

## AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Helen Delight Stone for the degree of Masters of Arts in Applied Anthropology presented on June 11, 1997. Title: The Archaeology of the Smith House (ORYA3), Dayton, Oregon.

Abstract approved:

Redacted for privacy

  
David Brauner

Site ORYA3, the Smith House, is located in Dayton, Oregon. The archaeological project originated because owners of this structure, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, applied for a demolition permit. The 1859 home, first occupied by two early Oregon pioneers, Andrew and Sarah Smith, was considered architecturally significant, an unique example of a territorial period home. In the years since 1859, the original building construction has not been significantly modified, nor have the grounds been looted or substantially altered. Dr. David Brauner and the Oregon State University Anthropology Department began an archaeological project at this location in anticipation of the destruction, the first time in Oregon that archaeologists have excavated the interior of a standing house.

The longevity of occupation, site taphonomy, and episodes of floor repair over the years created a mixed context. The research direction for this thesis matches a statistical and descriptive analysis of a sample of the material culture with information gathered from published and unpublished archival data from the Smith house. The thesis examines cultural material found on this site and provides a basis for comparison with other similar archaeological sites. Dayton history is discussed, to provide a broad context within which to interpret the archaeological data. Occupancy background on the various residents is provided. This thesis provides a general analysis of the 10,609 artifacts and their associated provenience. This thesis is a cautionary tale for historic archaeologists working

on domestic sites. Examination of material by room points out how little can really be said based only on artifact presence. On this site, oral and written histories often proved to be better sources of information than the artifacts on many subjects.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SMITH HOUSE (ORYA3), DAYTON, OREGON

By

Helen Delight Stone

A THESIS

Submitted to

Oregon State University

in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the  
degree of

Master of Arts

Presented June 11, 1997  
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Master of Arts thesis of Helen Delight Stone presented June 11, 1997

APPROVED:

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Dean of Graduate School

I understand that my thesis will become part of the permanent collection of Oregon State University libraries. My signature below authorizes release of my thesis to any reader upon request.

*Helen Delight Stone*

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Helen Delight Stone, Author

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work is dedicated to: Archaeologist Dr. David Brauner; Mr. Les Miller of the Dayton Historical Society; Dayton Historic Commissioner Judy Gerard; and Mrs. Ruth Stoeller. These four individuals persistently insisted that the Smith house be shown respect as a piece of Oregon's pioneer heritage. If they had not undertaken the project, this National Register home and site would have been erased from our community. Dr. Brauner, Mr. Miller, Ms. Gerard, and Mrs. Stoeller exemplify community leadership and action in archaeology, history and education. I appreciate the faith each had in me, allowing a graduate student to do the first archaeological excavation and analysis. Given the integrity and early date of the site, I am confident that many other scholars will continue working with this site and collection.

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# THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SMITH HOUSE (ORYA3), DAYTON, OREGON

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

In 1842 Andrew Smith claimed the land at the confluence of the Yamhill and Willamette rivers, where he set up a ferry that linked overland travel to western regions. An increasing population was moving into this area, homesteading farms and selling crops. These farm products were in demand by the Hudson Bay Company, who needed grains to fill their contracts to feed Russian fur traders. By the mid-1850s there were thirty towns in the Willamette Valley, linked by fourteen steamboats on scheduled runs.

The town of Dayton was established on Smith's claim (Figure 1.1). By 1859 Dayton had become a regional grain port in the new state of Oregon. Also in 1859, Andrew and Sarah Smith completed construction on their newest home (Figure 1.2). The Smith house has been used for over one hundred and thirty years. A minimum number of construction modifications have occurred to the house and its premises during this period. The original construction on this classic revival house utilized a superior quality of materials and workmanship. For much of its life, the house has reflected this integrity, but in recent decades the house has been succumbing to deterioration. The preservation community in Oregon began to assume that the house would be lost to neglect. In 1992 Oregon State University (OSU) sampled the trash pit behind the Smith house in anticipation of future site development.

In 1993 Mike Byrnes, President of Historic Resources, and a historic preservation construction contractor, acquired a small plot of land along with the Smith house and began preservation action, an activity that included removal of materials. During this period Byrnes noted cultural material in and under the flooring of the structure. As head of the Historic Preservation League in Oregon and the son of archeologists, and understanding the value of cultural material information, he instructed the preservation crew to cease material removal, and invited archaeologists to conduct excavations inside the house.

The archaeologists were interested in the Smith house site because of its unusual age, the regional importance of its early Oregon pioneer period occupants, and the

relative integrity of the site. Pioneer period homes are rapidly disappearing, or being significantly altered, as the region continues to develop. In this case, archaeologists hoped to reveal architectural elements that had disappeared from view. Archaeologists were interested in determining the function of different rooms through time. In addition it was hoped that excavation beneath of artifacts could aid preservationists in the dating of construction modifications. In Oregon this is the first time that archeologists have excavated historic home floors in the interior of a standing house (Dr. David Brauner, personal communication).

In 1993 the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), by the authority of Dr. Leland Gilson, granted OSU a permit for archaeological excavation and a Smithsonian site number, ORYA3. SHPO provided Byrnes with a grant for construction materials to restore the roofing and foundation. Oregon SHPO required the preservation work to be completed by 01 August 1993. Excavations conducted focused on areas that would be impacted by restoration activities. Impact was defined as areas where dirt would be moved. The archaeological crew was composed of volunteer archaeology graduate students and members of the Dayton Historical Society. Both periods of the archaeological project were undertaken at the invitation of the property owners, at short notice, to quick deadlines, with no funding, and completed entirely by volunteers.

The archaeological field excavation was done under the direction of Dr. David Brauner, OSU Anthropology Department. Trash pit sampling occurred for two days in the Fall of 1992, conducted by Kim and Ron Gregory, Jerry Kary, Joy Hagler, and David Brauner. The archaeological data recovery from the interior of the house was supervised by archaeologist Dr. David Brauner and preservationist Mike Byrnes. The March 1993 crew consisted of: Robert Cromwell, George Wisner, Joy Hagler, Mary White, Tim Trussell, Chris Tosi, Dave Nicholas, Tim Timonen, Eric Campbell, Jeremy Harrison, Tracy Prescott and Delight Stone. The April 1993 crew was Bob Cromwell, Paul Belskis, Delight Stone, and Dr. David Brauner. These volunteer crews dug for three days, one day per week. The foundation area was excavated for five days in July 1993. The excavation of the foundation trench was done by Delight Stone, Robert Cromwell, Les Miller, and Judy Gerard. The excavations were directed by Dr. Brauner and the author.

All artifacts were taken to the Historic Sites Archaeology Laboratory at OSU for analysis and conservation. Cleaning, labeling, and stabilizing were completed in one year by a variety of individuals, principally Delight Stone, Robert Cromwell, Mary White, Steve Littlefield, and Joy Hagler. Thirty students enrolled in OSU's 1995 Archaeological Summer Field School, under the supervision of David Brauner, Steve Kramer, and Delight Stone. They also spent a total of 2,400 hours in the lab cleaning and labeling artifacts. Steve Littlefield spent fifty hours exfoliating rust from cans.

A variety of individuals aided in lab analysis. Student Natasha Allaire measured the flat glass. Mary White, Robert Cromwell, and Steve Littlefield worked for one year to crossmend glass. The following students spent one quarter analyzing and attempting to date ceramic and glass containers: Colleen Crist; Suzanne San Romani; Juan Chavarria; John Hatch; Steve Kramer; Roger Anderson; Chester Bateman; Jeremy Schatz; Steve Littlefield; Lydia Kachadoorian; Catherine Dickson; Sandra Barnes; Meralee Wernz; and Kurt Perkins. Juan Chavarria, Steve Kramer, Steve Littlefield, Robert Cromwell, and this researcher spent one hundred hours identifying the bone. Steve Kramer and this researcher analyzed the identified bone. The archaeological illustrations of artifacts were done by student Toby White.

Research recovery of data was done under severe time and funding constraints. As material began to be removed, I accepted an increasing level of responsibility for the investigation, and the research became my graduate thesis topic. The following are thesis questions that could be asked of this material:

- Are the cultural materials stratified in such a way that, like cultural assemblages, they can be linked with specific occupants of the house?
- Can initial room functions and changes in room functions over time be determined from the assemblages?
- What is the taphonomy of the subfloor assemblage and how did it get there?
- Can anything regarding the socio-economic status of the occupants be noted through the assemblages?
- Is it possible to assess consumer choice and socio-economic status

by means of the assemblage?

- How well does the oral history test against the archeological materials?

Beyond investigating the above questions, this excavation could assist historic archaeologists working on domestic sites with a more traditional site taphonomy, where the structure has long since disappeared. The Smith house information could be used as an analog by archaeologists working on domestic sites.

In an attempt to answer these research questions, the author analyzed a select group of artifact types. These groups were chosen because they held the most promise for valuable diagnostic information (See Chapter Three for further explanation). Eighty-six percent of the cultural items found, or 9,101 artifacts, are included in this sample. Using the mean date ranges of manufacture from these specific artifact groups, these groups will be tied to specifically known historical occupancies. Only occupancies through 1926 will be considered, since the house was emptied of personal property in that year (See Chapter Two, Harris Occupancy, and Oral History in Appendix for additional detail). After this date it appears that the house was used periodically as rental property and was not always owner occupied.

The preservation team, under the direction of Byrnes, has taken responsibility for all architectural drawings: paint and wallpaper analysis; storage and curation of all architecturally important materials; landscaping; and identifying and analyzing outbuildings. This preservation work has not been completed will not be discussed in this thesis.

In order to address the above questions, this thesis is structured in the following manner: It will first explore the historical background in which occupancy dates of specific families will be addressed. Next, data in text, figures, and charts will summarize the descriptive archaeology and artifact presence will be addressed under each specific typology. The final discussion will integrate the material culture dates with the occupancy dates of specific families. This chapter will also discuss room use and artifact types. Although this thesis is designed for a professional audience, its additional purpose is to provide some background information to the "non-professional" community members of Dayton who have worked so tirelessly on this project. The final discussion

includes recommendations for further research on the Smith House site.

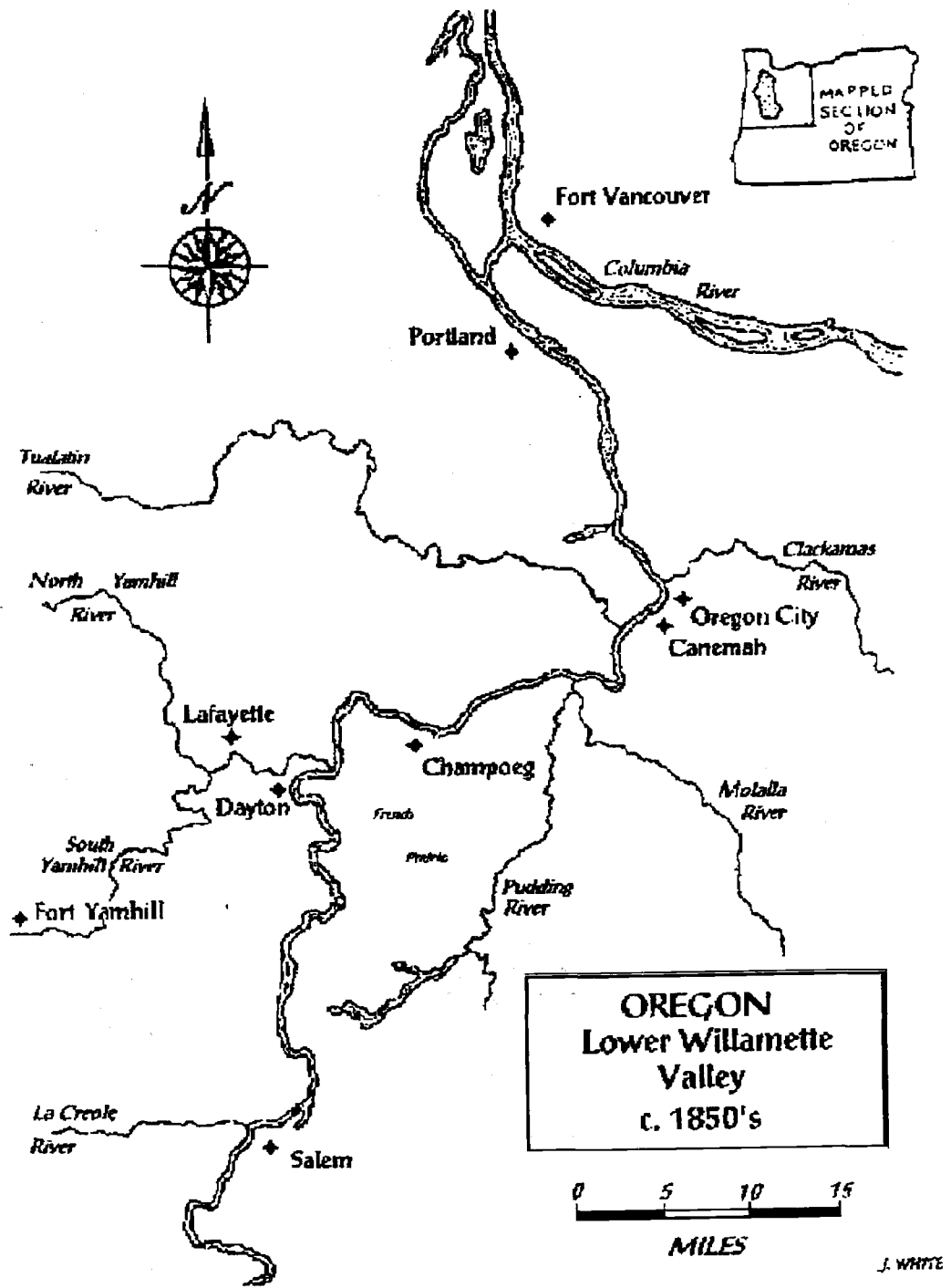
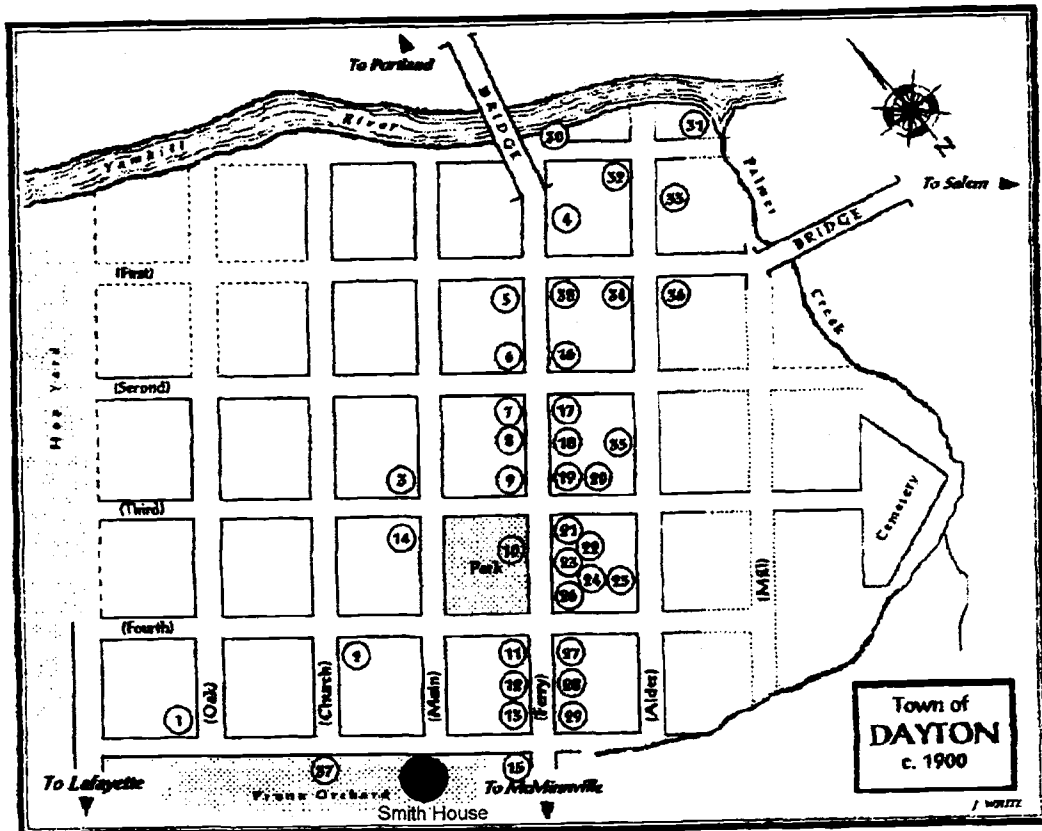


Figure 1.1 Location of Dayton, Oregon (Courtesy of John White and Western Places)



**MAP OF DAYTON AS IT APPEARED ABOUT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY**

- |                                       |                                                |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Free Methodist Church              | 20. Millinery Shop                             |
| 2. Methodist Church                   | 21. Bradley's General Store/Woodmen Lodge      |
| 3. Blacksmith Shop                    | 22. Detmering's Meat Market                    |
| 4. Chinese Laundry                    | 23. Post Office / Dr. Swick (dentist)          |
| 5. Rosner's Saloon                    | 24. Filer's Grocery                            |
| 6. Abdill's Tin Shop                  | 25. Bradley's Livery Stable                    |
| 7. Oddfellows Building                | 26. Castle's Hardware Store                    |
| 8. Masonic Bldg. / Harris' Drug Store | 27. Fishburn's Harness Shop                    |
| 9. Nichols & Gabriel Store            | 28. Morse & Mautz Blacksmith Shop              |
| 10. City Council Building             | 29. United Evangelical Church                  |
| 11. Mutschler's Wagon Shop            | 30. White Warehouse                            |
| 12. Mutschler's Blacksmith Shop       | 31. Red Warehouse                              |
| 13. Bradley's Photo Shop              | 32. Flour Mill                                 |
| 14. Baptist Church                    | 33. Small Fruit Dryer Bldg.                    |
| 15. Fenton's Mortuary                 | 34. Dayton Hotel (originally the Palmer Hotel) |
| 16. McCann's Hotel                    | 35. Print Shop                                 |
| 17. Spangle's Barber Shop             | 36. Dayton Evaporating Co. (several buildings) |
| 18. Powell's Drug Store               | 37. Christian Church                           |
| 19. Dayton Bank Bldg.                 | 38. Dr. Stewart                                |

*NOTE: The Dayton street grid lies at an approximate 45° angle with true North/South and East/West bearings. For the purpose of clarity in describing locations mentioned in this article, numbered streets have been assumed to run East/West and named streets to be in a North/South direction.*

Figure 1.2 Location of Smith House (Courtesy of John White and Western Places)

## CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Archival work complementing the archaeological analysis includes: review of correspondence, literature, newspapers, maps, photographs, title and tax records. Living relatives were located and interviewed. These interviews provided information on the historic landscape, architectural changes, description of the lifestyles of the occupants, and of their daily habits. While every attempt was made to establish accurate dates, conflicts between differing sources required the selection of the most common or most often cited date.

