The Cedar Creek Chinese
Report on Excavations at
24MN249 & 24MN262

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Original Work: August of 1995
Revised and Updated: April of 2007
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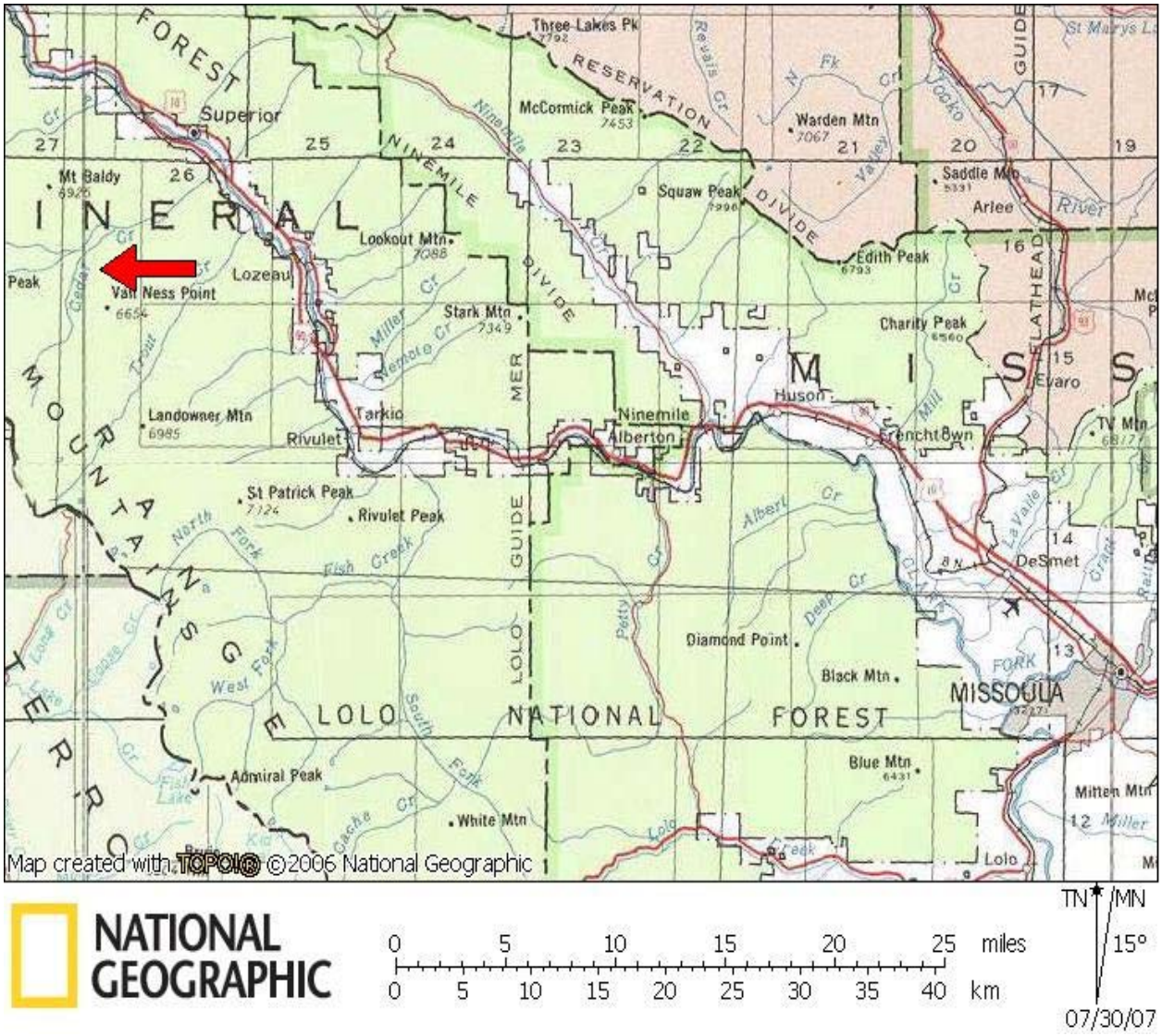
Acknowledgements

Many people assisted in the production of this report, but first thanks must be to Timothy Light and Mary H. Williams who conducted the initial survey and excavation in the fall of 1995. The field notes and artifact catalogs left behind by these archaeologists allowed the author to accurately reconstruct their work over a decade before this report. In addition, I would like to thank Lolo National Forest archaeologist C. Milo McLeod for allowing me to reanalyze these materials, and to use the Forest Supervisor's office as my laboratory during work on these artifacts. During laboratory work, the voluntary and uncompensated help of University of Montana student Kassandra French was indispensable, as she assisted me in the cataloging and analysis of these artifacts, and for sketching selected materials during her free time. Thanks to Dr. David Dyer at the University of Montana's Phillip L. Wright Zoological Museum, we were able to analyze the faunal remains from one of the sites, which certainly helped the conclusions reached in this document. Dr. Priscilla Wegars offered excellent counsel during production of this document, especially on the Chinese artifacts discovered in the excavations, and by pointing me towards important references I did not before know about. The Mineral County Historical Society was especially helpful in the production of this document, and I am much indebted to Kay and Sue for copying dozen of pages from their archives free of charge, and for their facilitation of a public presentation to the membership of the historical society. Of course, I must thank my friends and loved ones for supporting me through every aspect of this project, and for accompanying me on my wild field trips of fancy to the site location and to the Historical Society. Final thanks must be bestowed upon my dissertation advisor, Dr. Kelly J. Dixon for enabling me to perform this work, and for her open-door policy with graduate students.

Introduction

In August of 1995, Timothy Light and Mary Horstman (now Mary Williams) of the Lolo National Forest, surveyed and archaeologically tested portions of the Cedar Creek Mining District (Figure 1). Light and Williams attempted to answer some basic questions regarding the identity of the known town of Cinkers as the historic town of Louiseville (called Louisville today in collective local memory), and locate evidence supporting the presence of a Chinese population inhabiting the drainage during the last half of the nineteenth century. During the testing of Cinkers/Louiseville (24MN249) and China Gulch (24MN262), these Forest Service archaeologists uncovered artifacts pertaining to the early historic period of Cedar Creek, including a significant collection of Chinese-related materials. However, Light and Williams' original analysis neither detected the number and extent of these Chinese materials, nor the significance of these artifacts to the history of the Chinese in Montana and the United States. Recently, Chris Merritt and Kassy French of the University of Montana reanalyzed the materials from these 1995 excavations, and the following report is a amalgamation of the original data and the new findings. Chris Merritt is a Ph.D. student who is researching the Chinese experience of Montana, and this project is part of his dissertation work. This report's organization includes a historical context of the Cedar Creek Chinese population; locations and extent of the 1995 excavation; results of excavation by unit; analysis of artifacts; and conclusions. Unbeknownst at the time, the original Forest Service excavations of Cedar Creek actually recovered significant remnants of Chinese workers, and created a collection of incomparable importance to Overseas Chinese studies in the U.S.

Figure 1. Overview Map of Cedar Creek Location (See Arrow) within Montana. Map from ToPo! 2007.



Historical Context

In 1869, Louis Barrette and Basil Lanthier searched the area near modern-day Superior, Montana for the faintest sign of gold. They had spent the last year or so traversing every major drainage in western Montana and northern Idaho with hopes of striking it rich. Striking it rich is exactly what happened in October of 1869. Barrette and Lanthier spent an entire day pulling gold out of the bed of Cedar Creek near the junction of Cayuse Creek. After retrieving a few flecks and nuggets of minimal value, they traveled further up the drainage towards Idaho, and finally settled near the junction of Cedar Creek and China Gulch, roughly eleven miles up the creek from the Clark Fork River (MCHS 1970:2; Wolle 1963:270). Here their placer workings boasted a substantial amount of gold and looked extremely promising to a long-term investment. That fall they returned to their homes near Frenchtown and were going to wait until spring to begin full exploitation of the mineral beds. Unfortunately for Barrette, Lanthier revealed the secret to residents of Frenchtown and Milltown and a gold rush quickly ensued (MCHS 1970:2).

On December 10, 1869, the news hit the major papers across Montana and Idaho, and the *New Northwest* paper out of Deer Lodge City, MT read:

> Big Mines Reported Struck! Such a time! We are living on excitement here entirely—Missoula has been wild for the last week—stampedes, charivari's [sic] and I scarcely know what else. First a noise for four nights—and such a noise, thirteen boiler shops and a thousand gongs would be as nothing compared to it. Louis Barrette, one of the discoverers was in town to-day and had some of the gold with him, and it looks much like the gold from old Kootenai, coarse and well washed, and of a dark yellow color.

Within only a few days, hundreds of gold seekers left their homes and businesses in Missoula and Frenchtown and went to Cedar Creek. As the weeks passed from initial discovery, miners and merchants came from across the state, including the gold mines of Alder Gulch near Virginia City. By Christmas of 1869, unofficial tallies put the population of the Cedar Creek mines at

"about 250 people there…[and] on the road…upwards of 200 more (*The New Northwest*, December 24, 1869)." Some estimates place the winter population of 1869-1870 Cedar Creek at nearly 3,000, with another 7,000 visiting the area and quickly moving on to other mines elsewhere (Wolle 1963:270). Newspaper reports of this early rush were quite favorable, comparing the wealth of Cedar Creek to Alder Gulch, the richest and longest-lived mining district in Montana during these years (*The New Northwest*, December 31, 1869).

With the early December rush of miners to Cedar Creek, there was little or no planning of the settlements or infrastructure to house these gold seekers. The first settlement founded along Cedar Creek was named after Louis Barrette's wife, Louise, and was named Louiseville (*The New Northwest*, December 11, 1869; Hahn 1986:26). Louiseville was founded on the same bit of land that Barrette and Lanthier first discovered gold in October of 1869, as this seemed the likeliest spot for rich mining and business opportunities (Figure 2). Mine claims stretched from the mouth of Cedar Creek on the Clark's Fork (then known as the Missoula River), up to the Idaho border, a distance of over twenty miles, and at the center was Louiseville (Wolle 1963:270). Due to the rushed nature of the settlement, there was relatively little town planning and Louiseville exhibited a town built overnight. One report states, "Louiseville is a City, with streets 20 feet wide, and cabins, shanties, and shelters perched on every spot, and men as densely thronged as in a bivouac (*The New Northwest*, June 3, 1870)." The nature of the topography in this stretch of Cedar Creek left little room for a proper gridded townsite, and miners and merchants constructed a 'Y' shaped town on a steep slope, which only occupied a single half-acre (Hahn 1986:26).

Figure 2. 1895 Photograph of Louiseville, by Trefle LaCasse. Courtesy, Mineral County Historical Society.

At the start of January in 1870, Louiseville boasted twelve homes, and construction began on a two-story hotel in the town's center (*Helena Daily Herald,* January 18, 1870). Newspaper accounts happily extolled, "where two weeks ago dense forests obstructed the view heavenward, today a fine clearing offers a pleasant contrast to the surrounding somber woods (*Helena Daily Herald*, January 21, 1870)." Initially, it appeared that Louiseville was bound to be the center of trade, commerce, and mining in the Cedar Creek drainage. By the end of January, observers noted an estimate of 680 residences at Louiseville, and additional structures under construction (*Helena Daily Herald*, January 28, 1870). Louiseville was a booming town, and one local was noted to say that the town "charges strangers one dollar for sitting straight up on a stump and roll him if he falls off" (Hahn 1986:26). However, the prosperity apparent on the

surface of Louiseville glossed over the pain and starvation of many of its residents. Gold fever in many of these early mining rushers clouded their reason, and few bothered to procure sufficient supplies of food, clothing, or tools to survive through the harsh winters of Cedar Creek (Wolle 1963:270).

The spring thaw allowed better movement of goods and material into and out of Cedar Creek. Increasing water levels allowed placer mining to begin in earnest throughout the majority of the drainage. Louiseville failed to pan out as a lodging, commerce, and mining center by the early months of summer 1870. By June 3 in Louiseville, "Very few have money or employment at present. As a consequence business men are not doing very well" (*The New Northwest*, June 3, 1870). Over the course of summer, Louiseville's fortunes continued to decline, and Euroamerican miners began to leave the town for newly created settlements of Forest City and Mayville, further up Cedar Creek. By the latter months of 1870, Louiseville disappears from the newspaper accounts of the period, and Forest City gains prominence in the press. The ignominious end to Louiseville was recorded in a September 2, 1874 edition of the *Weekly Missoulian*, as "the lumber and logs off the old town of Louisville [sic] have pretty much been utilized in building flumes. There are three souls and a ghost in Louisville."

Louiseville did not completely cease to function as center of habitation in the Cedar Creek drainage in the summer of 1870. Only the residents changed, along with the perception of the newspaper press. The 1870 Federal Census conducted in April of that year captured an important glimpse at the demographics of Cedar Creek (Figure 3). Without doubt, the majority of miners and residents of Cedar Creek were Euroamerican males, mostly from Idaho and other parts of Montana. A relatively small population of Chinese also resided in the drainage at the start of 1870. At the same time Cedar Creek was beginning to burgeon into a major mining

Figure 3. Extractions from the 1870 Federal Census.

	Male	Female	Children Under 15 Years	Total
White	1510	35	42	1587
Black	5	2	2	9
Indian	5	5	10	20
Chinese	29	2	0	31
TOTAL	1548	44	54	**1646**

district, across the border in Idaho, the Moose Creek Mining District was already in its decline, with Euroamericans and Chinese fighting over precious mineral lands (Rice 1977:1-2). This has direct implications for Cedar Creek, and especially Louiseville for when in the summer of 1870, "the Miners drove all the Chinamen out of the Moose Creek mines ten days ago, and the Hohns are flocking into Cedar and adjacent camps quite lively" (*Helena Daily Herald*, August 1, 1870). Hohns was a colloquial term employed by Euroamericans in reference to anyone from China, regardless of actual place of birth within that country.

In the 1870 Census, the Chinese of Cedar Creek were engaged in a number of activities including eleven prospecting mines, eleven working in laundries, three day laborers, two female prostitutes, two cooks, two unemployed, and one boarding house operator. The new flood of Chinese emigrants into Cedar Creek brought years of gold prospecting experience and quickly changed the overall demographics of Cedar Creek. By late summer, the Chinese purchased five claims along Cedar Creek and attempted to continually expand their holdings (*Helena Daily Herald*, August 22, 1870). Chinese in the American West focused their efforts on acquiring abandoned or current mining properties that paid less than Euroamerican miners viewed as profitable. In the case of Cedar Creek, the area with the biggest bust was the area immediately surrounding Louiseville, and this is where the Chinese came *en masse* after leaving Idaho. One report indicates the bust of the local area's property wealth, "I will venture to assert, however, that there is not a building or an improvement on the creek or in this vicinity, that can be sold to-

day or at any time from this henceforth, for twenty cents on the original cost (*Helena Daily Herald*, August 22, 1870)." According to Wolle (1963:273), the Chinese who entered the Cedar Creek drainage inhabited the abandoned buildings of Louiseville while mining the claims surrounding the town.

Chinese continued to enter Cedar Creek over the summer and by the end of September, and there were five Chinese companies at work at this time (*Helena Daily Herald*, September 23, 1870). Reports in October 1870 suggested that there were at least 300 Chinese individuals at residence in the drainage, with another couple hundred on their way from Idaho and beyond. In addition to the influx of population, "a store conducted by one of them was opened a few days ago, and the erection of a josh-house for these Pagans is talked of. This China emigration has raised the price of rice from $11.50 to $26 per cwt (*Helena Daily Herald*, October 7, 1870)." By October 24, 1870, the white residents of Louiseville began to leave the town to find winter quarters off the creek, and they continued to sell their land to the Chinese (*Helena Daily Herald*, October 24, 1870). At Louiseville in particular, the Chinese began to outnumber the Euroamerican population by a two to one ratio in late fall 1870. The newspaper referred to these new residents as the "curse of the gulch" (*Helena Daily Herald*, November 3, 1870). Finally, on November 4, 1870 the *New Northwest* read:

> Capitulated! We have it from trustworthy sources that Louiseville has capitulated to the Chinese. The gulch above and below has passed into their possession. They have established a meat market, (their butcher shop for Americans is in China) a Chinese M.D. from Frisco has established an office, and probably the next move will be to oust Ben Dittes from the Postoffice. The whites are leaving, stores closing, property depreciating, and the glory has gone out of the town. All this is the legitimate, inevitable result of Chinese occupation wherever they go in a mining country. Is it a result to commend or encourage?

