheritance. They believed that through this form of inheritance, each child would have equal opportunity for “economic and social stability and mobility” (Penner 1997:302). Despite distributing property equally, most Appenzellers would give the home-place to one heir, in order to keep it intact for future (Penner 1997:303). However, even their traditional inheritance practices from the Old World changed once they moved to the colony of South Carolina in the eighteenth century. In fact, most of the later generations of Appenzellers living in South Carolina began using impartible inheritance, much like most other German-speaking people.

The German people from St. Blasien in southern Baden also used partible inheritance. For this reason, many of them emigrated due to the small land allotments available after several generations of splitting up the family land

(Fogleman 1996:27). The people of St. Peter changed from partible inheritance to a form of impartible inheritance called ultimogeniture, which was the passing down of land to the youngest son so that he would take care of the parents in their old age (Fogleman 1996:27). With this strategy, it was thought that the older siblings would have more time to find wealth and their own land. Eventually these German-speaking people ran into the same problem, overpopulation and division of landholdings, leading to emigration (Fogleman 1996:28). For this reason, most Germans appeared to be practicing impartible inheritance strategies while in Germany and as well as when they moved to America, so that their heirs would not have the same land problems that they themselves had to endure.

Several nineteenth-century wills and probate inventories related to the Ziegler family were analyzed: the petition by Mathias and Barbara Ziegler for inheritance from the father of Barbara Ziegler, Thomas Hefner (1827); Mathew Ziegler's will (1835) and probate inventory (1836); and the will of Francis Ziegler (1897). Though Thomas Hefner was not a Ziegler, his daughter became a Ziegler upon marriage to Matthias. According to a legal document from 1827, Barbara Ziegler, formerly Barbary Hefner the daughter of Thomas Hefner, and her husband Mathias Ziegler were heirs of Thomas Hefner. After Thomas Hefner died, both Barbara and her husband were to have received a share of his estate (Petition by Mathias and Barbara Ziegler 1827).

The fact that Barbara Ziegler received some share in her father's estate when he died shows that women were important for the future growth of the

family. Stephen John Gross (1996:202) stated that “although wives were clearly junior partners in the family farm enterprise, their treatment in wills reflect their pronounced and important economic roles.” Women had many roles to fill, taking care of the property, managing the household, and helping out in many other ways. For this reason, women were not always glanced over when it came to wills. Though the sons were favored in wills over daughters as far as real estate is concerned, daughters received other support such as dowries or financial help for their husbands (Gross 1996:203). Therefore, it is not surprising that Barbara Ziegler and her husband received a share of the estate when her father died.

Mathew Ziegler known as Mathias Ziegler, left his last will and testament in December of 1835. In his will he left all of his property to his wife Barbara, who was then to be the sole guardian of their children. If she were to marry, then half of the property would go to the children divided evenly. If she were to die, all the property was to be divided evenly among the surviving children. This being said, Mathias Ziegler appeared to have used a form of impartible inheritance. By doing this, Mathias followed in the same inheritance practices as other Bavarians. It was not uncommon for a man to leave his widow at least some of the estate. The Swiss-Appenzellers typically left at least one third of the estate to the widow. The English in the surrounding South Carolina colony did not follow this custom, and were not accustomed to willing widows any of the estate. Another reason Mathias Ziegler may have willed the inheritance to his wife was because of the young age of all his children. At the time of his death, his oldest child John was 13 years old and the youngest was only three years old. Overall,

Mathias Ziegler followed what other German-speaking immigrants from Bavaria traditionally practiced.

A probate inventory was also produced after his death in 1836. The document lists all the valuable property belonging to the Ziegler family, specifically Barbara, since she was the heir to the estate after Matthias's death. The probate inventory also lists the items that Barbara sold by 1840, to settle debts against the estate. This document shows a more defined listing of the property and its value, compared to the will. Based on the probate inventory, the Ziegler property wealth was valued at \$3,660.88 in 1836. Because the inventory listed the property sold by Barbara by 1840, it shows that Barbara did remain heir of the property as well as the family tobacco business at least until 1840. She is listed as the head of household in the 1850 U.S. census (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). Barbara Ziegler, in fact, owned the house and property until she sold it to Francis Ziegler, her son, in 1851 for the amount of \$1,760, a debt he did not pay in full until 1860 (SGA 1860).

In 1897, Francis Ziegler died. Before his death he made his last will and testament on July 28, 1897. In his will he gave to his daughters Barbara Ziegler, Blanche Ziegler, Isabella Ziegler and Corinne Ziegler all his property of every sort. This property included: the house and land that was attached to survey no. 352 and lots on survey no. 331, survey no. 212, and survey no. 221. He also gave Barbara, the oldest daughter, lot no. 15 and half of lot no. 14 on block 3 in town. To his son, Joseph Ziegler and to his four daughters he also gave part of surveys no. 20 and 21, the west part of survey no. 22, 23, and 24, and the

undivided east part of surveys no. 23. Joseph was appointed the executor of his father's last will and testament (SGA 1897).

Francis gave most of his property to his four daughters and not his son, Joseph. He practiced a form of partible inheritance, giving equal distribution of property to his children. This does not follow in the customary inheritance practices of other Bavarians. This may show another way the Ziegler family was assimilating into their community. It also may just be a method of convenience. Joseph Ziegler, the only son of Francis, married while the remaining four daughters never married. Therefore, Francis may have distributed his property to his daughters because they were not married and he felt it necessary to take care of them even after his death. According to the census from 1900, Joseph was no longer living on the Ziegler property with his sisters (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). This supports the argument that Francis may have been looking out for his daughters after his death. Whatever the reason, the Ziegler family first used impartible inheritance then, by the next generation switched to partible inheritance, changing from the inheritance practices that their Bavarian ancestors used.

Landscape Analysis

Landscape can also reveal how an ethnic group used their space, and how this may be different from other ethnic groups. Unfortunately the Janis-Ziegler house/Green Tree Tavern was not built by the Ziegler family. If that were the case, the research could analyze the decisions or choices put into the

building of the house and how it compares with other German houses. However, the Ziegler family did choose the house and made alterations throughout the years, which can reveal some of their thought processes. For example, once the Ziegler family moved into the Janis-Ziegler house/Green Tree Tavern, they more than likely changed the tavern into a tobacco business based on the 1836 probate inventory, listing a large variety of tobacco supplies in one location of the house (SGA 1836).

Most German families had homes built close to the street so their back yard property could be used for a garden (Coggeshall 1986:194), something also found with French families. The Ziegler house is much like this, with the house sitting right along the street with a large back yard, which they used for several purposes. German-speaking people used space differently than other groups, especially the back yard or back property of their house. Instead of using the front door to enter the house, German people customarily use the back or side door. John Coggeshall (1986:194) stated that this is true “regardless of direction of approach, type of weather, or degree of familiarity with the occupants.” In the backyard, the garden was such an important part of a German person’s property that “the kitchen back door usually led into the garden.” (Long 1972:38). This is most likely true with the Ziegler family. A stone walkway is still in place leading from the back door to the archaeological remains of an outbuilding behind the house.

The garden was an area of great pride in a German household (Long 1972:42). The garden was typically cared for by the woman in the household,

although the men helped with some of the gardening, mainly with laying out manure and plowing (Long 1972: 38). Germans used orchards mainly to produce fruit for juices and preserves (Long 1972:49). They usually used their garden to grow vegetables, herbs, and fruits and preserved most of these for use over the winter season (Long 1972:37). Germans were also given credit for founding vegetable horticulture in America (Faust 1927:62). John Coggeshall (1986:194) made note when an old gentleman told him that “the German people did love flowers, but they were also practical that they wanted to raise something to put into their cellars for over winter.” Perhaps this is the reason there were no flower advertisements in the German newspapers, only in the English newspapers. German families were less likely to purchase flowers or their seeds than the English households.

Unfortunately, not a lot is known about the Ziegler garden, but through historical photographs and the probate inventory, one can suggest a few things concerning the Ziegler family and how they compare to their German counterparts. As mentioned previously, Germans were known for their cleanliness and orderly homes. This goes for their gardens as well. “[Their] buildings were kept in repair and weeds and brush were kept under control” (Long 1972:2). Usually the garden beds were rectangular shaped with pathways in between each garden bed (Long 1972:39). These pathways were important to the German family garden. “Many hours were spent weeding and hoeing such pathways by various members of the farms family, particularly the children (Long 1972:40).” In the Ziegler inventory, the Ziegler family owned a hoe and spade.

Perhaps they used these implements to keep the pathways in their garden clear of weeds and other debris, like other German families. The fence surrounding the German garden was also important because it was used to keep animals away from the produce. This can also be seen in the Ziegler home picture from the 1880s (Figure 1.1). In the photograph, you can also see many trees and plants to the right of the property, most likely part of the garden or orchard. They also owned a barn, on the left side of the photograph, to keep any of their farm goods and equipment. Since it appears the Zieglers put the garden/orchard to the right of their property, they made sure to separate it from their outbuildings in the back of the house, keeping everything clean and separated much like their German ancestors.

On a regional landscape level, I would suggest that one of the reasons the Ziegler family moved to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, was its close access to the major city of St. Louis, as well as the river accessibility of the Mississippi. The Ziegler family, similar to so many other German families, lived close to St. Louis so they were close to a good trading location. The Ziegler family most likely traded their tobacco, similar to other German families were known for trading and selling their farm products. The practice of producing goods outside of cities and then bringing them into the city to sell was a common one for German people. Christopher Fennell (2003:153) stated that many German-American families owned wagons so that they could transport their goods to trading centers in cities. The Ziegler family themselves did not have a wagon listed in their inventory. However, according to the newspaper analysis, the use of wagons

was common for Germans in the area. Seven newspaper advertisements in the German Household Production Activity category listed wagons. However, no English advertisements listed wagons. Therefore, the transportation of goods on wagons and the use of wagons for other purposes was more common by German families than English.

Summary

By comparing the nineteenth-century English newspaper advertisements and the German newspaper advertisements from Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, several ethnic characteristics appeared. With the newspaper advertisement analysis, observations were made about the Ziegler archaeological assemblage, probate records, and wills. Several categories of analysis showed that the Ziegler family lived much like their English-speaking neighbors, while continuing to follow in some of their traditional German ways.

Some of the ways in which the Zieglers lived like their English-speaking neighbors had to do with ceramics and architecture. Their archaeological assemblage produced more queensware or white-colored refined earthenwares, which was popular in the English newspaper advertisements. Only a little bit of porcelain was found, which was advertised for much more in the German newspapers. The architecture of the Ziegler home and other buildings on their property were also more in line with those of other English-speakers. The German newspaper advertisements go along with historical accounts, that many German carpenters moved to North America or some Germans became

carpenters once they moved here. The German advertisements were for heavy household repairs and building, unlike the English newspaper advertisements that were for general or small repairs and hardware. The Ziegler inventory and archaeological record only shows tools and items for small repairs. This is likely because the family moved into the already built house. Not much is known about the other buildings on the property, whether the Zieglers built them or not, since they are currently undergoing excavation and analysis.

Despite the ways in which the Zieglers lived like their English-speaking neighbors, the Zieglers still lived much like their German-speaking neighbors in Ste. Genevieve. The Zieglers owned many wooden furnishings according to the probate inventory, which was a popular German trait. The Zieglers probably made most of their own clothing, much like the other German-speakers. The German newspaper advertisements focused on advertising for men's clothing and the selling of cloth. The Ziegler probate inventory had listings for 12 types of cloth and a flax hackle, showing that the Zieglers made much of their own clothing. The Zieglers also owned books on the Prussian wars. They may have brought these from Germany, or bought them in the United States. Either way, they had an interest still in German history.

The Zieglers did what many of their other German-speaking neighbors did in food production. The German newspapers advertised for an abundance of farming equipment compared to the English newspapers. This was expected considering the historical accounts of Germans immigrating to America to be farmers. The Zieglers raised their own geese, using the fat, meat, and feathers

for different household products and food. This was also common for other German families, according to historical accounts in Virginia. The German newspapers also advertised for farm and baking products, while the English newspapers advertised for already baked goods. The Zieglers had many baking and farm goods listed in their inventory, making them most like their German-speaking neighbors.

The Zieglers also ran a tobacco business out of their home, which could be considered a German ethnic trait since so many German craftsmen carried their skills over to America and continued in their practice. However, it is not certain whether the Ziegler family participated in the tobacco business over in Germany before they moved to America. Also, some of their tobacco could have been used for folk medicine, which was still common amongst German speaking people in Missouri in the nineteenth century.

The Zieglers interacted with their English-neighbors often, which can be seen through their business ledgers, which are written mostly in English; their relationships, according to the census records; and through architecture and ceramic use. Though the Zieglers had business and marriage ties with a prominent French family in town and conducted business in English, they continued to act much like their German-speaking neighbors throughout the nineteenth century.

German ethnicity can be seen in not only the materials German-speaking people used, but how they used these materials. German people tend to use similar inheritance strategies, especially people from the same regions of

Germany. When looking at the Ziegler wills, census records, and probate records, one would expect that the Ziegler family would utilize an impartible inheritance strategy like other Bavarian immigrants. The Ziegler family began using impartible inheritance, but by the next generation had begun using partible inheritance. This shows that the Ziegler family began to follow some of the practices of their English-speaking neighbors rather than those of their Bavarian ancestors.

Landscape archaeology also has contributed to identifying ethnicity in the archaeological record. Though the Ziegler family did not build their own house, they modified and managed their home. They most likely began running their wholesale tobacco business out of their home, possibly using the tavern side of the house as the location for all the supplies and the business. Another area in particular was the use of the backyard. The Ziegler family used their backyard space much like other German-speaking people. They had a garden and used their backyard to access their home. Also, the location of the Ziegler house and their tobacco business was close to trading routes, much like other German-speaking farmers used. The Ziegler use of their landscape shows that their ethnic tendencies were similar to those of their German-speaking neighbors.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

The primary focus of this research has been to answer two questions. First, to what degree did the German Ziegler family express their ethnicity while living at the Janis-Ziegler house? Second, is it possible to identify the German ethnicity of the Ziegler family from the material culture of the Janis-Ziegler site? In order to answer these questions, I reviewed historical data, which included nineteenth-century German and English newspapers from Ste. Genevieve, probate records and wills from the Ziegler family, census records, and other historical accounts of Germans living in the United States. Along with the historical data, I also looked at the archaeological evidence left behind by the Ziegler family at the Janis-Ziegler/Green Tree Tavern site.

The first part of the research involved reviewing several German and English newspapers from nineteenth-century Ste. Genevieve, *Fair Play* (in English), the *Ste. Genevieve Democrat* (in English), *Herald* (in English and German), *Freie Presse* (in German), and *Herold* (in German). The advertisements from the newspaper issues that were dating closest to Christmas were analyzed and split into categories: Household Maintenance-Ceramics, Household Maintenance-Glass, Household Maintenance-Other, Architecture, Household Furnishings, Clothing, Personal Items, Household Production Activity, Household Production

Activity For Sale, Pharmaceuticals, Foodstuffs, and Alcohol. After comparing the German, English, and German-English newspapers, several observations came apparent. The Ziegler family purchased and used some items in similar to ways that their English-speaking neighbors did, while continuing in some of their traditional German ways. The archaeological assemblage from the site, dating to the Ziegler occupation, looked closer to what was expected from an English-speaking resident of Ste. Genevieve. Along with ceramics, the home they chose to inhabit was in the French style, and therefore, shows a form of assimilation. The artifacts that pertain to the architecture category were also similar to what was expected of the English or French speakers in Ste. Genevieve.

However, the Ziegler family also continued to follow in their German ethnic traditions in the categories of Household Furnishings, Clothing, Personal Items and Foodstuffs. According to the probate inventory, the Ziegler family owned several pieces of wooden furniture which was a common trait amongst other German-speaking families in Ste. Genevieve. Whether they brought it from their home in Germany or bought it in the United States, is unknown. According to the newspaper analysis, the Ziegler family also made much of their clothing, which was similar to other German-speaking families in Ste. Genevieve. The Zieglers owned a flax hackle and many other items to produce or mend clothing. The Ziegler family also owned books about the Prussian wars, which show their interest in German history even while living in the United States. Finally, the Ziegler family produced much of their own food, instead of purchasing already made foodstuffs, which is similar to other German-speaking families. They

tended to their orchard and garden, took care of geese, and owned many cooking products to produce their own food and baked goods.