### Dayton History

Today Dayton is one of those small towns in Oregon that people usually recognize by name, but not personal familiarity. Dayton is usually described by its proximity to other, larger towns and is usually referred to as “near McMinnville.” Dayton is not on any of the major transportation arterials. This isolation has helped preserve its small-town character. As both the Salem and Portland metropolitan areas have spread in the 1990s, bedroom communities have added density to the landscape. Dayton is now only a forty-five minute commute to Portland and a thirty-minute commute to Salem. Home prices in Dayton still being relatively inexpensive, the town has begun to grow in population and in regional attractiveness.

If Oregon school children are taught anything about Dayton, it is usually not about Dayton itself, but about the Grand Ronde Blockhouse in the northwest corner of the city park (McArthur, 1992:239-240). McArthur's Oregon Geographic Names spends 13 lines of an 18-line description of Dayton describing this landmark. Interestingly, the landmark was relocated from Fort Yamhill to Dayton in 1911. It is dedicated to Joel Palmer, who was one of the founders of Dayton and donor of the land on which the blockhouse sits. Palmer, one of Oregon's more famous pioneers, was Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1853 to 1857.

Historic architects and professionals identify Dayton as *the* representative of town development and settlement in Oregon prior to the railroad era (Vaughan, Ferriday, eds., 1974:65). The original site belonged to Andrew Smith, who established his provisional

claim by personal occupancy, registering it in 1846. Smith's claim began at his ferry on Yamhill River, and proceeded "one mile up said river; one mile south; one mile east to line between Smith and John Force, then down creek to said ferry." (Oregon Provisional Land Claims: 102).

When Palmer and Andrew Smith laid out the town in 1848, the initial warehouse and business area was located on the first bench of land above the river, with most of the houses on the second bench where the town is today (Vaughan, Ferriday, eds., 1974:65). This plan was a grid system parallel to the river (See Figure 1.2). Main Street divided the city, with Palmer owning eastern lots and Smith holding the western lots. Although Smith apparently took little or no part in the active promotion of Dayton (White, 1995:4), Palmer and his friend, Chris Taylor, did. Taylor and Palmer are often cited by historical texts as the co-founders of Dayton. A review of the documents indicates that while the land that Dayton lay on belonged to Smith and Palmer, Taylor and Palmer were the main public promoters of Dayton.

Additional confusion surrounding Dayton's early history is a debate between texts on how Dayton was named. McArthur unequivocally states that Dayton was named for Smith's former hometown of Dayton, Ohio (McArthur, 1992:239). There is, however, some uncertainty as to why the name of Dayton was selected, and which east coast city generated the namesake. The original documents are reputed to have been lost to fire and none others have been located. Taylor originally came from the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, and being the one submitting the petition for a post office, may have chosen the name. Smith was born near Dayton, New York, and may have exercised a right to name the town. In view of both these possibilities, Dayton may have been selected as a choice pleasing to both partners (White, 1995:6).

Dayton was platted in 1850. Within a few years it had grown to include two doctors, three stores, a lawyer's office and a saloon, and Palmer and Taylor were promoting Dayton to become the Yamhill county seat. Towards this end, Palmer donated land and collected pledges for money to construct a courthouse, but his attempts to get the county seat for Dayton failed and Palmer's land became the aforementioned park at the center of downtown, surrounded by Ferry, Main, Third and Fourth Streets. Although



Dayton had not become the county seat, it continued to grow and integrate itself in the developing regional economy.

In 1850 Palmer and Taylor set up a sawmill on Dayton's eastern edge. Local historian Ruth Stoeller believed that Palmer's mill supplied the milled wood used in the homes of Palmer's eldest child, Sarah, and in Andrew Smith's residence (Stoeller, 1992: correspondence). Palmer's sawmill was Dayton's principal business for eight years, until it burned to the ground in 1858 (White, 1995:7). It is possible that Palmer's mill supplied most of the residential milled wood in Dayton prior to 1858.

The Legislative Assembly of Oregon formally incorporated Dayton on October 15, 1880:

"The corporate limits of said town of Dayton shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the Yamhill river; 20 chains down said river from the north east corner of the original town plot; thence in a straight line in a south west direction to where the Lippincott gulch intersects the Palmer Creek; thence up the center of said gulch to where it crosses the line between the property of East Lippincott and John Jones; thence along said line in a west direction to the center of the road leading from Dayton to Lafayette; thence southwest along center of said road 2 and 50/100ths chains; thence north 45 degrees, west two and 50/100ths chains; thence northeast and parallel with the boundary line of said town plot to the center of the Yamhill river; thence down the center of said river to the place of beginning" (Oregon Legislative Assembly: 118).

At the time of incorporation, Dayton had a population of 375. The Dayton Herald wrote, "One good sign of prosperity in Dayton is that vacant dwellings are being filled.... and the better class of houses centrally located are being sought after." (Dayton Herald, October 1880: front page).

The 1861 flood severely affected Dayton's growth, destroying the entire waterfront with all the businesses, homes, and farms located on the flood plain. After the flood prompted commercial growth on the higher ground near First Street, Ferry Street, and the Smith House, the town continued to develop and grow around this new core. Because of this higher location, the floods of 1881 and then of 1890 did not so severely impact Dayton's economy. The turn of the century saw the opening of a local bank, a rail link, and a bridge across Palmer Creek. In a dramatic fire, on August 10, 1906, the whole business center of town along Fourth and Ferry was destroyed. It took seven years, from 1906 through 1913, for the central core of the community to be rebuilt. By 1912 the

population of incorporated Dayton had grown to 550 (Sanborn Insurance Map, 1912: Oregon State University Library).

### History of the Smith Residence and its Architecture

The Smith House is located at 306 Fifth Street, Dayton, Oregon. The Assessor's Map Number is 4-3-17 DB. It is Tax Lot number 6900 in Yamhill County. The highlighted lot together with lots marked I and II in Figure 2.1 denote the property under discussion. The Smith House faces northeast on Fifth Street in an older residential area at the southeastern edge of the town. The house is listed as both an Oregon and National Register Historic property (N.R.H.P.) and lies in Dayton's Historic District. (See Appendix 6.1 for a copy of this application.) The Smith House is registered as a site under the name Smith-Jones House. The Dayton Historic Resource Inventory (Appendix 6.2) lists three buildings on the application. The Smith-Jones house itself is listed as a contributing structure to its listing on Oregon's Statewide Inventory of Historic sites and Buildings and the United State's National Register Inventory. Two outbuildings are listed as non-contributing, and have been removed from the site by the preservation crew.

The Smith house was nominated under Criteria B and C, for the N.R.H.P. These categories were devised by the United States National Park Service as criteria for significance. Criterion B is met by a significant person having had a relationship to the property. Criterion C is met by significant design concepts, construction technique and usage of building materials. The nomination focused on the property's link with Andrew and Sarah Smith, early Oregon pioneers, and the home's architectural distinctions. Of six registered classic revival homes in the Willamette Valley, the Smith House is one of two territorial period homes of this style remaining in Western Oregon (Dole, 1973: personal correspondence). Classic revival is a unique style of architecture with one and a half stories and central halls.

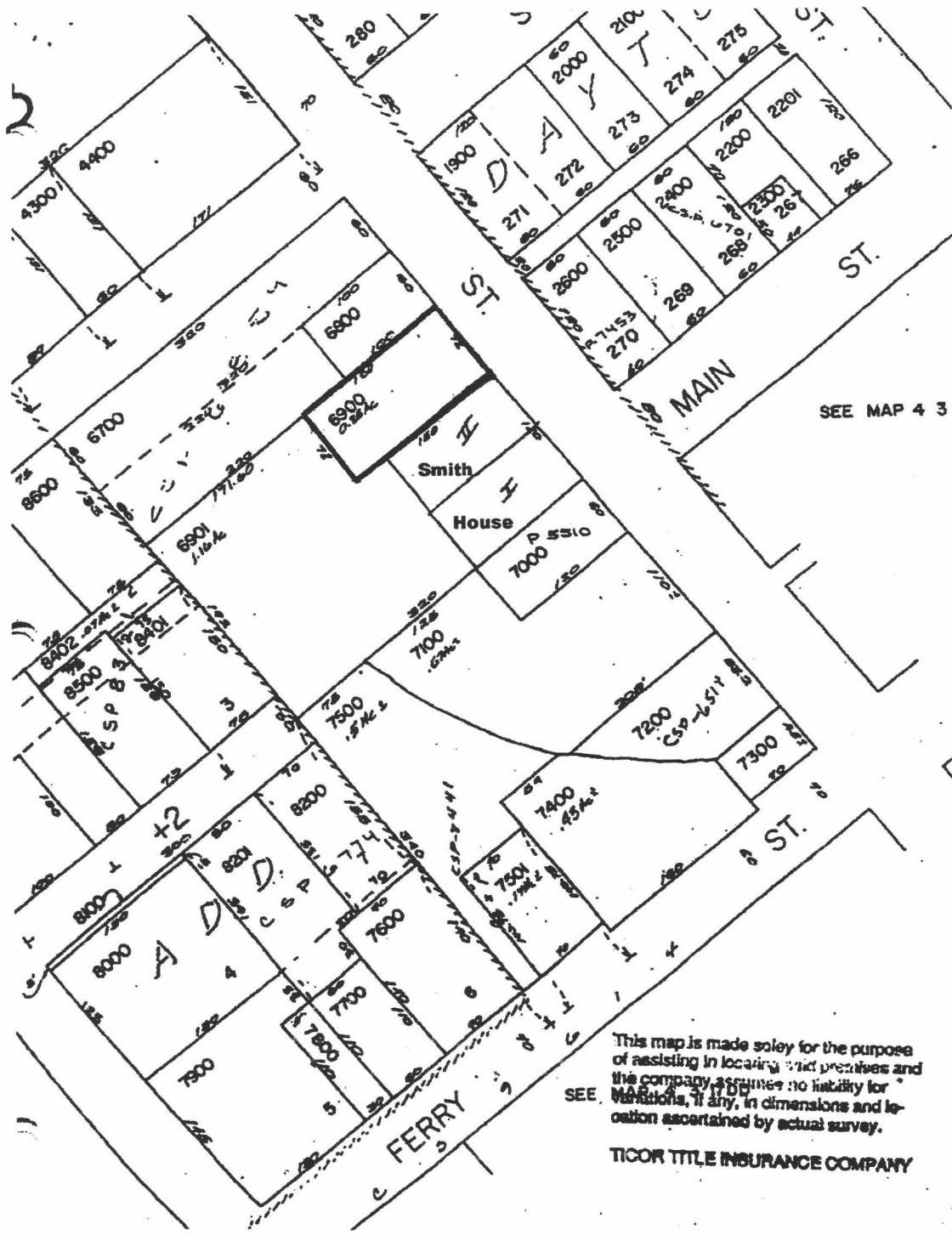


Figure 2.1 Title Plot (Oregon State Parks)

Dr. Philip Dole, of the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts and an expert on Oregon historic architecture and planning, remarked on the Smith house's representative design features: "The Smith house is a central hall type building, similar to styles back East. It was common in the West for pioneers to recreate styles from where they had migrated. The house includes side doors, a design often called 'funeral door', so that coffins could be moved in and out apart from the main entry. Additionally the kitchen size and placement reflected the heavy work involved in food preparation" (Dole, 1973: speech notes) (Figure 2.2 from Dr. Dole's personal sketchbook illustrates these design and construction details).

Dole also finds that the design indicates a standard of living above that of most citizens: because of the size of the kitchen; the existence of a parlor and a sitting room; and the building's elaborate architectural details which, according to Dole, are hand-made and indicate top-notch carpentry. Window pediments are unusual and made to imitate stone. The details of windows, doors, front wall, interior wainscoting, and molding are exceptional and beautiful (Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). That the house still stands, after 130 years in a very damp and moldy climate, and despite obvious neglect, reflects quality craftsmanship in the original construction.

### Title History

Title records in combination with oral histories elucidate plot ownership (Table 2.1). In 1859 the house was complete and occupied by the Andrew and Sarah Smith family. By 1862 the residence was being occupied by the John and Jane Jones family. The Jones family was related through marriage to the Robert "Bob" and Ella Harris family. In 1910 the title shifted to the Bob Harris side of the family, who continued to occupy the residence with Jones.

In September 1944 property title was transferred to I.L. and Edith A. Howard. The Howards sold the house in 1947 to T.R. and Helen J. Grover. The Grovers kept the house until 1960 when it was sold to Edna A. Balcolm and James A. Howard. In 1960 Balcolm and Howard sold the house to Gordon L. and Elsie M. Graham, who kept the house until 1964, when they sold it to Lupe and Ruben Castillo. The Castillos owned it

for four years, selling the house in 1968 to Ora R. and Nelda H. Ashley. In 1992 Mike Byrnes purchased the Smith house on its newly split lot from the Ashleys (Note: "T" on Figure 2.1). The other land (6901) was sold to the Dayton Christian Church.

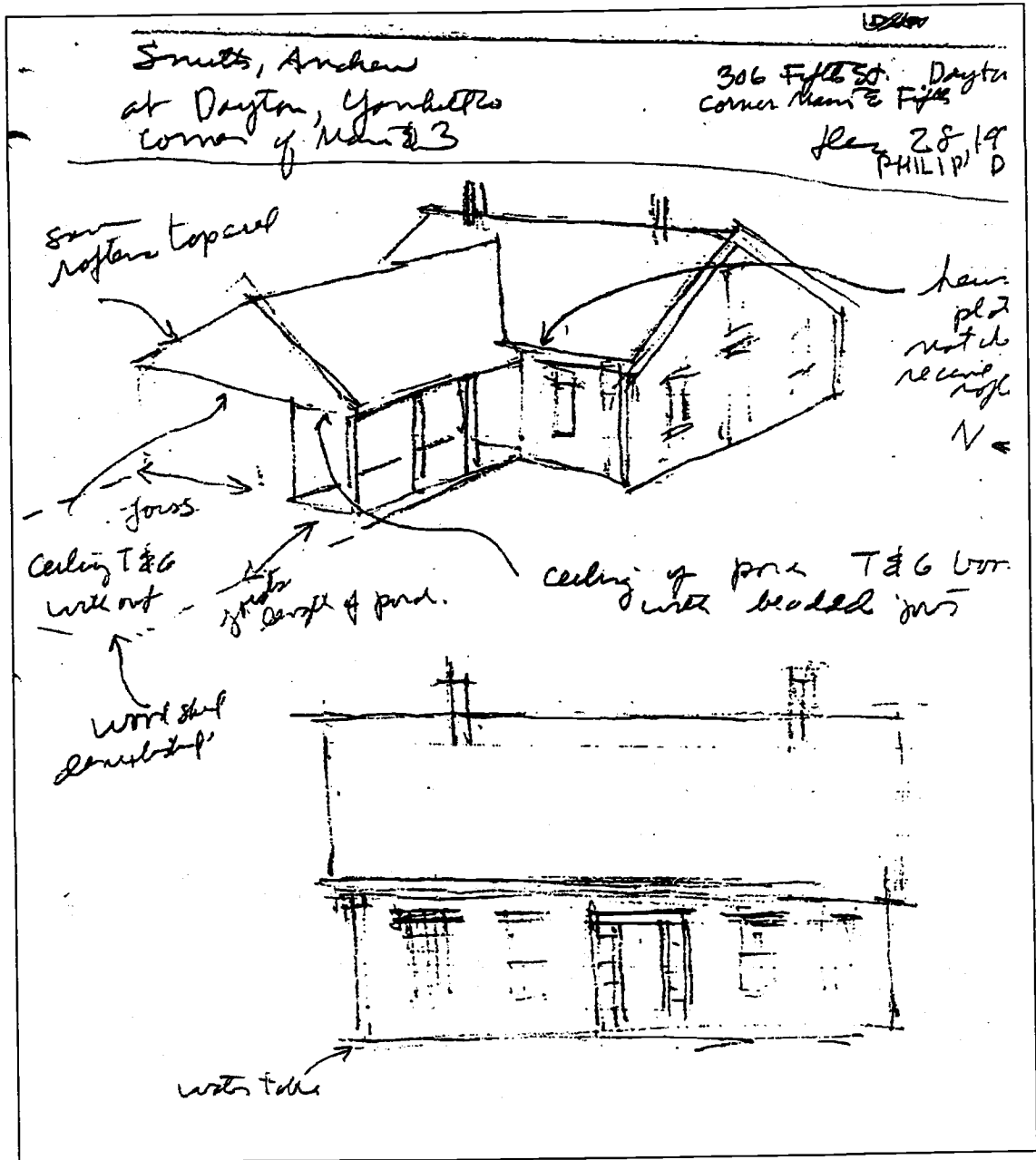


Figure 2.2 Sketchbook Recording of Smith House (Dr. Philip Dole)