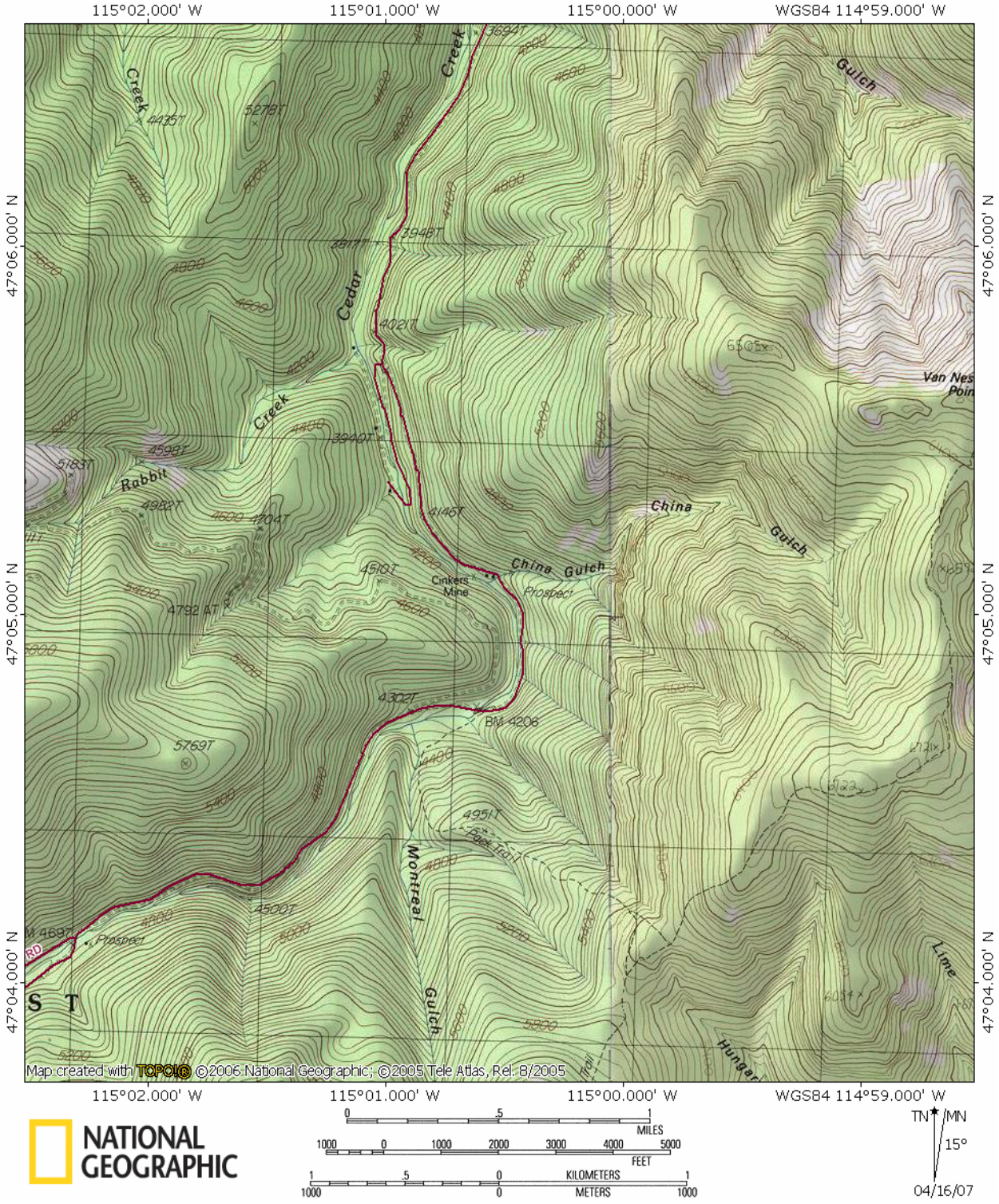
Even with a meeting of white miners from the entire Cedar Creek drainage during the first week of November 1870, the inevitable abandonment of Louiseville by white miners continued, and

the area turned over to the almost complete control of Chinese miners (*Helena Daily Herald*, November 11, 1870). Held within one of the buildings at Louiseville, white miners met to discuss some form of legislation that would prohibit Chinese owning mineral claims within the district, though the *Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer* writers suggested that Chinese already owning claims should be exempted from any such legislation (*Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer*, November 10, 1870). During the meeting of the miners, a resolution prohibiting sale of mineral lands to the Chinese did not pass the assembly, as there was too much invested in keeping that population in the district. Chinese miners were in debt to many of the merchants for supplies, and Euroamerican miners wanted to keep selling unprofitable land to the Chinese at above-market rates (*Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer*, November 17, 1870). In essence, it was bad business to force the Chinese out of the district, thus the population continued to grow unregulated by local legislation.

As mentioned earlier, Louiseville quickly faded into memory and derelict buildings predominated by the mid-1870s, yet the Chinese staked a relatively permanent presence in the drainage now known as China Gulch, directly adjacent to the town (Figure 4). China Gulch is an ephemeral drainage running into Cedar Creek from the northeast, and from the name, it seems that this might have been the center of the Chinese population in the area around Louiseville.

The first official death in the Cedar Creek mining district was the suicide of Franklin Middaugh in the winter of 1869 (Hahn 1986:27). However, even before the suicide a solitary Chinese migrant fell off the ferry traversing the Clark Fork River and subsequently drowned (Hahn 1986:28). This omission is the result of the largely Euro-American press' disdain for the Chinese immigrant, and reveals the low value that American society placed on their lives. Eventually, the body of the Chinese man was found when waters receded in the fall of 1870,

Figure 4. Map of Louiseville/Cinkers Area, including China Gulch. TOPO! 2007



nearly a year and a half after the drowning. This is the report as written in the pages of the *Helena Daily Herald* (November 4, 1870):

> The skeleton of a man was found on an Island in the Missoula river about thirty miles below the mouth of Cedar, supposed to be that of the Chinaman who was drowned last Spring while crossing the river at Booth's ferry. Two revolvers and a little book with China characters was all to identify the body when found. The queue could not be found, hence his countrymen refuse to touch the mortal remains of the heathen for trans-shipment to hallowed soil.

Death was common in the mining camps of the American West, and the Chinese population was not immune to this reality. According to Hahn (1986:33), the Chinese of Cedar Creek spent little of their money on food and subsequently many suffered from scurvy or simple starvation. Henry Reslip, long-time resident of the Superior/Cedar Creek area also recounts that some of the Chinese up Cedar Creek came down with smallpox, or some other ailment, and died. Other Chinese then burnt the body and the deceased's home to the ground to prevent the alleged diseases from spreading (WPA 72:2). In addition, there are rumors of a Chinese burial ground somewhere along the creek; however, this is not substantiated in any other accounts (Hahn 1986:33).

It appears that at some time in history, many of those Chinese who died in Cedar Creek returned to China through the care and transport of fellow citizens. The practice of sending deceased back to China after death was a common occurrence during the nineteenth and early twentieth century across the American West (Chung and Wegars 2006:7). Henry Reslip, an 80-year-old man in the 1930s, recounted a story to Works Public Administration (WPA) worker Mabel C. Olson about an encounter with a Chinese person and a willow basket during the late 1880s. When Reslip asked what the Chinese man had in the willow basket, he replied, "Two Chinamen, one China lady" (WPA 72:2). Reslip continued on to say that, "The bones of the three had been buried a little above the C.D. Livingston building, on the site of Louiseville"

(WPA 72:3). In addition, there is some oral history that Chinese returned to Cedar Creek in the 1950s to retrieve more human remains for shipment back to China (Strombo pers. comm. 2006)

The Cedar Creek Chinese did not escape the violent treatment by Euro-Americans that was commonplace in the American West. The most notable of these violent encounters was during 1872 when someone broke into a store in Mayville, three miles above Louiseville, and stole a safe containing thousands of dollars in gold. The robbery was immediately blamed on a group of four Chinese men who had suddenly left town that same night. Residents of Mayville quickly formed a posse and went after the so-called culprits. Meanwhile, another group of vigilantes broke into a home belonging to a Chinese couple, and tried to induce them to confess in complicity by hoisting them alternately up in the air by ropes tied to their necks and strung over a rafter. Eventually, the posse located the four Chinese gold robbers and retrieved the money. The official report is that the Chinese fled upon seeing the posse leaving the gold behind, yet most believe that the posse killed the Chinese and burned their bodies and dumped them in the river (Hahn 1986:31). The truth probably lies somewhere towards the latter, as vigilante justice was rampant in early Montana (e.g., Dimsdale 1977; Allen 2004; Thompson and Owens 2004) and there was little value placed on the lives of the Chinese.

By the 1880 Federal Census, the numbers of Chinese and Euro-Americans in Cedar Creek equalized, which was a final signal to the end of the drainage's prominence as a major mining center (Figure 5). Occupations of these Chinese residents during 1880 consisted of only one-hundred fifteen miners and two prostitutes. Unfortunately, it appears that the bulk of Chinese immigration into Cedar Creek occurred between the dates of the 1870 and 1880 Federal Census enumerations. Summarizing from the newspaper accounts of the period, it appears that the Chinese population went from thirty-one in April of 1870 to nearly three hundred in

December of that year. After that date, it is difficult to validly quantify the number of Chinese still residing in the Cedar Creek drainage, as there are no newspaper accounts or other documents providing this information. It is, however, likely that the Chinese population of Cedar Creek peaked at around six to seven hundred during 1871, and slowly declined back to the one hundred seventeen reported in the 1880 Census.

Figure 5. Extractions from the 1880 Federal Census.

	Male	Female	Children Under 15 Years	Total
White	119	7	18	126
Chinese	115	2	0	117
TOTAL	234	9	18	**261**

The Montana portion of the 1890 Federal Census was lost in a fire at the St. Louis, Missouri, documents repository during the twentieth century, thus no data exists for that time relating to the Chinese. Henry Reslip's oral history suggests that in at least 1889 there was still a Chinese presence in Cedar Creek, as "there was a Chinese crew working on a flat above the mouth of Cayuse Creek. They had a flume down the creek" (WPA 72:1). The 1900 Federal Census only shows one Chinese miner still living in the Cedar Creek vicinity, a 45-year-old man by the name of Ah Hi. A few miles away from the mouth of Cedar Creek, near the towns of Quartz and Tarkio, there was a small group of eight Chinese miners. In total, the Chinese population of Cedar Creek dropped from one hundred seventeen in 1880 to only one by 1900. The 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses, show that the Chinese population of Cedar Creek had completely disappeared, even though there were still three Chinese residing in Tarkio-Quartz in 1910, and one Chinese living in Saltese (another nearby settlement) in 1920 and 1930. As was common for most censuses, the enumerators did not accurately collect names and numbers of Chinese. However, the distinct paucity of Chinese in the census records strongly suggests that the majority of the population had left the area between 1880 and 1890.

Probably the most famous Chinese citizen to ever inhabit Cedar Creek and the Superior area was "Cedar Creek John," as the locals called him. According to local folklore recorded in the WPA oral histories there is some variation into the truth of Cedar Creek John's history (WPA 72:3; WPA 75:6; WPA 86:3). Most oral histories state that Cedar Creek John came to the area during the earliest days of the Cedar Creek gold strike, the early 1870s, and died in the early 1920s. Trefle Lacasse, a long-term miner in the area, stated that Cedar Creek John used to haul supplies over the Idaho/Montana border between Moose Creek, Idaho, and the Cedar Creek mines (Hahn 1986:33). However, other oral histories state that Cedar Creek John was a doctor, or that he came to America after killing another man in China and was paying his wages to the murdered man's family (WPA 72:3; WPA 75:6). Wherever the truth may lie, it appears Cedar Creek John left an indelible imprint on the memory of many Superior residents. According to Hahn (1986:33), Cedar Creek John was a trusted member of the community and even refused to move to the Butte Chinese community after falling ill and being sent to Missoula for treatment. An obituary from the March 16, 1922 *Mineral Independent* reports his death:

> Cedar Creek John, the only welcome Chinaman in Mineral county, died Monday morning at the Ordean Hotel. He was an early settler of this county, spending years placer mining on Cedar Creek. According to papers found in his possession he was about 90 years of age. For many years he has been a county charge.

Cedar Creek John now lies, presumably, in his grave at the Superior City cemetery. The Mineral County Historical Society just erected a grave marker to indicate the location of his grave to commemorate one of the earliest pioneers of the area.

The story of the Cedar Creek Chinese community is not a unique one within the American West. Only the names, dates, and location are different in this case. Moving from one mining district to another, the Chinese immigrants sought their fortune through hard work and creativity. Louiseville, or Louisville as currently termed by local residents, went from booming

mining metropolis to deserted ghost town in a span of less than three years. While Euro-American miners came and went, the only constant residents were the Chinese who inhabited various portions of the drainage for over thirty years. The experiences of both the Euro-American and Chinese miners and entrepreneurs of the Cedar Creek drainage represent an important shaping event to the history of Mineral County and the western portion of Montana. The Chinese residents of Cedar Creek left reminders of their influence on the district, even the Euroamerican miners during this period were employing Chinese systems of water movement in their mining works, a lasting technological influence left over from the first California gold rush in the 1840s (*Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer* October 4, 1870). Attitudes of the Euro-American community towards the Chinese can easily be summed up in a line from Cedar Creek John's obituary, "the only welcome Chinaman in Mineral county."

Excavation Methods and Locations

To test whether the 1920s-1930s town of Cinkers was built upon the ruins of Louiseville, Forest Service archaeologists tested five locations within the suspected boundaries of the site 24MN249 on August 16, 1995. Testing commenced by placing a one by one meter unit within the foundation of the extant Structure 3. Structure 3 is a large log structure with a collapsed roof that appears to have been constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century (Figure 6, Figure 7). Local folklore suggests that this structure is one of the original buildings of Louiseville and may be a saloon and/or hotel. A second one by one meter unit was excavated southwest of Structure 3 within Feature 1's boundary. Feature 1 appears to be a flat surface excavated from the stream bank, and was probably used as a habitation by residents of Louiseville (Figure 8, Figure 9). In addition to these test units, the crew excavated three fifty by fifty centimeter shovel test pits throughout the remainder of the townsite.

A second investigation occurred on August 17, 1995 to the east of Louiseville, roughly 100 meters up China Gulch. Pedestrian surveys discovered seven to eight stone, u-shaped hearths that Light and Williams thought were Chinese in origin, due to their location in China Gulch. Crews decided to excavate only a single hearth feature, using a two by two meter unit split into four quads (Northeast, Northwest, Southwest, Southeast) to retain better provenience accuracy of recovered artifacts. The Forest Service crew did not conduct any more archaeological work on the other hearth features in the surrounding area.

Figure 6. Cinkers/Louiseville Structure 3, possibly Log Saloon. Photo taken during 1995 Field Season by T. Light.

Figure 7. Cinkers/Louiseville Structure 3. Photo taken during Spring 2007, note decay since 1995. Photo by Author.

Figure 8. China Gulch Structure 3, u-shaped hearth. Photo taken during 1995 testing by T. Light.

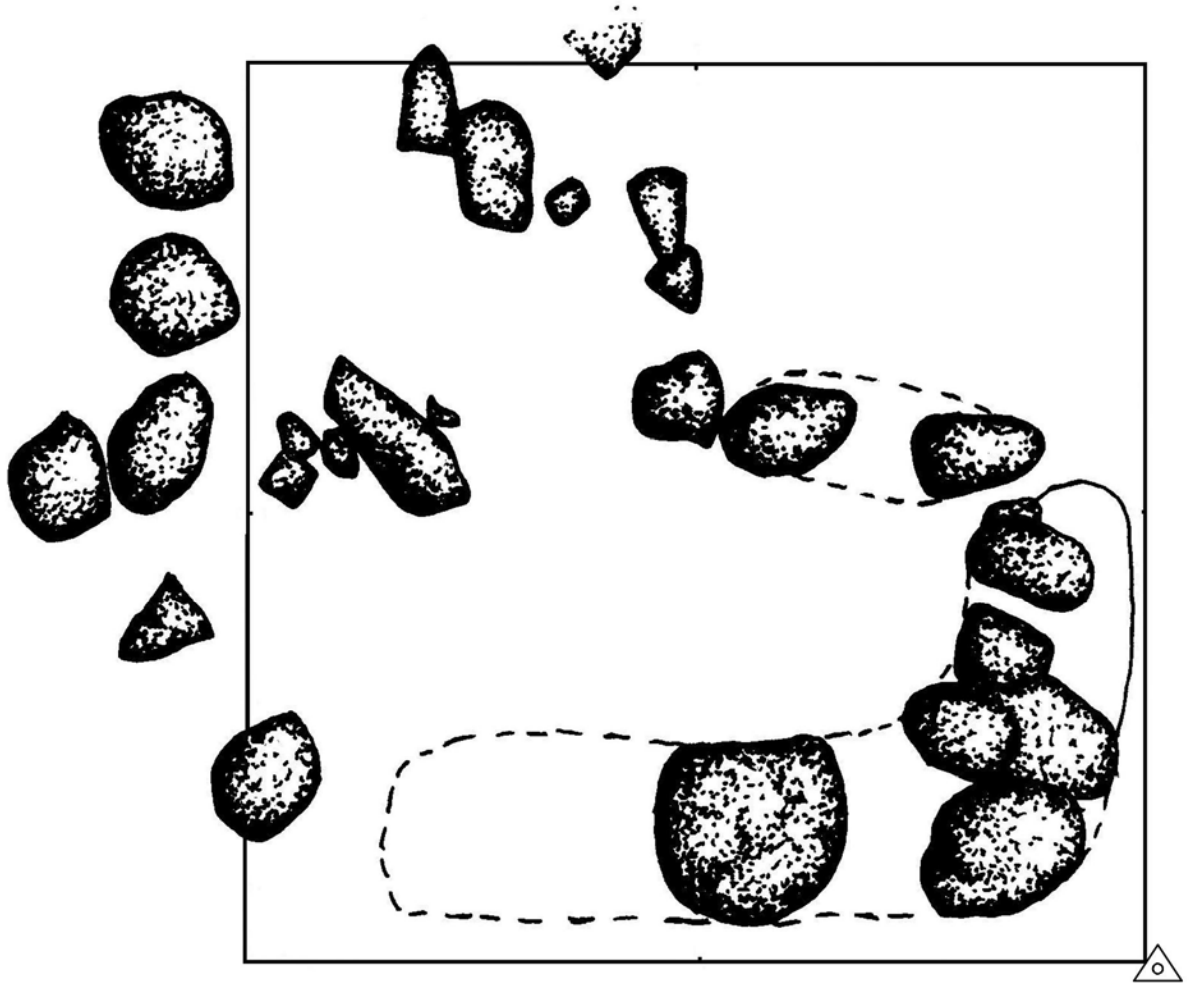
Figure 9. China Gulch Structure 3, u-shaped hearth. Photo taken spring 2007, note tree collapse. Photo by Author.