They also showed some German ethnic preferences by their inheritance practices and their use of landscape. Mathias Ziegler used impartible inheritance, as had his Bavarian ancestors. However, later generations of the Ziegler family began using partible inheritance, much like their English-speaking neighbors. The Ziegler family's use of landscape also reveals their German ethnic tendencies. The probate inventory suggests that the Ziegler family transitioned the tavern into their tobacco business, continuing their craft of tobacco supplying which was popular amongst other German-speaking immigrants. Also, the separation of their orchard and garden from other uses of their property and outbuildings, are similar to how their German ancestors kept their space separated and clean. They also used their backyard space more than the front, as can be seen by the stone pathways in the back and the lack of steps leading to the front door.

After researching several Ste. Genevieve newspapers, the archaeological record, U.S. census records, and the Ziegler family wills and probate records, the Zieglers appear to be more similar to their German-speaking neighbors than previously thought. They may have appeared on the outside to follow with their English-speaking neighbors, moving into a French style house, working with another wealthy French family, and marrying into that family. However, they continued to use what they owned and to make purchases similar to their German heritage. After some time, the later Ziegler generations began to use

their property more like their English-speaking neighbors, by changing their inheritance practices, using English in their business ledgers, and no longer running their tobacco business. Much of this can be equated to Francis Ziegler marrying Josephine Moreau, from a French family living in Ste. Genevieve. This does not necessarily mean the Ziegler family assimilated, but rather, best stated by Penner (1997:298), the Ziegler family “integrated” to gain “power, prestige, and wealth” (296).

Potential for Further Research

Much research can still be done on the Janis-Ziegler House/Green Tree Tavern site as well as other German-American sites. Further excavations of the Janis-Ziegler House/Green Tree Tavern could reveal more information about the Ziegler family’s use of the backyard and potentially more about their tobacco business. More comparative work can also be conducted between the Ziegler occupation at the Janis-Ziegler house and other German-American sites in and around Ste. Genevieve, such as the Delassus-Kern house. This may reveal further ethnic tendencies of the Ziegler family as well as other German sites. Further newspaper analysis of German newspapers in the United States could reveal whether similar advertising campaigns were done in other cities, or whether there were distinct differences from one city to another. Lastly, more research and excavation should be conducted on German-American sites. Five and a half million German people immigrated to the United States from 1816 to

1914 (Moltmann 1985:14), and German-American sites are still under researched in the field of archaeology today.

This study has not only revealed the ethnic preferences of the Ziegler family but also other German families in Ste. Genevieve. The research focused on newspaper, archaeological, other historical analysis, showing that ethnic markers are not the only means to identify the ethnicity in the historical and archaeological record. By looking at the historical and archaeological record together, a more comprehensive background of the Ziegler family and others in the future, can be revealed.

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APPENDIX A
NEWSPAPER DATABASES

English Newspapers

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Paul L. Lempke				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Dr. C. S. Hertich				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Chas. F. Carsow, M.D.				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	R.F. Lanning, M.D.				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Dr. J.W. Braham				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	H. Knieriem				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	A.F. Beitrami				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Hamm & Co.				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Edward Seyssler				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Mrs. F. Leavenworth				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Janis & Cox	X-Queensware			X-Hardware
Fair Play	12/19/1872	United States Mail Line				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Gambrinus Hall				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Cone Mills				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Francis C. Rozier & Son	X-Queensware			X-Hardware
Fair Play	12/19/1872	New Store, New Goods, C.F. Lawrence	X-stoneware, queensware	X-Glass		X-Hardware
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Notice Farmers! Ste. Mary Mills				
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Joseph Weiler				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
	2					
Fair Play	12/19/187	Employment! 2 "up the heights of fame and Fortune"				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Jubilee! New 2 York Observer				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Tricks and 2 Traps of America				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Accidents 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Patronize 2 Home Industry				
Fair Play	12/19/187	E. Seckinger 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Michael Chene 2	X-Japanned-ware			
Fair Play	12/19/187	Andrew 2 Remlinger				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Le Boucher 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	J.S. Whitlock 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Charles A. 2 Mueller			X- Tin-ware	
Fair Play	12/19/187	Jokerst & 2 Boverie				
Fair Play	12/19/187	A. Anderson 2	X-queensware			X-hardware, tools, iron, nails
Fair Play	12/19/187	The Fair Play 2 printing office				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Dr. F. Quibourn 2			X- coal, oil,	
Fair Play	12/19/187	Job Printing 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	The Southeast				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
		2 Reporter				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Laclede County 2 Leader				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Farmington 2 New Era				
Fair Play	12/19/187	The Jefferson 2 County Republican				
Fair Play	12/19/187	T. Morice 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	The Fair Play 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	The Gayoso 2 Democrat				
Fair Play	12/19/187	The Bee 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	C. Bisch 2	X- Queensware			X-hardware
Fair Play	12/23/187	More Cheap 5 Boots & Shoes				
Fair Play	12/23/187	J.B. Robbins 5 Attorney at law				
Fair Play	12/23/187	H.S. Shaw 5 Attorney at Law				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Firmin A. 5 Rozier Attorney at Law				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Chas. C. Rozier 5 Attorney at Law				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Dr. C. S. 5 Carsow, M.D.				
Fair Play	12/23/187	R.F. Lanning, 5 M.D.				
Fair Play	12/23/187	M.F. Spalding, 5 M.D.				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Dr. J.W. Braham				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Dr. F. Guibourd				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	F.C. Albert				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Read this: Rev. Father Stein				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Gambrinus Hall				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Ste. Genevieve House				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Bogy & Guignon				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	J.S. Whitlock				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Lumber Yard				X-lumber
Fair Play	12/23/1875	P.U. Jaccard				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Mrs. F. Leavenworth				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Christian Baum, Boots & Shoes				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Aug. Becquette, Blacksmith				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Mrs. Maria Wilder	X-china, queensware	X		
Fair Play	12/23/1875	At the Ste. Genevieve One price clothing				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Harris & Janis bankers				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	New Firm, John F. Schuchert				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Rozier & Jokerst	X-queensware			X-hardware
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Fitzkams				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Mrs. A. Kempf				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	P.U. Jaccard				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Terpsichorean Hall				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Edward Seyssler				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Regular Connect'n				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Ste. Genevieve Livery, Feed				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Daily Hack Line				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Ste. Genevieve Accommodation line				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	J No. B. Page & Son				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	\$290 a month				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Asthma				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Zells' encyclopedia				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	1000 Outfits Free Footprints				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Revolvers!!				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	The Only Live-Stock paper				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Health lift				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Tubular Hand				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
	5	lamp				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Cancer				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	The Nursery				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Asthma				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Meriden Cutlery Co.			X-Cutlery-ivory handles	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Driscoll, Church & hall				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Toledo Blade				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Silver Tipped Shoes				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Gable Screw Wire				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	\$40 a Day				X-well auger
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Opium				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	"Domestic" sewing machines				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Washington, D.C.				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Opium				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Smith Organ Co.				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Guns				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Cincinnati dollar weekly star				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	\$10 to \$500				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Helio-telluric				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
		5 treatment				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Prof. hall's 5 Magic Compound				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Puff! Puff!! 5 Puff!!!				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Dr. Sanford's 5 Liver Invigorator				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Elastic truss 5				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Fair Play 5				
Fair Play	12/23/187	Don't Neglect 5 your teeth: Sozodont				
Fair Play	12/23/187	5				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Firmin A. 2 Rozier				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Chas. C. Rozier 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	J.B. Robbins 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	F.J. Moreau 2				
Fair Play	12/19/187	Robinson & 2 Clardy				
Fair Play`	12/23/187	Dr. C. S. 5 Hertich				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ste. Genevieve Marble Yard				X-Marble and Stone
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ste. Genevieve Clothing Store				
Ste. Genevieve	6/8/1850	House and Sign Painter				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Democrat						
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	W.K. Bradly Attorney at Law				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	R. Beauvais Importer and Manufacturer			X-silver spoons	
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Cowan Vegetable Lithontriptic				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	New Clothing				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Carpentering and House Joining				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Notice:Dofler's Bee Palace				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Cheap Goods	X-Queensware	X-Glassware		X-Hardware
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Whiskey				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Kanawha & Alum Salt				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Iron				X-Iron
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Nails				X-Nails
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Brandy				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Law Department				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Democrat						
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	New Clothing				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	For Sale Cheap: Farm				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	California Gold	X-Queensware, China	X-Glass, Glassware		X-Hardware
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Hats				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ready made Clothing				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Sugar & Coffee				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ladies Fine Dress Goods				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	C(?) Boots				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Salt				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Hats, Caps, & Straw Goods				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Spring and Summer Clothing at Wholesale				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Fancy Letter and Note Paper				
Ste.	6/8/1850	Fancy and				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Genevieve Democrat		common Envelopes				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	New Goods! New Goods!				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Coats				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Shawls				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Christmas	X-water pitcher, dinner set, butter dish, pickel dish		X-towels, silver spoons, carving kife and fork, table knife and forks	X-home, wall brackets, clock shelves
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Meyer & Vorst				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Guaranteed cured				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	M. Vier				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Hugh & Hunold's				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	John Koetting				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Henry Okenfuss				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Mary E. Kern's				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Useful Christmas Presents!				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Strength and Health				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Deserving Praise				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	The Weedy Globe Democrat				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Easy to Take				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Bucklen's Arnica Salve				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Val. Rottler				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	My Stock: Chas. H. Biel	X-China-ware			X-hardware
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Joseph Weixel, St. Louis House				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	E.A. Rozier				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Henry Hohman				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Albert A. Boyer				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Hoffman & Karst				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Drs. Lanning & Ruledge				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Meyer's Hotel				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	F. & L. U. Store	X-Queensware	X-Glassware		X-Hardware
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	TENT's Albums				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	City Mills				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Mich. Beauchamp Tonsorial Artist				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	American Farmer				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Mrs. E. Kern				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	For Men only				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Patents, C.A. Snow & Co.				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	A.J. Tower				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Tower's fish brand				

English Newspapers						
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural items
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/189	Prof. Harris' 2 Pastilles				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/189	Patents- 2 Scientific American				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/189	Ste. Genevieve 2 Bakery				

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Paul L. Lempke										Surveyor, Conveyancer & Real Estate Agent	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Dr. C. S. Hertich										Medical	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Chas. F. Carsso w, M.D.										Medical	
Fair	12/1	R.F.										Medi	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Play	9/1872	Lanning, M.D.										cal	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Dr. J.W. Braham										Dental	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	H. Knieriem				X-Cigars, Tobacco						Saloon	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	A.F. Beitrami										Merchant	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Hamm & Co.			X-Shirts, drawers, neckties, handkerchiefs, hats, youth clothing								
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Edward Seyssler								X-candies, crackers, groceries	X-wines and liquors		
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Mrs. F. Leavorth			X-Bonnetts,								

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
					hats, plumes, collars, embroidery								
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Janis & Cox	X-Hardware		X-hats, shoes, caps		Bucyrus Reeper and Mower			X-dry goods, groceries			At the old stand of Janis & Valle
Fair Play	12/19/1872	United States Mail Line										Hack	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Gambrius Hall				X-Cigars					X-wines, beers, liquors		
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Cone Mills								X-flour			
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Francis C. Rozier & Son	X-Hardware	X	X-boots, shoes					X-dry goods, groceries			
Fair Play	12/19/1872	New Store,	X-Hard	X	X-hats, caps,	X-books			X-drugs,	X-dry goods			

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	72	New Goods, C.F. Lawrence	ware		boots, shoes	, stationary, Christmas toys			patent medicines	, groceries, confections			
Fair Play	12/19/72	Notice to Farmers! Ste. Mary Mills								X-wheat			
Fair Play	12/19/72	Joseph Weiler					X-Saddle, Harness						
Fair Play	12/19/72	Employment! "up the heights of fame and Fortune"				X-book							
Fair Play	12/19/72	Jubilee! New York Observer				X-news paper							
Fair Play	12/19/72	Tricks and Traps of America				X-news paper							
Fair	12/1	Accide				X-							

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Play	9/1872	nts				news paper							
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Patronize Home Industry			X-boots, shoes								
Fair Play	12/19/1872	E. Secker								X-bread			
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Michael Chene		X-stoves,									Tia ?
Fair Play	12/19/1872	Andre Remlinger		X-tables, chairs, kitchen safes, bedstands, wastestands									
Fair Play	12/19/1872	LeBoucher										Painter, Paper Hanger	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	J.S. Whitlock										Carpenter, builder, architect	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
												ect	
Fair Play	12/19/18	Charles A. Mueller 72		X-stoves, roaster									
Fair Play	12/19/18 & 72	Jokerst & Boverie											General merchandise
Fair Play	12/19/18 & 72	A. Anderson	X-hardware, tools, iron, nails		X-boots, shoes, hats, caps		X-notions			X-dry goods, Groceries			
Fair Play	12/19/18 & 72	The Fair Play printing office										Printing	
Fair Play	12/19/18 & 72	Dr. F. Quibourn		X-lamps		X-perfumes, sponges, soaps, Paints, oils, toilet articles, books,	X-dye, seeds, notions		X-medicines, wines and liquors for medical use				

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
						stationary							
Fair Play	12/19/18	Job Printing 72g										Printing	
Fair Play	12/19/18	The Southeast Reporter 72										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/19/18	Laclede County Leader 72										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/19/18	Farington New Era 72										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/19/18	The Jefferson County Republican 72										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/19/18	T. Morice 72								X-dry goods , groceries			
Fair Play	12/19/18	The Fair Play 72										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/19/18	The Gayoso Democrat 72										Newspaper	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Fair Play	12/19/1872	The Bee										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/19/1872	C. Bischoff	X-hard ware		X-ready made clothing, boots, shoes					X-dry goods, groceries, confectionary			
Fair Play	12/23/1875	More Cheap Boots & Shoes			X-boots, shoes								
Fair Play	12/23/1875	J.B. Robbins Attorney at law										Legal	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	H.S. Shaw Attorney at Law										Legal	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Firmin A. Rozier Attorney at Law										Legal	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Chas. C. Rozier Attorne										Legal and Real Estat	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
		y at Law										e	
Fair Play	12/23/18	Dr. C. S. Carsso w, M.D.										Medical	
Fair Play	12/23/18	R.F. Lanning, M.D.										Medical	
Fair Play	12/23/18	M.F. Spalding, M.D.										Medical	
Fair Play	12/23/18	Dr. J.W. Braham										Dental	
Fair Play	12/23/18	Dr. F. Guibourd				X-Paints, oils			X-drugs, medicines				
Fair Play	12/23/18	F.C. Albert										Undertaker	
Fair Play	12/23/18	Read this: Rev. Father Stein					X-plants, flowers						
Fair Play	12/23/18	Gambri nus Hall									X-beer, liquor		
Fair Play	12/23/18	Ste. Genevi										Hotel	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	75	eve House											
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Bogy & Guignon										Real Estate	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	J.S. Whitlock										Carpenter, architect	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Lumber Yard	X-lumber										
Fair Play	12/23/1875	P.U. Jaccard		clocks		X-watches, jewelry,							
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Mrs. F. Leavenworth			X-bonnets, hats, plumes, ribbons, laces, collars, embroidery								
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Christina Baum, Boots & Shoes			X-boots, shoes, slippers								

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Aug. Becquette, Blacksmith										Blacksmith	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Mrs. Maria Wilder								X-groceries			
Fair Play	12/23/1875	At the Ste. Genevieve One price clothing			X-shirts, drawers, collars, neckties, handkerchiefs, trunks, bags, hats, cassimeres beavers cloths, cashmereths, tweeds, chevots, vestings, jeans								

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Harris & Janis bankers										Banking	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	New Firm, John F. Schuchert								X-staple and Fancy groceries	X-bourbon, rye whiskeys, gin, brandies, bitters		
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Rozier & Jokerst	X-hardware	X	X-boots, shoes					X-dry goods, groceries			
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Fitzkams										Salon	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Mrs. A. Kempf		clocks		X-watches, jewelry, musical instruments, toys,	X-notions						

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
						toilet soaps, perfumes							
Fair Play	12/23/75	P.U. Jaccard				X-watch							
Fair Play	12/23/75	Terpsichorean Hall				X-cigars					X-wine, beer, liquors	Saloon	
Fair Play	12/23/75	Edward Seyssler								X-groceries, candies, crackers	X-bitters, wines, liquors		
Fair Play	12/23/75	Regular Connection										Hack	
Fair Play	12/23/75	Ste. Genevieve Livery, Feed						X-Liveries, feed, stables					
Fair Play	12/23/75	Daily Hack Line										Hack, Mail	
Fair	12/2	Ste.										hack	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Play	3/1875	Genevieve Accommodation line											
Fair Play	12/23/1875	J No. B. Page & Son										Merchant	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	\$290 a month										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Asthma							X-asthma cure				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Zells' encyclopedia				X-Encyclopedia							
Fair Play	12/23/1875	1000 Outfits Free Footprints				X-book							
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Revolvers!!				X-Revolvers							
Fair Play	12/23/1875	The Only Live-Stock paper										Journal	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Health lift				X-health machi							