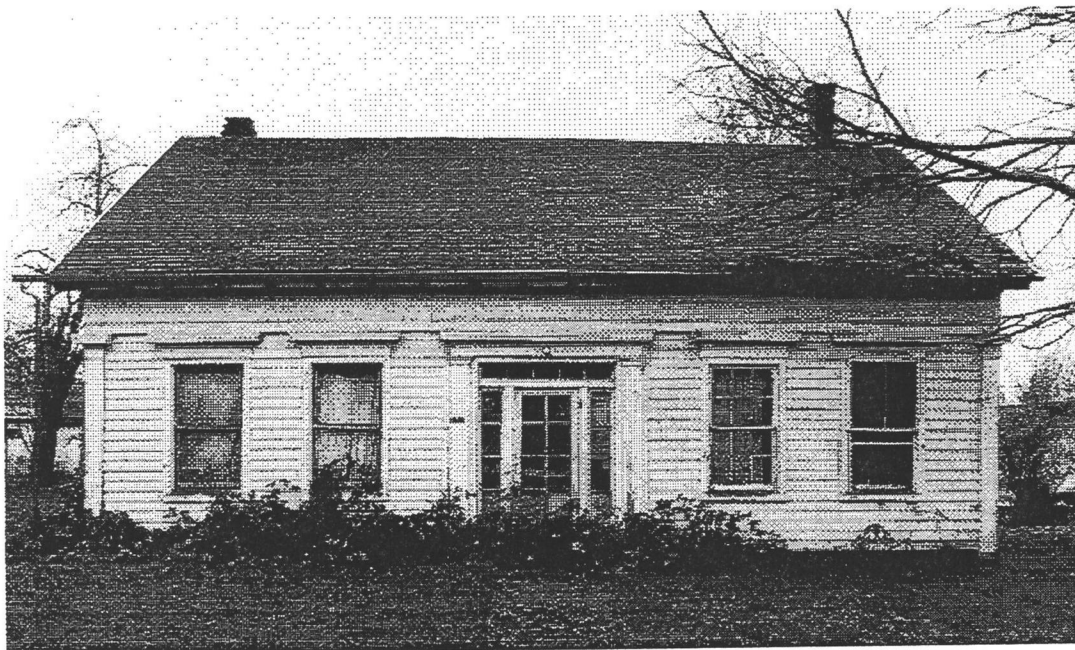


Figure 2.3 1992 Street View of Smith House (Researcher photo on file at Oregon State University)



Figure 2.4 Smith House in Profile in 1992 (Researcher photo on file at Oregon State University)

DATE	TITLE HISTORY
1992	Historic Properties dba, Mike Brynes
1968	Ora and Nelda Ashley
1964	Ruben and Lupe Castillo
1960	Gordon and Elsie Graham
1960	Edna Balcomb and James Howard
1947	T.R. and Helen Grover
1944	I.L. and Edith Howard
1910	R. Harris
1862	J. Jones
1859	Andrew Smith

Table 2.1 Title History

### Smith Occupancy

The Smiths were part of the first Euro-American migratory wave to the Oregon Territory. Gibson describes this group: "Not every migrant on the Oregon Trail homesteaded the Willamette or even reached the valley. Some died on the way, some turned back, some turned off to California, and some went on to Hawaii. In 1841 thirty of the fifty-four who left Missouri went to California rather than Oregon. 'Most' of those who reached Oregon in 1842 were disappointed, and 'near half' of them departed for California" (Gibson, 1985:134). In 1842 Andrew D. Smith and his family arrived in Oregon, having traveled the Oregon Trail with the 1841 Elijah White party. His son, twenty year old Andrew Smith, was a member of this family.

Agriculture exercised the greatest impact on the Willamette Valley economy. By 1841 there was a settlement of over sixty farms along the river above Campment du Sable (Champoeg, Oregon), between a Catholic mission on the north (St. Paul), a Methodist mission on the south (Salem), and outlying farms in the Yamhill area (Gibson,

1985:135). The first Euro-American to settle in the Yamhill area was Louis LaBonte in 1836. LaBonte was a retired fur trader who farmed the claim with his Clatsop Indian wife and children. The LaBonte claim lay on the irregular peninsula formed by the confluence of the Yamhill River with the Willamette River, on the south bank of the Yamhill. Two miles to the west of the LaBonte claim lay the Fletcher claim, on the south bank of the Yamhill River. Andrew Smith settled the tract of land lying between the LaBontes and the Fletchers, where he began his aforementioned ferry business. Figure 2.5 illustrates the geography and original claim areas.

Some residents of the Oregon Territory formed a provisional government in 1843. In 1848 the United States Congress approved the territorial government. In 1850 the federal Donation Land Claim Act recognized the property claims established under the provisional government. "Persons who had settled prior to 1850 were granted 320 acres each, or 640 acres (one square mile or section) for a married couple, free with the stipulation that the land had been occupied and cultivated for four successive years" (Vaughan and Ferriday, eds., 1974:52).

In 1845 the provisional government created an independent post office department. "Andrew Smith's was one of eight sites throughout the Willamette Valley to be selected for an office and Smith was nominated for postmaster" (White, 1995:3). On 10 June 1846 that portion of Oregon Territory below the 49th parallel was annexed to the United States of America. The Smith family registered their land claims in Oregon City on 3 February 1846.

In 1847, Sarah Palmer migrated to Oregon with her father, Joel Palmer, stepmother Sarah Palmer, and stepfamily. The Palmers traveled to Corvallis to settle on the claim Palmer had filed there in the spring of 1846. However, the Palmer claim had been jumped, so they settled another claim, six miles southwest of Dayton.

In 1848 Sarah Palmer married Andrew Smith. Terence O'Donnell writes in An Arrow in the Earth that "on 27 June (1848), Joel Palmer received a confidential letter from Absalom Hembree, his commissary agent in Yamhill County. Hembree's letter did not concern commissary matters but rather Palmer's fifteen-year-old daughter, Sara [sic]. Sara [sic], Hembree reported, had been converted to Methodism at a local camp meeting; she had also been 'converted' to twenty-six-year-old Andrew Smith" (O'Donnell,



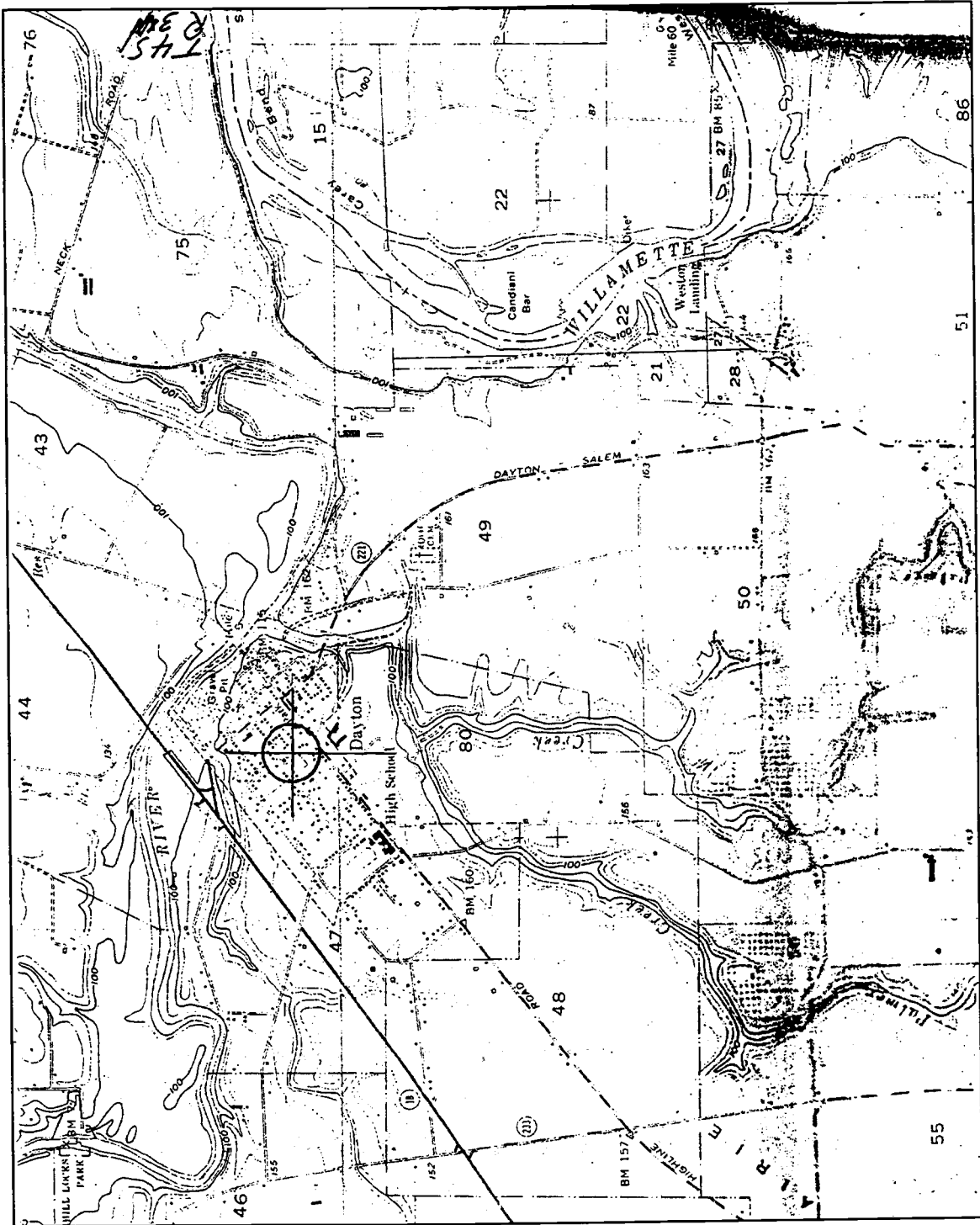


Figure 2.5 Original Land Claim and Current Site (Oregon State Parks)

1991:110). The Oregon Spectator records the Wednesday evening marriage by the Reverend Mr. Roberts of Mr. Andrew Smith, of Yam Hill county, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of General Palmer (Oregon Spectator, 1848:3:6). During a personal phone interview with Omar Palmer, son of one of General Joel Palmer's eight children, this researcher was informed that because the eldest child, Sarah, was the (only) step child, she had not been considered as a part of the Palmer family by many family members. Palmer does not know of any existing photos of Sarah or Andrew. He also noted that now deceased relatives had sold personal correspondence to private collectors in California (unknown to him and this researcher), many years ago.

In 1848 the Smiths lived in their residence at 404 Main Street in Dayton. The Dayton Historic Resource Inventory described this residence as setting back about ten feet from the sidewalk, facing northwest on Main Street in a residential neighborhood. According to Stoeller, Palmer built this house for his daughter and her new husband. In addition to this structure being used as a home, it was a place where children were educated. "Tradition says that the first school in the Dayton area was a subscription school in the home of young Andrew Smith. This school dates before 1850" (Yamhill County Historical Society, eds., 1982:40). Unfortunately, the Smiths' first house, which also served as the first school, was destroyed in a Dayton Fire Department practice in the 1980s. A manufactured home currently occupies the lot.

In 1850 Smith sold some of his land to his father-in-law. Palmer's prior land claim had been forfeited when he left the claim to mine gold in the California fields. With his newly purchased land, Palmer and Christopher Taylor laid out the town of Dayton. The town was situated half on Smith land and half on the new Palmer land. In the plat records, Main Street divided Dayton, with Palmer owning the eastern lots and Smith holding the western (Figure 2.6). Popular lore records that the location of the Smiths' residence created complications regarding the legal registration of the city. Perhaps that nudged construction of a new Smith residence.

By the late 1850s Sarah and Andrew's family was growing in number. By 1859 their second residence was complete. Correspondence from Sarah to Andrew indicates that some construction material was taken off the first residence and used on the second. In an April 2, 1860 letter from Sarah to her husband, she relates that she has told a Mr.

Johnson that he can rent their first house, and asks how much she should charge. She refers to a Mr. Bill Green remaking a pigpen that ten-year-old Andrew had attempted to construct. "I went down to the old house with him to show him where to get some boards I take them off the back part of the old shed... (Smith records, 1860, Oregon Historical Society)." This second residence is the property under consideration in this research. The 1860 census of Yamhill County indicates that Andrew and Sarah Smith lived with their (then) four children: Andrew D. (age 10), Mary (age 7), Ida (age 4) and Lorenzo (age 2). In 1862 Sarah gave birth to another child, Sarah. Although the child lived, her mother died 10 April 1862 at the age of 29. Sarah Smith is buried at the Brookside Cemetery in Dayton. In the period after Sarah's death, Andrew Smith sold the house to John Jones.

#### Jones Occupancy

John Jones was born in Fleming County, Kentucky. He migrated to Oregon in August 1852. He was married to Lydia L. Rutherford on July 23, 1854 in Linn County, Oregon. Together they had one child, William, in 1856, before John was widowed.

John Jones's second wife was Jane Bolton. At the age of seven she had migrated from Missouri with her twenty-six year old brother, George, to Oregon. George and Jane Bolton traveled with the last two living members of their family, an Aunt Lydia Rutherford (age 18) and a cousin, Perry Rutherford (age 5), all other family members having died of malaria and bubonic plague. When the Boltons and Rutherfords arrived in Oregon in 1852, they settled near Eola, Polk County, near the present site of Monmouth. George worked as a laborer in logging camps.

Jane Bolton grew up in the Independence area and married a man named Williamson. They had a child, Charles, born in 1861. She was widowed, then married John Jones who was recently widowed from Jane's cousin Lydia. After marriage, all their children, independent of their birth father's surname, were called "Jones". When John and Jane first married they lived on a farm between Eola and Independence. "Mr. Jones was a millwright by trade and helped to build one of the first sawmills in Oregon, at Eola. In 1861, his buildings were carried away by the high waters in the Willamette,

and he and his wife and child were rescued with difficulty from their floating house (Garhart, 1994: personal collection; see Appendix 6.3).”

After being flooded out, the Jones then moved to Dayton (Jones records, no date: Oregon Historical Society) and into the Smith house. Sometime in this period of 1862 and 1863 they added on to the house. Figure 2.6 illustrates this addition. According to notes from a Jones child, construction was completed around 1863 (Jones records, no date: Oregon Historical Society). All additional Jones children were born and lived in the house: Ella J. born in 1863; followed by Clara in 1866; Dolly in 1869; Frank G. in 1872; Bertha in 1876; Louise in 1878; and Harry V. in 1884.

The Dayton Herald reports on the success of John Jones’s merchandising business in the 1880s. This same paper informs us of the growth and graduation from the local schools of the various Jones children. After graduation from high school, Frank worked on the Dayton paper, before he went on to Portland Business College. Bertha worked in

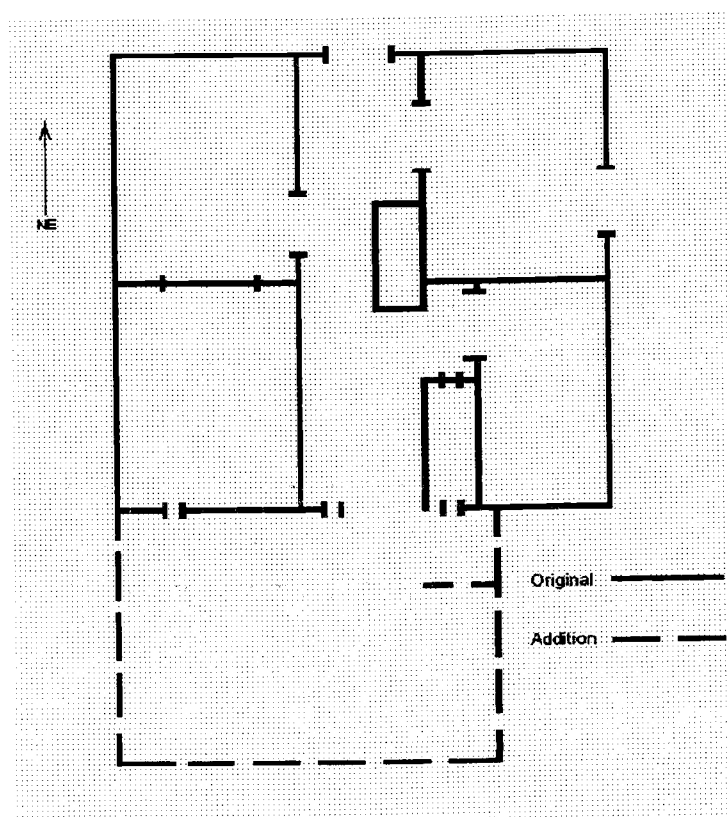


Figure 2.6 Historic House in Plan

the merchandising business in Dayton before moving to Portland. Louise graduated and went on to attend the university in Eugene. Mr. Jones's oldest daughter, Ella, married "Bob" Harris and lived next door to her parents.

The local paper also noted, in 1899, that George Bolton had come to live in the Jones home. His sister, Jane, nursed him until his death there in 1900. The Dayton Herald also noted that Charles lived in Portland, Harry still lived at home, and that Frank had moved on to eastern Oregon.