Excavation Results

China Gulch (24MN262)

Forest Service crews excavated a single two by two meter unit in the central portion of a u-shaped masonry hearth feature, termed Structure 3. As mentioned earlier, there is a series of seven more hearths spread throughout a one hundred square meter area. The crew designed the pit to align with the southern wall of the hearth so that the main curvature of the hearth was within the southeast quad (Figure 10). According to Light and Williams's field notes, the first one to five centimeters of soil removed from the unit included an accumulation of pine needles and other organic materials, termed duff. After removing the duff layer, they excavated down to twenty centimeters below datum, and ended when reaching sterile mineral soil. The excavators noted the presence of fire cracked rock in large abundance, which supports Structure 3's presumed use as a hearth. In addition, an ash layer on the horizon between the duff and underlying soil also suggests the presence of a fire in the hearth at some point during its use. The numbers assigned to artifacts during initial processing of the collection have been retained in the new Microsoft Access database compiled by C. Merritt.

Figure 10. Structure 3, Unit 1. 2x2 meter excavation unit plan view.



24MN262

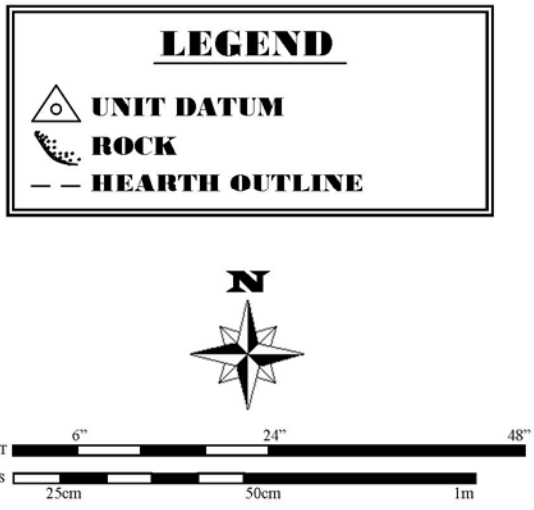
TEST UNIT

STRUCTURE 3

2 meter x 2 meter unit

Surface to Sterile Soil

Drawing By: T. Light, C. Merritt
Date: 8/16/1995 Original
4/14/2007 Revised



Artifacts Recovered

There was no field sampling of artifacts, thus all artifacts recovered were processed in the laboratory. Light and Williams recovered a total of 580 individual artifacts, distributed throughout the four quads as follows:

1. Southeast Quad: 33 Artifacts
2. Southwest Quad: 296 Artifacts
3. Northwest Quad: 21 Artifacts
4. Northeast Quad: 230 Artifacts

The majority of the artifacts recovered from Structure 3 was retrieved from the SW and NE quads, at the front of the hearth and north of the wall, respectively. Breakdown of artifacts by functional category and by quad are as follows:

1. *Southeast Quad*: Total of 33 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nails: Excavators recovered twenty-three cut (square) nails within this quad. These nails include, six 8d, one 10d, two 20d, three 40d, and eleven unidentifiable square nails (Figure 11).

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: Excavators recovered two shards of amethyst color glass, with threading. These are possible mends to glass fragments recovered in the NE Quad.

Fauna:

*Bone: Excavators recovered six pieces of animal bone. The faunal expert suspects that all are from a large mammal (from deer to bison in size). All bones exhibit saw marks, and all are calcined from being subjected to a fire.

Activity:

*Opium Can: One fragment of modified opium can, made possibly from 'paktong', or Chinese for white copper. This fragment has been cut into a small square, and it is believed to be a 'funs tray' blank (Figure 12).

Unknown:

*Tin Disk: Excavators uncovered a single fragment of a tin, oxidized disk. This possibly could be a seal to a can or bottle, yet that has not been completely determined.

Figure 11. Selection of Cut (square) nails recovered from SE Quad. Photo by author.

Figure 12. Modified opium can, possibly made from Paktong, from SE Quad (24MN262.0015). Photo by author.

2. *Southwest Quad*: Total of 296 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

* Cut Nails: Excavators recovered nine cut (square) nails. These nails include four 30d, three 40d, and one 50d, sizes.

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: Excavators recovered one-hundred seven fragments of bottle glass, including a nearly complete Drake's Plantation Bitters bottle (Figure 13, 14). Other glass fragments include three colorless base shards, five green glass shards, thirty-three colorless glass body shards, four colorless bottle neck shards, four colorless body shards with raised lettering, and fifty-eight amber glass shards mendable to a nearly whole bottle.

-*24MN262.0056*. The fifty-bottle bottle fragments are part of a "Drake's Plantation Bitters" Bottle that has a patent date of "1860" embossed on the bottle. There tend to be two types of this bottle, a four and five log bottle, and this bottle is over the four log variety. The bottle dates to between 1870-1885 (HBW 2007). The bottle contained a mixture of rum and herbs that were claimed to cure many different ailments, including upset stomach and pain.

Fauna:

*Bone: Excavators recovered one hundred seventy animal bones. Four large mammal long bone diaphsyses, one hundred sixty-five mammal bones, one large mammal calcaneus (heel). The Calcaneus is probably from a sub-adult sheep or goat. Large mammals include from deer to bison size animals.

*Eggshell: Excavators recovered five fragments of unidentifiable eggshell.

Activity:

*Opium Can: Three fragments of modified opium cans, two that have been bent to form a small tray (Figure 15, 16). According to Wegars (1993) and the Asian American Comparative Collection (1986), these are 'funs trays', or modified opium cans that held a single serving of opium for sale or trade. According to Wegars (pers. comm. 2007), these are rather rare in the United States.

Flora:

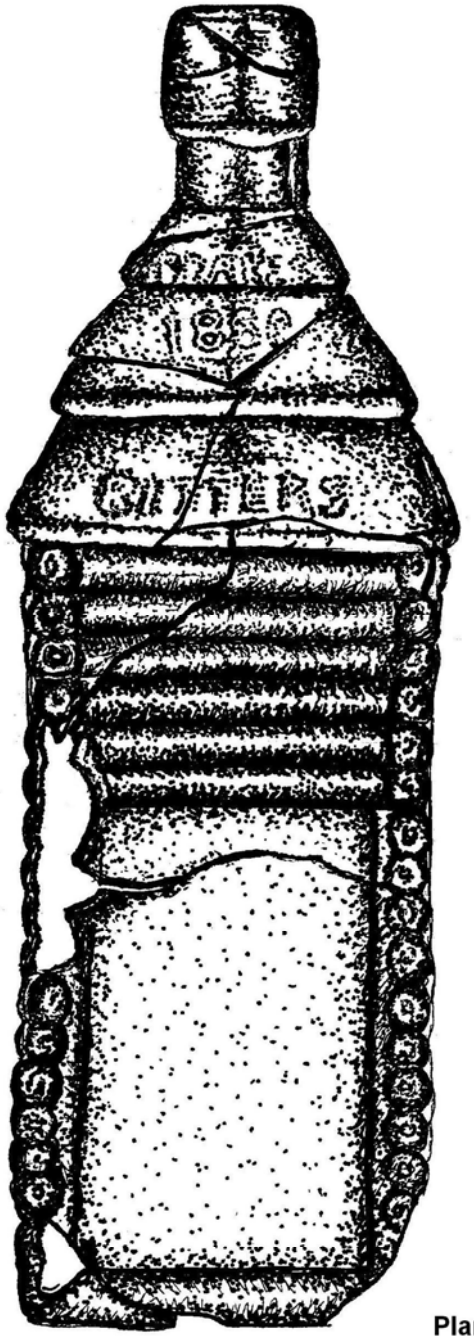
*Wood: Three fragments of charred wood, unidentifiable to species. Probably evidence of the use of the rock structure as a hearth.

Unknown:

*Tin Disk: Excavators uncovered two complete tin oxidized disks. These possibly could be a seal to a can or bottle, yet that has not been completely determined. Tin Disks were .97" in diameter

Figure 13. Drake's Plantation Bitters Bottle, ca. 1860s (24MN262.0056). Photo by author

Figure 14. Drake's Plantation Bitters Bottle (24MN262.0056). Drawing by Kassy French.



Plantation Bitters Bottle
24MN262.0056
Drawn By: Kassy French
Date: April 13th, 2007

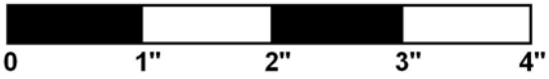


Figure 15. Complete ‘funs tray’ (24MN262.0009), underside shows sings of charring. Photo by author.

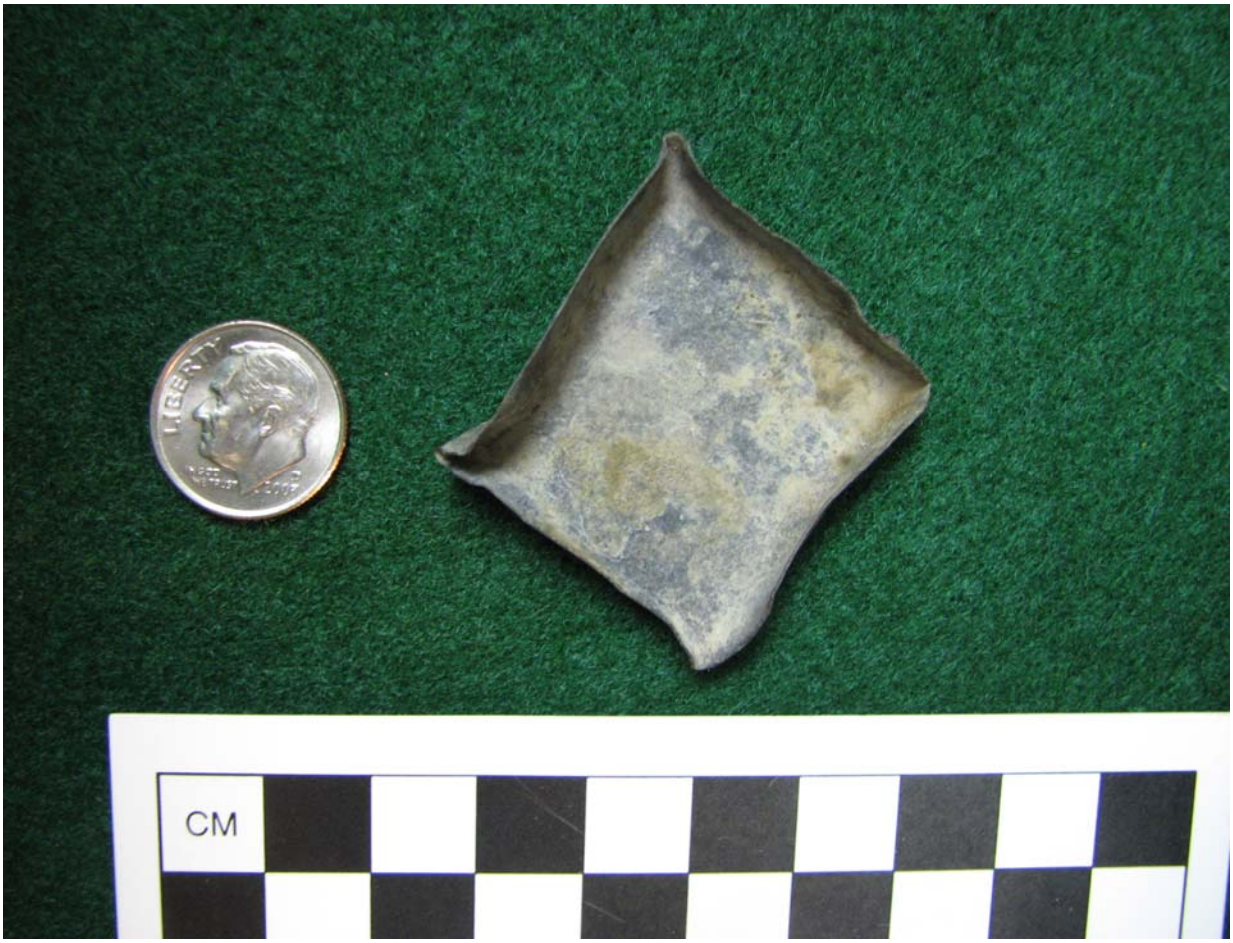
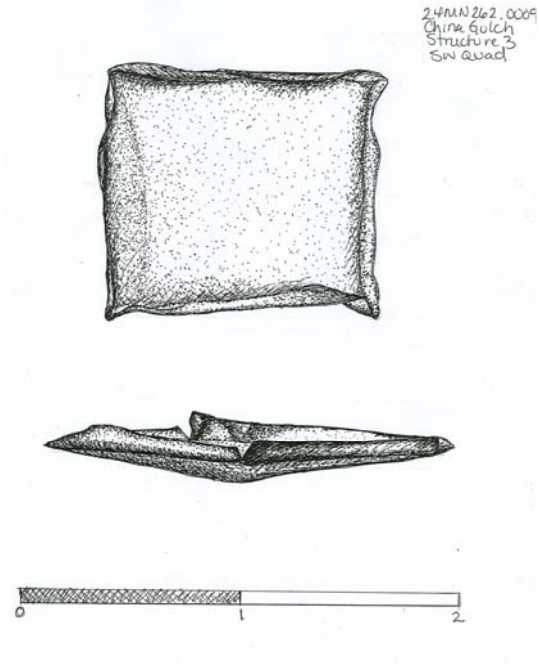


Figure 16. Complete ‘funs tray’ (24MN262.0009), underside shows signs of charring. Drawn by Kassy French.



3. *Northwest Quad*: Total of 21 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nails: Excavators recovered three cut nails from this quad. Nails included one 10d and two 20d.

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: One fragment of colorless bottle glass, possible neck fragments.

*Can Lids: One complete friction can lid, and two fragments of a large can lid, with a vent hole, possibly contained meat and shows signs of being opened with a can opener.

Fauna:

*Bone: Thirteen fragments of mammal bones, showing sings of cooking. One fragment of the proximal semilunar notch of a deer/sheep/goat ulna.

4. *Northeast Quad*: Total of 230 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nails: Thirty-eight square nails of various sizes, some show signs of being in a fire. Square nail sizes include, one 8d, two 10d, six 20d, eleven 30d, and eight 40d.

Consumption:

*Bottle glass: Twenty-four fragments of various colored bottle glass, some showing signs of being in an intense heat environment. The breakdown of glass is as follows, four thin colorless with threading, six green fragments—probably from a wine bottle neck and body, eight thick amethyst with threading, and six thin body fragments of amethyst with horizontal parallel lines.

*Can Lid: Two friction can lids from unknown type of can.

Fauna:

*Bone: One hundred sixty one complete and fragmentary mammal bone. This count includes one complete pig phalange, one fibula of a medium-sized mammal (raccoon to pig in size), one skull fragment of a large mammal (deer to bison in size), and one hundred fifty eight fragments of mammal bone, some with saw marks, all are calcined (Figure 17).

*Shell: One complete snail shell, not historic but possibly identifiable to species.

Activity:

*Opium Can: One modified opium can fragment, probably an unfinished ‘funs tray’, made possibly of paktong.