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
						nes?							
Fair Play	12/23/18	Tubular Hand lamp 75		X-Tubular hand lamp									
Fair Play	12/23/18	Cancer 75											Tape worm?
Fair Play	12/23/18	The Nursey 75										Magazine	
Fair Play	12/23/18	Asthma 75							X-asthma cure				
Fair Play	12/23/18	Meriden 75 Cutlery Co.											
Fair Play	12/23/18	Driscoll, Church & hall 75											Sea Foam?
Fair Play	12/23/18	Toledo Blade 75										Newspaper	
Fair Play	12/23/18	Silver Tipped Shoes 75			X-silver tipped shoes								
Fair Play	12/23/18	Gable Screw Wire 75					X-cable screw wire						

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foods	Alcohol	Services	Other
Fair Play	12/23/75	\$40 a Day	X-well auger										
Fair Play	12/23/75	Opium							X-opium, morphine				
Fair Play	12/23/75	"Dome stic" sewing machines			X-paper fashions		X-sewing machines						
Fair Play	12/23/75	Washington, D.C.										legal	
Fair Play	12/23/75	Opium							X-opium				
Fair Play	12/23/75	Smith Organ Co.				X-music instruments							
Fair Play	12/23/75	Guns				X-guns							
Fair Play	12/23/75	Cincinnati dollar weekly star										news paper	
Fair Play	12/23/75	\$10 to \$500				X-stocks							

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foods	Alcohol	Services	Other
						book							
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Helio-telluric treatment							X-helio-telluric treatment				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Prof. hall's Magic Compound							X-hair growth				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Puff! Puff!! Puff!!!				X-puzzle/toy							
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator							X-live invigorator				
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Elastic truss			X-elastic truss								
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Fair Play										news paper	
Fair Play	12/23/1875	Don't Neglect your teeth: Sozodont							X-sozodont (tooth paste)				
Fair Play	12/23/1875												

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Fair Play	12/19/72	Firmin A. Rozier										Legal	
Fair Play	12/19/72	Chas. C. Rozier										Legal	
Fair Play	12/19/72	J.B. Robbins										Legal	
Fair Play	12/19/72	F.J. Moreau										Legal	
Fair Play	12/19/72	Robinson & Clardy										Legal	
Fair Play`	12/23/75	Dr. C. S. Hertich										Medical	
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ste. Genevieve Marble Yard	X-Marble and Stone										
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ste. Genevieve Clothing Store			X								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	House and Sign Painter										Painter	
Ste. Gene	6/8/1850	W.K. Bradly										Legal	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Genevieve Democrat		Attorney at Law											
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	R. Beauvais Importer and Manufacturer		X-Clocks		Watches, jewelry, chains, rings, keys, locket s, pencil s, earin gs, bracel ets, breas tpins, guns, pistol s,						Watch fixing	
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Cowan Vegetable Lithographic							X-Cowan Vegetable Lithographic				
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	New Clothing			X								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Carpen										Carpe	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Genevieve Democrat	1850	tering and House Joining										nterining and House Joining	
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Notice: Dofler's Bee Palace										Bee keeping	
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Cheap Goods	X-Hardware		X								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Whiskey									X-Whiskey		
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Kanawha & Alum Salt											
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Iron	X-Iron										
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Nails	X-Nails										

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Brandy									X-Brandy		
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Law Department										Legal	
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	New Clothing			X								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	For Sale Cheap: Farm											Farm
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	California Gold	X-Hardware		X-Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes		X-Saddlery			X-Dry goods, groceries			
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Hats			X-Hats								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ready made Clothing			X								

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Sugar & Coffee								X-Sugar and Coffee			
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Ladies Fine Dress Goods			X-Ladies dresses								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	C(?) Boots			X-boots								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Salt								X-Salt			
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Hats, Caps, & Straw Goods			X-Hats and Caps								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Spring and Summer Clothing at Wholesale			X								
Ste. Genevieve	6/8/1850	Fancy Letter and				Fancy Letter and							

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Democrat		Note Paper				Note Paper							
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Fancy and common Envelopes				Fancy and common envelope							
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	New Goods! New Goods!											
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Coats			X-Coats								
Ste. Genevieve Democrat	6/8/1850	Shawls			X-Shawls								
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Christmas	X-home, wall brackets, clock shelves	X-hanging lamp, plush boxes, odor cases, table cover,	X-shoes, slipper, pair gloves, silk mittens, silk handkerchiefs, necktie,	X-smoker's set, cigars, satchel, cologne, shaving sets, b	X-workstand set, Wheeler & Wilson sewing mac			X-box candy		express wagon	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
				white bedspread, picture frame, chair scarf, work baskets	cashmere dress, shawl	oxapapeterie, prayer book, basket toy dishes, playing cards	hine						
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Meyer & Vorst										Livery	
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Guaranteed cured							X-cold cure				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	M. Vier				X-toys	X-notions			X-candies, fruits			
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Hugh & Hunold's								X-Wiener sausage			
Ste. Genevieve	12/17/1892	John Koettling											Christmas prese

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Harold													nts
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/18	Henry Okenfuss											Christmas presents
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/18	Mary E. Kern's											Christmas goods
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/18	Useful Christmas Presents!			X-shoes, slippers, rubbers, overshoes, cork and fleece soles, boston, waterproof shoeblacking								
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/18	Strength and Health							X-Electric Bitters				
Ste.	12/1	Deservi							X-Dr.				

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Genevieve Harold	7/1892	ng Praise							Ckog's New Life Pills, Buckle n's Arnica Salve, Electric Bitters				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	The Weedly Globe Democrat										News paper	
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Easy to Take							X-Ayer's Pills for intestines				
Ste. Genevieve Harold	12/17/1892	Buckle n's Arnica Salve							X-Buckle n's Arnica Salve				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Val. Rottler									X-Val Rottler beer		
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral							X-Ayer's Cherry Pectoral				

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	My Stock: Chas. H. Biel	X-hard ware							X-groceries, dry-goods			
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	Joseph Weixel, 92 St. Louis House										Hotel	
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	E.A. Rozier 92										Legal	
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	Henry Hohmann 92											Soda, selters water, ginger ale
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	Albert A. Boyer 92										Undertaker	Coffins
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	Hoffmann & Karst 92											
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/18	Drs. Lanning & Ruledg 92										Medical	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
d		e											
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Meyer's Hotel										Hotel, Omnibus	
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	F. & L. U. Store	X-Hardware		X-hats, caps, shoes, boots					X-dry goods, groceries			
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	TENT's Albums				X-albums, juvenile books							
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	City Mills										Mill	
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Mich. Beauchamp Tonsorial Artist				X-cigars, cigarettes						Shaver, Salon	
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	American Farmer				X-Magazine							
Ste. Genevieve	12/17/1892	Mrs. E. Kern					X-notions						

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foods tuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Herald													
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	For Men only							X-medicine for vigor and strengt h				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Patents , C.A. Snow & Co.										patent supplier	
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	A.J. Tower			X-Fish Brand Slicker								
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Tower's fish brand			X-water proof coat								
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Prof. Harris' Pastilles							X-Prof. harris' pastilles, for weak men				
Ste. Genevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Patents - Scientific American										Patent provider	

English Newspapers													
Newspaper name	Date	advertisement title	Architectural items	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foods tuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Ste. Gevevieve Herald	12/17/1892	Ste. Genevieve Bakery								X-cakes, crackers, fancy candies, fruits, bread, rolls			

German Newspapers

German Newspapers								
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items	Household Furnishings	Clothing
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Chas C. Rozier						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	7ie Auflage (7th edition)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Fährboot (Ferry Boat)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Rheumatis buch (Rheumatism)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Peter Schumert						X-hosen (pants), unterhemden

e								(undershirts), weissenhemden (white shirts), hemdkragen (shirt collars)
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Edward Seissler						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Christ Baum						X-Stiefeln (boots), Pantoffen (slippers)
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Hamm & Co.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Simon Graaf						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Deutsches Gasthau						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Sebastian Geller						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Paul L. Lempke						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	F. E. Albert						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	H. Steinmeyer & Co.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Niese & Tiiul						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	New York Store						X-Ellewaaren (dry goods, *see document on Ellewaaren)
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	\$3.00 Belohnung						
Freie	7/22/18	James						

Presse	76	Hoppler						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Ein populaer Buch						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Neu Offenburg Store, Chas U. Herter				X-Eisenwaaren (hardware)		X-Schuhen u. Stiefeln (shoes and boots), Ellenwaaren,
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Hamm & Co.						X-Herrenkleider (men's clothing), Weissen hemden(white shirts), Ueber und unterhemden, Unterhosen, Papiertragen(moulded collar), Socken, Hosentraeger (suspenders), Halsbaender(collars/neckbands), herren Kleider, allen sorten Tuchwaaren(drapery/clothes)
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	aechten havanna-Severin obermuelle r						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	J.S. Whitlock						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Deutsches Gasthau						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Sebastian Geller						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Paul L. Lempke						

Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	F. E. Albert						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	H. Steinmeyer & Co.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Niese & Thul.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	New York Store						Ellenwaaren
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	\$3.00 Belohnung						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	James Hoppler						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Ein populaeres Buch						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Neu Offenburg Store-Chas. U. Herter				X- Eisenwaare n (hardware)		X-Schuhen u. Stiefeln (shoes and boots), Ellenwaaren,
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Mrs. L. Kempf					Wanduhren (wall clock)	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Dr. F. T. Bernays.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Thoroughb red Jersey Bull						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Der seine Vollblut "Jersey Stier"						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Joseph Fitzkamm, barber						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Christian Lukey						

Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Southern Hotel						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Andrew Andersen	X-Porzeila n	Glaswa aren		X-Eisenwaare n (hardware)		X-Hueten (hats), Kappen (caps), Schuhen, Stiefel (boots), Ellenwaaren
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Rupture,						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Dr. Whittier						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Washington Marble Works- James Douglas and George Douglas						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	U.S. Mail						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	St. Clair Hotel						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Mette & Kanne, Retifiers						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	California Wines- Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Freie Presse						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Jos. Borst						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	H. Schwartz						

Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Carl A. ueller					X-Buck's Brilliant Stoves	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Leihstaele von Frank Babb						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Heinrich Hoh Mann, Sodawasser						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Deutsches Gasthaus, George Saxauer						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Wagenfabrik (Wagen factory)						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Hamm & Co.					X-Stueckwaaren(piece of cloth), Weissen hemden(white shirts), Ueber und unterhemden, Unterhosen, Papiertragen(moulded collar), Socken, Hosentraeger (suspenders), Halsbaender(collars/neckbands), herren Kleider, allen sorten Tuchwaaren(drapery/clothes)	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft (life insurance business)- John J. Corrigan						

Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Agricultural Warehouse von Peter Wilder						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Johnson & Shaw, Rechts, Unwaelte						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	F. A. Rozier						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Charles Obermuell er, Cigarren u. Tabak.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Deutsche Wein und Bierwirthsc haft-Geo Saxauer						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Terpsicheri an Hall						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Neuer Spezereilad en von Jacob Falk						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	F.C. Albert- Zimmerma nn und Tischler						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Dr. r. T. Bernaus.						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Kennard's Saloon						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Philipp Bieber						X-Stiefel und Schuhen
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Saerge- Sebastian Geiler						
Freie	7/22/18	Wilson's						

Presse	76	Naemaschinen-Herr August Baechle						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Joseph Fitzkamm-Deutscher Barbier						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Dr. F. Guibourd, Apotheker						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Harris und Janis Bankier						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	P.U. Jaccard			gold und silber waaren (gold and silver goods)		Standuhren (grandfather clocks)	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Taube und Schwerhörige-H. Schwartz						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Roesch & Efferin						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Spezereiladen-Mrs. M. Wilder.	X- Porzellan	Glaswaren				
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Wm. H. Bantz, Receiving & Forwarding						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Mrs. L. Kempf					X-clocks	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Ste. Genevieve, Bilder:Galerie-Franklin						

		Leavenworth						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Paul L. Lempke						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Paul L. Lempke						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Matthew Klein						X-boots, shoes
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Sebastian Geiler					X-Moebel (cabinet)	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Mrs. L. Kempf					X-Wanduhren (wall clocks)	
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Dr. F. T. Bernans						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Thoroughbred Jersey Bull-Strathmore - Henry Grobe						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Der seine Bollbluth "Jersey Stier"-Strathmore - Heinrich Grobe						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Joseph Fitzkamm, Barber						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Christian Lukey						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Andrew Andersen	X-Porzeila n	X-Glaswa aren		X-Eisenwaare n (hardware)		X-Hueten (hats), Kappen (caps), Schuhen, Stiefel (boots), Ellenwaaren

Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Southern hotel - Joseph Vorst						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Ste. Genevieve Photograph gallery-Franklin Leavenworth						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Edmund Price's Speisehaus (eating house)						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	John L. Boverie	X- Porzellan , Steingut (stoneware)	X- Glaswaren		X- Eisenwaaren	X- Farben und Oelen Moebeln (colored and oil furniture?), Korbwaaren (basketry), Drechslerwaaren (wood work)	X-Hueten, Kappen, Schuhe, Stiefel, Ellenwaaren
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Wagenfabrik (Wagen factory)						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Hamm & Co.						X-Stueckwaaren (piece of cloth), TuchWeissen hemden (white shirts), Ueber und unterhemden, Unterhosen, Papiertragen (moulded collar), Socken, Hosentraeger (suspenders),

								Halsbaender (collars/neckbands), herren Kleider, allen sorten Tuchwaren (clothes)
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Harris and Janis Bankier						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Agricultural Warehouse von Peter Wilder						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	Johnson & Shaw- Rechts Anwaelte						
Freie Presse	7/22/18 76	F. A. Rozier						
Herold	12/22/1 883	"City Muehle"- Webner u. Bolle.						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Cone Muehle						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Mary Mill Co.						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Bauholz - Rich. Webner u. Cohn ?				X-Bretter (planks/shelves), Material fue Fussboden (flooring), Taefelung (ceiling), Wandbekte idung (siding), Plasterlaue n, Zaunpfaehle		

						(pickets/fence post)		
Herold	12/22/1 883	Gelbtaunen Bauholz						
Herold	12/22/1 883	C. M. Hamm's						X
Herold	12/22/1 883	Southern Hotel- Joseph Borst						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Chas. Rottler's Wein un. Bier Wirtschaft (bar/restaurant)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Mrs. T. Boss						
Herold	12/22/1 883	(hard to read) Ruesch u. Lehr						
Herold	12/22/1 883	??? Und Goss (half legible)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Harris & Janis Banquiers						
Herold	12/22/1 883	L. B. Whitledge Rechtsanwalt (attorney)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Chas. C. Rozier						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Johnson Hertich						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Schul Commissioner (school commissioner)						

Herold	12/22/1 883	Wilhelm Palmer-Groceries aller Art (groceries of all forms)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Brauerei, B. Rottler						
Herold	12/22/1 883	John G. Whitlock, Schreiner (carpenter)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Dr. F. Guibourd						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Pilliusses Inccard			Gold und Silber waarren		Uhr	Filzhueten (felt hats), Strohhueten (straw hats)
Herold	12/22/1 883	Christian Baum						X-Stiefeln, Schuhen, Lederhaten
Herold	12/22/1 883	Gottlieb Kammerer			X-Blechwaaren (metal goods), Gusseisen waaren (cast iron goods)		X-Oefen (stove/furnace), Lampen (lamps)	
Herold	12/22/1 883	Joseph Fitzkam, Haar Kuenstler						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Rozier u. Tokerf (?), Zahlen luegen nicht (the numbers do not lie)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	(hard to read) Ihr						