In 1901 John was struck with facial paralysis, perhaps as a result of a stroke. In 1903 he closed his merchandising business and Bertha moved to Portland. In Portland, Bertha and Louise lived together. Charles, with his son and daughter (LaVeda Garhart, the informant whose oral histories are in Appendix 6.3), lived with Bertha and Louise. Charles son and LaVeda alternated their living situations, between the Dayton and Portland homes. During the school year the son lived in Dayton with Jane. During the summer he lived in Portland with Bertha and Louise. During the summer LaVeda lived in the Smith house in Dayton, and in the winter with Bertha and Louise.

#### Harris Occupancy

Ella Jones married Robert Lee Harris on November 1, 1891. Ella Jones had begun teaching, in Dayton, at the age of 16. R.L. or "Bob" Harris had been born in Clackamas County, Oregon on 27 November 1863. He had grown up in the French Prairie country, in Scio and near Dayton.

Bob Harris owned what would eventually become the largest drug store in Yamhill County. Opened on November 1, 1883, the Harris drug store was the "best arranged drug store in Yamhill county" (Dayton Herald, July 7, 1899: front page). The drug store sold confectionery, tropical fruits, periodicals, pen and ink, books, booklets, cards, perfumery, school books and school supplies, Christmas goods, cough cures, Monarch and Defiance Bicycles, cures for constipation, sick headache, stomach trouble, and cholera and diarrhea remedies. They also sold wallpaper, paint, glass, sporting goods, ice, and in 1900 they were the selected agents for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Figure 2.7).



Figure 2.7 Harris Drug Store (Oregon Historical Society Negative OrH. 89129)

Ella and Bob had one son, who died at birth. Family lore suggests that the complications of Ella's pregnancy prevented any further chances of childbirth. The social life of Bob and Ella Harris is frequently testified to in the Dayton Herald as stable and service-oriented. The couple was politically active: Mrs. Ella J. Harris is generally credited with having been the first woman to cast a vote in an Oregon election (Dayton Tribune, 1945:32:22).

During the day Ella Harris taught children at the primary level. Monday evenings were spent at civic and government meetings. Tuesday evenings Ella attended her regular meetings of the Degree of Honors. Wednesday evenings Bob and his brother regularly attended their Odd Fellows Lodge meetings. For amusement Bob and Ella played in an organ and harmonica quartet called "The Fortune Tellers."

In the autumns the Harrises went trolling for salmon at the coastal towns of Yaquina and Newport (Dayton Herald, September 18 and September 28, 1990: front page). They often would attend national or regional lodge meetings. Bob Harris being an active member of both the International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) and Masonic Lodge (Masons). Louise, Ella and other family members would attend the Chautauqua meetings in Oregon City. They were also active in the Evangelical movement. The Dayton Herald comments on the Harris and Jones picnics on the banks of the Willamette, where they would feast on delicious peaches from the several fruit trees in their yard (Dayton Herald, Vol. IX, August 26, 1893: front page).

Bob's brother, "O.M.", became a partner in the drug store business in February 1896 and the store changed its name to the Harris Brothers. Perhaps this allowed Bob to spend more time in civic service, for Bob was elected to his first term as Mayor of Dayton in 1899.

When John died, in 1907, Bob and Ella moved into the house with Jane. (The property title transferred officially in 1910.) The house became, essentially, a duplex. Figure 2.8 shows the room function of the home as a duplex. Figure 2.9 maps out the furniture layout inside the house. The illustrations are drawn from the childhood memories of LaVeda, notes of whose interviews are in Appendix 6.3. Bob and Ella's lives appeared to continue as usual, Bob serving again as Mayor of Dayton in 1914 and 1915. He participated also in the Yamhill County central committee and was a member of the Yamhill budget committee.

Mrs. Jane Jones died in February 1924, and is buried in the Dayton I.O.O.F. Cemetery. Bob died 13 November 1926, at the age of 62, during his eighth term as Mayor (Dayton Tribune, 1926:3:13). All businesses in Dayton closed for Bob's funeral. Many members of every Yamhill county I.O.O.F. lodge attended the ritual funeral services of the order. There were six honorary pallbearers and six active pallbearers. LaVeda distinctly remembers this time at the house. She says that there was a great cleaning of the house and clearing out of many personal possessions. It was her impression that this happened because the house was going to be used by individuals who were not members of the family. This researcher assumes that Ella moved away, and that after this period the house was no longer occupied by family members. The Dayton

Tribune, in its obituary of Mrs. Ella J. Harris, refers to her as spending almost all of her teaching career at Dayton, but in later years teaching at Beaver, in Tillamook County. She retired at 71, from Beaver, and moved to Portland (Dayton Tribune, Number 22, April 26, 1945: front page).

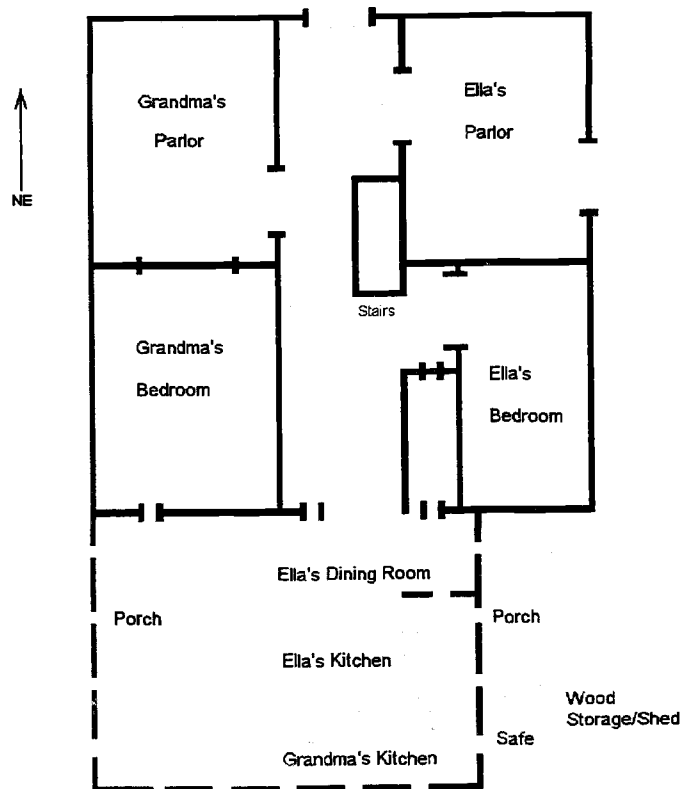


Figure 2.8 Function as a Duplex



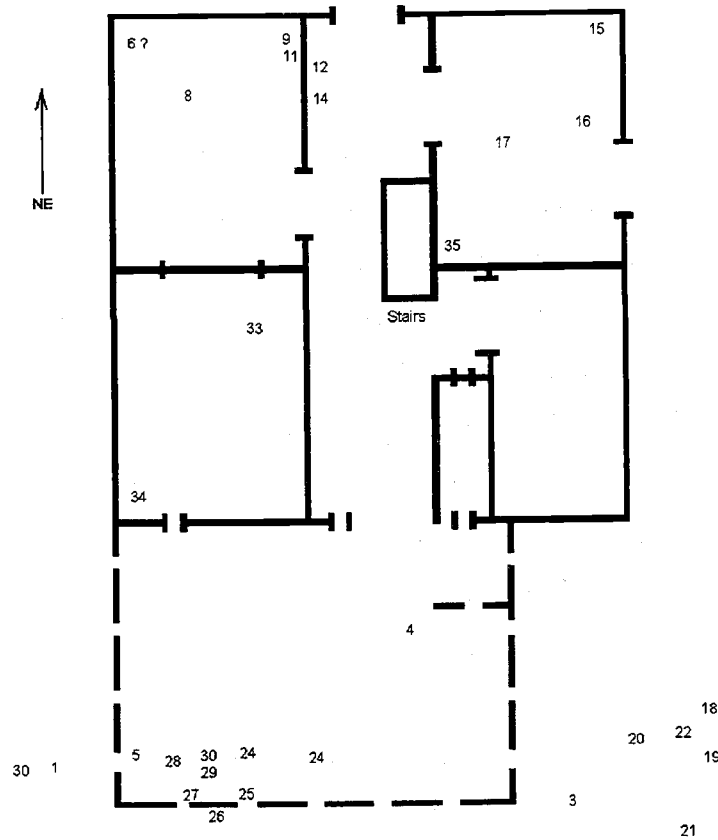


Figure 2.9 Furniture Layout

- |    |                                  |    |                                |
|----|----------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1  | open space                       | 20 | saw dust                       |
| 3  | food safe, a screened cupboard   | 21 | wood stacked                   |
| 4  | stove                            | 22 | food safe                      |
| 5  | sink in Grandma's kitchen        | 24 | rug                            |
| 6  | stove?                           |    | later there was an addition of |
| 8  | table, cloth with fringe         |    | tank next to the wood stove    |
| 9  | piano, with a Bible on it        | 25 | stove                          |
| 11 | photo albums                     | 26 | window                         |
| 12 | sofa                             | 27 | counter space                  |
| 14 | phonograph                       | 28 | sink                           |
| 15 | a whatnot shelf holding a glass  | 29 | rug                            |
|    | hen and a pink conch shell       | 30 | Seth Thomas clock              |
| 16 | couch                            | 33 | bed                            |
| 17 | rag rugs made with the daughters | 34 | chest dresser                  |
| 18 | kindling                         | 35 | piano                          |
| 19 | chopping block                   |    |                                |

## General Services History

When excavating an urban, domestic site, general services provided by the municipality can act as time markers. A time or horizon marker is defined as something that provides a specific date or date range by association. For instance, every minting of a coin in the United States, the year of the minting appears on the coin. Generally speaking, the archaeologists assign anything lying on the same surface as that coin to that date or later. The coin acts as a time or horizon marker. An anticipated soil matrix is formed in an urban site, with general services providing expectations to the archaeologist of what might be found in an excavation unit's wall profile. This researcher read historic newspapers, including the Dayton Herald, the Dayton Tribune, and the Oregon Spectator, in order to establish a model of cultural stratigraphy that the general services could provide to the excavation unit's wall profile.

At the beginning it was noted that this thesis would not continue family occupation history of the house after 1926. We do know that the house continued to be occupied through 1992. So the top of the soil profile could be dated no later than 1992. The bottom of the historical occupancy soil profile could then be dated to 1842, based upon Smith's first arrival in the area. The house is known to have been constructed and occupied by 1859. The archeologist would assume that the bottom layer of the historic soil's wall profile could date no earlier than 1842. Additionally, the assumption would be made that anything above the bottom was deposited after 1842.

In January 1894 the Dayton city council authorized the purchase and placement of street lamps in front of each church, so that people would no longer have to "grope through the dark" (Dayton Herald: Vol. IX, January 12, 1894: front page). The nine street lamps were ordered by the town council, and were made ready by positioning them on painted posts in January 1894, so street lamp fragments might be present, above the gravel lens, indicating a January 1894 date.

In October 1894 Dayton was assured a telephone and telegraph line by Anthony Telephone Company. Since all material and phones came from the East Coast, it took until the first week of August 1895 for telephone lines to become operational. The wire

was copper, attached to large poles above ground. Post holes and wire deposition from this period could potentially be found. In November 1894 Dayton officials accepted a proposition for a citywide electric light and water system. By December 11, 1896 the city of Dayton had installed incandescent lights on streets, business houses, and dwellings. Fragments from incandescent lighting could be anticipated in the soil mixture.

Newspaper articles also indicated the laying down of wooden side walks in 1898, and in June 1901 gravel was applied to the streets again (coming from the new gravel bar in the Willamette just below Lambert's Landing). Remains from sidewalks and graveling could appear in the soil profiles near the front fence, as an additional gravel lens.

The city laid water pipes in 1904. By April 1905 most citizens of Dayton had their residences supplied with water by the city water system. In the Smith House, soil profiles in the pits around house perimeters could indicate trenching through the previous lenses in order to lay water lines. The 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 2.10) indicates a three-inch wood-bored water line in Fifth Street. This water line would mean that plumbing pipes and trenches could be present, and it is anticipated that the connecting water line would tee off the Fifth Street line, perpendicularly into the entry side of the house. If this trench were present, the trench might contain fill that could date from 1904. Any well found would pre-date 1904.

Garbage collection started in Dayton during the summer of 1946. Ezra Koch, of McMinnville, owns the Dayton City Sanitary and Recycling. His father was a German immigrant from Russia, who set up a collection system based on the Russian model. Ezra Koch said that in 1946 he returned from the service and organized the garbage collection business in Amity, Dayton, Carlton and Lafayette. He says that a young man beat him to the Dayton homes by one month, during which the young man had acquired thirty accounts but was unable to handle the speed of business growth. Koch bought these accounts. Koch says that garbage collection service in Dayton began in the Summer of 1946. The previous lack of commercial garbage service protected the refuse deposit, so that the trash area probably would hold a wider date range of products than could be found in other towns where collection began earlier.

All the above municipal services could have impacted the material culture formation on the Smith House lot. On a domestic site, the additional and major

contribution to material culture site formation is by deposition from the people who lived in and/or visited the home.

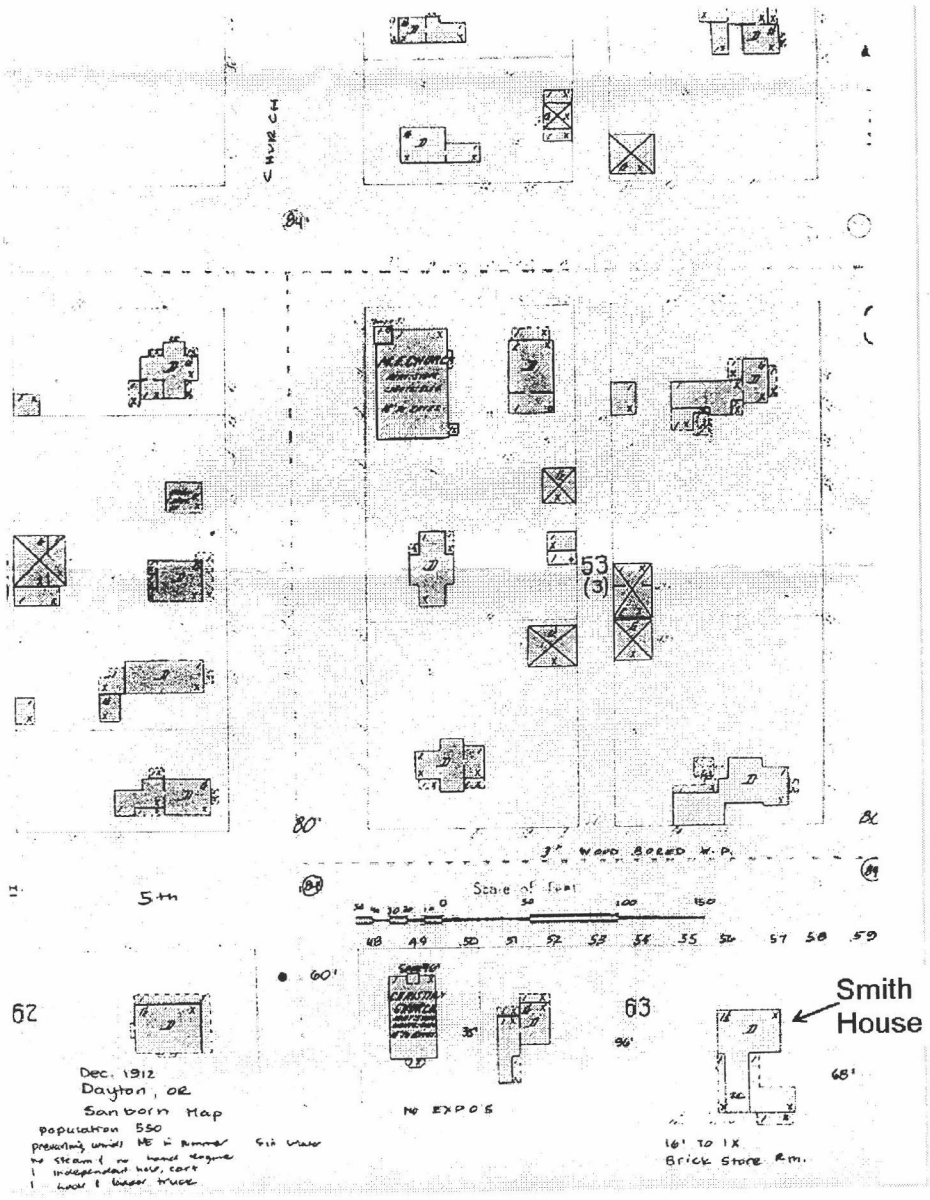


Figure 2.10 1912 Sanborn Map Detail (National Archives)

## CHAPTER 3: DESCRIPTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY

### Problems Encountered

In most archaeological excavations, the structure does not continue to stand. Usually the archaeologist is left with the structure's "ghost", or remnant footprint. This may be evident in soil coloration and macro- or microtopographic anomalies. The archaeologist must extrapolate from these "ghosts" and use popular contemporary beliefs about how things used to look, to be able to suggest a structural appearance. The Smith House is unusual in that not only does the structure remain, but also there exist records of occupation and room usage. In fact, the only observable provenience available at the Smith House was the contemporary associative provenience defined by the architectural rooms surrounding the pits. The contemporary associative provenience is defined by the rooms of the house. The wall structure that exists today in the Smith House is the same wall architecture that existed in 1859.

Cultural deposits in the Smith House exhibit evidence of disturbed stratigraphy, or churned context. The formation processes which created this churned context were poorly understood at the start of this project. It is now assumed that the soil and artifacts churned as the floor collapsed, rotted, and people continued to use the house. The roof also leaked and dripped much water onto the living floor, over a protracted period of time.