*Lead: Two fragments of melted lead, probably from the presence of lead-soldered cans in the fire hearth.

Unknown:

* Tin Disk: Excavators uncovered a single fragment of a tin, oxidized disk. This possibly could be a seal to a can or bottle, yet that has not been completely determined.

Figure 17. Calcined bones from China Gulch excavations. Photo by T. Light, 1995.

Louiseville/Cinkers Townsite (24MN249)

Forest Service crews excavated one test unit measuring one-by-one meters in size within the log cabin called Structure 3 (Unit 1), and another one-by-one meter unit within the boundary of a dugout, termed Feature 1 (Unit 2), along Cedar Creek's bank (Figures 18, 19, 20). Only Unit 2 was excavated using arbitrary ten-centimeter levels, while Unit 1 was excavated from the surface to twenty centimeters below datum as one level. In addition to these two test units, the crew performed three shovel tests (measuring fifty-by-fifty centimeters in size) across the site. Crews also surface collected a few diagnostic artifacts.

Figure 18. Unit 1 at Structure 3 in Cinkers/Louiseville log saloon. Photo taken during 1995 field season by T. Light.

Figure 19. Unit 2 within Feature 1 at Cinkers/Louiseville. Photo taken during 1995 field season by T. Light.

Figure 20. Current condition of Feature 1. Photo taken during 2007 field season by author.

Artifacts Recovered

There was no field sampling of artifacts, thus all artifacts recovered were processed in the laboratory. A total of 416 artifacts were recovered from the two test units, the three shovel tests, and surface collection. The breakdown of artifact by unit is as follows:

1. Structure 3 (Unit 1): 39 Artifacts
2. Feature 1 (Unit 2): 338 Artifacts
3. Shovel Test 1: 12 Artifacts
4. Shovel Test 2: 8 Artifacts
5. Shovel Test 3: 12 Artifacts
6. Surface Collection: 9 Artifacts

The high artifact density of Unit 2 in Feature 1 suggests that the low area to the south of the log saloon (Structure 3) was a habitation or at least a dumping ground for materials across the site.

1. *Structure 3, Unit 1*: Total of 39 artifacts recovered (Figures 21, 22).

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nails: Fourteen cut (square) nails of various sizes, none show signs of being in a fire. Sizes of these cut nails include, one 8d, two 10d, three 12d, three 40d, and three unidentifiable fragments.
*Wire Nails: Nineteen wire (round) nails of various sizes. Sizes of these wire nails include, one 3d, sixteen 6d, and two 8d.

Construction Material:

*Window Glass: Four fragments of window glass.

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: One fragment of colorless bottle glass, possibly from a bottle neck.

Fauna:

*Bone: One mammal rib bone, with saw marks. Probably from a cow or pig.

Figure 21. Structure 3 plan view, showing Unit 1. Drawn by C. Merritt from T. Light's field notes.

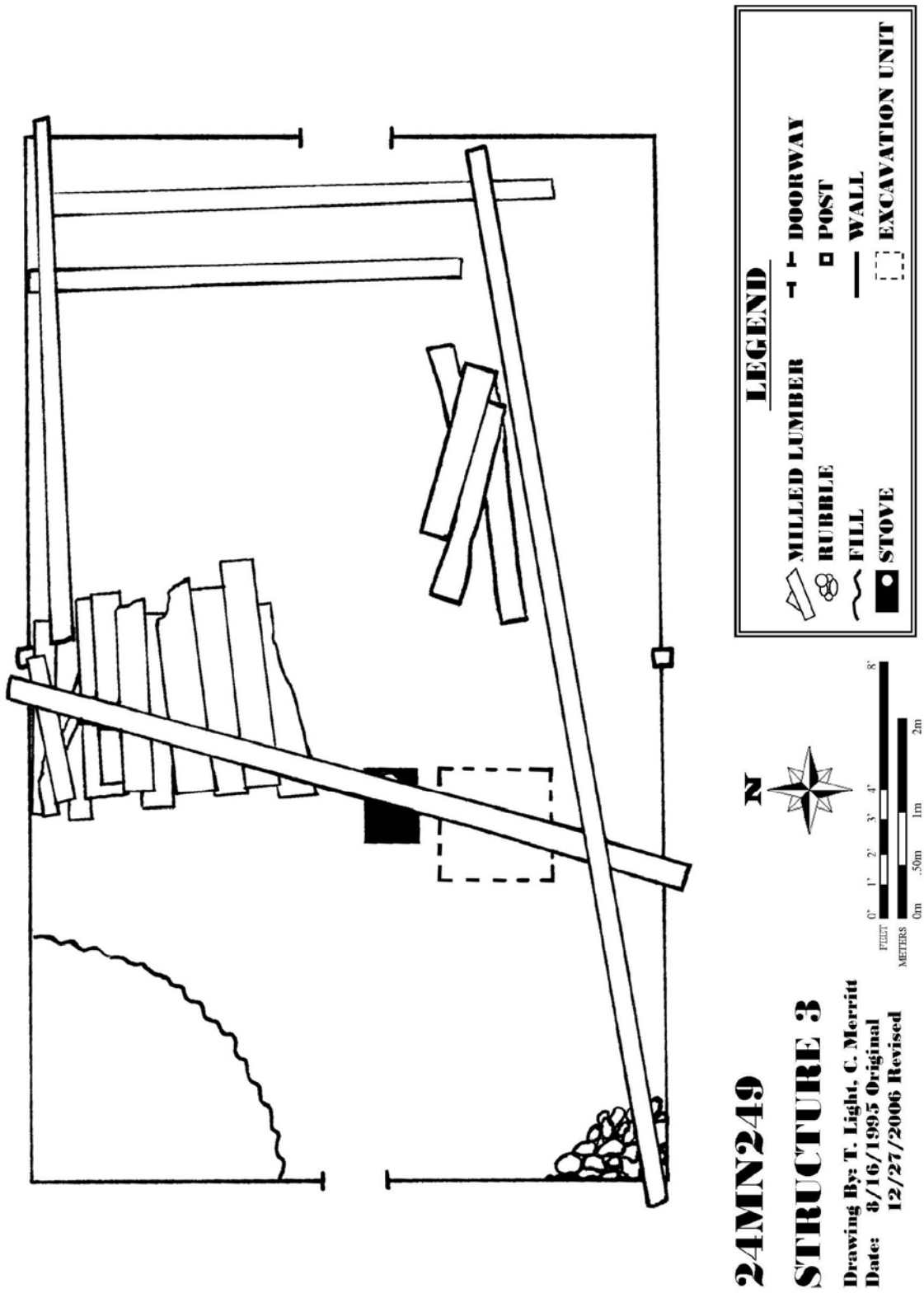
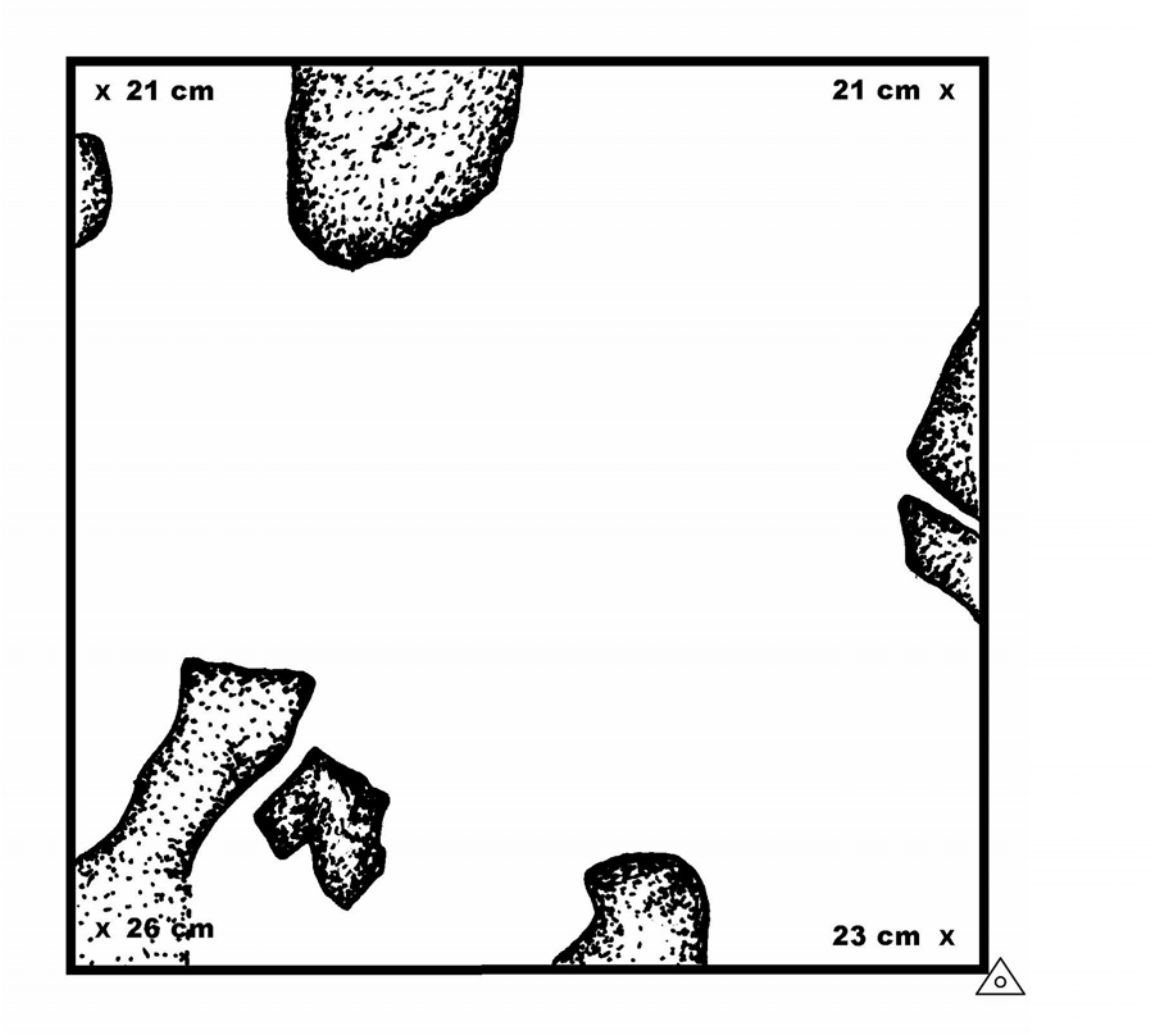


Figure 22: Unit 1 plan view, in Structure 3. Drawn by C. Merritt from T. Light's field notes.



2. *Feature 1, Unit 2*: Total of 338 artifacts recovered (Figure 23).

A. *Level 1* (0-10cm)—272 Artifacts:

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nail: One hundred eighteen cut nails of various sizes. Sizes of these square nails include thirteen 6d, seventeen 8d, twenty 12d, nineteen 20d, two 40d, six 50d, and forty-one unidentifiable.

Construction Material:

*Brick: Two small fragments of red brick; one shows signs of charring as if it has been in a chimney or other type of high-heat environment.
*Window Glass: Sixty-two fragments of window glass.

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: Twenty-eight fragments of bottle glass, probably from at least two different vessels. Glass is split into twenty-one colorless body and finish fragments, and seven green glass (wine bottle).
*Tin Can: Twelve fragments of a tin can, which is not identifiable to a particular type of can.

Fauna:

*Bone: Thirty-six fragments of mammal bone, some showing signs of butchering. Animal remains include a vertebra, possible pelvis, and a distal metapodial. Requires professional faunal analysis.

Fire Waste:

*Coal Clinker: Three glassy, highly vitrified fragments of coal clinker, possibly from a stove or other high-intensity heat environment.

Storage:

* Spouted Jar: One dark manganese-glazed earthenware sherd that is probably from a Chinese spouted jar (Wegars 1999; Yang and Hellman 1996) (Figure 24).

Serving:

*Celadon: Two small fragments of a Chinese celadon vessel, commonly referred to as a 'rice bowl' (Wegars 1999). Similar to the surface finds (Figure 25).

Clothing:

*Snap: One brass snap from an article of clothing. It has a raised back, and shows some engraving on the front (Figure 26).
*Button: One four-hole button, made from tin (Figure 27).

Figure 23. Plan view of Feature 1, Unit 2. Drawn by C. Merritt from T. Light's field notes.

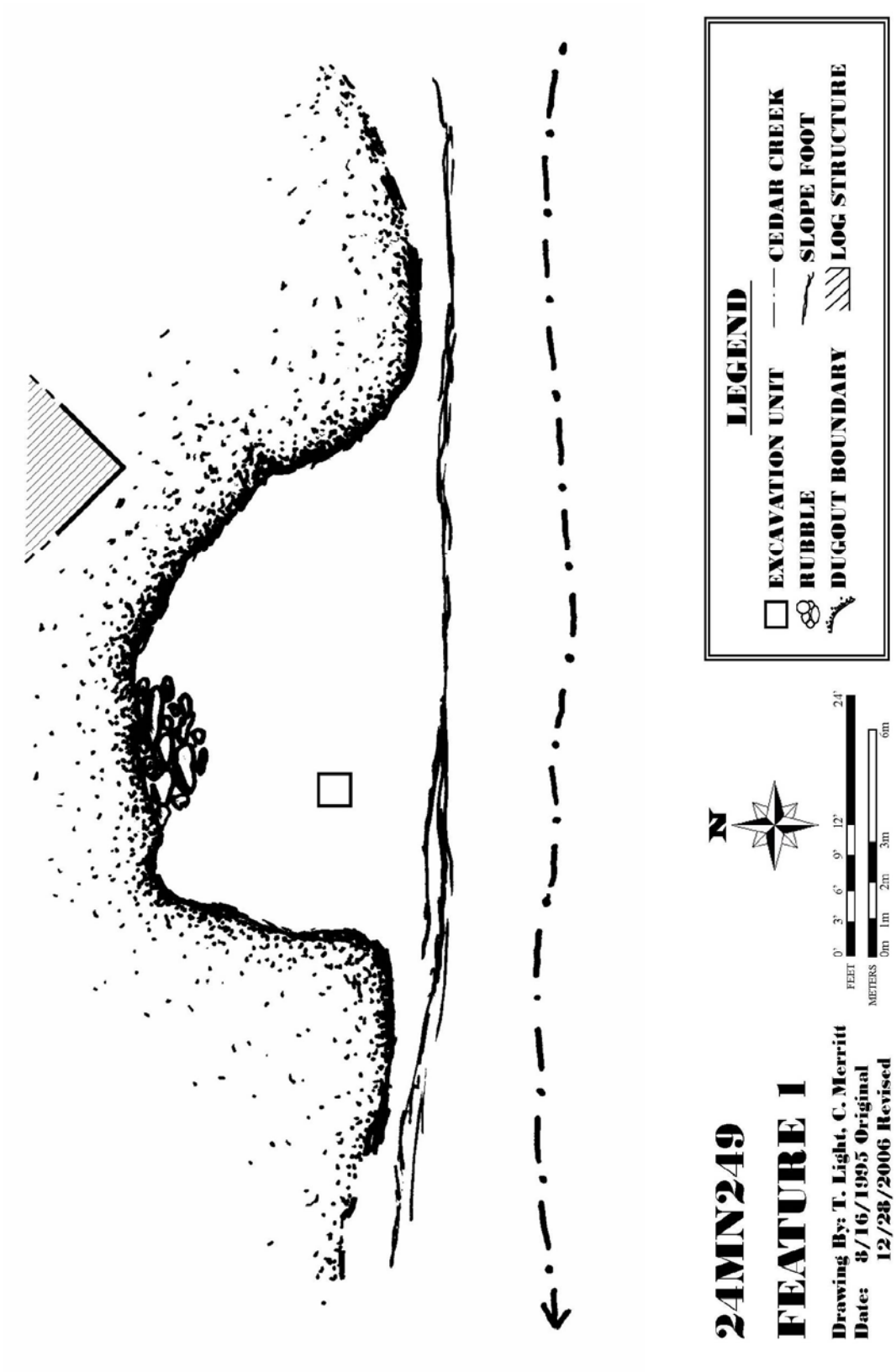


Figure 24. Chinese earthenware. 24MN249.0011.

Figure 25. Chinese celadon. 24MN249.0012.

Figure 26. 4-hole metal button. 24MN249.0024.

Figure 27. Brass snap. 24MN249.0025.

Figure 28. Rimfire casings. 24MN249.0027-29.

Figure 29. Rimfire cartridges. 24MN249.0030-31.

Personal:

*Straight Razor?: One cast iron fragment of some type of straight razor, or other personal hygiene item.

Fire Arms:

*Casing: Three brass casings of rimfire cartridges, all show ballistic marks of firing. One .38 caliber, one .32 caliber, and one 56/50 Spencer cartridge. Rimfire cartridges were phased out by the end of the nineteenth century (Figure 28).