		Spart Geld! (you save money!)- John ? Boverie's Ein Preis Store						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Ohio Dampfer (steamer)						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Kalender!						
Herold	12/22/1 883	Farm zu verkauf (the rest is illegible)						
Herold	12/18/1 886	C. W. hamm's Ein Preis kleider geschaeft						X-Herren Garderobe ? (men's wardrobe), huten, kappen,
Herold	12/18/1 886	Dr. T. W. Braham, Zahnaerzt (dentist)						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Chas. C. Rozier, Advokat						
Herold	12/18/1 886	T. B. Whitledge, Rechtsanw alt						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Joseph Flynn, Rechtsanw aelt						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Felix Janis, Schul Commissio ner						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Christian Baum,						X-Stiefeln, Schuhen, Lederhaten
Herold	12/18/1	Joseph						

d	886	Fitzkam, Haar kuenstler (hair stylist)						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Ste. Genevieve Herold						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Southern Hotel, Frau Tos. Borst.						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Cone Muehle - Lecompte						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Frau Lonise Jaccard,					X- Wanduhren (wall clock)	
Herold	12/18/1 886	Hurst & Weiler- Leihstaele						
Herold	12/18/1 886	St. Mary Mill Co. - Louis Schaaf						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Brauerei, B. Rottler						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Den eizigen Weg (the only way) - hard to read						
Herold	12/18/1 886	John G. Whitlock, Schreiner						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Ohio Dampfer Linie						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Oefen! Oefen!! (ovens) - Carl Mueller					X-Buck's Brilliant Oefen, Charter Dak Rochoefen, Borrath von neuen	

							Rchoefen, Heiz Oefen	
Herold	12/18/1 886	? Biel						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Herold						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Henry Baum's Barbierstan de (barbor stand)						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Die Lumber Yard von R. Wehner und Sohn				X-Lumber		
Herold	12/18/1 886	St. Louis Tribuene						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Carl Biel	X- Porzella n waaren					Ellenwaaren
Herold	12/18/1 886	? Wilder						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Frau Falk u. Sohn				X- Bauholzes (timber)		
Herold	12/18/1 886	Gottlob Kammerer					X-Lampen, Oefen, Birchwaare n (wood goods), Gusseisenw aaren (cast iron goods)	
Herold	12/18/1 886	Wehner u. Bolle, City Mill						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Der Pelznickel is da! (Santa Claus is there!)						
Herold	12/18/1	Frau Falk u.				X-		

d	886	Sohn				Weisstann er White fir timber), Gelbtanne n und Richen Bauholz (timber)		
Herold	12/18/1 886	Is haus versichert? (insured)- Jules B. Gitignon						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Chas. Rottler's Wein u. Bier Wirthschaf t						
Herold	12/18/1 886	A. D. Quillet, Uhrmacher					X- Wanduhren (wall clock)	
Herold	12/18/1 886	H. Koehler, City mills Saloon						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Henry Baum's Barbierstnd e						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Carl Biel						
Herold	12/18/1 886	St. Louis Haus						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Hoffman u. Sucher						
Herold	12/18/1 886	Gelbtannen Bauholz - Mrs. Falk & Sohn				X- Gelbtanne n Bauholz (timber), Schindeln (shingles), Pflaster? (pavement /cobble),		

						Thueren (doors), Fenster (windows), Fensterlaeden (shutters), Eisen und Stahlwaaren (iron and steel goods), Naegel (nails)		
Herold	12/18/1886	Kalender fuer 1887 - Tos. Fitzkam						

German Newspapers

Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Chas. C. Rozier							Legal	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	7ie Auflage (7th edition)	Buch (Book)							
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Fährboot (Ferry Boat)							Ferry Boat	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Rheumatisbuch (Rheumatism)	Book							
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Peter Schumert							clothing alterations	

Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Edward Seissler					X-Zucker (sugar), Kaffee (coffee), milk?	X-Spirituosen (spirits)		
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Christ Baum								
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Hamm & Co.								
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Simon Graaf							reward for lost colt	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Deutsches Gasthaus							hotel	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Sebastian Geller							Farm for Sale	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Paul L. Lempke							Farm for Sale	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	F. E. Albert							Farm for Sale	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	H. Steinyer & Co.					X-wholesale Groceries			
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Niese & Tiul					X-groceries			

se										
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	New York Store								kaufmannswaaren (merchandise)
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	\$3.00 Belohnung								Reward for lost colt
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	James Hoppler								Agent
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Ein populaer Buch	Book							
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Neu Offenburg Store, Chas U. Herter		X-Home Shuttle Naehmaschine (sewing machine), Buckeye Ernte (picker/harvester), McSherry Drill				X-Spezer eien (dry/mixed foods)		
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Hamm & Co.								
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	aechten havanna -Severin obermueller	X-Cigarren, Schnupft abak (snuff), Pfeifen (pipes), Pfeifenehren (pipe							

			stems)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	J.S. Whitlock							Architect
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Deutsches Gasthaus							hotel
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Sebastian Geller							farm for sale
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Paul L. Lempke							Farm for sale
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	F. E. Albert							Farm for sale
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	H. Steinmeyer & Co.					X-groceries		
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Niese & Thul.					X-groceries		
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	New York Store					X-Butter, Eier Hühner (chicken eggs), Kartoffel (potato), Spezerien (dry/mixed		kaufmannswaaren

							foods)			
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	\$3.00 Belohnung							Reward for lost colt	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	James Hoppler							Agent	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Ein populaeres Buch	book							
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Neue Offenburg Store-Chas. U. Herter		X-Home Shuttle Naehmaschine (sewing machine), ' Buckeye Ernte (picker/harvester) ' McSherry Drill			X-Spezerien (dry/mixed foods)			
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Mrs. L. Kempf	X-musikalischen Instrumenten (musical instruments), Spielzeug (toy), Toilettenseife (toilet soap), Taschenuhren (pocket watch),	X-Notions						

			Schmucksachen (jewelry)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Dr. F. T. Bernays.							doctor/dentist
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Thoroughbred Jersey Bull		X-bull (to make good milking cattle)					
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Der seine Vollblut "Jersey Stier"		X-Stier (bull)					
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Joseph Fitzkam m, barber							barber
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Christian Lukey		X-heurechen (hay raker?), Cultivators, Pfluege (plow), Eggen (harrow), Pitt's Drescher s (thresher), Champion and Wood's Erntemaschinen (harvesting maschine)					

Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Southern Hotel							hotel	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Andrew Anderson		X-handwerkerwerkzeug (hand tools)	X-Wagenmacher und Schmiedearf (car maker and blacks mith needs)		X-Spezer eiwaaren			Galanteriewaaren (fancies)
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Rupture,							Medical-hernia	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Dr. Whittier				X-medical pamphlets "Manhood" and "Womanhood"			Medical	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Washington Marble Works-James Douglas and George Douglas								Italian and American Marble Monuments, Gravestones, scotch granite monuments, lime, cement, fire brick, plaster paris, plastering hair
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	U.S. Mail							mail service	

se										
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	St. Clair Hotel							hotel	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Mette & Kanne, Retifiers						X-Imported and domestic wine and liquors		
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	California Wines-Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.						X-california wines		
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Freie Presse	X-newspaper							
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Jos. Borst							delivery service	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	H. Schwartz							medical: Heilung von Schwerhoerige (cure for hard of hearing)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Carl A. ueller							Blechschmied (Blacksmith), Dachdecken (tiling of	

									roof), Rinnen anferti gen (gutter manuf acturer)	
Freie Presse	7/22 /187 6	Leihstael le von Frank Babb							deliver y or stalls for horse storage	
Freie Presse	7/22 /187 6	Heinrich Hoh Mann, Sodawas ser								X- sodawasser
Freie Presse	7/22 /187 6	Deusch es Gasthau s, George Saxauer	X- Cigarren (cigars)					X-Bier, einhei mische n und import ierten Weine, Ligoer e (local and import ed wine and liquor)		
Freie Presse	7/22 /187 6	Wagenfa brik (Wagen factory)		Farmerw aegen, Springwa egen, Pfluege (plows), Eggen (harrow)						
Freie Presse	7/22 /187 6	Hamm & Co.	X- Reisetas chen						Kleider macher	(additional clothing):Hue tte Kappen

se			(carry-all bag), koffer (suitcase), Regenschirm (umbrella),						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft (life insurance business)-John J. Corrigan						life insurance	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Agricultural Warehouse von Peter Wilder		Mounted and Down Power Dreschmaschinen (thrashing machine), Ernte und Maehmaschinen (harvesting and reaping machines), Pfluege (plows), Mitchell's berühmte Farmwagen, Sulky heurech					

				en (one-manned hay rake), Saehmaschinen (Drills) (seeding drill)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Johnson & Shaw, Rechts, Unwaelt e							Legal	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	F. A. Rozier							Legal	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Charles Obermueller, Cigarren u. Tabak.	Cigarren u. Tabak (Cigars and Tobacco), Pfeifen (pipes)							
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Deutsche Wein und Bierwirtschaft-Geo Saxauer						X-Wein und Bier	Wein und Bierwirtschaft und Billiard halle (pub and billiard hall)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Terpsich erian Hall						Wein und Bier	Wein und Bierwirtschaft, tanzhalle	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Neuer Spezeril aden					X-Spezer ei			

se		von Jacob Falk					(spices), Kaffee, Zucker, Mehl (flour), Fett, Butter, Eier,			
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	F.C. Albert-Zimmermann und Tischler							Tischler (carpenter)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Dr. r. T. Bernaus.							Arzt (doctor)-Augen und Ohren (eyes and ears)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Kennard's Saloon					X-Bier, Wein	Saloon	Soda	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Philipp Bieber								
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Saerge-Sebastian Geiler							Saerge (coffins)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Wilson's Naehmaschinen-Herr August Baechle		X-Naehmaschinen (sewing machines)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Joseph Fitzkam							Barbier	

se		Deutscher Barbier								
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Dr. F. Guibourd, Apotheker				X				Apotheker
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Harris und Janis Bankier								Feuer und Lebensversicherungs (fire and life insurance)
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	P.U. Jaccard	X-Taschenuhr (pocket watch)							Uhrenmacher, Gold u. Silberschmied (clock maker, gold and silver smith)
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Taube und Schwerhoeiger-H. Schwartz								medica l
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Roesch & Efferin		X-Springwagen, Farmerwagen, Pfluege (plows), Eggen						
Freie	7/22/1876	Spezereiladen-		X-home Nuehma						

Presse	6	Mrs. M. Wilder.		schienen (sewing machine)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Wm. H. Bantz, Receiving & Forwarding							Kaufmann (merchant)	Agent: John G. Kern
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Mrs. L. Kempf	X-watches, jewelry, toys, musical instruments, toilet soaps,	X-notions						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Ste. Genevieve, Bilder:Gallerie-Franklin Leavenworth	X-Ferotype (ferotype), Photogra phbilden (photographs)						Bilder Gallerie (photo gallery)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Paul L. Lempke							Surveyor, conveyancer & real estate	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Paul L. Lempke							Feldmesser, Conveyancer und Grundeigentum Agent	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Matthw Klein								

se										
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Sebastian Geiler								Saerge (coffins)
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Mrs. L. Kempf	X-Taschenuhren (pocket watch), Schmucksachen (jewelry), musikalischen Instrumenten, Spielzeug, Toilettenseife (toilet soaps)	X-notions						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Dr. F. T. Bernans							medica	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Thoroughbred Jersey Bull-Strathmore - Henry Grobe		X-Bull (to make good milking cattle)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Der seine Bollbluth "Jersey Stier"-Strathmore - Heinrich Grobe		X-Stier (bull)						

Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Joseph Fitzkam m, Barber							barber	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Christian Lukey		X-heurechen (hay raker?), Cultivators, Pfluege (plow), Eggen (harrow), Pitt's Drescher s (thresher), Champion and Wood's Erntemaschinen (harvesting maschine)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Andrew Andersen		X-handwerkerwerkzeug (hand tools)	X-Wagenmacher und Schmiederbedarf (car maker and blacks mith needs)		X-Spezer eiwaren			Galanteriewaaren (fancies)
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Southern hotel - Joseph Vorst							hotel	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Ste. Genevieve	X-Ferotype						Photograph	

Prese	6	ve Photograph gallery-Franklin Leavenworth	s & Photographs						Gallery	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Edmund Price's Speisehaus (eating house)							Seisehaus (eating house)	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	John L. Boverie	X-Schulbuecher (school books)				X-Salz (salt), Zpezer eien,			
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Wagenfabrik (Wagen factory)		X-Farmerw aegen, Springw aegen, Pfluege (plows), Eggen (harrow)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Hamm & Co.	X-Reisetas chen (carry-all bag), koffer (suitcase), Regenschir me (umbrella)						Kleidermacher	(additional clothing): Huette Kappen
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Harris and Janis Bankier							Bankier	
Freie	7/22/1876	Agricultural		X-Mounted						

Presse	6	Warehouse von Peter Wilder		and Down Power Dreschmaschinen (thrashing machine), Ernte und Maehmaschinen (harvesting and reaping machines), Pfluege (plows), Mitchel's beruehmte Farmwagen, Sulky heurechen (one-manned hay rake), Saehmaschinen (Drills) (seeding drill)						
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	Johnson & Shaw-Rechts Anwaelt e							Legal	
Freie Presse	7/22/1876	F. A. Rozier							Legal	
Herold	12/22/18	"City Muehle"							Muehle (mill)	

	83	-Webner u. Bolle.							
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Cone Muehle						Muehl e (mill)	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Mary Mill Co.						Mill	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Bauholz -Rich. Webner u. Cohn ?						Lumbe r yard	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Gelbtau nen Bauholz							
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	C. M. Hamm's	X- Koffern (suitcase) Reisetas chen (carry-all bag),					Kleider Gescha ft (outfit shop)	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Souther n Hotel- Joseph Borst						Hotel	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Chas. Rottler's Wein un. Bier Wirthsch aft (bar/rest aurant)	Unsgezei chnet Cigarren (fine cigars)				X- Frische s Bier (fresh Beer), Wein,		
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Mrs. T. Boss						Champi on Saloon	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	(hard to read) Ruesch u. Lehr		X- Springwa gen, Farmerw agen					

Herold	12/2 2/18 83	??? Und Goss (half legible)		X- Pfluege (plow), ?? Geraeths chaften (equipm ent)						
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	Harris & Janis Banquier s							Banqui ers (Banke rs)	
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	L. B. Whitled ge Rechtsa nwalt (attorne y)							Legal	
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	Chas. C. Rozier							Advoka t (lawyer)	
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	Johnson n Hertich							Rechts anwael t (attorn ey)	
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	Schul Commiss ioner (school commisi oner)								
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	Wilhelm Palmer- Grocerie s aller Art (grocerie s of all forms)					X- Farmp roduct			
Herold	12/2 2/18 83	Brauerei , B. Rottler						X-Beer	Brauer ei (brewe	

									ry)	
Herold	12/2 2/18	John G. Whitlock 83, Schreiner (carpenter)							Schreiner, Zimmermann u. Baumister (carpenter)	
Herold	12/2 2/18	Dr. F. Guibourd 83							Arzt, Wundarzt (surgeon), Apotheker (pharmacist)	
Herold	12/2 2/18	Piliusses Inccard 83	X-Musik Instrumenten, Brillen (eyeglasses),							
Herold	12/2 2/18	Christian Baum 83								
Herold	12/2 2/18	Gottlieb Kammer 83er								
Herold	12/2 2/18	Joseph Fitzkam, 83 Haar Kuenstler							Haar Kuenstler (barber)	
Herold	12/2 2/18	Rozier u. Tokerf 83 (?), Zahlen luegen nicht (the numbers do not	X- Cigarren					X- Bohnen (beans), Confekt (sweets),		

		lie)					Feigen (figs), Cafes, steten flisch (meat)		
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	(hard to read) Ihr Spart Geld! (you save money!) - John ? Boverie' s Ein Preis Store							
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Ohio Dampfer (steamer)						Steam boat transp ortatio n	
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Kalender !	X- Kalender						
Her old	12/2 2/18 83	Farm zu verkauf (the rest is illegible)							
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	C. W. hamm's Ein Preis kleider geschaef t	X- Koffern (chest), Reisetas chen (carry-all bag)						
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Dr. T. W. Braham, Zahnaer zt (dentist)						Zahnae rzt	
Her old	12/1 8/18	Chas. C. Rozier,						Advoka t	

	86	Advokat							(lawyer), Oeffentlicher Notar (official notarizer), agent, Oeffentlicher Administrator	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	T. B. Whitledge, Rechtsanwalt							Rechtsanwalt (attorney)	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Joseph Flynn, Rechtsanwalt							Rechtsanwalt	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Felix Janis, Schul Commissioner							Schul Commissioner	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Christian Baum,								
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Joseph Fitzkam, Haar kuenstler (hair stylist)							haar kuenstler (hair stylist), barber	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Ste. Genevieve Herold	X-Herold the newspaper							
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Southern Hotel, Frau Tos. Borst.							Hotel	

Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Cone Muehle - Lecompt e							Muehl e (mill)	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Frau Lonise Jaccard,	X- Taschen uhren (pocket watch), Schmuck waaren (jewelry) , msikalisc hen Instrume nten							
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Hurst & Weiler- Leihstael le							Leihsta elle (loan office)	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	St. Mary Mill Co. - Louis Schaaf							Mill	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Brauerei , B. Rottler						X-Beer	Brauer ei	
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Den eizigen Weg (the only way) - hard to read								
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	John G. Whitlock , Schreine r							Schrein er (carpen ter), Zimme rman (carpen ter), Baumei ster	

									(builde r)	
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Ohio Dampfer Linie							Dampf er (steam boat)	
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Oefen! Oefen!! (ovens) - Carl Mueller								
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	? Biel								besten waaren
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Herold	X-herold newspap er							
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Henry Baum's Barbiers tande (barbor stand)	X- "Einfiedl er" "Strassb urger", "hinkend e Bote" Kalender fuer 1887							
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Die Lumber Yard von R. Wehner und Sohn								
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	St. Louis Tribuene	X-St. Louis Tribuene newspap er							
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Carl Biel					X- Spezer ei			
Her old	12/1 8/18	? Wilder								Weihnachteg eschaenken

	86								(christmas gifts)
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Frau Falk u. Sohn							
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Gottlob Kammer er		X-Heften (sewing)					Puempen ? (pump)
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Wehner u. Bolle, City Mill						Mille	
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Der Pelznick el is da! (Santa Claus is there!)	X- Spielwaa ren (toys)				X- Zucker kand (suger candy) , Feigen (fig), Orang en, Zwieb ack (sweet biscuit)		Weihnachtsg eschenke
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Frau Falk u. Sohn							
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Is haus versiche rt? (insured) -Jules B. Gitignon							Insuran ce
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	Chas. Rottler's Wein u. Bier Wirthsch aft	X- Cigarren					X- Wein, Bier	Wirtsc haft (pub)
Her old	12/1 8/18 86	A. D. Quillet, Uhrmac her	X- taschenu hren(poc ket						

			watch)						
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	H. Koehler, City mills Saloon						X-Liqueure, Bier, Weine	Saloon
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Henry Baum's Barbiers tnde	X- "Einstedler" "Strassburger" "Hinkende Bote" Kalender 1887						
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Carl Biel							Waaren
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	St. Louis Haus							Gasthaus
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Hoffman u. Sucher		X- Buggies Spring u. Farmenwagen, Pfluegen (plows), Eggen (harrow)					
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Gelbtannen Bauholz - Mrs. Falk & Sohn							
Herold	12/1 8/18 86	Kalender fuer 1887 - Tos. Fitzkam	X- Marien, Einfiedler, hinkenden Boten, Labrer Kalender						

German-English Newspaper

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
Herald	12/21/18 95	Ste. Geenevieve Herald & Demorest's magazine	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Meyer's Hotel - Wm. Baumstark	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Seraner's, Wein, Bier u. Billiard Saloon	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Gasthaus - Carl Rottler	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Zahn Arzt - Dr. C. J. Hertich	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Peter H. Huck, Dentischer Rechtsanwalt	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Meyer's Hotel	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Mich. Beauchamp,	E				

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
		Tonsorial Artist					
Herald	12/21/1895	T. B. Whitledge Rechtsanwalt	G				
Herald	12/21/1895	R. W. Lanning, Apotheker (difficult to read)	G				
Herald	12/21/1895	Hood's Sarsaparilla	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Kennedy's Medical Discovery	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Imperial Granum - John Carle & Sons, New York	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Asthma, Dr. Taft's Asthmalene	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	See that hump? - Richardson & DeLong Bros, Philada.	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	The Pilgrim, Geo. Heavford, Chicago	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Hale's Honey	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Brown's Brauch Troches" ?	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Aeromotore Co.	E				X-pumping,

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
							Geared, steel, Galvanized Windmills, Fixed steel Towers, steel Buzz saw, Frames, Steel Feed Cutters, Feed Grinders
Herald	12/21/1895	The Best, The rest, the test	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Burns or Scalds	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	No-To-Bac	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Cascarets	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Rising Sun Stove Polish	E			Rising Sun Stove polish	
Herald	12/21/1895	Opium - J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Opium - Woolley, Atlanta	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Piso's Cure for Consumption	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Warnung - Gebrueder	G				

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
		Wilder					
Herald	12/21/18	Lanning's 95 Apotheke	G				
Herald	12/21/18	Siebert & 95 Sohn	G				
Herald	12/21/18	Frau 95 Rennard ?	G				
Herald	12/21/18	Schoettler 95 und Scheuring, Leichenbestatter und Einbalsamierer (mortician and embalmer)	G				
Herald	12/21/18	Trifft euch 95 die Wahrheit? - Tokerst u. Bruder	G				
Herald	12/21/18	Geht zu 95 Henry Okenfuss	G			Schlitten (Coasters)	
Herald	12/17/18	Genuine 98 Bargains in Capes,Capes - Jokerst Bros. & Yealy.	E				
Herald	12/17/18	For 98 Christmas. 10 & 15 percent off on all shoes , hy. Herzog Shoe Co.	E				
Herald	12/17/18	John 98 Koetting	E				
Herald	12/17/18	The semi-	E				

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
	98	weekly republic					
Herald	12/17/18	St. Louis	E				
	98	Globe-Democrat					
Herald	12/17/18	Rozier's Cash	E				
	98	Store					
Herald	12/17/18	Gus L.	E				
	98	Schoettler					
Herald	12/17/18	Hy. Herz ?	E				
	98	Shoe Co.					
Herald	12/17/18	Christmas	E				
	98	Trees -Felix Thomure					
Herald	12/17/18	Koetting's	E				
	98						
Herald	12/17/18	Herald	E				
	98						
Herald	12/17/18	Rutledge &	E				
	98	Co. and F. E. Delassus					
Herald	12/17/18	Rutledge &	E				
	98	Co.					
Herald	12/17/18	Rutledge &	E				
	98	Co.					
Herald	12/17/18	J. Tlappek	E				X-Kendall
	98	Imp. & Lumber Co.					Wire Fence
Herald	12/17/18	M.Vieh	E				
	98						
Herald	12/17/18	Rutledge &	E				
	98	Co's					
Herald	12/17/18	Mrs. Kennard's	E				
	98	restaurant					
Herald	12/21/18	Warning!	E				
	95	Warning! - Wilder Bros					

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
Herald	12/21/1895	Schoettler & Scheuring	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Does it Strike You? -Jokerst & Bro.	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Go to Hy. Okenfuss	E	X-Fancy Cups and Saucers, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets		Coasters, Fine Vases	X-Saws and Bucks
Herald	12/21/1895	Koetting's	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Siebert & Son	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Baum Stark's Saloon	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Koetting's Jewelry Store	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Mrs. Kennard	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Siebert & Son	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Lanning's Drug Store	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Siebert & Son	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Gus L. Schoettler	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Ayer's Narsaparilla medicine	E				
Herald	12/21/1895	Kohm & Petrequin	E				X-Feed Cutters, Wood saws

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
Herald	12/21/18 95	Lanning's Drub Store	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Siebert & Son	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Koetting & Hunold	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Siebert & Son	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	A.B.C. Bohemian ?- sold at Ed. Sielert's saloon	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	J.H. Rottman Distilling Co.	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	J.W.Shaw	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Ayer's Pills	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Frank U. Geiler	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Lumber Yard - R. Wehner und Sohn	G				X-Lumber
Herald	12/21/18 95	Great Chicago Tailors (hard to read)	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Brewing & Lighting Ass'n.	E				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Brau u. Leucht Association	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Joseph Fitzkam Haar Kuenstler	G				
Herald	12/21/18 95	Union Halle Saloon-	G				

German-English Newspaper							
Newspaper	Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-glass	Household Maintenance-other	Architectural Items
		Eduard Siebert					
Herald	12/21/1895	Chas Rozier Advokat	G				
Herald	12/21/1895	Henry L. Rozier, Bankier	G				
Herald	12/21/1895	Demorest's Magazine	E				

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
12/21/1895	Ste. Geeneve Herald & Demorest's magazine	E			X-Herald, Demorest's magazine							
12/21/1895	Meyer's Hotel - Wm. Baumstark	G									Hotel	
12/21/1895	Seraner's, Wein, Bier u. Billiard Saloon	G								X-Wein, Bier	Saloon	
12/21/1895	Gasthaus -Carl	G			X-Cigarr							

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
95	Rottler				en							
12/2 1/18 95	Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder	G							X-Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder			
12/2 1/18 95	Zahn Arzt - Dr. C. J. Hertich	G									Medical	
12/2 1/18 95	Peter H. Huck, Dentischer Rechtsanwalt	G									legal	
12/2 1/18 95	Meyer's Hotel	E									hotel	
12/2 1/18 95	Mich. Beauchamp, Tonsorial Artist	E									Cutting/styling hair	
12/2 1/18 95	T. B. Whitledge Rechtsanwalt	G									legal	
12/2 1/18 95	R. W. Lanning,	G			X-Toiletten			X-Medizinen				Chemikal'n (chem

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	Apotheker (difficult to read)				Artikel, Bucher							icals)
12/2 1/18 95	Hood's Sarsaparilla	E						X-Hood's Sarsaparilla				
12/2 1/18 95	Kennedy's Medical Discovery	E						X-Kennedy's medical cure				
12/2 1/18 95	Imperial Granum -John Carle & Sons, New York	E							X-Imperial Granum			
12/2 1/18 95	Asthma, Dr. Taft's Asthmalene	E						X-Dr. Taft's Asthmalene				
12/2 1/18 95	See that hump? - Richard son & DeLong Bros, Philada.	E		X-DeLong Pat hook and Eye								
12/2 1/18 95	The Pilgrim, Geo.	E			X-book							

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	Heavford, Chicago											
12/2 1/18 95	Hale's Honey	E						X-Hale's Honey of ?dorehound and Tar, Pike's Toothache Drops cure				
12/2 1/18 95	Brown's Brauch Troches " ?	E						X-?"Brown's Brauch ? Troches"				
12/2 1/18 95	Aeromote Co.	E										
12/2 1/18 95	The Best, The rest, the test	E						X-Ayer's Sarsaparilla				
12/2 1/18 95	Burns or Scalds	E										X-St. Jacob's Oil
12/2 1/18 95	No-To-Bac	E						X-The Sterling Remedy				

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
								y Co. Tabacco habit cure				
12/21/1895	Cascarets	E						X-Cascarets candy cathartic cure				
12/21/1895	Rising Sun Stove Polish	E										
12/21/1895	Opium - J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio	E						X-opium, morphine habit cure				
12/21/1895	Opium - Woolley, Atlanta	E						X-opium and Whiskey habit cure				
12/21/1895	Piso's Cure for Consumption	E						X-Piso's Cure for Consumption				
12/21/1895	Warnung - Gebrueder Wilder	G										Waaren

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
12/21/1895	Lanning's Apotheke	G							X-Oakes's Zuckerkont? (sugar candy)			
12/21/1895	Siebert & Sohn	G							X-Groceries			
12/21/1895	Frau Rennard?	G			X-Spielsachen (toys)				X-Weinachts Zuckerkant, Fruchten (fruit), Nuesen (nuts)			
12/21/1895	Schoettler und Scheuring, Leichenbestatter und Einbalsamierer (mortici	G										Saergen (coffin)

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	an and embalm er)											
12/21/1895	Trifft euch die Wahrheit? - Tokerst u. Bruder	G		X-Kleider, Garderobe waaren (clothes)								
12/21/1895	Geht zu Henry Okenfuss	G			X-Steckenpferde (hobby - horses), Mechanische Spielzeug (Mechanical Toys),	Schiebkarren (Barrows), Raemaschinen (sewing Machines), Waegen (wagens)						
12/17/1898	Genuine Bargains in Capes, Capes - Jokerst Bros. &	E		X-capes								

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	Yealy.											
12/17/18	For Christmas 98 as. 10 & 15 percent off on all shoes , hy. Herzog Shoe Co.	E		X-shoes								
12/17/18	John Koettin 98 g	E										Holiday goods
12/17/18	The semi-weekly republic	E			X-Republic magazine							
12/17/18	St. Louis Globe-Democrat	E			X-St. Louis Globe democrat							
12/17/18	Rozier's Cash Store	E										general merchandise
12/17/18	Gus L. Schoettler	E	X-furniture									
12/17/18	Hy. Herz ?	E		X-shoe								

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
98	Shoe Co.			s								
12/17/1898	Christmas Trees -Felix Thomure	E										Christmas Trees
12/17/1898	Koettin g's	E			X-men's and women's watches							
12/17/1898	Herald	E			X-Herald newspaper							
12/17/1898	Rutledge & Co. and F. E. Delassus	E						X-Chamberlain's Pain Balm				
12/17/1898	Rutledge & Co.	E			X-holiday perfumes, toilet articles							
12/17/1898	Rutledge & Co.	E										Christmas presents

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
12/17/1998	J. Tlapek Imp. & Lumber Co.	E										
12/17/1998	M.Vieh	E			X-Christmas Toys							
12/17/1998	Rutledge & Co's	E			X-Toilet Sets, Manicure Sets, work boxes, glove boxes, accordions, novelties, Christmas cards							
12/17/1998	Mrs. Kennard's restaurant	E							X-Xmas candies, cakes, oranges, bananas, Figs,			

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
									nuts			
12/2 1/18 95	Warnin g! Warnin g! - Wilder Bros	E										Holid ay gifts
12/2 1/18 95	Schoettl er & Scheuri ng	E									Undert akers & Embal mers	Caske ts, Coffin s, Burial Robes
12/2 1/18 95	Does it Strike You? - Jokerst & Bro.	E	X	X								
12/2 1/18 95	Go to Hy. Okenfus s	E	X- Banq uet Lamp s, Hang ing Lamp s, Stan d Lamp s,		X- Veloci pedes, Hobby Horses , Mecha nical Toys	X- Wagon s, Barrow s, Sewing Machin es						
12/2 1/18 95	Koettin g's	E										Xmas Good s
12/2 1/18 95	Siebert & Son	E							X- Coffe e			

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
12/21/95	Baum Stark's Saloon	E							X-Wiener Wurst			
12/21/95	Koettig's Jewelry Store	E										Xmas Goods
12/21/95	Mrs. Kennard	E			X-Xmas toys				X-Xmas candies, fruits, nuts			
12/21/95	Siebert & Son	E							X-oranges, lemons, dates, figs			
12/21/95	Lanning's Drug Store	E							X-Oakes' Candies			
12/21/95	Siebert & Son	E							X-groceries			
12/21/95	Gus L. Schoettler	E									Upholstering and repair	
12/21/95	Ayer's Narsapa	E						X-Ayer's				

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
95	rilla medicine							Narsaparilla medicine				
12/2 1/18 95	Kohm & Petrequin	E										
12/2 1/18 95	Lanning's Drub Store	E							X-Christmas Candies			Christmas gifts
12/2 1/18 95	Siebert & Son	E							X-xmas candies			
12/2 1/18 95	Koettling & Hunold	E									Undertakers	Coffins, caskets, robes, trimmings
12/2 1/18 95	Siebert & Son	E							X-groceries			
12/2 1/18 95	A.B.C. Bohemian ?-sold at Ed. Sielert's saloon	E								X-A.B.C. Bohemian Beer		
12/2 1/18 95	J.H. Rottman	E								X-Wiskeys,		

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
	Distilling Co.									Rottmann's celebrated "steinhaeger" (german gin)		
12/2 1/18 95	J.W.Shaw	E				X-Sewing machines						
12/2 1/18 95	Ayer's Pills	E						X-Ayer's Pills				
12/2 1/18 95	Frank U. Geiler	G									Contractor and Baumeister	
12/2 1/18 95	Lumber Yard - R. Wehner und Sohn	G										
12/2 1/18 95	Great Chicago Tailors (hard to read)	E										
12/2 1/18 95	Brewing & Lighting Ass'n.	E								X-Beer		pure ice

German-English newspaper												
Date	advertisement title	German/English	Household furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Services	Other
12/21/1895	Brau u. Leucht Association	G								X-Beer		Reine m Eis
12/21/1895	Joseph Fitzkam Haar Kuenstler	G			X-Cigarr en						Barber	
12/21/1895	Union Halle Saloon-Eduard Siebert	G			X-Cigarr en							
12/21/1895	Chas Rozier Advokat	G									Legal	
12/21/1895	Henry L. Rozier, Bankier	G									Banker	
12/21/1895	Demore st's Magazine	E			X-Demor est's magazi ne							