Soldiers living at Ft. Hoskins, Benton County, Oregon, in the same climate conditions, recorded sinking to the top of their boots on sections of their rotting living floor (Brauner 1993: personal communication). They occupied their quarters for about eight years (Brauner 1993: personal communication). Excavations of this section of the Ft. Hoskins site by Dr. David Brauner exposed a cultural lens that went to a depth of approximately 20 centimeters. Compared with the Ft. Hoskins archaeological record, the churned disturbance at the Smith House seems to reflect the same processes. Archaeologists refer to a **stratified deposit** as one in which the deposition units have **superposition** and exhibit contrasting cultural or natural contents and/or components. Superposition is when one thing is set above another. Archaeologists refer to a mixed or

**churned deposit** as one in which the deposition units exhibit no particular or clear stratification.

Occasionally archaeologists excavate cultural material as a single unit, or a single level or whole **component**. This choice is usually made when:

- there is no evidence of stratification or superposition,
- no distinguishing kinds of soils or cultural materials,
- no diagnostic artifacts,
- in short, no deposition differentiation.

In the Smith House an admixture of cultural material was observed in the surface context. Dr. Brauner examined both the surface collection by the preservation group and the site integrity. He determined that all recovery would be considered as being from a churned context and as a whole, single component.

#### Trash Pit Feature

In Fall 1992 four test pits were sampled in order to define the perimeters of the trash feature. This researcher was not present during the trash feature excavation. Additionally, field notes regarding this phase have not been available to this researcher. The trash feature location is shown in Figure 3.1. The relationship of the trash feature along the historic creek edge is shown in Figure 3.2.



Figure 3.1 1992 Photo of Trash Feature (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)



Figure 3.2 Location of Feature in 1992 (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)

Dr. Brauner excavated one sample pit, testing for horizontal integrity. This pit terminated quickly, being sterile of cultural material. Two sample pits were placed along the creek. A fourth pit was opened, exposing another portion of the trash feature. These three sample pits were then joined together. The material content and definition within the three new pits indicated a single dumpsite. All cultural material unearthed by the archaeologists was removed from the site, with two exceptions. A sampling of brick and toilet porcelain had been kept, and a pile of these was exposed on the ground by the brush clearing.

The sample pits are located on property currently owned by the Dayton Christian Church. Completion of this stage of excavation was terminated by the new property owner, who had other management objectives. Since termination, the owners have contoured the landscape and planted lawn. Mr. Sam Sweeney of Country Heritage Farms operated the bulldozer and supervised the contouring. Mr. Sweeney says that he was familiar with the trash feature where the archaeologists had been sampling and took particular care not to dig into that area (Sweeney, 1992: phone conversation notes). The church's master plan includes placing a paved parking lot over the trash feature. These actions by the church should continue to protect the integrity of the remaining cultural material located in the feature. This thesis has assigned, arbitrarily, the letter "R" to the trash pit feature and all artifacts removed from it.

When the archaeological excavation shifted from the trash feature to the house feature, the archaeology grew more refined. Rather than simply being a salvage project, research questions began to be asked. The questions which guided this stage of excavation were:

- Do structural features and/or debris remain that will allow a description of the original foundation?
- Will site integrity and material content help the preservationists perform an accurate reconstruction of the building?
- Do structural features and/or debris remain which will define the location of the original fireplace?
- Does debris scatter exist that will assist in interpretation of use areas within the rooms?



- Does debris scatter exist that is identifiable as belonging to the Smith family?
- Can different major building episodes such as floor replacement be dated during the archaeological recovery?

### House Interior

At the time of excavation the physical condition of the building was described as bad (Olsen, 1991: personal correspondence). Figure 3.3 is a photo of the entry interior demonstrating physical condition. All of the foundation, timber sills, first floor flooring and joists were rotten. At least half the studs needed repair; many were severely damaged. The upper portion of the house was in better shape, with most finish materials in adequate condition. The existing chimneys, due to location and style, were determined not to be originals. The baluster was missing, but pieces of the original were stored in the attic. The front door was not original. Most of the sash remained present and in good shape. The connecting wing was present enough so that it could be accurately rebuilt (Olsen, 1991: personal correspondence). Figure 3.4 illustrates excavation during this period.

The Smith House is oriented northeast towards the front of the lot, parallel to the street. The front door is in the center of the front facade and opens into a central hall. The central hall is double loaded, opening on the north room and east room on the street side, then leading to the west and south rooms. The central hall finally opens into a further room. The north and south walls form corridor porches terminating in a grand kitchen. A smaller kitchen is internally embedded between the large kitchen and the open room.

The method in which artifacts were collected depended on a variety of factors. When the preservation team removed the rotted wood flooring, they placed any cultural materials they found in boxes labeled by individual room: west parlor, east parlor, east chamber, west chamber. Figure 3.5 illustrates these associations schematically.



Figure 3.3 1993 Photo of Entry Interior (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)



Figure 3.4 1993 Interior Excavation (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)

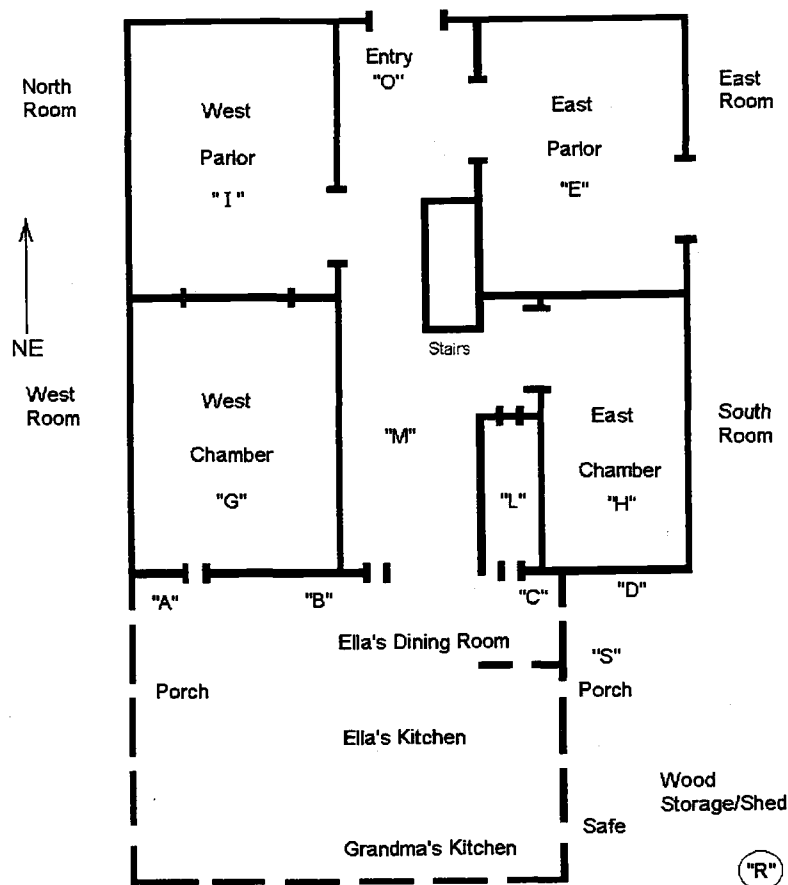


Figure 3.5 Individual Room Association

Preliminary observation of the newly exposed soil surface underneath the flooring indicated so much cultural material and mixing of time periods that absolute provenience could not be treated critically. The lack of deposition of artifacts into clear stratigraphic layers prevented analytical interpretation. By dating the cultural layer it is possible, via association, to interpret a date of cultural activity of that associated element. The idea of an absolute provenience, with each item measured exactly in place, was abandoned.

It was observed that the soil profile indicated a known single component, or culturally homogeneous stratigraphic unit. It was decided that the collection method would be by test pits. Figures 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, and 3.10 indicate test pit locations and pit details.

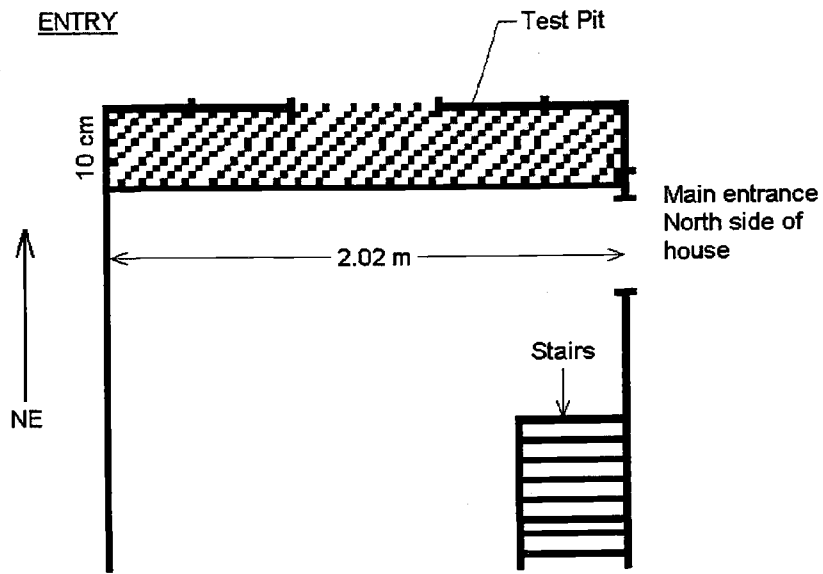


Figure 3.6 Entry Test Pits

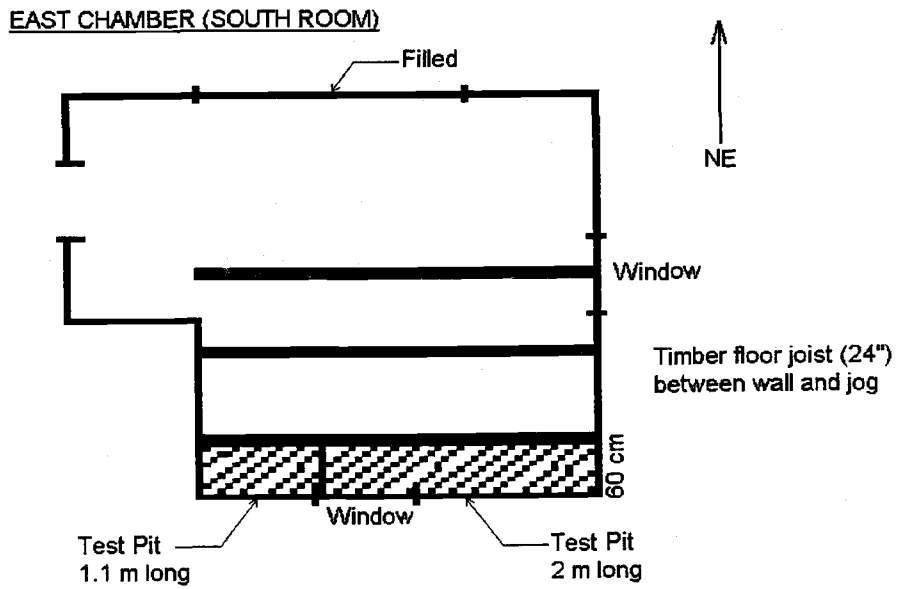


Figure 3.7 East Chamber Test Pits

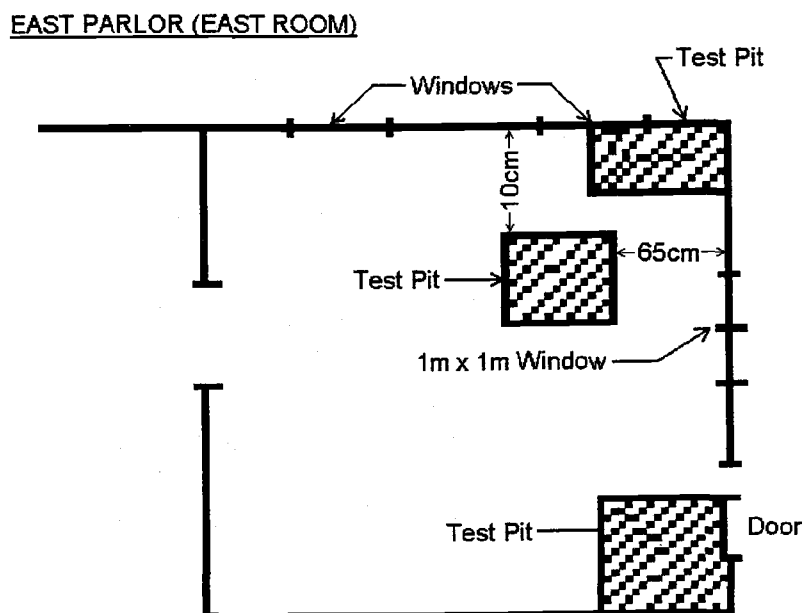


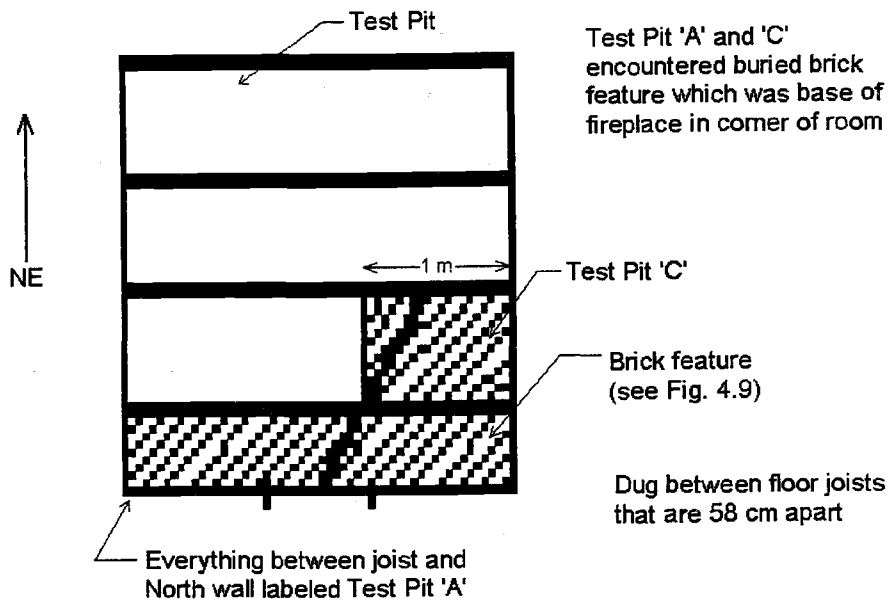
Figure 3.8 East Parlor Test Pits

The top of the existing house floor joist, or sill, was assigned the value 0 cm for vertical control. Line levels were used for accurate vertical control while excavating pit floors. The interior house walls and floor joists were used for horizontal boundaries. All test pits were excavated 10 to 20 cm into culturally sterile deposits. When specific features were uncovered, or **exposed**, the feature was photographed and mapped in place.

The East Room test pit is referred to as "E". Cultural material terminated at 50 cm. The section of the pit on the exterior house corner exposed a brick pier similar to that on the NW corner of the house. The base of the brick pier was encountered below the surface.

The North Room test pit is labeled "T". The two-meter wide pit was dug between floor joists set 58 cm apart. The north sill to the first floor joist was dug to a depth of 25 cm. The horizontal width was 25 cm. The brick pier was dug down 50 cm to expose the pier to its base. Cultural material ran out at 50 cm. The section between the north wall and first parallel floor joist was excavated to 40 cm below the surface.

WEST CHAMBER (WEST ROOM)



WEST CHAMBER (WEST ROOM)

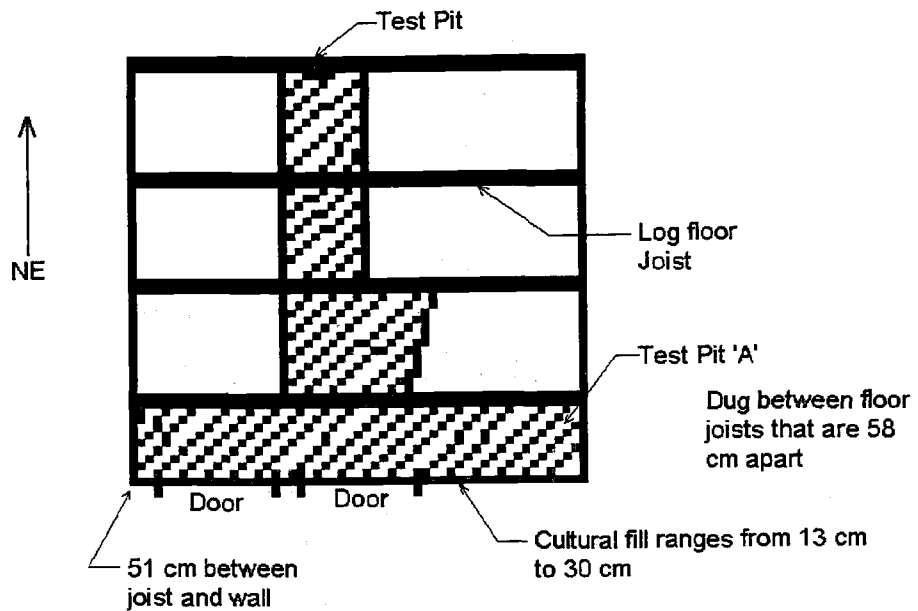


Figure 3.9 West Chamber Test Pits

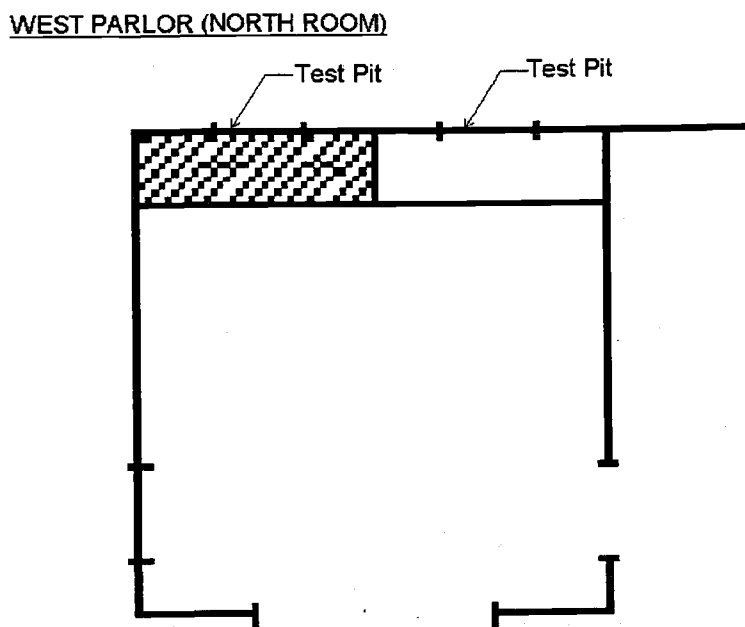


Figure 3.10 West Parlor Test Pits

The South Room test pit is labeled "H". This pit was set between the timber floor joists and the sill, giving a width of 60 cm or 24". The test pit was 1.1 meters long. Cultural material ran out at 35 cm below the floor in the exterior corner section.