*Cartridge: Two unfired rimfire cartridges, with brass casings. One .32 caliber long with a capital "U" on base, and a .32 caliber short with a capital "H" on base. Both unfired and in good condition (Figure 29).

B. *Level 2* (10-20cm)—66 Artifacts:

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nail: Thirty-three cut (square) nails of various sizes. Sizes of these square nails include two 10d, seven 20d, two 30d, three 40d, and fourteen fragments of unidentifiable square nail fragments.

*Wire Nail: Two wire nails, one 3d, and one wire tack.

Construction Material:

*Window Glass: Sixteen fragments of window glass, with iridescent flecking.

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: Five fragments of bottle glass from at least two vessels. Fragments include one green body, one colorless body, and three colorless mendable fragments of a bottle with "Davis'" embossing on one. The three fragments relate to a Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer bottle, popular during the period 1860-1880 (HBW 2007).

Fauna:

*Bone: Five fragments of mammal bone, one with saw marks.

Fire Waste:

*Coal Clinker: Two glassy, highly vitrified fragments of coal clinker conglomerate, from a boiler or stove that used coal for fuel.

Activity:

*Opium Can: Three fragments from an opium can. One fragment is from the corner of a funs tray, while the other two are simple scraps of the modified metal, possibly paktong.

3. *Shovel Test 1*: Total of 12 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nail: Four cut (square) nails of various sizes. Sizes include two 20d, and two unidentifiable fragments.
*Wire Nail: Three wire nails of various sizes. Sizes include one 3d, and two 8d.

Fauna:

*Bone: One small unidentifiable bone fragment.
*Eggshell: Four fragments of small eggshells, possibly chicken, though not completely certain.

4. *Shovel Test 2*: Total of 8 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nail: Two cut (square) nails, one bent 40d, and one unidentifiable.
*Wire Nail: Two complete 8d wire nails.

Construction Material:

*Window Glass: Four fragments of window glass.

5. *Shovel Test 3*: Total of 12 artifacts recovered.

Construction Hardware:

*Cut Nails: Two 20d cut (square) nails, one complete, one fragmentary.

Construction Material:

*Window Glass: Three fragments of window glass.

Consumption:

*Bottle Glass: Four fragments of bottle glass including one amber body shard that is part of a Drake's Plantation Bitters bottle, and three green wine bottle body shards.

Activity:

*Crucible: Two mendable rim fragments of an earthenware mining crucible.

Clothing:

*Snap: One brass snap with a hole in the center, and cross-hatch engraving around the circumference of the item. Similar to that recovered in Feature 1, Unit 2, Level 1.

6. *Surface Collection*: Total of 9 artifacts recovered.

A. *Cinkers/Louiseville Yard*—4 artifacts:

Consumption:

*Bottle: One complete green bottle base with large kick-up.
*Tin Can: Two fragments of a nearly complete hole-in-top tin can. Lead soldered seaming. Probably dates to 1880-1920 (Rock 1981:7).

Serving:

*Celadon: One Chinese celadon rice bowl base fragment with cobalt blue Chinese maker's mark on base (Wegars 1999) (Figure 30).

B. *Cinkers/Louiseville Dump*—4 artifacts:

Consumption:

*Bottle: One colorless glass body fragment, with embossed "G. I. Hood" marking.
*Can Lid: Lid of a baking powder can with the following markings, "THE MOST PERFECT MADE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER FULL WEIGHT 12oz."

Serving:

*Saucer: One nearly complete white improved earthenware saucer with gold leafing and "POPE GOSSER CHINA" maker's mark. Dates to the depression era.
*Bamboo: A Chinese porcelain "Bamboo" pattern bowl fragment, with complete base, and cobalt blue designs (Wegars 1999) (Figure 31).

C. *East Southeast of Saloon (Structure 3)*—1 artifact:

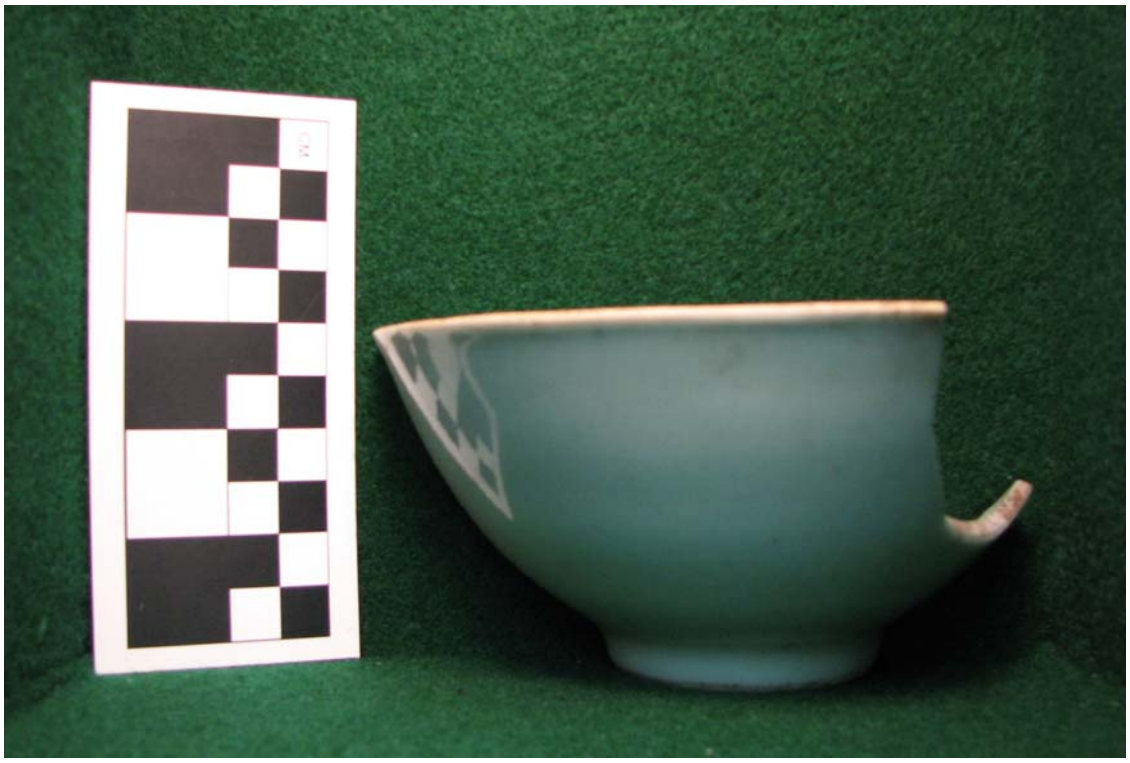
Serving:

*Celadon: One Chinese celadon rice bowl fragment with cobalt blue Chinese maker's mark on base (Wegars 1999) (Figure 32).

Figure 30: Chinese Celadon. 24MN249.0001. Photo by Author

Figure 31: Chinese “Bamboo” pattern rice bowl fragment. 24MN249.0003. Photo by author.

Figure 32: Chinese celadon rice bowl fragment. 24MN249.0002. Photo by author.



Excavation Findings

China Gulch (24MN262)

The artifacts recovered from Structure 3 in China Gulch support the conclusion that the hearth feature was constructed and used by a Chinese population. Similarly shaped hearths were also found by archaeologists working for the Tahoe National Forest in California, and contain solid physical evidence of a Chinese presence at these structures (Smith and Dixon 2005:34). A series of eight similar structures within a hundred square meters is a unique discovery, and an important find for understanding the Chinese experience in Montana and the United States. The totality of evidence from the artifacts suggest that the site was occupied during the 1870s to the 1880s by no more than one to five Chinese residents.

Artifacts from the hearth excavation suggest that the immediate area served as a food preparation and cooking area, since there are no serving, clothing, hygiene, or personal artifacts discovered. There must be an adjacent habitation area that was probably no more than a simple tent reminiscent of Figure 33. Discovery of the five fragments of opium cans, possibly made from paktong, in various degrees of modification suggest that the users of Structure 3 were making funs trays to sell or trade opium. Opium came in cans, and was similar to molasses in texture (Derig 1972:18-19). Estimates suggest that ten to twenty-five percent of the adult male population in China were addicted to opium in some fashion (Holmes 1884:794; Ball 1903:491). This ratio probably increased when Chinese immigrants reached the American West, given the hard and draining work required of them in a relatively hostile social environment laden with anti-Chinese attitudes and laws (Wylie and Fike 1993:257). Opium addiction rates in American Chinese were probably comparable to the alcoholism of Euro-American miners during this same period.

Figure 33. Chinese miners' camp, California. Courtesy of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, number 1905:15024-STER).

The other major discovery at the Chinese u-shaped rock hearths was the Drake's Plantation Bitters bottle reconstructed by the 1995 crew. An 1869 advertisement in the *Helena Daily Herald* (November 25, 1869) extolled the benefits of Drake's Plantation Bitters:

> As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the sue of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

According to the advertisement, the company produced over five million bottles of the product annually, and a shipment of a few hundred bottles sank with the steamship Bertrand in the Missouri River during the late nineteenth century (Switzer 1974:1). This brand of bitters was a

mixture of medicinal herbs and sugar cane rum (HBW 2007). It is most likely that the users of this elixir were searching more for the alcohol content (nearly 100 proof) than the medicinal uses. The style of bottle recovered suggests a date of the middle 1870s to early 1880s, the exact time period that Chinese began to move heavily into the area.

Nails recovered from the excavation of the hearth suggest more about the site's occupation. Structure 3's collection includes a total of seventy-three nails, all of which are cut (square) nails. This suggests that the site was occupied before the advent of the wire (round) nail in 1890. Why would nails be in the area of a hearth in the first place? In addition, many show signs of being in a fire themselves, indicated by charring and well-preserved remains. When Louiseville was abandoned, and later reoccupied by the Chinese, many of the structures were probably salvaged by residents of the area for useful scraps of wood for shelter, mining, and/or fuel for fires. The lack of a building pad or structure remains indicates that the residents lived in a tent or similar domicile, thus they would not have large stocks of wood on the premises. The author's hypothesis is that the Chinese were living in tents, and using recycled wood (with nails still attached) from the abandoned town of Louiseville to stoke their fires.

The majority of artifacts across the entire assemblage, 62%, include faunal remains of mammals. Besides the eggshell and snail shell, all bones were mammalian in origin. The faunal assemblage of China Gulch was analyzed by Dr. Dave Dyer of the University of Montana's Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum during the Spring of 2007. Dyer's report is included as Appendix B. The only clearly identifiable animal bone was a *Sus scrofa*'s (domestic pig) second phalange, or toe (Figure 34). An additional identifiable bone may represent a deer or sheep/goat. It appears that the residents of China Gulch ate at least one pig, and probably a sheep or goat during their stay at the site. Most of the animal bones were smaller than a half inch in size, and

all but one were broken in some form. The small and fragmentary nature of the animal bones suggest that the Chinese were processing the bones to make a soup, that might be indicative of the starvation period stated in the WPA oral histories (e.g., Outram 2001).

Figure 34: *Sus scrofa* (domestic pig) second phalange. Photo by author.

A last observation from the excavation of China Gulch's Structure 3 is an inference about the pattern of hearth use. The majority of artifacts, 91%, came from the northeast and southwest quadrants of the excavation unit. This implies that the users cleaned out the hearth's interior a few times, and spread the ashes and remains of past meals to the northeast and southwest of the hearth. Given the location of the hearth against a slight topographic rise to the south, the areas northeast and southwest of the hearth would have been the most convenient places to spread ashes and debris. "Funs trays", either completed or blanks, were found in only the NE, SW, and SE portions of the excavation unit, suggesting that they were accidentally dropped into the fire or ash and forgotten, or outlived their practical usefulness. Figure 35 shows artifact distribution by functional class of the Structure 3, China Gulch, assemblage.

Louiseville/Cinkers (24MN249)

Artifacts recovered from the various excavation units throughout the suspected boundary of Louiseville, support the area's use from the 1870s through the 1930s. The paucity of artifacts from the three shovel tests are a result of the major ground disturbance of the area during the 1930s for mining operations. Test Units 1 and 2, located in Structure 3 and Feature 1, respectively, support the area's use in the latter parts of the nineteenth century and modern re-use and occupation (Figure 36).

Structure 3's artifact assemblage seems relatively sparse compared to the open-air excavation of Feature 1. The artifacts recovered from Unit 1 place the date of the collection to post 1890s, due to the presence of a nearly equal ratio of cut to wire nails. However, the building could have been originally built in 1869-1870 and was modified and reused since then. In addition, the discovery of window glass indicates that the building had windows at one time in its history. The excavation unit did not conclusively prove that the building was once a saloon or hotel, however.

Surface collection of the site of Cinkers/Louiseville provided some significant evidence that Chinese inhabited this area during the last one hundred thirty years. The presence of a "bamboo" pattern rice bowl and two fragments of a celadon rice bowl offer the possibility of a Chinese component within the boundaries of the site. This substantiates the newspaper accounts that Chinese began to reuse abandoned buildings in Louiseville after the mining focus moved to other parts of Cedar Creek. Louiseville's reuse as the site for the Cinkers mine during the 1930s is evidenced by the Pope Gosser saucer and the friction can lid of baking powder.

Unit 2, excavated in Feature 1, provides the most significant collection from the archaeological work performed at Cinkers/Louiseville. Excavations could not prove that the

Figure 35. Artifact distribution of China Gulch excavations by functional category.

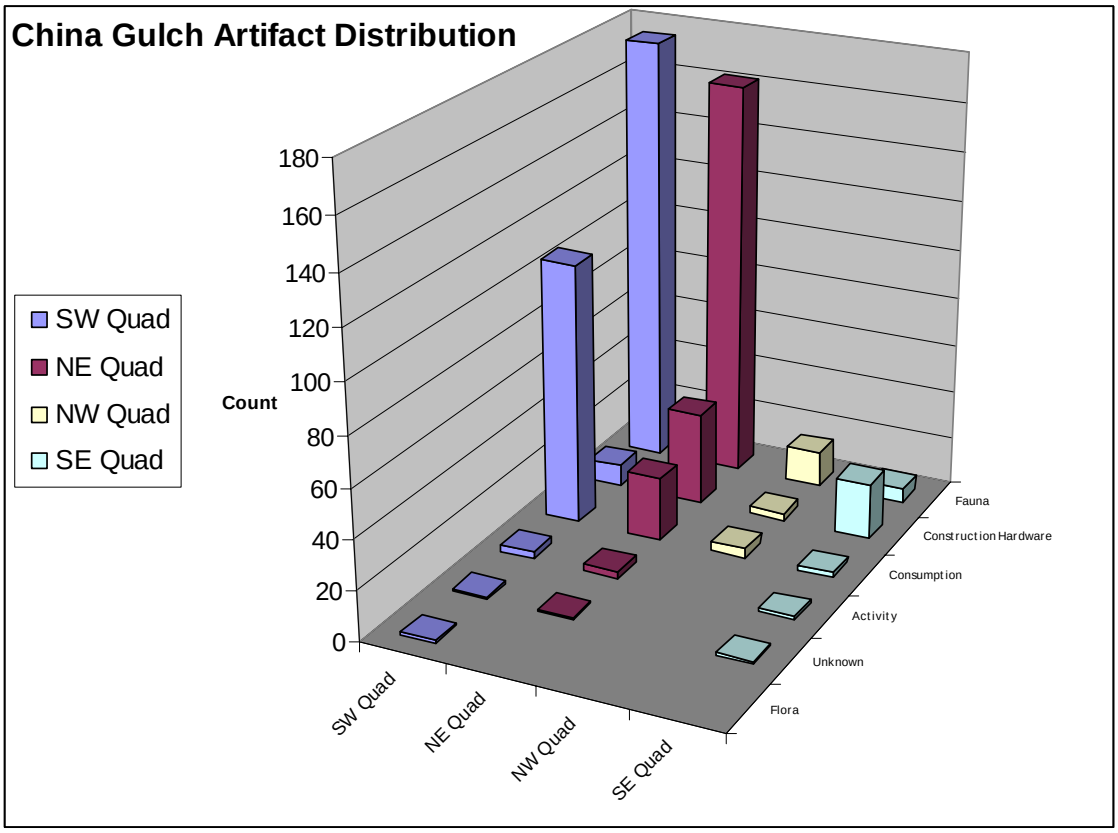
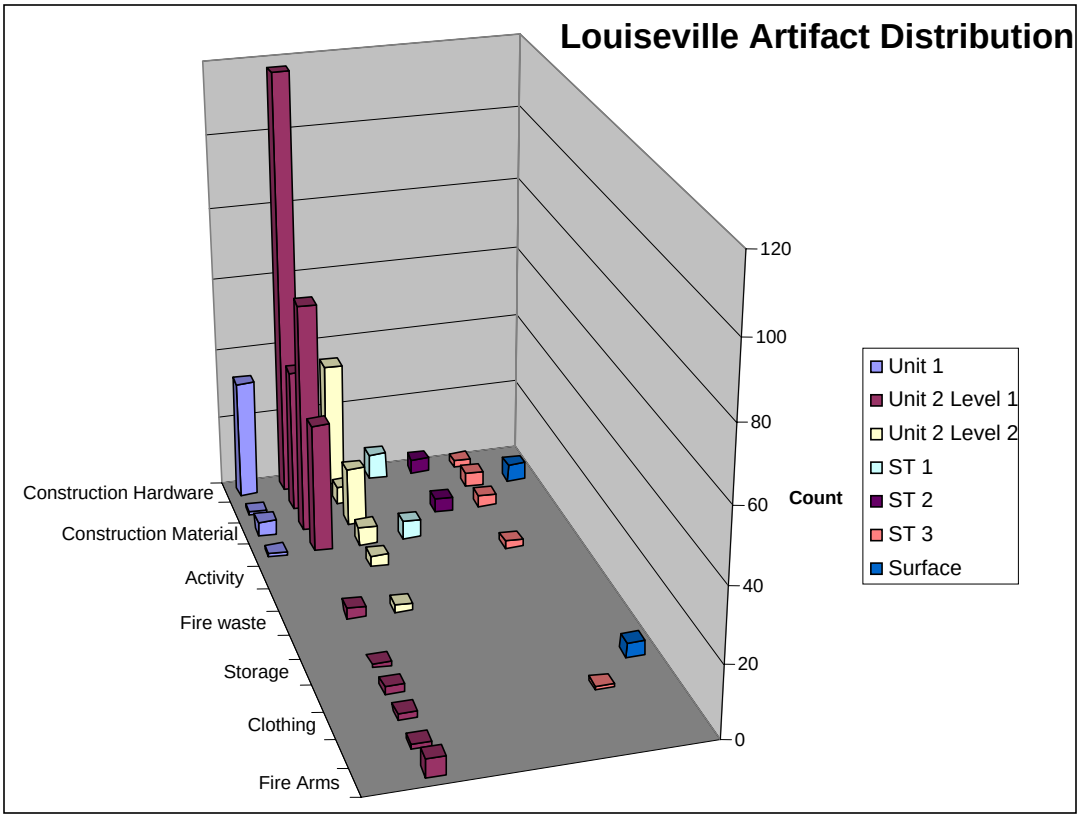