APPENDIX B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASES

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	6				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-14 Comlara Park Mountain Bike Trail	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	7	frags. Brass scrap			
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1	frag. Lead; sheet-like, not sprue			
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	11				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	6				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	58				frags, lime mortar/plaster (20 are gray)
23SG27	110R	2	2	ZLO	7				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-14	30								
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	7				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1			body frag. Medium-green/yellow-green vessel glass (probably bottle)	
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	4			frags, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	6				frags, light to medium blue window glass
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1			frag, clear glass	
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	3	frags, sheet brass scrap			
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	21				frags, lime plaster/mortar

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	12				
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1			frag. Light blue vessel glass; burned	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	2			clear glass frags., burned	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1			light blue glass frag.	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1			frag. Thick blue-green glass	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1			frag. Medium-green/yellow-green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1			frag. Clear glass; probably from a flat-sided bottle	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	2			frags, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	9				frag. Blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-14	110R 30	2	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-15	110R 30	2	3	ZLO	9				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	2			frags. Of glass, probably green; heavy patinated	
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	2			frags, olive-green glass	
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	3			frags, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	9				frags, window pane glass (clear to blue-

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
									green to blue)
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1			frags, clear glass	
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1			frags light blue-green glass	
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	36				frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	13				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-16	110R 30	2	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1			frag. Olive-green vessel glass, highly patinated	
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1			frag, medium-green glass	
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1			frag, light blue glass	
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	2			frag, clear vessel glass	
23SG27	110R	2	5	ZO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-17	30								
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				frag, light blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	11				frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-17	110R 30	2	5	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	1			frag, clear to light blue-green glass	
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	1	handle-bowl fragment of a pewter spoon			

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	2				frags, lime plaster
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-18	110R 30	2	6	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-2	150R 0	1	1	ZLO	1			frag, olive-green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-2	150R 0	1	1	ZLO	1	frag, of brass-plated iron molded object			
23SG27 2-2	150R 0	1	1	ZLO	19				white frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-2	150R 0	1	1	ZLO	108				gray frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-2	150R 0	1	1	ZLO	2				gray and white frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-2	150R 0	1	1	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1			frag, thin, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1			frag, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1			frag, blue-green vessel glass	
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1			frag, thick, clear vessel glass	
23SG27	150R	1	2	ZLO	2			tiny frags, clear	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-3	0							glass	
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1				large frag, thick, light blue-green flat glass, window glass
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1				frag, light blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1				frag, light blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1	brass-plated and silver-plated iron hook			
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	7	frags, very thin brass-plated iron wire			
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	142				white frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	26				gray frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-3	150R 0	1	2	ZLO	2				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	1			frag, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	1			frag, bottle glass, heavily patinated, olive-green or yellow-green	
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	2				large frags, light blue-green flat glass, window glass, patina
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	5			frags, blue-green flat glass	
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	300				white frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	9				gray frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	20				grey and white frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-4	150R 0	1	3	ZLO	5				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1			frag, mirror, light blue-green flat glass with silver backing	
23SG27	150R	1	4	ZLO	1			frag, clear vessel	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-5	0							glass, shoulder/neck of bottle	
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	3			small frags, clear glass; probably vessel glass	
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	8				frags, light blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	5			frags, burned glass, clear	
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	3			frags, burned glass, light blue	
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1			small, thin piece of glass, heavily patinated	
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1	brass-plated iron eye-screw hook (perhaps for furniture or box)			
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27	150R	1	4	ZLO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-5	0								
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	160				white frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	25				gray frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	5				white and gray frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	11				
23SG27 2-5	150R 0	1	4	ZLO	13				
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1				frag, blue- green window glass
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1				frag, light blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1			tiny frag, light green- blue/green glass	
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1			tiny frag, clear glass	
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1			small frag, clear to light blue- green glass	
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1				
23SG27	150R	1	5	ZO	1	broken			

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-6	0					?hook; cast brass; 19th century			
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	1	frag, brass scrap or brass-plate scrap			
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	10				frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	11				
23SG27 2-6	150R 0	1	5	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-7	150R 0	1	6	ZO	1			frag, yellow-green vessel glass	
23SG27 2-7	150R 0	1	6	ZO	1			frag, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-7	150R 0	1	6	ZO	1			tiny frag, clear glass	
23SG27 2-7	150R 0	1	6	ZO	7				frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-7	150R 0	1	6	ZO	8				
23SG27 2-7	150R 0	1	6	ZO	9				
23SG27 2-8	150R 0	1	7	ZO	1			small frag, of blue glass	
23SG27 2-8	150R 0	1	7	ZO	1			small frag, flat glass	
23SG27 2-8	150R 0	1	7	ZO	4				frags, lime plaster/mortar
23SG27 2-8	150R 0	1	7	ZO	5				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-8	150R 0	1	7	ZO	4				
23SG27 2-8	150R 0	1	7	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	1			tiny frag, light blue-green glass	
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	11				small frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-9	150R 0	1	8	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-10	150R 0	1	8	ZO	1				frag, blue-green window glass
23SG27 2-10	150R 0	1	8	ZO	5				frags, lime mortar/plaster
23SG27 2-10	150R 0	1	8	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-162	40R6 0	3	7	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-162	40R6 0	3	7	ZLO	1				frag. Gray lime mortar
23SG27 2-162	40R6 0	3	7	ZLO	9				frags. Flake of whitewash/white paint
23SG27 2-163	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	4				window glass frags, light

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
									blue-green to medium blue-green
23SG27 2-163	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	3			frags, light yellow-green vessel glass, possible straight-sided bottle	
23SG27 2-163	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	3			small frags, clear glass	
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2			frags of pressed, molded clear glass	
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2			frags, fairly thick, clear glass	
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1			tiny frag, dark aqua translucent glass	
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	11				frags, window glass, light blue-green to light blue
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2			tiny clear glass frags	
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	11				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1	small frag, brass scrap			
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	5				frags, dark gray lime mortar
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				frag, white lime mortar, with large stones adhering
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	33				frags, whitewash/w hite paint
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				large frag, white lime plaster with traces of gray paint on surface
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	13				frags, gray and green paint over lime plaster
23SG27 2-164	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1			frag, lightly curved clear glass, "frosted" on surface	
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				frag, window glass, light blue-green
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1	frag, brass scrap or "nugget"			
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	3	tiny flakes of brass scrap/oxidation			
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	3				frags, dark gray lime mortar
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	82				frags, whitewash/white paint chips
23SG27 2-165	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-166	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1			frag, clear glass vessel	
23SG27 2-166	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1			frag, olive green vessel glass, probably bottle glass	
23SG27 2-166	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1			small frag, olive green vessel glass	
23SG27	40R6	3	8	ZLO	1			frag, thin, light	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-166	0							blue-green glass, possibly from pharmaceutical bottle	
23SG27 2-166	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	2			frags, light blue-green glass, window or vessel glass	
23SG27 2-166	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				frag, window glass, light blue-green
23SG27 2-166	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-167	40R6 0	3	8	ZLO	7				flakes, whitewash/w hite paint
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	90				window glass frags, light blue green to blue
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			medium blue-green vessel glass, molded decoration on exterior	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			light blue-green curved glass, probably a bottle neck frag.	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, light blue-green vessel glass, molded design	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	8			frags, light blue-green vessel glass	
23SG27	40R6	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, light blue	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-168	0							vessel glass, possibly pharmaceutical bottle	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, clear vessel glass, possibly pharmaceutical bottle	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frag, clear vessel glass, possibly wineglass bowl or other vessel	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			bottle frag, clear glass, mold seam present	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	9			frags, clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, dark olive green case bottle glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	6			frags, olive green vessel glass, probably bottle glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5			frags, olive-green and dark olive-green vessel glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5			frags, light green/yellow green vessel glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	12			frags. Clear to light blue-green curved glass, with crackling decoration	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frag of flat, light blue-green glass, with 2 incised lines	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frags burned glass, light blue to blue-green	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frags burned glass, clear/cloudy	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frag, light amber glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frag, milk glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5			frags, clear to light blue-green glass	
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	8				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	6				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	6				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1	brass tack, possibly furniture tack or gun decoration			
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1	frag, brass-plated iron wire			
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	20				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				frag, bousillage
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				frag, dark gray lime mortar; coarse-grained
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5				small frags, dark gray lime mortar; fine-grained
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5				frags, white lime mortar
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	103				flakes, whitewash/w

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
									hite paint
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	10				flakes, green pain over white
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				flake, green over white over red paint
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-168	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				
23SG27 2-169	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				frag, window glass; light blue-green
23SG27 2-169	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, thick, clear glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			rim and neck frag, open-mouth jar or bottle; light blue, thin glass; pharmaceutical bottle?	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			body frags, light blue, thin bottle	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3			body frags light blue, thicker bottle glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			body frags, olive green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			rim frag, medium green	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
								to yellow-green vessel glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4			body frags, medium green to yellow-green vessel glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	6			frags, light blue glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frag, thick clear glass, vessel glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			frag, thin clear glass, vessel glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3			frags, clear glass	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, clear glass that are cloudy	
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	28				frags, window glass, light blue-green
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2				frags, window glass, clear
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	3				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1	thin frag, white metal			
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4				frags, white lime mortar
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	10				frags, whitewash/w hite paint

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-170	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				small frag, green pain over whitewash or lime plaster
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	4				frags, window glass, light blue-green
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1			small frag, yellow-green glass	
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	2			frags, clear glass	
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	5			tiny slivers of clear glass	
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1	small tubular frag., brass- plated iron			
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	1				frag., lime plaster
23SG27 2-171	40R6 0	3	9	ZLO	9				frags., whitewash/w hite paint
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	4				frags, window glass; light blue-green
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				frag, window glass; light blue
23SG27	40R6	3	10	ZO	1			frag. Light blue-	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-172	0							green glass	
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-172	40R6 0	3	10	ZO	4				frags lime plaster (whitewash)
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	3			frags, dark olive-green bottle glass	
23SG27	40R6	3	11	ZO	2			frags, yellow-	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-173	0							green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2			frags, thin light blue/clear vessel glass	
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	7				frags, window glass; light blue-green
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2			frags, miscellaneous glass; light blue-green	
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1			frag, burned glass; appears light blue-green	
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2	frags scrap copper/raw copper			
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	29				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	3				thin frags lime plaster/white wash
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-173	40R6 0	3	11	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1			frag medium green vessel glass, possible bottle glass	
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	7				frags window glass, light blue-green
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27	40R6	3	12	ZO	1				

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-174	0								
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	4				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	2				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1	frag sheet brass scrap			
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-174	40R6 0	3	12	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1			frag, yellow-green bottle; pharmaceutical/sauce bottle size	
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1			frag, yellow-green bottle (wine bottle thickness)	
23SG27	40R6	3	13	ZO	5			frags window	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
2-175	0							glass; light blue-green	
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	2	strips of sheet brass scrap, possible brass-plated sheet tin			
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	3				
23SG27 2-175	40R6 0	3	13	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-176	40R6 0	3	14	ZO	1			frag, olive-green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-176	40R6 0	3	14	ZO	1			frag, yellow-green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-176	40R6 0	3	14	ZO	1			frag, light blue bottle glass	
23SG27 2-176	40R6 0	3	14	ZO	3			frags, clear glass, burned or frosted	
23SG27 2-176	40R6 0	3	14	ZO	1			frag, light blue-green to clear glass	
23SG27	40R6	3	14	ZO	12				frags, window

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1			frag, clear bottle glass	
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	2			frags, yellow-green glass, probably small bottle	
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1			frag, olive-green bottle glass	
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	6			frags, window glass; light blue-green	
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-179	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				
23SG27 2-180	40R6 0	3	15	ZO	1				frag, window glass; light blue-green
23SG27 2-13	110R 30	2	1	ZLO	1			glass bottle either wine glass bowl or	

Archaeological Analysis									
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Architectural Items
								pharmaceutical bottle frag.	
23SG27-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	1			white milk glass	
23SG27-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	1				
23SG27-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	1				
23SG27-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	1				
23SG27-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	17				frags, lime plaster/mortar
					2320				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG272-14	110R30	2	2	ZLO	1			opaque black seed bead						
23SG272-14	110R30	2	2	ZLO	1			necklace bead, yellow						
23SG272-14	110R30	2	2	ZLO	6				brass straight pin frags					
23SG272-14	110R30	2	2	ZLO	1				brass button					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
14									with gold gilt and a floral/stars/sun pattern					
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1				brass eye from hook-and-eye					
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1			brass chain section; jewelry-sized chain						
23SG 272-14 Coml ara Park Mountain Bike Trail	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	7									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	11				frags., lead splatter /sprue, waste from making					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
										shot				
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	2					lead shot, 0.13" caliber				
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	6					lead shot, 0.18" caliber				
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1					deformed lead shot				
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	2			"teeth" from bone/wood comb						
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	58									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	7				"tumbled" pieces of glass					
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	7				"tumbled" stones or pebbles					
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	4									
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	6									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
15														
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1				brass eye from hood-and-eye					
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1			brass loop; possibly a jewelry or watch chain fastener						
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	3			frags, brass wire						
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	3									
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1					frag, sheet lead scrap				
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1					frag, of lead, (possibly the missing center portion of a lead				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Le	Time	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
										seal or button)				
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1					lead shot, 0.19" caliber; has the "dimple" of Rupert shot				
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1					lead shot, 0.18" caliber; has the "dimple" of Rupert shot				
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	2					lead shot, 0.10" caliber				
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	21									
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	12				"tumbled" pieces of glass					
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	2									
23SG	110	2	2	ZL	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-14	R30			O										
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	9									
23SG 272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1			translucent yellow seed bead						
23SG 272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	9				"tumbled" stones or pebbles					
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	3									
23SG	110	2	4	ZLO	9									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-16	R30			O										
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1				frag. Of brass eye from a hood-and-eye					
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1				brass hook, probably from a hood-and-eye, but possibly from jewelry					
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	3					frags, sheet lead scrap				
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1				gunflint frag, brown gunflint					
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1					lead shot, 0.12" caliber				
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1					lead shot,				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
16										0.18" caliber				
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	36									
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	13				"tumbled" pieces of glass					
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	2				"tumbled" stones					
23SG 272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1				opaque black shiny sphere; bead like but no hole, glass or porcelain (decorative object from most likely clothing or purse)					
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	2									
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1						pharmaceutical bottle or wineglass			
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1			seed bead, opaque white glass						
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened or oval shape				
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1				gunflint frag, thin flake clear-honey colored					
23SG	110	2	5	ZO	1				gunflint					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-17	R30								frag, honey-colored					
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1				gunflint frag, gray-tan-colored					
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1					lead frag, either sheet lead or sprue				
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1					sheet lead frag.				
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	11									
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	3				"tumbled" glass					
23SG 272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1				"tumbled" blue glass; possibly a bead fragment					
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1									
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1				white seed bead; opaque					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								e						
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1				gunflint flake, honey-colored					
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1									
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	2									
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1				"tumbled" piece of glass					
23SG 272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1				"tumbled" small pebble					
23SG 272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	19									
23SG 272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	108									
23SG 272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	1				"tumbled" stone/pebble					
23SG	150	1	2	ZL	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q uad	Le vel	Ti me period	Am ount	Hous ehold Furnis hings	Clothing	Perso nal Items	Househ old product ion activity	Househ old produc tion-for sale	Pharma ceutical	Food stuffs	Alc ohol	Ot her
272-3	R0			O										
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1			red facete d neckl ace bead						
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	1				silver- plated brass straight pin					
23SG	150	1	2	ZL	7									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Le	Time	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-3	R0			O										
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	142									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	26									
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	3				"tumbled" glass					
23SG 272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZL O	2				"tumbled" stones/pebbles					
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	5									
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	1				brass-plated iron button					
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	1				brass hook					
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	300									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q u a d	Le vel	Ti me period	A m o u n t	Hous eh o l d Furnis hings	Clothing	Pers o n a l Items	Hous e h o l d product i o n activity	Hous e h o l d product i o n-for sale	Pharma ceutical	Food stuffs	Alc o h o l	O t h e r
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	9									
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	20									
23SG 272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZL O	5			"tumbled" stones or pebbles						
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	1						frag, thin brown pharmaceutical bottle glass, yellow-brown			
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	3									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	8									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	5									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZL O	3									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quantity	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1					lead shot, 0.18: caliber				
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1					lead shot, 0.14: caliber				
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1				brass-plated iron straight pin					
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1				brass-plated iron shoe buckle or belt buckle frag					
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1		brass eyelet, probably from a shoe							
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1			mass of corroded brass; possib						