The West Room test pit is labeled "G". It spread throughout most of the room. Cultural material fill ranged between 13 to 30 cm in depth. After a buried brick feature was encountered everything between the joist and south sill was exposed. In the southeast corner of this chamber the remains of a brick firebox and chimney support were revealed. These were completely exposed by further excavation. At the bottom of the feature the base of a fireplace in the corner of the center room was revealed.

A test pit labeled "O" was dug across the internal area of the entry. This pit was 2.02 meters across the width of the entry, and 70 cm from the door towards the stairwell. Field notes do not reflect the depth of this pit.

Surface collection, prior to the arrival of the archaeologists, was done by room association. The central hallway area is given the designation "M". The bathroom feature is labeled "L". Surface collection by the preservation crew from the area of the

historic SE porch, which was not physically present in the Spring of 1993, is labeled "S".  
The labeled associated proveniences of the pits are shown in Figure 3.11.

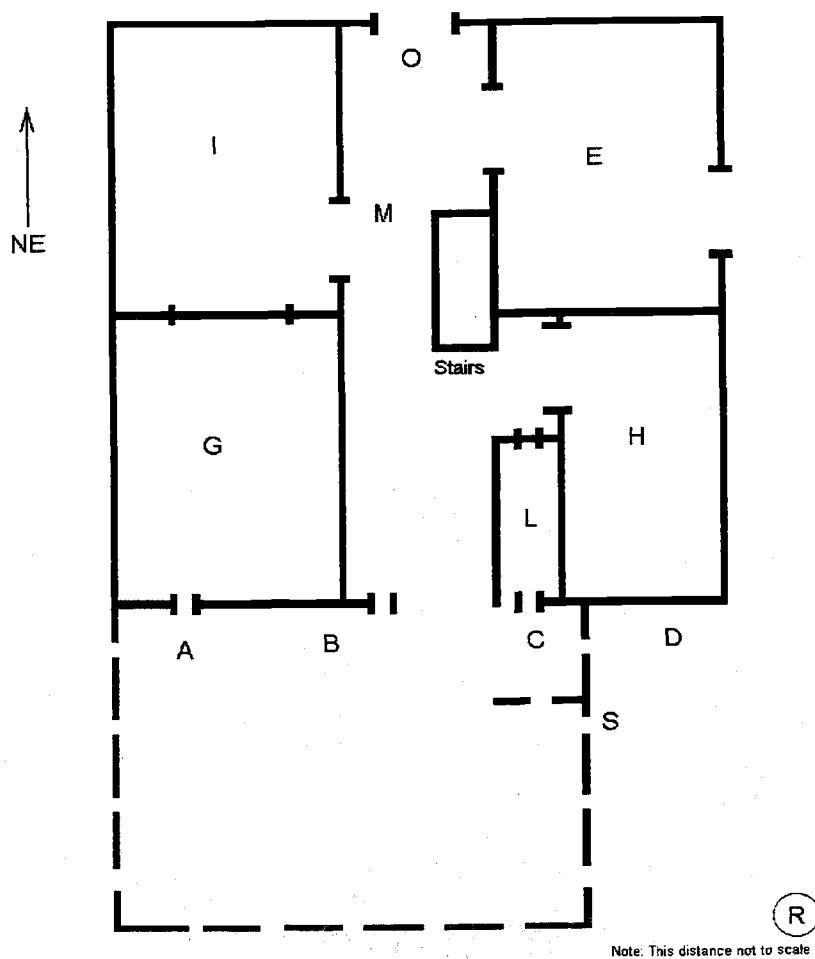


Figure 3.11 Labeled Associated Proveniences



As the archaeologists excavated inside the house, the preservation crew removed the 1970s recreational vehicle storage shed that had been attached to the house. Upon completion of excavation in interior pits by the archaeologists, the preservation crew jacked up the house, placing temporary steel I-beams horizontally beneath the existing floor joist system. This transferred the load from the old joists to the steel beams; these were then supported upon a temporary system of railroad tie stacks to act as foundation piers. This temporary structural system was about six feet off the ground, allowing small machinery to operate under the house, since it had been the preservation crew's original intent to allow the machinery to dig the foundation.

Archaeological excavation provided so much cultural material that both preservationists and archaeologists agreed that archaeologists would excavate the new foundation trench running across the southern edge of "G", "L" and "H". Figure 3.12 illustrates the excavation of this foundation trench.



Figure 3.12 Foundation Trench Excavation (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)

### Field Location of Other Features

House features exposed during the course of archaeological sampling included: the base of the house's original fireplace, the hearth, floor footings, pier posts, and foundation fragments. Figure 3.13 and Figure 4.6 illustrate the original hearth of the fireplace. This is material that would not have been recoverable with mechanized construction techniques.

By dating cultural material in sill trenches we were able to establish sequences of construction modifications. Figure 3.14 is a photo of 1960s beer bottles used as sill fill, demonstrating that this particular sill was not placed there in 1859. Additionally, by exposing for view pit wall profiles, we were able to show repetitive repair sequences. This had obvious implications for selection of repair materials. The written detail of this fieldwork is covered in this thesis under specific material type analysis. For example, the brick foundation information is described in the "Brick" section.

### Southern Foundation

The dimensions of the excavation of the area where the new foundation for the house was being constructed defined this phase of field archaeology. These were previously illustrated in Figure 3.12. A two-meter by two-meter grid system was laid in. The northernmost two-meter square was called "A", the next square "B", followed by "C" and "D". The plumb line was set on the northwest, outer side of the exterior floor joist. All levels were skim shoveled, with all dirt being screened through quarter-inch mesh. Cultural material usually stopped at 45 to 50 cm below the surface. Level 1 was defined as surface to 50 cm. Level 2 went from 50 to 60 cm below the surface. Once the level was sterile of cultural material an additional 10 cm were excavated. The crew skim shoveled in 10 cm levels and screened everything through quarter-inch screens. Artifacts were bagged and labeled with provenience data, reflecting where they were found in a three-dimensional grid.

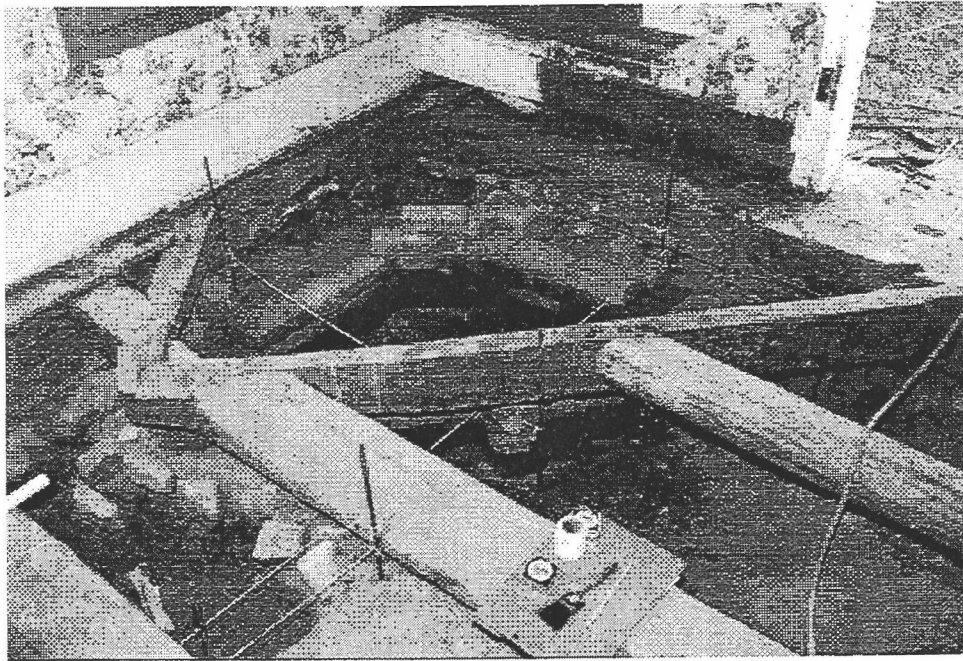


Figure 3.13 Photo of Original Hearth Feature (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)

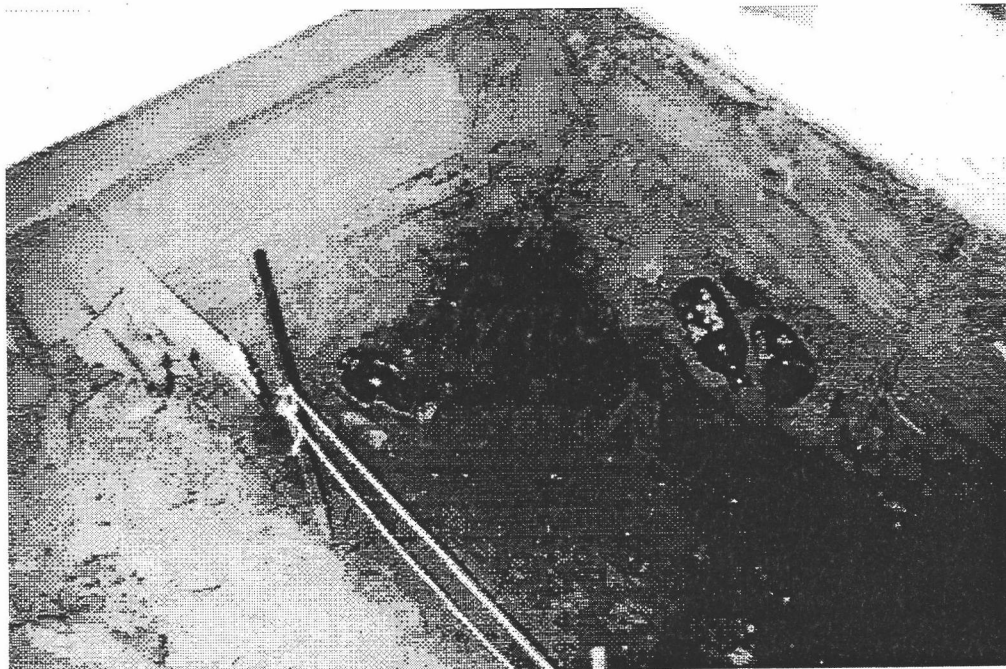


Figure 3.14 20<sup>th</sup> Century Sill Fill (Research photo on file at Oregon State University)

## CHAPTER 4: FIELD COLLECTED DATA

### Introduction

A total of 10,609 artifacts were excavated from the twelve associated areas. Analysis began with cleaning and labeling. Artifact cleaning and organization were both under the supervision of this researcher. All ceramics and glass were washed and cross-mended. All metal was picked and brushed to clean off exfoliating rust. Once clean, the metal artifacts were dipped in beeswax to forestall deterioration due to oxidation. Brick and bone were brushed. Each artifact was labeled with a number hand-written onto nail polish placed on the artifact. Clear fingernail polish sealed over each artifact number.

Upon stabilization each artifact was entered into Borland Company's Paradox data base program. This data base was created by this researcher based upon Dr. Roderick Sprague's Functional Typology System for Nineteenth and Twentieth century sites (Sprague 1980:251-261). Sprague's system of classification types cultural material within a functional framework. Sprague believes that by organizing artifacts into functional categories, behavioral patterns can be recognized, providing a more specific interpretation of cultural behavior. Artifacts were entered into the Data Inventory systematically. First, artifacts were placed into one of Sprague's eight major descriptive categories, then into one of Sprague's forty-seven subcategories. After categorization by functional use, each artifact was placed in a data base listing: its artifact number; categorization; date collected; and room association. The spreadsheet Table 4.1 summarizes the typology, including room associations, and percentage totals.

The size of the collection, the amount of documentary evidence that needed to be pursued, and the constraint for completion within a graduate school- defined time limit determined how much and which artifact categories would be researched. Eighty-six percent of the artifact collection is described in the following pages.

Again, these twelve artifact types were chosen either because of their percentage weight in the overall collection or because the typology itself had stylistic and material characteristics that could be helpful in acquiring useful information, such as date of manufacture. Other avenues of potential research directions would have resulted in

different selections for the study of different typologies. Additionally, different aspects of the individual artifacts could have been studied. For instance, minimum vessel count for ceramic vessels was not done. This thesis is not meant to be *the* definitive work on the Smith House. It is an intent of this document to provide others who will be using the Smith House collection with an overview document with which they can continue additional analytical work.

TYPOLOGY	ASSOCIATIONS														SUBTOTAL	% TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O	R	S	UNDER		
Containers,Glass	14	81	99	175	258	162	298	50	0	5	27	1,117	27	103	2,416	23%
Flat Glass	4	50	24	36	588	223	494	266	0	2	90	166	6	298	2,247	21%
Nails	1	157	82	142	329	161	344	10	0	18	53	143	42	235	1,717	16%
Flat&Hollow,Ceramic	3	32	15	4	89	90	95	8	1	2	3	396	30	78	846	8%
Brick	13	22	44	70	135	25	101	37	0	0	51	7	0	226	731	7%
Bone	0	9	14	6	47	67	88	10	2	15	3	165	17	51	494	5%
Containers,Metal	4	36	17	37	47	17	45	8	0	2	11	157	3	35	419	4%
Other Const Material	3	18	38	7	58	35	54	11	0	0	12	66	3	28	333	3%
Unknown	7	18	18	10	63	36	42	12	0	3	9	53	11	13	295	3%
Ecofact	0	5	3	0	25	10	21	3	0	0	0	61	0	6	134	1%
Buttons	1	18	12	5	21	4	32	12	0	0	4	1	8	11	129	1%
Home Ed,Info,Busn	1	8	25	1	19	15	9	8	0	0	2	1	4	16	109	1%
Toys&Music Inst	2	7	11	0	10	15	22	8	0	0	10	6	9	6	106	0%
Pkging,Media	5	10	7	5	22	7	10	13	0	1	5	0	0	8	93	0%
Gustatory	0	1	0	0	6	13	26	1	0	0	0	13	3	10	73	0%
Illum,Elect&Energy	1	7	0	0	2	13	19	0	0	0	0	7	1	6	56	0%
Decorative Furnishings	3	2	4	2	12	2	7	7	0	1	2	5	0	4	51	0%
Body Ritual& Grooming	0	1	4	0	6	2	16	3	1	0	0	12	2	1	48	0%
Clothing	2	4	4	2	16	3	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	5	46	0%
Culinary	0	1	1	0	4	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	31	0%
Plumbing	0	0	3	2	10	0	10	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	31	0%
Adornment	0	0	1	0	11	4	5	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	30	0%
Laundry,Sew,Bind	1	2	0	0	10	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	4	27	0%
Veh & Maint	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	23	0%
Cartridges	0	4	1	0	3	1	8	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	22	0%

Table 4.1 (continued)

<b>Currency</b>	0	1	1	0	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	16	0%
<b>Flat&amp;Hollow,Plastic</b>	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0%
<b>Footwear</b>	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0%
<b>Tobacco</b>	0	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	0%
<b>Ag &amp; Husbandry</b>	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	12	0%
<b>Med,Health,Contracept</b>	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0%
<b>HseClean&amp;Maint.</b>	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0%
<b>Tools</b>	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0%
<b>Fishing</b>	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0%
<b>SUBTOTALS</b>	62	482	417	500	1,737	897	1,723	467	4	49	282	2,376	166	1,135	10,609	100%

Table 4.1 Artifacts in Association

## Flat Glass

### Introduction

Window glass, or flat glass, is an ideal time marker because it is a product that has physically changed over time in a systematic way (Roenke 1978). Roenke convincingly demonstrated that it is possible to apply a date range for primary modes of flat glass thickness. Roenke's research showed that, in the Pacific Northwest, from 1850 through 1915, the later dated the window glass the thicker its primary mode. As a rule of thumb, older flat glass is thinner.

### Artifact Description with Count and Chronology

Analysis in the laboratory involved washing each glass shard in water and scrubbing off all residues. Each flat glass piece was measured with digital sliding calipers, a Fowler dial gauge micrometer. Ninety percent of the 2,257 glass shards were measured. Measurements were made in thousandths of an inch. Each glass piece was measured three times, with care taken that the measurements were made at edges and center. Thicknesses were averaged, individually, for each piece of flat glass. The thickness ranged from 0.970 to 0.019 inches.