Figure 36. Artifact distribution of Louiseville/Cinkers excavation by functional class.



dugout called Feature 1 was an actual habitation or simply a dumping ground for trash from other areas around the site. However, newspaper accounts state that Louiseville was densely settled and that many of those miners lived in tents, which provides a firm possibility that the area was used for at least a tent pad. A flat enough area for living was rare in a townsite occupying only one half acre on a steep slope, especially with newspaper accounts stating that there were almost seven hundred homes in Louiseville.

Only two wire nails were recovered from the excavation unit compared to the one hundred fifty-one cut nails. A majority of cut nails suggests that the occupation of Feature 1 probably occurred during the earliest period of Louiseville's history (1869-1890). Without further excavation in Feature 1, it is unclear whether this might have been a tent pad or an actual structure. The presence of such a dense number of nails might suggest that the area was used as a dump after the tents had vacated that particular spot, or that the tents had wood components such as log bases. It is clear, however, that Chinese residents did utilize Feature 1 as a habitation due to the presence of the earthenware spouted jar, celadon, and opium can fragments. The length of occupation at Feature 1 remains unclear, though there were probably a few residents of that particular excavated flat spot. During the latter parts of 1869 and early 1870, a Euro-American miner was the most likely resident, and by summer of 1870 through the late 1880s, a Chinese individual or group inhabited that location. The presence of Drake's Plantation Bitters bottles at both China Gulch and Louiseville indicates that the liquor sellers in Louiseville, Cedar Junction, and other towns in Cedar Creek purchased shipments of this brand for resale. There might also be the chance that the presence of the bottle at both sites, from Chinese-related features, could indicate a preference of brand purchased by the Chinese immigrants.

Conclusions

Excavations during the late summer of 1995 by the Forest Service discovered hundreds of artifacts ranging the entire history of the Cedar Creek drainage circa 1869-1930s. The most fascinating parts of the Cedar Creek artifact assemblage are items not even determined to be significant during first analysis in 1995. Due to the immaculate record keeping of the initial archaeological survey and excavation of China Gulch and Louiseville, the researcher was able to reconstruct the events of 1995 with relatively little difficulty. The presence of "funs trays" at both locations strongly suggests that Chinese immigrants were living within and surrounding the Louiseville area. There are only a limited number of "funs trays" recovered from archaeological contexts across the entire United States, and most known examples were found on Chinese sites in New Zealand (Ritchie 1986).

Chinese workers substantially altered the social, political, and physical landscape of Cedar Creek. Arrival of the Chinese into Cedar Creek signaled that the peak of the drainage's prosperity had passed, and a new phase began. Working claims abandoned or liquidated by Euro-American miners, Chinese were able to remove a portion of the wealth held within the creek beds of Cedar Creek. In total, Cedar Creek produced over nine million dollars worth of gold during its sixty years of production, and according to some sources, Chinese miners removed the majority of it during the 1870s and 1880s (MCHS 1970:3). While Euro-American miners moved on to other gold strikes for immediate and potentially easily acquired wealth, Chinese miners worked diligently and for less pay per day in districts past their prime. Other than areas where a descendant population continued well into the twentieth century, Chinese and other minority groups are rarely recorded in the mainstream media or governmental coverage of

the historic mining camps throughout Montana. The documents cited within this report nearly exhaust the historical documentation of the Chinese in Cedar Creek.

Archaeology has the potential to illuminate the everyday lives of hidden populations through the most mundane remnants of their activities. Chinese in Cedar Creek engaged in mining alongside others from around the world and met adversities at every turn, from lynchings to legal exclusions. From the excavations of China Gulch and Louiseville, we can learn that there were real people from a unique ethnic and cultural background living and working in Cedar Creek, not just census enumerations or sensationally charged newspaper accounts.

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1870 August 22, "The Cedar Creek mines…"

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1870 November 3, “From Cedar.”

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1870 October 4, “Cedar Creek.”

1870 November 10, “Down on Chinaman.”

1870 November 17, “From Cedar Creek.”

The New Northwest
1869 December 10, “Big Mines Reported Struck!”

1869 December 24, “Chas. Dube gives this…”

1869 December 31, “Missoula County has within…”

1870 June 3, “Louiseville is a city…”

1870 September 23, “Cedar Creek…”

1870 October 7, “Cedar Creek.”

1870 November 4, “Cedar Creek…body found”

1870 November 4, “Cedar Creek…capitulated”

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APPENDIX A: Newspaper Extracts: Listed Chronologically

Helena Daily Herald
November 25, 1869
Plantation Bitters
Many years ago, the writers of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S.T.-1860-X, was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leading several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly, "astonished the natives." The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the sue of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

The New Northwest
December 10, 1869
Big Mines Reported Struck!
Such a time! We are living on excitement here entirely—Missoula has been wild for the last week—stampedes, charivari's and I scarcely know what else. First a noise for four nights—and such a noise, thirteen boiler shops and a thousand gongs would be as nothing compared to it. Louis Barrette, one of the discoverers was in town to-day and had some of the gold with him, and it looks much like the gold from old Kootenai, coarse and well washed, and of a dark yellow color. A town has been laid out and called Louiseville.

The New Northwest
December 24, 1869
Chas. Dube gives this about the Cedar Creek mines: There were about 250 people there when he left on Friday last, and on the road he met upwards of 200 more.

The New Northwest
December 31, 1869
Missoula County has within a few weeks come into prominence in the mining world. It is generally believed the Cedar Creek mines are but little inferior to Alder, the richest gulch in the world. A thousand men have gone there, and if the favorable impression is verified by developments in the spring, five thousand people, or more, will be there by July.

The New Northwest
June 3, 1870
Louiseville is a City, with streets 20 feet wide, and cabins, shanties, and shelters perched on every spot, and men as densely thronged as in a bivouac. Very few have money or employment at present. As a consequence business men are not doing very well.

Helena Daily Herald
July 2, 1870
Cedar Creek- We extract a few words from a private letter, written by a gentleman known in Helena, from the mines of Cedar Creek bearing date June 26. "The mines generally are panning out well, and the prospects are highly encouraging. About two hundred ounces of Cedar dust was sold here to-day by the miners. Some fifteen strings of sluces are running. The water is going down rapidly, which is glorious for the boys. In a short time everything will be rushing, and the camp is bound to pan out big.

Helena Daily Herald
August 1, 1870
The Miners drove all the Chinamen out of the Moose Creek mines ten days ago, and the Hohns are flocking into Cedar and adjacent camps quite lively.

Helena Daily Herald
August 22, 1870
The Cedar Creek Mines-…Nos. 24, 25 and 26 is owned and worked by Chinamen, and other claims would be if the Chinamen could be induced to purchase. Nos. 41 and 42 is given up and catalogued in the China Market….I will venture to assert, however, that there is not a building or an improvement on the creek or in this vicinity, that can be sold to-day or at any time from this henceforth, for twenty cents on the original cost.
Hiram Lusk

The New Northwest
September 23, 1870
Cedar Creek

There are now five companies of Chinese working in different parts of the gulch, and many more trying to get hold of ground.

The New Northwest
October 7, 1870
Cedar Creek
Chinamen are coming in fast. A few over 300 males are now located here, and from these it is understood some four hundred more will come this winter. A store conducted by one of them was opened a few days ago, and the erection of a josh-house for these Pagans is talked of. This China emigration has raised the price of rice from $11.50 to $26 per cwt.

Helena Daily Herald
October 24, 1870
Louiseville is very quiet and the miners are seeking winter quarters elsewhere. The sale of ground to Chinese companies continues.

Helena Daily Herald
November 3, 1870
From Cedar
We had a call this morning from Mr. L. Baer, an old resident of Helena, but now a clothing merchant at Louiseville. Mr. Baer reports times rather quiet at Cedar Creek, but still not nearly so bad as has been reported here for the past month. The Chinamen appear to be the curse of the gulch. They are buying up all the good ground that is for sale, and it is estimated that they now number two to one over the white population in Louiseville.

The New Northwest
November 4, 1870
Cedar Creek
Body Found—The skeleton of a man was found on an Island in the Missoula river about thirty miles below the mouth of Cedar, supposed to be that of the Chinaman who was drowned last Spring while crossing the river at Booth's ferry. Two revolvers and a little book with China characters was all to identify the body when found. The queue could not be found, hence his countrymen refuse to touch the mortal remains of the heathen for trans-shipment to hallowed soil. October 29, 1870

The New Northwest
November 4, 1870
Capitulated
We have it from trustworthy sources that Louiseville has capitulated to the Chinese. The gulch above and below has passed into their possession. They have established a meat market, (their butcher shop for Americans is in China) a Chinese M.D. from Frisco has established an office, and probably the next move will be to oust Ben Dittes from the Postoffice. The whites are leaving, stores closing, property depreciating, and the glory has gone out of the town. All this is the legitimate, inevitable result of Chinese occupation wherever they go in a mining country. Is it a result to commend or encourage?

Helena Daily Herald
November 11, 1870
The miners of Louiseville and Cedar Creek, recently held a meeting to determine what measures were necessary to free themselves from the curse of the Chinese. We are not yet informed of the result of their deliberations.

Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer
October 4, 1870
Cedar Creek
The companies owning the ground included in the above numbers have erected over-shot wheels, and Chinese pumps, and are otherwise using all the modern appliances for successfully testing the ground.

Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer
November 10, 1870
Down on Chinaman
We learn that a meeting of miners as held at Louiseville for the purpose of taking measures to drive off every Chinaman on Cedar Creek. The result of the deliberations will likely be known before long. We are no friend to Chinese labor, but since they were allowed to purchase ground on the Creek without being warned of the consequences; would it not be well to let those who are at present there remain, and pass resolutions to the effect that no more of the varmints be permitted in the camp?

Missoula and Cedar Creek Pioneer
November 17, 1870
From Cedar Creek
The recent anti-Chinese meeting at Cedar Creek, we understand, resulted in no particular or active measures being taken in regard to coolie ownership of, or labor in, the mining ground of the vicinity. A resolution was introduced to the affect that Chinamen at present holding claims by purchase should be left in undisturbed possession of the same, but that white men hereafter were to be interdicted from selling ground to Chinese. There being no great number in favor of this measure, it was not adopted. The true state of the case seems to be that, although all classes to the locality took upon the Chinese with the same feelings of aversion, yet, the merchants and other interested parties to whom the Chinese are in debt for merchandise and mining claims, do not relish the idea of summary action against the latter. Under the advice of the head men of their respective companies, the coolies will have nothing to do with a piece of ground, unless they purchase it in a regular and strictly legal manner, obtaining a bill of sale for the same from the former claimants. They appear determined to test the strength of Melican law to protect them, by hedging every transaction in which they engage with legal guarantee.

Mineral Independent…courtesy of Mineral County Historical Society
March 16, 1922
Cedar Creek John Dead
Cedar Creek John, the only welcome Chinaman in Mineral county, died Monday morning at the Ordean Hotel. He was an early settler of this county, spending years placer mining on Cedar Creek. According to papers found in his possession he was about 90 years of age. For many years he has been a county charge.

APPENDIX B: Faunal Analysis Report

Dr. David Dyer, University of Montana
Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum

Faunal remains from the China Gulch Site (24MN262) were analyzed in March 2007 for Christopher Merritt, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. All remains were from "Structure 3" and collected on 17 August 1995. The total weight of the sample, with plastic bags, is 245.7 grams.

Each specimen was examined to determine the skeletal element present and to place it in the lowest possible taxonomic category. The comparative skeletal collection of the Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum at the University of Montana was consulted to aid in identifications. Also recorded was the portion of the element present, the side of the body it was from, the age of the animal, the presence of butcher marks and rodent gnawing, and evidence of burning. The mammal specimens not readily identifiable into smaller taxonomic categories were placed into size groups. The sizes are defined as: small mammals (mouse/shrew to rabbit); medium mammals (raccoon to domestic pig); large mammals (deer to bison or horse).

The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) were calculated for each taxonomic category (Table 1).

Table 1: Faunal Remains from the China Gulch Site (24MN262), Structure 3.

TAXON	NISP	% OF TOTAL	MNI
Sus Scrofa	1	0.3	1
Odocoileus or *Ovis*/*Capra*	1	0.3	1
Mammal (*Sus*?)	1	0.3	1
Large Mammal	26	7.6	1
Mammal	306	90.5	1
Unknown	3	0.8	1
Total	338	99.8	

Due to the highly fragmented nature of the sample, only one element was positively identifiable to species—a 2nd phalanx of one of the later digits, II or V, of a domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*). This was from 24MN262.0003 of the NE Quadrant. Another element (24MN262.0001) from that same quadrant, a proximal epiphysis from a fibula, was identifiable to a medium mammal. However, it compared favorably to *Sus* but could not be conclusively identified. An element (24MN262.00016) from the NW quadrant a fragment of the semi-lunar notch of a proximal ulna, was narrowed to either deer (*Odocoileus* sp.) or domestic sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) but could not be accurately identified any further.

Twenty-six elements (7.6%) of the total sample were referable to the large mammal category, based on the thickness of the cortex. These could be anything from a deer to a bison or domestic cattle. However, it is conceivable that even a large pig could have part of the cortex of a long bone that would be categorized as a large mammal.

The majority of the fragments (90.5%) were categorized as 'mammal' and could not be accurately assigned to a smaller taxonomic category. Thus all of the remains in the sample, except for three small fragments (0.8%), were from a mammal.

Due to the high number of fragments, and thus the few number of identifiable specimens, the Minimum Number of Individuals is only 1 for each taxon in the sample.

Virtually all of the 338 specimens in this sample showed discoloration consistent with exposure to heat from fire. This ranged from dark gray, indicative of smoking or charring, to white, indicative of exposure to higher heat (calcined). Thirteen (3.8%) of the specimens showed marks consistent with sawing during processing.

It is interesting to look at what did NOT appear in the sample. There were no bird remains positively identified, no cranial or dental remains (except for one possible skull fragment), no fish remains, and no small mammals.

Thus all evidence suggests that these remains are from medium to large mammals and that all are consistent with bones found in meat cuts. This would be expected in a hearth situation where scrap bones are tossed into the fire. The presence of the 2nd phalanx from a domestic pig indicates that at least some domestic animals were consumed. The pigs could have been raised locally or brought to the site as the commercial meat cut "pig's feet," a common consumable meat item.