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								ly jewelry chain link						
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1				iron button					
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	160									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	25									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	5									
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	11				"tumbled" frags, of glass					
23SG 272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	13				"tumbled" frags, stones/pebbles					
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Le	Time	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1				gunflint frag, honey-colored					
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	10									
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	11				"tumbled" glass, olive-green to clear in color					
23SG 272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	2				"tumbled" stones					
23SG 272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1									
23SG 272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1									
23SG 272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1									
23SG 272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	7									
23SG	150	1	6	ZO	8				"tumble					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-7	R0								d" glass					
23SG 272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	9				"tumbled" rocks/pebbles					
23SG 272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1									
23SG 272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1									
23SG 272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	4									
23SG 272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	5				"tumbled" frags of glass					
23SG 272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	4				"tumbled" rocks/pebbles					
23SG 272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1				"tumbled" frag of sawn bone					
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	1				Jewelry frag, faceted clear glass "stone" (could be ring,					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								earring, pin, or pendant						
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	1									
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	1			tiny flake of gunflint, tan-colored						
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	11									
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	2			"tumbled" frags, of glass						
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	3			"tumbled" small stones						
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	1									small frag of possible brown leather
23SG 272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q u a d	Le v e l	Ti m e p e r i o d	A m o u n t	H o u s e h o l d F u r n i s h i n g s	C l o t h i n g	P e r s o n a l I t e m s	H o u s e h o l d p r o d u c t i o n a c t i v i t y	H o u s e h o l d p r o d u c t i o n - f o r s a l e	P h a r m a c e u t i c a l	F o o d s t u f f s	A l c o h o l	O t h e r
10														
23SG 272- 10	150 R0	1	8	ZO	5									
23SG 272- 10	150 R0	1	8	ZO	2				"tumble d" tiny stones					
23SG 272- 162	40R 60	3	7	ZL O	1				gunflint frag					
23SG 272- 162	40R 60	3	7	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 162	40R 60	3	7	ZL O	9									
23SG 272- 163	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	4									
23SG 272- 163	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	3									
23SG 272- 163	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	3									
23SG 272- 164	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	2									
23SG 272- 164	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	2									
23SG 272- 164	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 164	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	11									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2			possible jewelry-small frags, either clear glass or quartz crystal						
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1			red, opaque faceted necklace bead						
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2			black opaque faceted necklace beads						
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1			dark purple, translucent seed						

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								bead						
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1		half a bone button							
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1					0.18" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1					lead shot, approximately 0.18" caliber				
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1					0.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	11				gunflint frags					
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1				brass-plated iron safety pin					
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1					frag, molten lead scrap				
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1					frag, sheet lead scrap				
23SG	40R	3	8	ZL	5									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-164	60			O										
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	33									
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	13									
23SG 272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2				stones that have been "tumbled"					
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2				gunflint frag, honey colored					
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2				gunflint frag, honey colored					
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1									
23SG	40R	3	8	ZL	3									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-165	60			O										
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	3									
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	82									
23SG 272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1				stone, possibly "tumbled"					
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	1				gunflint flake					
23SG 272-167	40R 60	3	8	ZL O	7									
23SG	40R	3	9	ZL	90									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-168	60			O										
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	8									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	9									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	6									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	5									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
168														
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	5									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	12									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	5									
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	4			frags, clear, thick glass, possib le jewelr y settin g						
23SG 272- 168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1			opaqu e red facete						

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								d necklace bead; bright red						
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			clear faceted necklace bead						
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			clear faceted necklace bead						
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			seed bead, turquoise						
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	8			seed beads, dark purple,						
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					.22" caliber cartridge shell, large X with "SUPER" across end				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					.22" caliber lead				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q uad	Le vel	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
										shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	4					.19" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	3					.18" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	5					.16" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	6					.15" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	3					.14" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2					.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					.12" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	3					.11" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					.10" caliber lead shot				
23SG	40R	3	9	ZL	1					.07"				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-168	60			O						caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					flattened shot, approximately .11" caliber				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2					flattened shot, approximately .14" caliber				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					lead shot, approximately .14" caliber				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2					frags, brass percussion cap				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					spall gunflint, pistol sized				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	3					pieces of honey-colored gunflint				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2					pieces of gunflint, gray-				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
									tan					
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1				gunflint flake, gray-tan					
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	6				gunflint flakes, honey-colored					
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1		brass button, flat, plain							
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1		multi-component brass button							
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1		sheet brass button blank frag (2 circular buttons having been cut or stamped out)							
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1		brass-plated iron hook from a hook-and-eye							
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			piece of brass-						

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Le	Time	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
								plated iron, possible link for jewelry						
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					brass cartridge shell frag or cylinder of some kind				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	4		frags, brass-plated iron straight pin							
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	20					frags, sheet lead scrap				
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	5									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	5									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
168														
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	103									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	10									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1				"tumbled" stone					
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1				"tumbled" chert flake					
23SG 272-168	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2				"tumbled" glass frags					
23SG 272-169	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-169	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					0.18" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	3									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
170														
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	4									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	6									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	3									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	28									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	2									
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1			frag, quartz crystal, part of jewelry						

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								y						
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			necklace bead, translucent dark purple						
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			necklace bead, opaque red						
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					0.41" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					0.16" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					0.15" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1					0.14" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	3					0.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	3					0.12" caliber lead shot				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q u a d	Le v e l	Ti m e p e r i o d	A m o u n t	H o u s e h o l d F u r n i s h i n g s	C l o t h i n g	P e r s o n a l I t e m s	H o u s e h o l d p r o d u c t i o n a c t i v i t y	H o u s e h o l d p r o d u c t i o n - f o r s a l e	P h a r m a c e u t i c a l	F o o d s t u f f s	A l c o h o l	O t h e r
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					0.11" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	4					0.10" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					deform ed shot, approx imately 0.12" caliber				
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					deform ed shot, approx imately 0.12" caliber				
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					shot, approx imately 0.16" caliber				
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1					0.22" caliber lead bullet				
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	1				frag. Of honey- colored gunflint					
23SG 272- 170	40R 60	3	9	ZL O	3				gunflint flakes, honey-					

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
									colored					
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1				gunflint flakes, gray, possibly from British gunflint					
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1				frag, sheet lead scrap					
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1		brass-plated iron straight pin frag							
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1		brass-plated iron frag (appears to be part of the base of an eye for a hook-and-eye							
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	4									
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	10									
23SG 272-170	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	4									
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	2									
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	5									
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			longitudinal frags of quartz crystal						
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1			gunflint frag, honey-colored						
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1				frag., sheet lead scrap					
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-171	40R 60	3	9	ZLO	9									
23SG	40R	3	10	ZO	4									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-172	60													
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1									
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1									
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	2					0.18" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					0.17" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					0.15" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					0.14" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	2					0.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	2					0.12" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	2					0.11" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	3					0.10" caliber				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Le	Time	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
172										lead shot				
23SG 272- 172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					0.08" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					0.07" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened on several sides; approx. 0.13" caliber				
23SG 272- 172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened on several sides; approx. 0.12" caliber				
23SG 272- 172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened; approx. 0.13" caliber				
23SG 272- 172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	1			brass-plated iron jewelry						

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								y frag.; thin wire with circular loop in one end						
23SG 272-172	40R 60	3	10	ZO	4									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	3									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1						frags, thin light blue pharmaceutical bottle glass			
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	7									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
173														
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1			black stone, setting for a piece of jewelry						
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					lead shot , flattened, widest diameter is 0.19"				
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					0.17" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					0.14" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	3					0.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2					0.12" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2					0.11" caliber lead shot				
23SG	40R	3	11	ZO	2					0.10"				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-173	60									caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					0.07" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					0.06" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened; 0.15" caliber at widest				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened, 0.07" in diameter				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1		brass-plated iron straight pin frag							
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1		brass-plated iron bangle/tin king cone frag							
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2		frags brass-plated iron eyelet							

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quard	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
							from shoe							
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2					frags molten lead waste				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1					lead trailer from shot manufacture				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	29					frags sheet lead scrap				
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	3									
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1				frag tumble d glass, light blue-green window glass					
23SG 272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	2				tumble d stones					
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1									
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	7									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					brass percussion cap, fired				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					0.22" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					0.17" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					0.16" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	4					0.14" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					0.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	3					0.12" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					0.11" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	2					0.10" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					0.09" caliber				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
174										lead shot				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened on bottom, 0.12" at widest				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	2				gunflint flakes					
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1									
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1					frag lead waste				
23SG 272-174	40R 60	3	12	ZO	1				"tumbled" stone					
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1									
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1									
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	5									
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1					0.18" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	3					0.13" caliber lead				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
										shot				
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1					0.12" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1				gunflint flake; honey-colored					
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1		brass-plated iron straight pin frag							
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	2									
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	3					frags sheet lead waste/s crap				
23SG 272-175	40R 60	3	13	ZO	1					lead object, possibly related to a cap-and-ball gun				
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1									
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1									
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
176														
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	3									
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1									
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	12									
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	2									
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1			jewelry frag, medium blue glass frag, possibly a ring or earring setting						
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1			black opaque bead						
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1			seed bead, turquoise						
23SG 272-176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1					0.29" caliber				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Q	Le	Time	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Food stuffs	Alcohol	Other
176										lead shot				
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1					0.13" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1					0.11" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1					0.10" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1				gunflint flake, honey-colored					
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1		brass straight pin							
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1		frag, brass-plated iron, looks like base of eye from a hook-and-eye							
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1									
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	1					frag, lead trailer, from shot				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quadrant	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
										manuf cture				
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	3					frags, sheet lead waste				
23SG 272- 176	40R 60	3	14	ZO	2					frags, lead waste				
23SG 272- 178	40R 60	3	15	ZO	2									
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1									
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	2									
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1									
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	6									
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1					0.18" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1					0.14" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1					0.12" caliber lead shot				
23SG 272- 60	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1					0.09" caliber				

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
179										lead shot				
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1					lead shot, flattened; 0.11" at widest				
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1				gunflint flake; honey-colored					
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1		brass-plated iron straight pin							
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1		brass-plated iron bangle/tube/tinkling cone							
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1					brass frag, possibly part of percussion cap				
23SG 272- 179	40R 60	3	15	ZO	1			iron buckle; probably harness buckle						
23SG	40R	3	15	ZO	1									

Archaeological Analysis														
Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time period	Amount	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production-for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
272-180	60													
23SG 272-13	110 R30	2	1	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-13	110 R30	2	1	ZLO	1									
23SG 272-13	110 R30	2	1	ZLO	1				brass eyelet, possibly from a shoe					
23SG 272-13	110 R30	2	1	ZLO	1					lead splatter /sprue, from making shot				
23SG 272-13	110 R30	2	1	ZLO	1				lead seal or button frag					
23SG 272-13	110 R30	2	1	ZLO	17									
					2320									

Ceramic analysis

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	2	coarse red earthenware			caramel-brown lead

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
									glaze
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	coarse red earthenware			brown ?lead glaze
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	brown-gray stoneware			brown-gray glaze
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	pearlware		plate/saucer/bowl	
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	pearlware/creamware			
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	whiteware		bowl	
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	whiteware			
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	2	refined white earthenware	blue-decorated		maybe have been "tumbled"
23SG272-6	150 R0	1	5	ZO	1	yellow ware		bowl	
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1	gray stoneware		?large crock	
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1	pearlware			"tumbled"
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1	whiteware	blue-decorated transfer-print or hand-painted		
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	2	whiteware			
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	2	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1	coarse red earthenware			dark brown lead glaze
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1	yellow ware	white/cream-colored annular rings		
23SG272-7	150 R0	1	6	ZO	1	yellow ware			
23SG272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1	whiteware	dark blue decoration,		

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
							probably flow-blue transfer print		
23SG272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1	whiteware	"fern" of mocha design		
23SG272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-8	150 R0	1	7	ZO	1	refined white earthenware			"tumbled"
23SG272-9	150 R0	1	8	ZO	1	refined white earthenware			possibly "tumbled"
23SG272-10	150 R0	1	9	ZO	1	pearlware			
23SG272-10	150 R0	1	9	ZO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-10	150 R0	1	9	ZO	1	white glaze chip			
23SG272-163	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	whiteware or ironstone			highly exfoliated and rust-stained
23SG272-163	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	porcelain		figurine	
23SG272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware/creamware			
23SG272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	plain white pearlware			
23SG272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	whiteware	red transfer-print, red floral design	plate/platter	
23SG272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	whiteware			slightly curved
23SG272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	whiteware			
23SG272-164	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2	whiteware	handpainted or stamped, dark green design on		similar to one in 23SG272-166

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
							white background		
23SG272-164	40R60	3	8	ZLO	1	gray salt-glazed stoneware			
23SG272-164	40R60	3	8	ZLO	1	gray salt-glazed stoneware		large crock or jar	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	kaoline		pipe stem of smoking pipe	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	white stoneware		small-medium cosmetic jar or canister	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	2	creamware		plate/bowl	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	pearlware			
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware		plate/bowl	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	whiteware		med-lg vessel	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	whiteware		plate/bowl	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	whiteware			
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	whiteware		med. Bowl?	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	whiteware		plate/bowl	
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware	blue decoration, possibly transfer print		
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware			
23SG272-3	150R0	1	2	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware	green decoration		has been "tumbled"

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZLO	1	light gray stoneware		large bowl or crock	
23SG272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZLO	2	olive-brown stoneware		large crock	
23SG272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZLO	1	course red earthenware			dark brown lead glaze
23SG272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZLO	1	course red earthenware			variegated caramel-colored lead glaze, (might be considered refined red earthenware)
23SG272-3	150 R0	1	2	ZLO	1	course red earthenware			
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	creamware		plate/saucer/bowl	
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	whiteware		?medium bowl	
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	whiteware		small-medium bowl	
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	2	whiteware			
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	whiteware	purple transfer-print		
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	whiteware	interior green transfer-print	small-medium bowl	
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	pearlware	interior blue transfer-print	med-large bowl	possibly a chinoiserie design
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	3	yellow ware		med-lg bowl or pitcher	
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	coarse red earthenware			

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	2	gray stoneware		large crock	light gray exterior, dark grey interior
23SG272-4	150 R0	1	3	ZLO	1	white kaolin pipes		pipe stem	
23SG272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1	white kaolin pipe		pipe stem	
23SG272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	2	creamware		bowl?	
23SG272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	brown transfer-print	med-lg bowl/serving dish	
23SG272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	black transfer-print		
23SG272-5	150 R0	1	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	green transfer-print	med-lg bowl	
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	stoneware			gray-white interior and gray-tan exterior glaze
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	stoneware			inner portion is tan and both interior and exterior portions of the paste are gray
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	red earthenware		possibly flower pot	
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	red earthenware		possibly flower pot	
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	4	red earthenware	light-colored orange-pink		circular hole in middle

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	pearlware	blue transfer-print	bowl/jar	
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	2	pearlware	blue transfer-print	bowl	
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	4	whiteware	black/dark brown transfer-printed		
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	15	Creamware	indeterminate embossed design	bowl/plate	3 have heavy stains
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware			blue shell-edged
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	7	pearlware			
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	3	pearlware/white ware			
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	pearlware			plain white interior and orange-tan exterior
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware	yellow ?floral (?petals) design		
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	red stoneware			olive-green/brown glaze
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	2	coarse red earthenware			
23SG272-14	110 R30	2	2	ZLO	1	porcelain			probably Chinese export
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	3	white kaolin clay			
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	3	red earthenware		possibly flower pot	
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	red earthenware			small bit of dark brown lead glaze

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
									on exterior
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	gray stoneware	molded bands and red-colored slip		
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	pearlware	dark blue transfer-print	bowl	
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware	dark blue transfer-printed		
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	pearlware	light blue transfer-print	bowl/plate	
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	whiteware ?	light blue transfer-print		
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	whiteware	red transfer-print		
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	pearlware	hand-painted polychrome, olive-green design on interior	bowl/plate	
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	2	whiteware	hand-painted light blue decoration		
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	pearlware	green shell-edged		
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	3	pearlware		bowl/plate	
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	whiteware			
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware			
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	whiteware/ironstone			
23SG272-15	110	2	3	ZLO	1	whiteware/ironstone		bowl?	