### Distribution

Next the flat glass located in each association area was pooled together to look at the distribution of glass across time. The chart below is an examination of dates of window replacement in the Smith-Jones house.

Window replacement is due to an episode of renovation or repair. The distribution shown in Table 4.2 suggests a variety of practices. The earliest glass dates suggests the practice of recycling of window glass, from another earlier constructed



building. The distribution in the middle suggests that once the house was occupied, a continuous program of window replacement occurred, rather than specific punctuated episodes of renovation. A dramatic change in this practice is shown circa 1900.

### Artifact Distribution

Thirty percent of the glass shards were found in the East room. Almost as many, twenty-five percent, were found in the South room. The third most abundant was the West room. The fourth in abundance was the North room. These four rooms also contain the oldest date ranges.

The spreadsheet in Table 4.2 and its accompanying graph in Figure 4.1, below, show the dated flat glass fragments by their associated group. It can be observed from the graph that the heaviest concentration of glass dates in the ranges from 1845 to 1900. The associations "E", "H", and "T" demonstrate this most vividly. The oldest glass concentrations are found in "E", "H", "T", and "O". Of note in distribution is the higher concentration of datable glass on the side of the house holding "E", "H", and "D".

ROENKE	Thickness	A	B	C	D	E	E	O	G	I	M	S	R	UNDR	TOTALS	%
1835-1845	0.045 TO 0.055	0	0	0	4	7	10	0	4	6	0	0	7	1	39	2
1845-1855	0.056 TO 0.065	0	0	2	2	63	66	13	5	35	0	0	13	23	222	10
1850-1865	0.066 TO 0.075	0	3	3	14	104	135	13	44	59	0	1	0	59	435	19
1855-1885	0.076 TO 0.085	3	8	9	7	117	105	21	57	61	0	6	60	39	493	22
1870-1900	0.086 TO 0.095	1	7	4	5	92	163	34	49	91	0	5	42	21	514	23
1900-1915	0.096 TO 0.105	0	2	1	1	28	21	3	2	9	0	2	30	110	209	9
POST1915		0	0	0	1	42	29	3	3	2	0	0	7	26	113	5
	NO INFO	0	30	5	2	41	59	3	59	3	2	2	7	19	232	10
	TOTALS	4	50	24	36	494	588	90	223	266	2	16	166	298	2257	100

Table 4.2 Flat Glass Assigned to Date Range

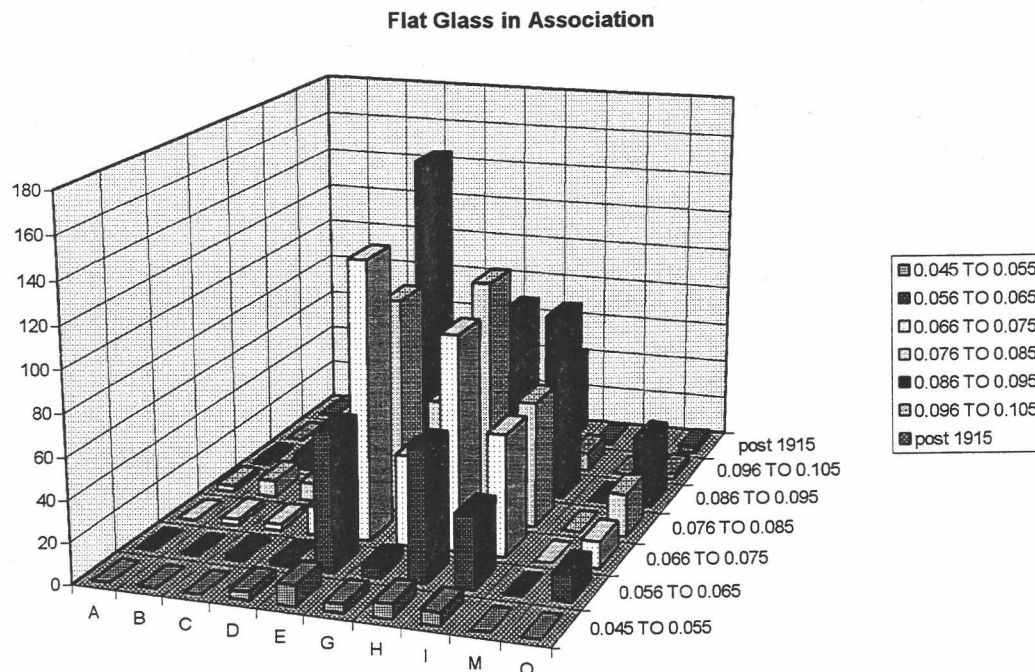


Figure 4.1 Flat Glass in Association

## Conclusions

Flat glass was found throughout the site. The glass dated from 1835 to 1915, with the bulk of the sample falling in the date range of 1855 to 1890. Flat glass analysis reveals a continuous occupation and repair sequence of construction from 1835 through at least 1915. The year 1900 indicates a change in window replacement activity, a definite decrease in window repair. It is difficult to know whether this lack of repair was due to lack of need to repair, or social conditions.

Correspondence between the Smiths indicate that they reused wood, taking lumber from their first home for use in their second. Knowing, from historical records, the exact occupancy dates, the early window glass dates probably indicate the reuse of window glass from an earlier period in the previous Smith home. It is possible however that this indicates a warehousing of glass by the supplier. The oldest glass and the largest sample number of flat glass sherds were found in "I", "G", "E", and "H", the original

Smith House elements. The presence of "1845" glass in association "O" indicates the likelihood that the original front door included window glass.

The table and figure illustrate that the oldest glass is found in rooms that have windows and are part of the original house. The reduction in window replacement around 1900 may be due to a greater thickness and resiliency of the glass itself, or it may reflect a lighter load on the house. The actual number of occupants drops dramatically after 1907, when there is only one child at a time living at ORYA3. Fewer adults and/or fewer children may have resulted in fewer broken windows, so that the glass would not have been replaced as often, and the debris from broken windows would have decreased.

## Nails

### Introduction

Nails are an expedient, yet coarse, artifact type useful in dating construction and modifications. A change in nail manufacturing periods indicates if the house has undergone additions, alterations, or simple maintenance. The periods of nail manufacture are very broad, so that the construction date ranges one can associate with the nails also end up being very broad. Nails manufactured in the historic period can be broken into three general groups of nails: 1) hand-wrought (hw); 2) machine cut (mc); and 3) wire drawn (wd). Within these groupings the nails can be additionally categorized by size.

Hand-wrought iron nails were used into the mid-1800s. Wrought nails were smithed from nail rods. Nail rods were made from iron bars. Rods were usually about 1/4 inch thick, and three or four feet long. The smith would cut the rod and then heat it. The rod would be hammered, cut, and twisted, forming a nail shape. Wrought nails are usually identifiable from their head shape, and by their tapered shank. The top of the nail, originally a rectangle in shape, is worked on an anvil, forming a rose shaped "head".

The use of wrought nails overlapped the time period in which cut nails were available for purchase. Wrought nails were considered to perform with more strength integrity than cut nails. However, machine manufacturing made cut nails cheaper than

wrought. By 1830, most nails were being manufactured as cut nails. In this manufacturing process iron nail plate is fed across a bed or stationary die, and a power blade shears off the nails. These nails had a tapered shank (created by a beveled facet on one side) and then were headed by hand or machine. Hand heading, done in the same manner as on wrought nails, was used on early machine cut nails. From 1821 through 1849, the Hudson Bay Company imported into the Oregon territory kegs of finished stock that their blacksmiths converted into nails. In the Willamette Valley, machine cut square nails, dating to 1839, were found on the Methodist Mission site by Oregon State University archaeology students (Speulda 1988:85-86).

After 1850 what can be recognized as the modern wire nail began to be manufactured. These nails were made from steel wire. This wire was held in a die and headed; the wire was then advanced in the machinery and was sheared, advanced and sheared, and so on. This advancing and shearing process is why these nails are called "drawn". The early drawn nail was small, and the larger size, used for building construction, did not become popular until the 1880s. From 1821 through 1849, the Hudson Bay Company imported into the Oregon territory kegs of finished stock that their blacksmiths converted into nails. In the Willamette Valley, machine cut square nails, dating to 1839, were found on the Methodist Mission site by Oregon State University archaeology students (Speulda 1988:85-86).

In the 1880s, cut nails reached their peak of production and started their decline. By the 1890's wire drawn nail consumption dominated production. By 1913 cut nails were reduced to only ten percent of the total nail production in the United States (Smith, 1966:209). This researcher will assume that the switchover to the wire drawn nails occurred in the mid-1880s. It has been argued by Cromwell in his study of a historic period Corvallis residence (ORBE2) that the switchover to wire drawn nails did not occur until ca. 1900, for two main reasons: a cultural preference for the machine cut nails by carpenters - many of whom had probably been using the machine cut nails all of their lives and were reluctant to switch (preference); and that most of the manufacturers of the wire drawn nails were probably in the East, or perhaps in California, and the expense of switching production types might have been prohibitive (supply). (Cromwell 1996b: 221-222.) This researcher has chosen the mid-1880s, following Smith's research, and judging

that the occupants of this residence, who were in both the merchandising and construction product businesses, would have been among the first in their community to have new product exposure and availability.

#### Artifact Description and Count

Each nail and nail fragment was brought into the laboratory for stabilization and analysis. Nails were cleaned by brushing. Rust was removed with a dental pick. After labeling, each artifact was slowly heated and then dipped in beeswax to prohibit exposure to oxygen. One thousand four hundred and eighty-two nails (and/or nail fragments) were examined. These were the artifacts found in the house association, only. Two hundred eighty-five nails from "R" and "S" were determined not to be considered as part of this association grouping. Distribution by number of artifacts is illustrated in Figure 4.2.

The 1,297 nails defined as "in association" were then categorized by manufacturing type. Manufacturing types are: hand-wrought (hw); machine cut (mc); wire drawn (wd). An additional grouping was included, described as "nd" for "not enough definition to be diagnostic". A nail was described as "nd" if it had corroded to a state prohibiting a determination as hand-wrought, machine cut, or wire drawn. A nail was listed as incomplete if it was partial, preventing a determination of the nail's length. These results are shown in Table 4.3.

Nails were also analyzed by size. Typically, different nail sizes are used for different jobs. Though, of course, it is possible for someone to pick any arbitrary nail for use, regardless of what size would most appropriately fit the task.

## DISTRIBUTION

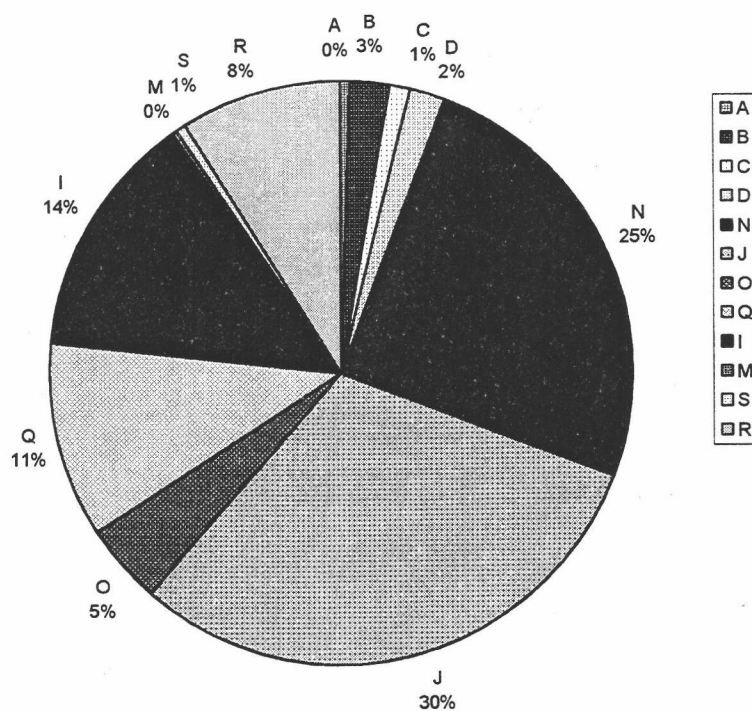


Figure 4.2 Pie Chart of Nails in Association

	HW	MC	WD	ND	TOTALS	Assoc. as % of Total	Assoc.
A	0	0	0	1	1	0.08%	A
B	0	44	24	89	157	12.10%	B
C	0	9	18	55	82	6.32%	C
D	0	41	45	56	142	10.95%	D
E	8	118	121	82	329	25.37%	E
G	10	49	60	42	161	12.41%	G
H	43	191	65	45	344	26.52%	H
I	1	3	0	6	10	0.77%	I
M	1	12	1	4	18	1.39%	M
O	0	10	24	19	53	4.09%	O
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1297</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>

Table 4.3 Types of Nails in Association

### Distribution

The following can be noted from Table 4.3: thirty percent of associated nails were found in a condition listed as "not diagnostic". An "nd" nail was just as likely to be found in the original interior as in associations "A", "B", "C", and "D". The poor condition of the nails testifies to the observation that soil conditions were extremely wet throughout the house, not simply in one area.

All hand-wrought nails were found in the original historic portion of the house. No hand-wrought nails were found outside this "interior". This is consistent with the knowledge that this portion of the house was the first to be constructed. Fifty-two percent of the nails found were found in the room associations "E" and "H". In fact, only five percent of the nails were found in the central hall area. Thirteen percent of the nails were found in room associations "I", and "G". The remaining twenty-nine percent were found in "A", "B", "C", and "D". The distribution of nails indicates that, over time, all areas of the house underwent episodes of deterioration and maintenance.

### Conclusion

During the period of original house construction, all three general groups of nail types were available for selection. Given the additional practice of recycling and reusing construction materials, a variety of dates can be expected. ORYA3 contains the expected variety in dates. It is probably safe to assume that in house construction, addition, or renovation of ORYA3, nail types followed the changes across the United States: from hand-wrought, to cut, and then to drawn by 1890. Given the integrity of original design and construction methods, it is assumed that the best nails, hand-wrought, were used in the original construction. All the hand-wrought nails can be associated with the period of Smith occupancy. While hand-wrought, cut and wire drawn nails were found mixed through the interior of the house, hand-wrought nails were not found outside the original Smith house elements.

## Glass Containers

### Introduction

Glass containers were originally cross-mended to facilitate minimum vessel count, labeling, and analysis. Once cross mending had gone as far as it seemed practical, each item was given an artifact number. There were 2,416 glass artifacts in the collection. The glass set included: glass bottle necks, body fragments, base and lip fragments, jars, and other glass fragments of various colors. Each item was individually placed in the database, categorized by color and function, if identifiable.

Analysis of each item seemed beyond the scope of this project, so a sample was chosen for study. All glass was placed, and mixed together, in one general pool. Brauner went through the glass and chose a sample for student analysis. The criterion used for selection was that the piece included a diagnostic feature that appeared to be representative within the collection. The number of pieces chosen for analysis was determined by the registered number of students in a Historic Materials Analysis class. Each student was given 15 specimens for three weeks of analysis.

Student analysis included description and dating. Diagnostic descriptive attributes included:

- bore diameter,
- lip height,
- string rim height,
- lip to string rim height,
- finish height,
- neck-finish height,
- body dimensions, taken just below the shoulder,
- body height,
- base dimensions,
- container height,
- resting point dimension,



- commercial marks,
- manufacturing technique,
- trade marks,
- contents, and
- date range of products.

Each student attempted to describe each object, discuss the color and morphology of each item, date the object specifically or within a date range, sketch, measure, and discuss the function of the glass object. The following analysis and description are based on the product of these students' work. The hard copy of each individual analysis is located at the Oregon State University laboratory, with the ORYA3 collection.

#### Artifact Description and Count

Two hundred and two specimens were chosen for analysis. Some analysis was so poorly done that it could not be included. Additionally, "n" is different due to a dropping of associations "M", "O", "S", and "Under" that were surface collected by the preservation crew. The analysis composed of a specimen size of 187. Table 4.4 compares the sample with the collection size. The sample appears to be a fair percentage representation of the collection. Chi square tests could not be performed due to sample association sizes of 0 and 1.

Table 4.5 below shows the functional use of all glass containers examined, grouped without regard to association. Twenty-nine percent of the glass shards did not indicate a functional use for the whole container. Twenty-five percent represented medicine bottles. Alcohol and Non-alcohol beverages represented eighteen percent. Food and canning represented seventeen percent. Figure 4.3 shows the functional use in visual form.