Catalog #	#	Element	Taxon	Side	Portion	Age	Notes
26MN262.0001	137	Fragments	Mammal	-	Fragments	-	5 with Saw Marks
26MN262.0003	1	2nd Phalanx—Digit II/V	Sus Scrofa	-	Complete	Adult	
26MN262.0016	1	Proximal Ulna, Semi-Lunar Notch	*Ococoileus* Sp. , *Ovis/Capra*	Left	Proximal	Adult	Deer or Sheep/Goat
26MN262.0017	11	Fragments	Mammal	-	Fragments	-	
26MN262.0017	2	Fragments (small)	Unknown	-	Fragments	-	
26MN262.0038	114	Fragments	Mammal	-	Fragments	-	3 with Saw Marks
26MN262.0039	1	Long Bone Diaphysis Fragment	Large Mammal	-	Fragment	-	
26MN262.0040	1	Long Bone Diaphysis Fragment	Large Mammal	-	Fragment	-	Saw Marks
26MN262.0041	1	Long Bone Diaphysis Fragment	Large Mammal	-	Fragment	-	
26MN262.0047	1	Calcaneus	Mammal,	Right	Proximal	Sub-Adult	Sheep/Deer
26MN262.0048	1	Long Bone Diaphysis Fragment	Mammal	-	Fragment	-	
26MN262.0049	1	Long Bone Articulated End	Mammal	-	Fragment	-	Saw Marks
26MN262.0049	38	Fragments	Mammal	-	Fragments	-	
26MN262.0057	6	Fragments	Large Mammal	-	Fragments	-	
26MN262.0058	1	Skull Frag?	Large Mammal	-	Fragment	-	
24MN262.0059	1	Epiphysis of Proximal Fibula	Medium Mammal	-	Proximal	Sub-Adult	Sus?
26MN262.0060	5	Fragment	Mammal	-	Fragments	-	Saw-Marks
26MN262.0061	1	Body of Rib	Large Mammal	-	Body	-	
26MN262.0062	8	Fragments	Large Mammal	-	Fragments	-	2 with Saw Marks
26MN262.0063	7	Unknown	Unknown	-	Fragment	-	
26MN262.0064	1	Long Bone Diaphysis Fragment	Unknown	-	Fragment	-	Mammal/Aves?
26MN262.0065	6	Fragments	Large Mammal	-	Fragments	-	1 with Saw Marks
26MN262.0066	1	Long Bone Articular End	Large Mammal	-	Fragment	-	
26MN262.0067	3	Fragments	Mammal	-	Fragments	-	Saw Marks

APPENDIX C: China Gulch Artifact Catalog

Site #	Specimen	Feature	Area	Level	Other #s	Class	Material	Type
24MN262	0001	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN262	0002	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Shell	Shell
24MN262	0003	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Pig
24MN262	0004	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS7	Consumption	Glass	Amethyst Glass
24MN262	0005	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS8	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN262	0006	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS9	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN262	0007	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS7	Consumption	Glass	Amethyst Glass
24MN262	0008	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS23	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN262	0009	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS23	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN262	0010	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS23	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN262	0011	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS24	Unknown	Tin	Tin
24MN262	0012	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS5	Unknown	Tin	Tin
24MN262	0013	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS6	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN262	0014	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS13	Unknown	Tin	Tin
24MN262	0015	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS13	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN262	0016	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS25	Fauna	Bone	Deer or Sheep/Goat
24MN262	0017	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS25	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN262	0018	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS26	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN262	0019	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS27	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0020	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS27	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0021	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS28	Consumption	Tin	Lid
24MN262	0022	Structure 3	NW Quad	1	FS29	Consumption	Tin	Lid
24MN262	0023	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS2	Activity	Lead	Molten
24MN262	0024	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS3	Consumption	Tin	Lid
24MN262	0025	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS3	Consumption	Tin	Lid
24MN262	0026	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS4	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0027	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS4	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0028	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS4	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0029	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS4	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0030	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS4	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0031	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS4	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0032	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS21	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0033	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS21	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square

Site #	Specimen	Feature	Area	Level	Oth. #	Class	Material	Type
24MN262	0034	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS21	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0035	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS21	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0036	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS20	Flora	Wood	Burnt
24MN262	0037	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS18	Fauna	Egg shell	Egg shell
24MN262	0038	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN262	0039	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0040	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0041	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0042	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS14	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN262	0043	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS17	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN262	0044	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS17	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN262	0045	Strucutre 3	SW Quad	1	FS15	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN262	0046	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS16	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN262	0047	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS10	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0048	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS10	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN262	0049	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS10	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN262	0050	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS11	Consumption	Glass	Amethyst Glass
24MN262	0051	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS12	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0052	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS12	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0053	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS12	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0054	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS12	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0055	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS12	Construction Hardware	Iron	Square
24MN262	0056	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS24	Consumption	Glass	Amber Glass
24MN262	0057	Structure 3	SE Quad	1	FS10	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0058	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0059	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Medium Mammal
24MN262	0060	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN262	0061	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0062	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0063	Structure 3	NE Quad	1	FS1	Fauna	Bone	Unidentified
24MN262	0064	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Mammal/Aves
24MN262	0065	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0066	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Large Mammal
24MN262	0067	Structure 3	SW Quad	1	FS19	Fauna	Bone	Mammal

Site #	Specimen	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Measure (in)
24MN262	0001	Bone	137	62.2	Variable
24MN262	0002	Snail Shell	1	1	.85 diameter
24MN262	0003	Second Phalanx	1	0.3	.39 L
24MN262	0004	Bottle	8	64.2	Variable
24MN262	0005	Bottle	4	6.7	Variable
24MN262	0006	Bottle	6	26.9	Variable
24MN262	0007	Bottle	6	24.1	Variable
24MN262	0008	Opium Tin	1	3.2	1.61"L x 1.12"W
24MN262	0009	Opium Tin	1	3.2	1.20"L x 1.28"W
24MN262	0010	Opium Tin	1	2.4	1.56"L x 1.40"W
24MN262	0011	Disk	2	3.1	.97" diameter
24MN262	0012	Disk	1	1.2	.94" diameter
24MN262	0013	Opium Tin	1	3.5	1.91"L x 1.59"W
24MN262	0014	Disk	2	3.9	1.01" diameter
24MN262	0015	Opium Tin	1	2.6	1.52" x 1.54"
24MN262	0016	Proximal Ulna	1	2.1	1.14" L
24MN262	0017	Bone	13	3.1	Variable
24MN262	0018	Bottle	2	3.6	Variable
24MN262	0019	Nails	2	8.7	2.49" L and 1.56" L
24MN262	0020	Nails	1	1.9	1.55" L
24MN262	0021	Can Lid	1	36.5	4.35" diameter
24MN262	0022	Can Lid	1	26.5	3.61" diameter
24MN262	0023	Melted Lead	2	5.01	N/A
24MN262	0024	Can Lid	1	8.1	2.27" diameter
24MN262	0025	Can Lid	1	13.4	2.39" diameter
24MN262	0026	Nails	8	56.6	3.10" L
24MN262	0027	Nails	11	65	2.52" L
24MN262	0028	Nails	6	25.6	2.52" L
24MN262	0029	Nails	1	1.2	1.55" L
24MN262	0030	Nails	2	3.4	1.57" L
24MN262	0031	Nails	10	23.8	Variable
24MN262	0032	Nails	1	7.2	1.53" L
24MN262	0033	Nails	4	18.9	2.55" L

Site #	Specimen	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Measure (in)
24MN262	0034	Nails	3	15.1	2.54" L
24MN262	0035	Nails	1	3	1.56" L
24MN262	0036	Wood	5	28.7	1.16" x 1.97"
24MN262	0037	Egg shell	5	0.01	Variable
24MN262	0038	Bone	115	45.6	Variable
24MN262	0039	Long bone diaphysis	1	2.1	.98" L x .17" T
24MN262	0040	Long bone diaphysis	1	1.3	.67" L x .20" T
24MN262	0041	Long bone diaphysis	1	1.4	.04" L x .08" T
24MN262	0042	Bottle	5	13.2	Variable
24MN262	0043	Bottle	4	11.1	Variable
24MN262	0044	Bottle	33	50.2	Variable
24MN262	0045	Bottle	3	34.4	1.95" diameter
24MN262	0046	Bottle	4	25.4	1.57" diameter
24MN262	0047	Calcaneus (rt. Side)	1	4.1	1.37" L
24MN262	0048	Long bone diaphysis	1	2.2	1.28" L
24MN262	0049	Bone	39	26.6	Variable
24MN262	0050	Bottle	2	12.5	Variable
24MN262	0051	Nails	11	27	Variable
24MN262	0052	Nails	3	17.7	3.01" L
24MN262	0053	Nails	2	8.1	2.55" L
24MN262	0054	Nails	6	9.5	1.55" L
24MN262	0055	Nails	1	2.8	2.06" L
24MN262	0056	Bottle	58	473.3	10.125" Tall; 3.375" Wide; 2.25" at Neck; 1"Diameter neck
24MN262	0057	Bone	6	8.3	Variable
24MN262	0058	Skull?	1	2	1.38" Long; .26" Thick
24MN262	0059	Fibula	1	0.5	.6" Long; .1" Thick
24MN262	0060	Bone	5	5.1	Variable
24MN262	0061	Rib	1	2.1	1.3" Long; .86" Width; .23" Thick
24MN262	0062	Bone	8	9.6	Variable
24MN262	0063	Bone	7	0.7	Variable
24MN262	0064	Long Bone diaphysis	1	0.4	.40" Long; .31" Width; .05" Thick
24MN262	0065	Bone	6	5.9	Variable
24MN262	0066	Long Bone	1	0.4	.99" Long; .66" Width; .45" Thick
24MN262	0067	Bone	3	0.7	Variable

Site #	Specimen	Comments	Artifact Date	Condition
24MN262	0001	Calcined bone fragments, all smaller than a quarter in size, charring, five with saw marks	-	Fragment
24MN262	0002	Complete Snail Shell, further analysis needed	-	Complete
24MN262	0003	One complete second phalanx (II or V), Adult	-	Complete
24MN262	0004	Amethyst Glass, thick, has threading lines	pre-1914	Reconstructable/Fragment
24MN262	0005	Thin colorless glass, threading, flecks of iridescent colors	-	Fragment
24MN262	0006	Thin green glass, neck fragment, seams, possibly mendable	-	Reconstructable/Fragment
24MN262	0007	Thin amethyst glass, three parallel lines of threading, possibly mendable	-	Reconstructable/Fragment
24MN262	0008	Modified opium 'tin', charring underneath, small plate-like object	-	Complete
24MN262	0009	Modified opium 'tin', charring underneath, small plate-like object	-	Complete
24MN262	0010	Modified opium 'tin', no charring, unfinished small plate	-	Complete
24MN262	0011	Rusted tin disk, unknown function or purpose, perhaps pop-bottle seals (under cap)??	-	Complete
24MN262	0012	Rusted tin disk, unknown function or purpose, possibly a bottle seal??	-	Complete
24MN262	0013	Modified opium 'tin', no charring, no markings, unfinished 'template' for opium smoking bowls/plates	-	Complete
24MN262	0014	Rusted tin disk, unknown function or purpose, possibly a bottle seal	-	Complete
24MN262	0015	Modified opium 'tin', no charring, flat, unfinished opium smoking bowl	-	Complete
24MN262	0016	Proximal Ulna Semi-lunar notch, calcined, Odocoileus (sp.) or Ovis/Capra (sp.), adult specimen	-	Fragment
24MN262	0017	Calcined bone fragments, nickel in size or smaller, 11 mammal, 2 unknown	-	Fragment
24MN262	0018	Thin colorless glass, possible neck fragment, same vessel	-	Fragment
24MN262	0019	Two 20d square nails, one is snapped short	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0020	One 10d square nail, tip is snapped off	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0021	Large 'friction' lid	-	Complete
24MN262	0022	Two parts, small vent in center, meat can?, a hole in top can with hole still attached, can opener removed this lid, probably food can	-	Fragment
24MN262	0023	Molten lead, probably remnants of a lead-soldered can	-	Complete
24MN262	0024	Friction lid	-	Complete
24MN262	0025	Friction Lid	-	Complete
24MN262	0026	40d square nails	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0027	30d square nails, size determined as tip was broke off	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0028	20d square nails	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0029	8d square nails, bent, tip broken	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0030	10d square nails	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN262	0031	Square nail fragments, indeterminate sizes	ca. 1850-1890	Fragment
24MN262	0032	50d square nail, tip broken, true length undetermined	-	Fragment
24MN262	0033	30d square nails, two bent	-	Complete

Site #	Specimen	Comments	Artifact Date	Condition
24MN262	0034	40d square nail, tips of all broken	-	Fragment
24MN262	0035	Square nail fragment, size indeterminate	-	Fragment
24MN262	0036	Square cuts on ends, completely burnt, potentially identifiable to species	-	Fragment
24MN262	0037	Small fragments, variable in size, largest measures .3"	-	Fragment
24MN262	0038	Calcined bone fragments, all smaller than a quarter in size, three with saw marks	-	Fragment
24MN262	0039	Calcined, flat bone fragment, (large mammal…deer to bison)	-	Fragment
24MN262	0040	Calcined, flat bone fragment, saw marks, large mammal deer to bison size	-	Fragment
24MN262	0041	Calcined, long bone fragment, possible tibia	-	Fragment
24MN262	0042	1 fragment melted, likely not all from same vessel, no markings, nothing diagnostic	-	Fragment
24MN262	0043	Raised lettering apparent on each fragment, "CO..", "...N & C…", "…UL…", "DEN…"- Denver?	-	Fragment
24MN262	0044	Likely from same vessel	-	Fragment
24MN262	0045	Mendable bottle base fragments	-	Reconstructable/Fragment
24MN262	0046	Mendable bottle neck fragments	-	Reconstructable/Fragment
24MN262	0047	Calcined, missing epiphyses (young animal?), Sheep or Deer size, sub-adult, rt. Side (heel bone)	-	Fragment
24MN262	0048	Calcined, Perpendicualr cut along shaft, only identifiable to Family	-	Fragment
24MN262	0049	Calcined, some exhibit cut marks, all smaller than a quarter, largest bone is long bone articular end	-	Fragment
24MN262	0050	Amethyst glass, with threading (near lip), possible mend to 24SA262.0007	-	Fragment
24MN262	0051	Square nails that are fragmentary, no diagnostic pieces	-	Fragment
24MN262	0052	40d square nails	-	Complete
24MN262	0053	20d square nails, one piece remarkably well-preserved (still shiny)	-	Complete
24MN262	0054	8d square nails	-	Complete
24MN262	0055	10d square nails	-	Complete
24MN262	0056	Log Cabin style bitters bottle, Embossing: "S.T. DRAKES" "1860" "PLANTATION" "X" "BITTERS"Paper label for side panels (no longer there), partially mended, 20% missing, small fragments unattachable	1862-1910	Reconstructable/Fragment
24MN262	0057	Calcined, some exhibit cut marks, identifiable to Family only (large mammal…deer to bison)	-	Fragment
24MN262	0058	Calcined, skull fragment? From large mammal, deer to bison	-	Fragment
24MN262	0059	Calcined, ephysis of proximal fibula, medium mammal (raccoon to pig) Sus?	-	Fragment
24MN262	0060	Calcined, mammal bones with saw marks	-	Fragment
24MN262	0061	Calcined, rib body fragment, large mammal (deer to bison)	-	Fragment
24MN262	0062	Calcined, Large mammal, two with saw marks	-	Fragment
24MN262	0063	Calcined, unknown mammalian	-	Fragment
24MN262	0064	Calcined, mammal/aves	-	Fragment
24MN262	0065	Calcined, large mammal (deer to bison), one with saw marks	-	Fragment
24MN262	0066	Calcined, articular end of long bone, large mammal (deer to bison)	-	Fragment
24MN262	0067	Calcined, mammal, three with saw marks	-	Fragment