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
15	R30					one			
23SG272-15	110 R30	2	3	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware/ironstone	interior cream-colored or yellow-colored with machine bands evident		
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	4	white kaolin clay			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	coarse red earthenware			clear lead glaze (appears caramel colored)
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	2	creamware			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	4	pearlware/white ware			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	whiteware		bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	whiteware		plate/bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	5	whiteware		plate	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	whiteware		plate/lg bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	2	whiteware		plate/bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	5	whiteware			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	3	whiteware	dark blue transfer-print		
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware	dark blue transfer-print	plate/bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	3	whiteware	red transfer-print		
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	purple transfer-		

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
							print		
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware	black transfer-print	mug or bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	12	pearlware	blue transfer-print	cup or tea bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware	banded (light blue) or shell-edged (blue)		possibly "tumbled"
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	hand-painted green design		
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware	blue decoration, probably transfer print		
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware		teacup	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware		cup/bowl	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	pearlware		ring from some kind of lid	
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	6	pearlware			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	yellow ware		large bowl	yellow banded
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	gray stoneware			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	3	refined white earthenware/ironstone			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	3	refined white earthenware/ironstone			
23SG272-16	110 R30	2	4	ZLO	1	dark blue frag.			

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	pearlware/white ware	dark brown annular band on interior	bowl or cup	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	7	pearlware	blue transfer-print		
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	pearlware	blue transfer-print	bowl	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	pearlware	scalloped/embossed blue-decorated	plate	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	pearlware	blue hand-painted		
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	pearlware		plate/saucer	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	3	pearlware			
3SG272-65	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	gray stoneware		large crock or pot	dark brown glossy glaze
23SG272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	yellow ware		bowl or pitcher	
23SG272-165	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	white-glazed ceramic sherd			iron corrosion adhering to one nail shank
23SG272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	refined white/buff earthenware		possibly a crock	mottled chocolate brown glaze
23SG272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	2	yellow ware			
23SG272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	whiteware	handpainted or stamped, small green design on exterior		
23SG272-166	40R 60	3	8	ZLO	1	whiteware	black transfer-		

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
							print, possibly floral design		
23SG272-166	40R60	3	8	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware			dark blue glaze, possibly pearlware
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	stoneware		crook/jug	some dark brown glaze
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	faience			plain white tin-glaze, "waterworn" looking, possible gastrolith
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain creamware		possible saucer	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	2	plain creamware		possible saucer	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	Chinese export porcelain	blue decoration on interior	bowl	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	Chinese export porcelain	light brown decoration on exterior	bowl	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain pearlware		small-medium bowl	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	pearlware	handpainted orange floral design on exterior	small-medium bowl	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	pearlware			
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain whiteware		plate or bowl	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain whiteware		medium-large bowl or pitcher	

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain whiteware		indeterminate	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	blue transfer print, rows of thin lines	medium bown	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	blue transfer print, rows of thin lines	indeterminate	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	blue transfer print		
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	blue-black transfer print, floral design	outflaring bowl or plate	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	brown transfer print, floral design on interior and plain white exterior	outflaring bowl or plate	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	brown transfer print, geometric design on one side		
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	green handpainted or spongeware/stamped floral design		
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	white earthenware		plate or platter	blue shell-edged
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	white earthenware	black annular decoration on exterior	bowl	

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	2	white earthenware	light blue decoration		
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	3	white earthenware	blue transfer-print		
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	9	plain white refined earthenware			
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	purple transfer-print	med-lg bowl	
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	1	whiteware	purple transfer print	bowl	
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	3	whiteware		large bowl	
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	3	whiteware/ironstone			
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	1	white earthenware/pearlware	blue decorated	plate or large bowl	
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware	green glaze design		"tumbled"
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	1	yellow ware			
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	1	refined red earthenware		med-large bowl	possibly early Albany slig
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	5	coarse red earthenware		possibly large flower pot	
23SG272-5	150R0	1	4	ZLO	5	refined white earthenware			1 has slightly blue cast, which could be decoration or a pearlware background
23SG272-6	150R0	1	5	ZO	1	white Kaolin		pipe	
23SG272-6	150	1	5	ZO	1	coarse red			

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
	R0					earthenware			
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain white refined earthenware		bowl or cup	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	plain yellow ware		bowl/pitcher	
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware			chocolate brown glaze
23SG272-168	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware	light green handpainted design		
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	gray stoneware			salt-glazed
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware		large crock or large mixing bowl	mottled brown lead glaze
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	yellow ware	cream-colored ridges on exterior	bowl or pitcher	
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware	green transfer-printed		
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	2	pearlware/white ware	dark blue transfer-printed		plain white glaze on exterior
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	pearlware/white ware			
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware		plate or bowl	
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	9	whiteware		plate or bowl	
23SG272-170	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	ironstone		bowl or pitcher	
23SG272-171	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	whiteware/ironstone		medium-large bowl	
23SG272-171	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	white earthenware			
23SG272-171	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	stoneware			gray body with medium

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
									brown glaze
23SG272-172	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	pearlware			
23SG272-172	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-172	40R60	3	9	ZLO	1	refined white earthenware	possibly blue transfer-printed, some red present (possibly blue and red handpainted)		
23SG272-173	40R60	3	11	ZO	1	faience			
23SG272-173	40R60	3	11	ZO	1	late creamware		med-large bowl	
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	1	white and blue pearlware	possibly transfer-print		
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware	blue transfer-print	bowl	
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	2	whiteware	brown transfer-print	plate/large bowl	
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware	red transfer-print	bowl/plate	
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	2	whiteware	red transfer-print		
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware	purple transfer-print	bowl/plate	
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	2	whiteware	black transfer-print		
23SG272-17	110R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware	green transfer-		

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
							print, fleur-de-lys design		
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware	green hand-painted or annular decoration	bowl	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware		plate	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	whiteware		plate/large bowl	
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	7	whiteware			
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	pearlware/white ware	brown thin band w/yellow band below, orange arch-like ?floral design above bands		
23SG272-17	110 R30	2	5	ZO	1	coarse red earthenware			dark brown lead glaze
23SG272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1	pearlware/white ware	darkbrown, thin, yellow bands	tea bowl or cup	
23SG272-18	110 R30	2	6	ZO	1	pearlware/white ware			
23SG272-2	150 R0	1	1	ZLO	1	whiteware		probably medium bowl	
23SG272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1	late creamware		med-large bowl	
23SG272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1	pearlware			
23SG272-173	40R 60	3	11	ZO	1	whiteware	blue transfer-printed, floral	small bowl	

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
							design on interior and exterior		
23SG272-173	40R60	3	11	ZO	1	whiteware	dark brown transfer-print on interior	medium bowl/saucer	
23SG272-173	40R60	3	11	ZO	1	refined white earthenware	handpainted green design on exterior		
23SG272-173	40R60	3	11	ZO	1	refined white earthenware	blue-decorated design		
23SG272-173	40R60	3	11	ZO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-174	40R60	3	12	ZO	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	med-large bowl	
23SG272-174	40R60	3	12	ZO	1	whiteware	blue transfer print	med-large bowl	
23SG272-174	40R60	3	12	ZO	1	pearlware		med-large vessel, possibly plate/bowl	
23SG272-174	40R60	3	12	ZO	1	late creamware			
23SG272-174	40R60	3	12	ZO	1	refined white earthenware	handpainted yellow & brown design on exterior	med-large bowl	
23SG272-174	40R60	3	12	ZO	9	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-175	40R60	3	13	ZO	1	pearlware	handpainted blue design on light blue background on interior	plate/bowl	
23SG272-	40R	3	13	ZO	1	pearlware	blue-and-	large	

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
175	60						green handpainted on exterior	hollowware vessel, pitcher/large bowl/serving dish or lid?	
23SG272-175	40R60	3	13	ZO	1	pearlware	blue shell-edge	plate	
23SG272-175	40R60	3	13	ZO	1	refined white earthenware	green shell-edge		
23SG272-175	40R60	3	13	ZO	1	whiteware		hollowware	
23SG272-175	40R60	3	13	ZO	1	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	1	stoneware		jug or crock	dark reddish-brown paste/ chocolate brown glaze on interior; brown & green glaze on exterior
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	1	late creamware		hollowware	
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	1	probably whiteware	black or dark brown transfer-print on interior	large shallow bowl	
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	2	whiteware			
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	2	pearlware			
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	1	refined white earthenware	green hand-painted design on exterior		
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	1	refined white earthenware or			

Catalogue #	Unit	Quad	Level	Time Period	Amount	Ware type	decoration	form type	other information
						ironstone			
23SG272-176	40R60	3	14	ZO	1	frag, white?			
23SG272-179	40R60	3	15	ZO	1	whiteware		medium-large bowl	
23SG272-179	40R60	3	15	ZO	2	late creamware			
23SG272-179	40R60	3	15	ZO	2	refined white earthenware			
23SG272-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	1	Ironstone/white ware		plate/platter	
23SG272-13	110R30	2	1	ZLO	1	red earthenware		possibly flowerpot	
23SG272-14	110R30	2	2	ZLO	18	frags. Kaolin clay			
					425				

APPENDIX C
INVENTORY ANALYSIS

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
1	1								Stove & Pipes								
2	3											Cows					
3	1											Calf					
4	2								Walnut Tables								
5	1								Press & or cupboard								
6	3								sets of winds or chairs								
7	3								Com chairs								
8	1								rocking chair								
9	2										Looking glasses						
10	1								Cherry Table								
11	1								Cherry Bureau								
12	1								Cherry Press								
13	1								Sewing cherry stand								
1	1								Pine								

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
4									writing desk								
15	1								Walnut mounted clock								
16	1								Setts Shovels & Tongs								
17	1								Pr. Brass head endirons								
18	2								Pr. Com Cast endirons								
19	1											Flax Hackle					
20	1								Walnut cupboard								
21	1								Low post bedstead								
22	1								High post bedstead								
23	2								Low post bedstead								
24	4								old bedstead								

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance- Other	Household Maintenance- Household	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production for sale	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
								s								
25	4							feather beds								
26	4							feather beds smaller								
27	2							Matras								
28	9							Straw beds								
29	4							bed quilts								
30	2							bed blankets								
31	4							Cotton sheets								
32	2							Linen sheets								
33	6							Cotton sheets								
34	4							bed spreads								
35	1							bed spreads Smaller								
36	3							Table cloths								
37	1							table cloth								
38	7							Table cloths of Linen								

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
39	43								Linen Towels								
40	11								Long pillow cases								
41	24								short pillow cases								
42	2								Ticks for feather beds								
43	1								Musquito bars								
44	1									cotton							
45	1									cotton							
46	12	yds								bleachd. Cotton							
47	22	yds								bleachd. Cotton							
48	10	yds								bleachd. Cotton							
49	24	yds								fine brown Cotton							
50	12	yds								German Linen							
51	10	yds								German							

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
									Line n							
52	7	yds							Ger man Line n							
53	1	yds							blue Jean es							
54	1	yds							Russ ia diap er							
55	1	yds							Russ ia diap er							
56	1									Silver watch						
57	3							Setts windo Curtai ns								
58	4									Cotto n umbr ellars						
59	6			wine glass es												
60	5			Cutt glass drinki ng glass es												
61	4			Lgr plain Tum blers												
62	1			Glas s pitch												

ID	Amount	measurement	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Household Maintenance-Glass	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
63	2			Setts Glas s plate s												
64	1				waiter											
65	32	yds						Wool en carpet ing								
66	1							earth rug								
67	3				basket s											
68	1										man Sadd e [sadd le?]					
69	2									volum es of prussi an [etc.] wars						
70	1									atlass						
71	1	doz	comm on dinner plates													
72	1	doz	painte d dinner plates													
73	1	doz	painte d dinner plates													
74	0	doz	painte d													

ID	Amount	measurement	Household Maintenance-Ceramic	Glass Household Maintenance-	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
			dinner plates													
751	1		common plates - smaller													
76	5		dishes													
77	1		Soup Tureen													
780	1		bowls													
79	2		Sett C & saucers													
80	1		Tea pot & sugar dish													
81	1		pitchers													
82	4		Salt Cellars													
83	1					Sett of Castors *see def.										
84	1					bread tray										
85	2					Skimmers										
86	1					Laddle										
87	1					Fork										
88	1					Sett Knives &										

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Household Maintenance- Glass	Household Maintenance- porcelain	Household Maintenance- Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
						forks										
89	0					Sett Knives & forks										
90	1					Carvin g knife & fork & steel										
91	4					Butch er knives										
92	1					Soup Ladde										
93	8					Com. Table Spoon s										
94	8					Com. Tea spoon s										
95	6					Silver Table spoon s										
96	6					Silver Tea Spoon s										
97	1					pr. Silver Tongs										
98	1										scale s & bea m & wts.					
99	1								cloth brus h							
100	1															bask et

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Household Maintenance- Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
0																
101	1					dough through [trough]										
102	1							chest								
103	1							box								
104	1															cake mould
1050	1															wine bottles
106	1										pr. Scales					
107	1										pr. Saddle bags & bridle					
108	4															Bels. Dried Apples
109	1							windows								
110	3					demijohns										
111	1					waiter										

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance- Other	Household Maintenance- Household	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
112	1									double bar. Gun						
113	1									Com. Shot gun						
114	2									swords						
115	1							chest								
116	1							curtain								
117	6					old bags & coarse linen										
118	2					brass kettles										
119	30	gal	stone ware													
120	3					brass candle sticks										
121	2					iron candle sticks										
122	1					Tin ware										
123	1					mortar & pestle										
124	1										old axe					
125	1										fork &					

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance- Other	Household Maintenance- Household	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production for sale	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
5											spade					
126	1										spade					
127	1										hoe					
128	1										axe					
129	1					churn										
130	1					Crock										
131	1					tub										
132	1					wash board										
133	1					Lge kettles										
134	3					ovens & lids										
135	1					pot										
136	2					Kettles & lids										
137	3					pots										
138	2					gridirons										
139	1					tripod										

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Household Maintenance- Other	Household Maintenance- Household	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
9																	
140	1					frying pan											
141	2					pot hooks											
142	1					pr. Tongs											
143	1					iron shovel											
144	1					pr. Smoothing iron											
145	1					sifter											
146	1					coffee mill											
147	1					strainer											
148	1					tubs & [small/swill] buckets											
149	1													[syringe]			
150	4					tubs											
151	0																bush measure
152	1					Large bathing tub											

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-Other	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
153	1					small bathing tub											
154	3														flour barrels		
155	2																casks
156	1														lard stand		
157	1					demijohn											
158	200	lbs.											Common Snuff				
159	2												Snuff mills				
160	1												Small Tobacco press				
161	1												grind stone				
162	1							wheelbarrow									
163	600												unprepared Snuff				
164	1												Jack Screw				
165	4												Snuff Sifters				
166	3												Screw Augers				

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Other	Household Maintenance-	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
6																	
167	4												plane's & smoothing planes				
168	1												drawing knife				
169	1							hand saw									
170	3							hammers									
171	2							pr pinchers									
172	1							chisel									
173	1							square & sundry tools									
174	1												old [pot]				
175	2												scoops & tin buckets				
176	2												Counter brushes				
177	4												Segar boxes Spanish [Ceader]				
178	2							nails									

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
179	277												Spanish or Havanna Tobco.				
180	157												St. Domingo Tobco.				
181	14												Carrots Natchitoches Tobco.				
182	175												Com. Tobacco				
183	123	boxes											Bro. Soap				
184	04	ream											wrapping paper				
185	2												boxes				
186	1												box mould				
187	2												strainer boxes				
188	88	kegs											chewing Tobacco				
189	25												[one] half Spanish Segars				
190	14												melee Spanish Segars				
191	8	box											half				

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Household Maintenance-Other	Household Maintenance-	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production activity	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
91	4	es											Spanish Segars				
1992	6	box es											melee Spanish Segars				
1993	3												Spanish Segars				
1994	8												Spanish Cavand ish				
1995	9	bott les											macooba snuff				
1996	1	bott les											Natchit oches snuff				
1997	6	keg s											snuff				
1998	1												Tobacco Cutter				
1999	2												pr. Scales & weights				
2000	1												Stove & pipes				
2001	1												Tobacco press & screw				
2002	4												Segar tables				
2003	2												Carrots Com. Tobacco				
2004	9	[?]											Tobacco [?]				

ID	Amount	measurement	Ceramic	Glass	Household Maintenance-	Other	Household Maintenance-	Architectural items	Household Furnishings	Clothing	Personal Items	Household production	Household production for sale	Pharmaceutical	Foodstuffs	Alcohol	Other
2005	600											heads of geese					
2006	600	lbs.											Natchitoch snuff				
2007	17												Carrot moulds				