APPENDIX D: Louiseville/Cinkers Artifact Catalog

Site #	Specimen	Feature	Level	Other #	Class	Material	Type
24MN249	0001	Yard	Surface	FS2	Serving	Ceramic	Asian Porcelain
24MN249	0002	ESE of Saloon	Surface	FS1	Serving	Ceramic	Asian Porcelain
24MN249	0003	Dump	Surface	FS3	Serving	Ceramic	Asian Porcelain
24MN249	0004	Dump	Surface	FS6	Consumption	Tin	Lid
24MN249	0005	Dump	Surface	FS4	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0006	Dump	Surface	FS5	Serving	Ceramic	White Improved Earthenware
24MN249	0007	Yard	Surface	FS7	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN249	0008	Unit 2	Level 1	FS23-25	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN249	0009	Unit 2	Level 1	FS26	Construction Material	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0010	Unit 2	Level 1	F27-30	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0011	Unit 2	Level 1	FS33	Storage	Ceramic	Stoneware
24MN249	0012	Unit 2	Level 1	FS34	Serving	Ceramic	Asian Porcelain
24MN249	0013	Unit 2	Level 1	FS32	Construction Material	Brick	Red Brick
24MN249	0014	Unit 2	Level 1	FS32	Fire Waste	Unknown	Composite
24MN249	0015	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0016	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0017	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0018	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0019	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0020	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0021	Unit 2	Level 1	FS31	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0022	Unit 2	Level 1	FS35	Consumption	Tin	Can
24MN249	0023	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nails
24MN249	0024	Unit 2	Level 1	FS38	Clothing	Tin	Button
24MN249	0025	Unit 2	Level 1	FS39	Clothing	Brass	Snap
24MN249	0026	Unit 2	Level 1	FS37	Personal	Iron	Blade
24MN249	0027	Unit 2	Level 1	FS41	Fire Arms	Brass	Rim Fire
24MN249	0028	Unit 2	Level 1	FS42	Fire Arms	Brass	Rim Fire
24MN249	0029	Unit 2	Level 1	FS43	Fire Arms	Brass	Rim Fire
24MN249	0030	Unit 2	Level 1	FS43	Fire Arms	Composite (Brass/Lead)	Rim Fire
24MN249	0031	Unit 2	Level 1	FS43	Fire Arms	Composite (Brass/Lead)	Rim Fire
24MN249	0032	Yard	Surface	N/A	Consumption	Tin	Hole in top
24MN249	0033	Test 3	Test 3	FS22	Clothing	Brass	Snap
24MN249	0034	Test 3	Test 3	FS17	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN249	0035	Test 3	Test 3	FS19	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN249	0036	Test 3	Test 3	FS18	Construction Material	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0037	Test 3	Test 3	FS20	Activity	Earthenware	White Paste
24MN249	0038	Test 3	Test 3	FS21	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nails
24MN249	0039	Test 2	Test 2	FS15	Construction Material	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0040	Test 2	Test 2	FS14	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0041	Test 2	Test 2	FS14	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0042	Test 2	Test 2	FS14	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0043	Test 2	Test 2	FS14	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail

Site #	Specimen	Feature	Level	Other #s	Class	Material	Type
24MN249	0044	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0045	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0046	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0047	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0048	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0049	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0050	Unit 2	Level 1	FS40	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0051	Unit 1	Level 1	FS8	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0052	Unit 1	Level 1	FS9	Construction Material	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0053	Unit 1	Level 1	FS9	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0054	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0055	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0056	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0057	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0058	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0059	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0060	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0061	Unit 1	Level 1	FS10	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0062	Test 3	Test 3	FS16	Consumption	Glass	Amber Glass
24MN249	0063	Test 1	Test 1	FS11	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0064	Test 1	Test 1	FS11	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0065	Test 1	Test 1	FS11	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0066	Test 1	Test 1	FS11	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0067	Test 1	Test 1	FS11	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0068	Test 1	Test 1	FS12	Fauna	Eggshell	Chicken?
24MN249	0069	Test 1	Test 1	FS13	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0070	Unit 2	Level 2	FS44	Fire Waste	Coal Clinker	Clinker
24MN249	0071	Unit 2	Level 2	FS45	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN249	0072	Unit 2	Level 2	FS45	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN249	0073	Unit 2	Level 2	FS45	Activity	Paktong	Paktong
24MN249	0074	Unit 2	Level 2	FS46	Fauna	Bone	Mammal
24MN249	0075	Unit 2	Level 2	FS47	Consumption	Glass	Green Glass
24MN249	0076	Unit 2	Level 2	FS48-49	Construction Material	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0077	Unit 2	Level 2	FS50	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0078	Unit 2	Level 2	FS50/51	Consumption	Glass	Colorless Glass
24MN249	0079	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0080	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0081	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0082	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0083	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0084	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0085	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0086	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail
24MN249	0087	Unit 2	Level 2	FS52	Construction Hardware	Iron	Nail

Site #	Specimen	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Measure (in)
24MN249	0001	Bowl	1	95.1	2.56" Tall, 2.03" Base Diameter,
24MN249	0002	Bowl	1	31.6	1.05" Tall, 2.01" Base Diameter
24MN249	0003	Bowl	1	100.6	1.2" Tall, 2.82" Base Diameter
24MN249	0004	Can	1	22.7	3.1" Diameter, .76" Tall
24MN249	0005	Bottle	1	17.5	3.16" L, 1.26" W
24MN249	0006	Saucer	1	107.2	5.77" Diameter
24MN249	0007	Bottle	1	225.7	3.26" Diameter x 1.75" Tall
24MN249	0008	Bottle	7	48.9	Variable
24MN249	0009	Window	62	49.5	Variable
24MN249	0010	Bottle	21	21.3	Variable
24MN249	0011	Spouted jar	1	3.9	.99" x .98" and .16" Thick
24MN249	0012	Celadon	2	.7	.45"L x .24" Thick
24MN249	0013	Brick	2	9.4	.99" diameter
24MN249	0014	Clinker	3	11.1	.64" average diameter
24MN249	0015	Humerus head?	1	9.8	1.93" diameter
24MN249	0016	Phalanges	4	5.4	.99" Length
24MN249	0017	Vertebrae	1	1.4	.5" thick
24MN249	0018	Pelvis?	1	.9	.77" length
24MN249	0019	Metapodial?	1	2.8	1.6" length
24MN249	0020	Rib(s)	3	2.5	1.46" length (of longest item)
24MN249	0021	Bone	25	19	Variable
24MN249	0022	Can	12	41.5	Approx 4.6" height
24MN249	0023	Square nail	41	74.2	Variable
24MN249	0024	4-hole button	1	.4	.53" diameter x .06" thick
24MN249	0025	Snap	1	1.2	.67" diameter x .18" thick
24MN249	0026	Straight razor	1	9	2.82" length x .46" width x .11" thick
24MN249	0027	Casing	1	4.4	.6" Diameter .93" Long
24MN249	0028	Casing	1	2.0	.38" Diameter .77" Long
24MN249	0029	Casing	1	1.3	.32" Diameter .78" Long
24MN249	0030	Bullet	1	7.3	.32" Diameter 1.21" Long (bullet) .76" Long (casing
24MN249	0031	Bullet	1	6.5	.32" Diameter .93" Long (bullet) .55" Long (casing)
24MN249	0032	Can	2	118.4	4.5" Tall 3.46" Base Diameter
24MN249	0033	Snap	1	.8	.63" Diameter .09" Thick
24MN249	0034	Bottle	2	4.4	.96" Long .75" Wide .13" Thick
24MN249	0035	Bottle	1	11.8	1.52" Long 1.35" Wide .22" Thick
24MN249	0036	Window	3	5.3	Variable
24MN249	0037	Crucible?	2	6.7	.316" thick
24MN249	0038	Square nail	2	6.5	2.416" length of longest
24MN249	0039	Window	4	3.0	Variable
24MN249	0040	Square nail	1	7.7	3.12" length of complete
24MN249	0041	Square nail	1	1.8	1.28" Long
24MN249	0042	Wire Nail	1	4.8	2.74" Long
24MN249	0043	Wire Nail	1	2.0	2.02" Long
24MN249	0044	Square nail	1	6.7	2.74" Long

Site #	Specimen	Object	Count	Weight (g)	Measure (in)
24MN249	0045	Square nail	1	6.9	3" Long
24MN249	0046	Square nail	6	38.4	2.36" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0047	Square nail	19	78.3	2.54" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0048	Square nail	13	19	1.54" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0049	Square nail	20	32.8	1.49" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0050	Square nail	17	53.2	2.05" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0051	Rib	1	13.1	4.24" Long; .74" Width; .34" Thick
24MN249	0052	Window	4	4.1	.10" Thick (2); .06" Thick (2)
24MN249	0053	Bottle	1	.4	.05" Thick; .79" Long
24MN249	0054	Wire Nail	2	8.8	2.58" Long
24MN249	0055	Wire Nail	16	49.4	2.04" Long
24MN249	0056	Wire Nail	1	.8	1.28" Long
24MN249	0057	Square nail	3	7.6	1.51" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0058	Square nail	3	15.3	1.98" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0059	Square nail	3	8.6	2.09" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0060	Square nail	2	3.8	1.72" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0061	Square nail	1	1.5	1.51" Long
24MN249	0062	Bottle	1	2.6	.15" Thick, 1.32" Long
24MN249	0063	Square nail	2	4.1	1.64" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0064	Square nail	2	6.4	2.10" Long; 2.0" Long
24MN249	0065	Wire nail	1	3.9	2.52" Long
24MN249	0066	Wire nail	1	1.7	1.93" Long
24MN249	0067	Wire nail	1	.9	1.31" Long
24MN249	0068	Eggshell	4	.01	Variable
24MN249	0069	Bone	1	.2	.37" Long; .25" Width; .10" Thickness
24MN249	0070	Coal Clinker	2	10.9	Variable
24MN249	0071	Opium Tin	1	1.0	.87"Long; .79" Width
24MN249	0072	Funs Tray	1	.3	.83" Long; .51" Width
24MN249	0073	Opium Tin	1	.5	.97" Long; 1.05" Width
24MN249	0074	Bone	5	3.0	Variable
24MN249	0075	Bottle	1	2.3	1.62" Long; .71" Width
24MN249	0076	Window	16	14.5	Variable
24MN249	0077	Bottle	1	.4	.56" Long; .28" Width
24MN249	0078	Bottle	3	4.9	1.52" Long; 1.21" Width
24MN249	0079	Square nail	14	28.7	Variable
24MN249	0080	Wire nail	1	.9	1.37" Long
24MN249	0081	Wire nail	1	.4	.54" Long
24MN249	0082	Square nail	1	4.0	1.87" Long
24MN249	0083	Square nail	3	20.5	3.03" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0084	Square nail	2	6.8	1.05" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0085	Square nail	6	20.0	1.73" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0086	Square nail	5	12.5	2.05" Long (longest item)
24MN249	0087	Square nail	2	3.3	1.51" Long (longest item)

Site #	Specimen	Comments	Artifact Date	Condition
24MN249	0001	Celadon "Rice" Bowl, with blue Chinese maker's mark on base, no other decorations		Fragment
24MN249	0002	Celadon "Rice" Bowl, with blue Chinese maker's mark on base, no other decorations		Fragment
24MN249	0003	"Bamboo" design Chinese bowl, broken in half, cobalt blue decorations on the inside/outside, breaks on profile seem deliberate		Fragment
24MN249	0004	Top lid of baking soda can, "THE MOST PERFECT MADE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER FULL WEIGHT 12OZ."		Complete
24MN249	0005	Bottle body fragment, "G.I. HOOD"		Fragment
24MN249	0006	Saucer, with gold flower leafing around the edge, Maker's Mark "POPE GOSSER" CHINA (with unicorn)	ca. 1920-1930	Fragment
24MN249	0007	Green wine bottle base, with minor kick-up		Fragment
24MN249	0008	Dark and lighter green wine bottle frags - 6 body frags and 1 frag		Fragment
24MN249	0009	Rainbow discoloration		Fragment
24MN249	0010	3 mendable shoulder fragments		Fragment
24MN249	0011	Dark manganese glaze inside and out, Chinese Origin		Fragment
24MN249	0012	White improved earthenware, probably a Chinese celadon bowl (two fragmentary to be completely sure)		Fragment
24MN249	0013	1 frag has charring as if been in chimney		Fragment
24MN249	0014	3 indeterminant coal clinkers		Complete
24MN249	0015	Proximal epiphysis of humerus, cut mark occuring during excavation, Identifiable to species		Fragment
24MN249	0016	1 complete phalange, 3 frags- 2 possibly identifiable to species		Fragment
24MN249	0017	Excavation damage, missing epiphyses, possibly identifiable to species		Fragment
24MN249	0018	Possibly pelvis frag (obturator foramen?)		Fragment
24MN249	0019	Distal metapodial, missing epiphysis, butchering marks present		Fragment
24MN249	0020	no evidence of butchering		Fragment
24MN249	0021	2 frags calcined, some may be identifiable		Fragment
24MN249	0022	possibly hole in top can, 1 piece cut into kidney shape		Fragment
24MN249	0023	all body frags-no nail heads-various sizes	ca. 1850-1890	Fragment
24MN249	0024	1800-1860 (Gillo et al 1980)		Complete
24MN249	0025	Snap with raised backing, cross-hatching designs around perimeter		Complete
24MN249	0026	Proximal end of straight razor snapped in half		Fragment
24MN249	0027	Rim fire shell casing from a 56/50 Spencer	1856-1900	Complete
24MN249	0028	Rim fire shell casing from a .38 caliber weapon (pistol), ballistics mark on base		Complete
24MN249	0029	Rim fire shell casing from a .32 caliber weapon (pistol), ballistics mark on base		Complete
24MN249	0030	Rim fire cartridge from a .32 caliber weapon (pistol), unfired, Capital "U" on base		Complete
24MN249	0031	Rim fire cartridge from a .32 caliber weapon (pistol), capital "H" on base, unfired		Complete
24MN249	0032	Hole-in-top, lead soldered seam, mostly crushed flat, base is still slightly shiny		Complete
24MN249	0033	Brass snap, with hole in center, cross hatching design, well-preserved decoration		Complete
24MN249	0034	2 Wine bottle fragments, probably from neck of bottle, measurements of largest piece only		Fragment
24MN249	0035	Wine bottle fragment, possibly from same vessel as 24MN249.0034, body fragment		Fragment
24MN249	0036	3 Window glass fragments		Fragment
24MN249	0037	2 mendable frags, both pieces exhibit are slightly curved with flat rim		Fragment
24MN249	0038	1 20d complete and 1 frag square nail	ca. 1850-1890	Fragment
24MN249	0039	4 window glass fragments		Fragment
24MN249	0040	1 complete 40d, bent	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0041	1 fragment, unidentifiable	ca. 1850-1890	Fragment
24MN249	0042	1 complete 8d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0043	1 complete 8d wire nail, bent	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0044	1 complete square nail, bent, 40d, regular head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete

Site #	Specimen	Comments	Artifact Date	Condition
24MN249	0045	1 complete square nail, applied head, 40d	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0046	6 square nails, 50d, applied head, length of longest one	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0047	19 square nails, (8 complete), 20d, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0048	13 square nails, (4 complete), 6d, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0049	20 square nails, (12 complete), 12d, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0050	17 square nails, (5 complete), 8d, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0051	1 large rib, saw marks, possible (cow/pig?), not calcined		Complete
24MN249	0052	4 fragments of window glass, iridescent flaking		Fragment
24MN249	0053	1 fragment of bottle glass, possibly from a bottle neck		Fragment
24MN249	0054	2 complete 8d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0055	16 complete 6d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0056	1 complete 3d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0057	3 fragment square nails, unidentifiable to size	ca. 1850-1890	Fragment
24MN249	0058	3 40d square nails, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0059	3 12d square nails, 1 complete, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0060	2 10d square nails, 1 complete, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0061	1 8d complete square nail, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0062	1 fragment of log cabin style bitters bottle, "Dra…", Drake's Plantation Bitters, 1860	1865-1885	Fragment
24MN249	0063	2 fragments of square nails, unidentifiable to size	ca. 1850-1890	Fragment
24MN249	0064	2 20d complete square nails, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0065	1 complete 8d wire nail, striations under head	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0066	1 complete 8d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0067	1 complete 3d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0068	4 small fragments of eggshell, possibly chicken		Fragment
24MN249	0069	1 small bone fragment, unidentifiable to species		Fragment
24MN249	0070	2 fragments of coal clinker, highly vitrified, possible coal burning stove/boiler, blacksmith?		Fragment
24MN249	0071	1 fragment of paktong, possible Chinese marking, no burning evidence		Fragment
24MN249	0072	1 fragment of paktong, crimped corner fragment of funs tray, possibly charred		Fragment
24MN249	0073	1 fragment of paktong, unrolled opium tin, cut by tool, possible funs tray		Fragment
24MN249	0074	5 fragments of mammal? Bone, possible saw marks		Fragment
24MN249	0075	1 green bottle fragment, probably wine bottle		Fragment
24MN249	0076	16 pieces of window glass		Fragment
24MN249	0077	1 piece of bottle glass, body fragment		Fragment
24MN249	0078	3 pieces of clear bottle glass, body fragments, one has recessed embossing " Davis'"		Fragment
24MN249	0079	14 pieces of square nail fragments, unidentifiable to size		Fragment
24MN249	0080	1 bent 3d wire nail	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0081	1 wire nail tack	1890-Present	Complete
24MN249	0082	1 20d square nail, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0083	3 40d square nails, 2 complete	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0084	2 30d square nails, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0085	6 20d square nails, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0086	5 12d square nails, 3 complete, applied head	ca. 1850-1890	Complete
24MN249	0087	2 10d square nails, 2 complete, 1 bent	ca. 1850-1890	Complete