<b>Assoc.</b>	<b>Sample</b>		<b>Collection</b>	
<b>A</b>	1	1%	14	<b>1%</b>
<b>B</b>	0	0%	69	<b>4%</b>
<b>C</b>	0	0%	32	<b>2%</b>
<b>D</b>	0	0%	8	<b>0%</b>
<b>E</b>	17	11%	234	<b>12%</b>
<b>G</b>	11	7%	157	<b>8%</b>
<b>H</b>	17	11%	278	<b>14%</b>
<b>I</b>	1	1%	16	<b>1%</b>
<b>R</b>	107	69%	1114	<b>58%</b>
<b>n=</b>	154	100%	1922	<b>100%</b>
<b>N/A</b>	18		229	
<b>OTHER</b>	30		0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>		<b>2151</b>	

Table 4.4 Glass Sample and Collection Comparison

<b>Product Contained</b>	<b>%</b>
Alcohol	14%
Non-Alcohol	4%
Canning	8%
Food Container	9%
Cleaning	1%
Cosmetic	7%
Ink	2%
Medicine	25%
Baking Dish	1%
Not ID	29%

Table 4.5 Functional Use of Glass Containers

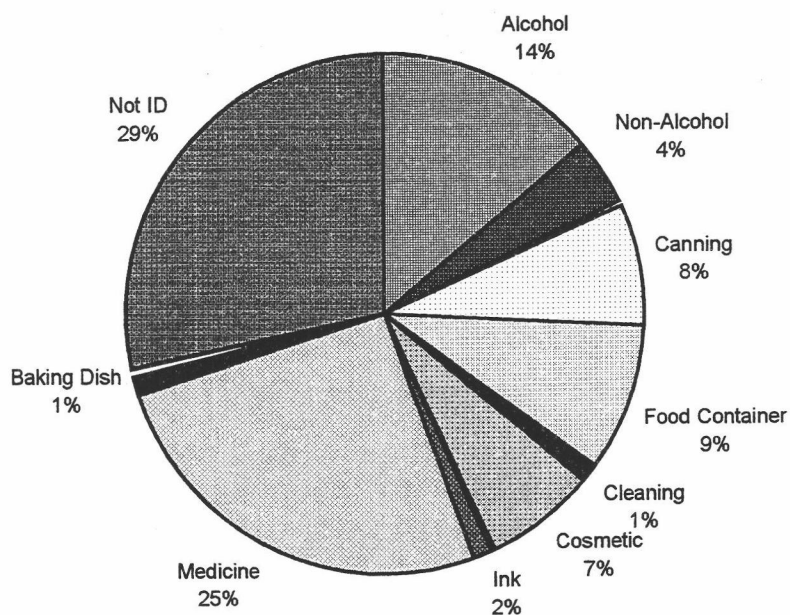


Figure 4.3 Functional Use of Glass Containers

Mean dating of the ten functional categories for containers demonstrated the following:

- alcohol beverages 1929,
- non-alcohol 1900,
- canning 1910,
- food 1941,
- cleaning 1937,
- cosmetic 1914,
- ink 1905,
- medicine 1890,
- baking 1954, and
- not identifiable 1900.

Association	Sherds	Mean Date
A	1	1938
B	0	
C	0	
D	0	
E	17	1891
G	11	1879
H	17	1942
I	1	1934
R	107	1899
n=	154	
N/A	18	1837
OTHER	30	

Table 4.6 Mean Dates of Glass Containers by Association

### Distribution

Glass container fragments were found spread throughout all excavated areas, with the exception of "D". More than half the sherds were found in "R". "E", "G" and "H" followed in abundance. The historic kitchen area had only eight percent of total.

All canning containers (food preservation) were found in association "R". The remaining glass was found spread throughout the various associations.

### Conclusion

The presence of these wide range of products, from alcohol, to cosmetics, and baking, confirms that this was a family home, a domestic site occupied by men and women from 1854 through at least 1954. They also reflect a variety of consumer choices. For instance, the alcohol mean date lies in the middle of Prohibition. However, better conclusions could be drawn from more complete analysis.

Canning containers are often saved, and used again and again, with each new canning season. The fact that all canning containers with a mean date of 1910, were found in the trash pit "R", offers additional credence to the testimony of LaVeda Garhart regarding a cleaning out of all personal items in 1926.

## Ceramic Hollowware and Flatware

### Introduction

Ceramics can contribute to the interpretation of a site as they are available to all social classes, have datable stylistic changes, are breakable, and preserve well in the archaeological record (Speulda 1988:55). Ceramics, by being manufactured in specific periods and in particular types, and then being distributed rapidly from their point of manufacture, are usually seen by archaeologists as ideal artifacts to represent a series of horizons. These horizons are temporal markers, reflecting occupation periods of a site. It must be noted that ceramics are often curated and that what ends up in the archaeological record are usually ceramics discarded after periods of use, not after purchase.

South's (1978) research states that when all examined ceramics from a site were grouped together they can provide a ceramic formula median date, useful for establishing periods of occupancy based just on ceramic evidence. Eight percent of the artifacts excavated from ORYA3 were ceramic. Once the sherds were removed from the ground they were scrubbed until free of residue. Artifacts were individually labeled and cross-mended.

### Artifact Analysis, Description and Count

When all ceramic hollow and flatware had been entered into the data inventory these pieces were unceremoniously dumped together into a large pile. Dr. Brauner then picked through the pile of 846 artifacts for a representative selection. A total of 134 ceramic items were chosen for analysis. The set included: dishes, cups, bowls, and small

vessel fragments of various fabrics. Sets of approximately ten artifacts were given to each of fourteen students for analysis. Students spent four weeks of analysis on their set of ten items. Examples of the ceramics chosen for analysis are the W. E., Hanley, Alaska shards shown in Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6.

In the chart below (Table 4.7) the ceramic sample subset is compared to the entire collection, grouped by association. Each item was described:

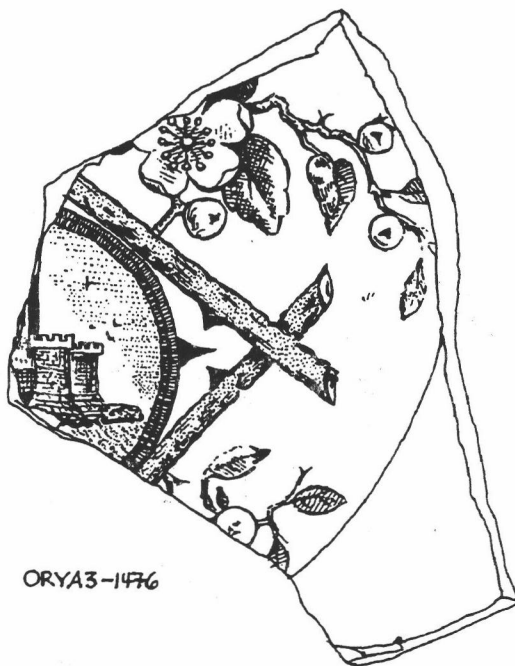
- metrically, to include any extrapolated diameters,
- with words, to include fabric type and finish type,
- by vessel type,
- by vessel function,
- by trade mark, manufacturer and date range,
- by transfer pattern, decal, or mold pattern date range, and
- with drawings or Xerox copies.

The terminology used to describe the ceramics is taken from Gaston (1983) and Lehner (1980). Vessel shape terminology is taken from Rice (1987) and Griffiths (1978). The detailed description of each individual artifact examined in the sample is on hard copy located with the artifacts themselves at Oregon State University. No attempt was made to discuss minimum vessel count or vessel type in this thesis.



ORYA3-5098

Figure 4.4 Artifact ORYA3-5098 (illustration by Toby White)



ORYA3-1476

Figure 4.5 Artifact ORYA3-1476 (illustration by Toby White)

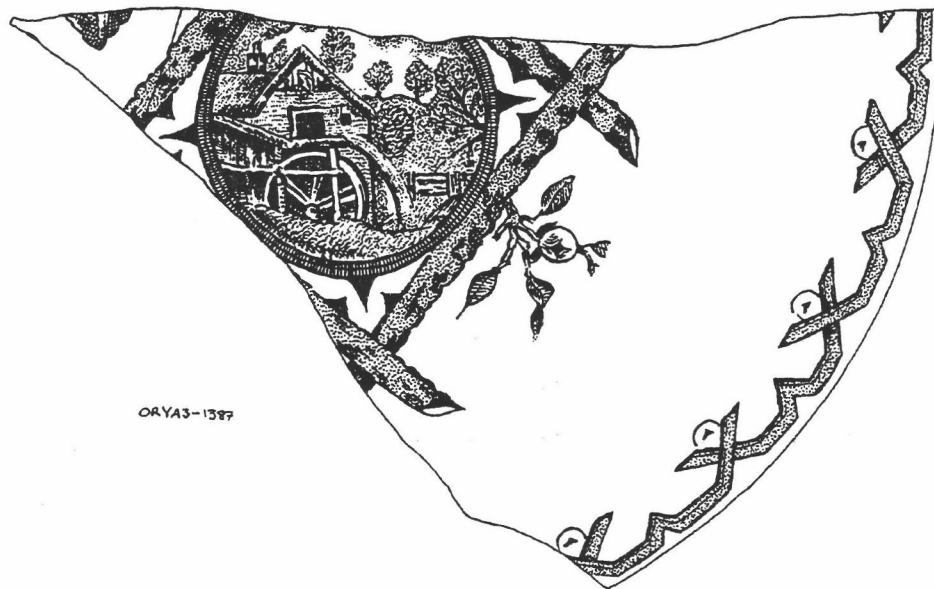


Figure 4.6 Artifact ORYA3-1387 (illustration by Toby White)

Assoc.	Sample		Collection	
A	0	0%	3	0%
B	4	4%	32	4%
C	2	2%	15	2%
D	1	0%	4	0%
E	6	6%	89	12%
G	9	9%	90	12%
H	8	8%	95	13%
I	0	0%	8	1%
R	72	71%	396	54%
n=	102	100%	732	100%
N/A	11		113	
OTHER	21		0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>		<b>845</b>	
<b>Under house</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Trash</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.7 Ceramic Sample vs. Collection Size



### Distribution

Ceramics were found in all rooms. The greatest concentrations in the house feature area were in G, H, and E. Over half of the ceramic fragments were found in the trash area.

When all examined ceramics were grouped together to provide a single ceramic formula median date, the year calculated using South's (1978) Mean Ceramic Formula was 1876. The list, illustrated in Table 4.8, describes each individual shard with its attributes used in determining the Ceramic Mean Date.

### Conclusions

When the ceramics under the house (as a grouping of associations "A" through "I") were examined separately, the median date was 1880. A separate calculation of the trash pit ceramics provided a Mean Ceramic Formula date of 1897. The smaller sample sizes provided by individual associations is less reliable than the larger sample size, but it is worth examining. These dates are: 1906 for "B"; 1912 for "C"; 1840 for "D"; 1936 for "E"; 1864 for "G"; 1863 for "H"; 1886 for the "Under" the house general collection by the Preservationists.

More than fifteen different patterns of ceramic ware were present in the archaeological record. These ranged from a more inexpensive, Sears catalogue pattern to a very expensive Spode pattern. This testifies to the occupants having a range of ceramics available for use. The presence of ceramics was not specific to rooms where oral histories testified to cooking and consumption. The mean date of the ceramics containers analyzed ranged from 1879 in association "G" to 1934 in association "I". Any conclusion drawn from this seems premature to this researcher. Rather, it is suggested that a more complete examination of the ceramic group be an area for further analysis.

Beginning Dates	End	Date Median	Shard Count	Product	Type	Notes
1650	1890	1770	1	1770	earthenware	transfer print
1700	1992	1846	1	1846	earthenware	
1720	1920	1820	1	1820	earthenware	
1730	1820	1775	1	1775	creamware	
1780	1900	1840	1	1840	porcelain	blue willow
1790	1992	1891	1	1891	earthenware	willow
1800	1850	1825	1	1825	earthenware	blue transfer
1800	1825	1812.5	1	1812.5	earthenware	willow
1800	1992	1896	1	1896	redware	
1802	1835	1818.5	1	1818.5	Gaudy Dutch	
1814	1900	1857	1	1857	ironstone	
1820	1992	1906	3	5718	earthenware	
1820	1992	1906	1	1906	earthenware	
1822	1847	1834.5	1	1834.5	earthenware	Spode
1825	1850	1837.5	1	1837.5	earthenware	
1829	1974	1901.5	1	1901.5	earthenware	Spode
1830	1850	1840	1	1840	earthenware	Chinese Pastime transfer by William Davenport
1830	1900	1865	1	1865	earthenware	blue willow
1831	1992	1911.5	1	1911.5	ironstone	
1837	1901	1869	1	1869	earthenware	flow blue
1837	1841	1839	1	1839	earthenware	willow
1840	1860	1850	2	3700	earthenware	
1840	1862	1851	1	1851	earthenware	
1840	1992	1916	1	1916	pearlware	
1840	1850	1845	1	1845	Gaudy Dutch	
1841	1855	1848	1	1848	earthenware	John Ridgway Co.
1850	1960	1905	2	3810	earthenware	blue transfer
1850	1960	1905	1	1905	ironstone	
1850	1960	1905	1	1905	stoneware	
1850	1960	1905	1	1905	redware	
1850	1960	1905	1	1905	ironstone	
1850	1992	1921	1	1921	stoneware	
1856	1856	1856	1	1856	earthenware	J. CLEMENTSON BROS.
1860	1900	1880	1	1880	earthenware	
1861	1910	1885.5	2	3771	earthenware	Henry Alcock & Co.
1863	1863	1863	1	1863	earthenware	
1865	1877	1871	1	1871	earthenware	EDWARD CLARKE
1870	1920	1895	1	1895	earthenware	
1875	1925	1900	1	1900	stoneware	SEARS, salt glazed
1875	1925	1900	1	1900	earthenware	green transfer
1879	1879	1879	1	1879	ironstone	
1880	1887	1883.5	1	1883.5	ironstone	EDWARD CLARK
1880	1892	1886	1	1886	earthenware	W.E.&CO.
1880	1899	1889.5	1	1889.5	earthenware	
1884	1904	1894	1	1894	earthenware	
1886	1892	1889	1	1889	earthenware	Whittaker & Co.
1890	1992	1941	1	1941	earthenware	
1890	1910	1900	1	1900	earthenware	
1892	1898	1895	1	1895	earthenware	W.E., ALASKA, HANLEY
1900	1992	1946	1	1946	stoneware	
1936	1936	1936	1	1936	Fiesta ware	
			<b>56</b>	<b>105059</b>	<b>1876.053571</b>	

Table 4.8 Ceramics Mean Date

## Brick

### Introduction

The first bricks in the Willamette Valley were brought in by Europeans. Bricks were not considered an Indian trade item and were used for construction of buildings used by Europeans. As more construction occurred in the Willamette Valley, however, bricks began to be locally produced. Charles Wilkes on an exploring expedition noted in his passage through "Yam Hill" on June 9, 1841, "We passed one or two brick-kilns...of George Gay (Wilkes 1845:357). It appears that soft-mud brick making machines were in use in the Northwest as early as 1867, that stiff-mud machines were present least by 1885, and dry-press machines by 1889 (Gurke, 1987:148).

Brick manufacturers attempted to standardize brick dimensions in 1886. Prior to this, while all bricks were rectangular in shape, there was a perceived excessive variety in size. In 1886, several Portland, Oregon firms attempted to establish a size standard for brick molds of 8-3/4 inches long, 4-1/4 inches wide, and 2-1/2 inches thick (22.23 x 10.80 x 6.35 cm) (Gurke, 1987:118).

Brick can be analyzed by its functional use and also by how it is manufactured. Two main functional categories for bricks are: common, and face/front bricks. Common bricks are used for construction of internal and external walls. These common bricks are often then treated with an exterior finishing. Face bricks can be ornamental, more refined in finish, or simply a better grade than the common bricks (Gurke, 1987:99).

There are additional functional categories of brick, but these are not so commonly found. One such additional group is firebricks. These are used for construction of elements that experience great heat, such as fireplaces and kilns. Usually, they are made from clays that withstand a higher temperature. "While firebricks are made in many shapes and sizes, the 'standard 9 inch straight' is slightly larger than common or face bricks in all dimensions and tends toward light or buff colors. Though used mostly in areas of extreme heat, firebricks are also employed as building bricks" (Gurke, 1987:107-108).

Sanitary bricks are another functional category of bricks. Sanitary bricks are generally used in areas such as kitchens and bathrooms. These bricks can be visually distinguished from common bricks because they are glazed on one or more, but not all, sides. (The glazing provides additional protection.) This same functional glazing means that these same bricks can also be used as a face brick on the front of buildings.

Bricks are also distinguished by how they have been manufactured. The manufacturing method is reflected in the brick, in its surface treatment, surface texture, and shape. Handmade and machine made soft-mud bricks differ in uniformity. Handmade soft-mud bricks will present a variation in shape and size. Stiff mud bricks must be machine made, and come from clay that has been mechanically dug.

The molds that are used to form bricks can add embossing features to the brick, which distinguish one from another. These marks can be intentional embossing, such as the name of the manufacturer, or the result of a distinguishing physical feature of the mold, such as be the sand or water that prohibits the mud from sticking to the mold (called "struck"). The feature could also be a mark in the mold, such as an irregularity in the wood. Sometimes handmade bricks will have a lip, or clay build up, next to the struck area. Handmade bricks were often made in multiple compartment molds and brick making machines. Until the 1920s, these bricks had to be manually struck (Gurke, 1987:107). Strike marks are also impressions made in clay by a tool removing excess from the top of a full brick mold. A tear in the clay is considered indicative of a metal blade and manufacture by machine. A wire strike mark shows evidence of a wire or string running from one end of the brick's surface to the other. No evidence of a strike may appear if after being struck the brick is then sprinkled with water and than struck again. There also may be no evidence of a strike mark if the brick is "struck" by a wooden plane to obscure marks.

#### Artifact Description and Count

In summary, the archaeologist distinguishes brick visually. The brick is assigned to one of five categories. These categories are:

- machine-made, soft-mud and struck with blade,
- machine-made, stiff-mud and struck with blade,
- handmade and sand-struck,
- handmade and water-struck, and
- handmade and water-struck with sand strike.

Table 4.9 illustrates the bricks categorized in association. Table 4.10 summarizes this categorization. Each category corresponds to a particular date range of manufacture.

A variety of caveats are necessary in this system, however. The first caution is that brick is a construction material that is recycled. People reuse brick. A new construction may be made up of old bricks. An additional caution is that brick manufacture today can still be handmade and water-struck. Specialty bricks are made to match old brick. However, this is not a common practice.

BRICK	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O	no room
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>ass 274</b>
Mm soft	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mm stiff	5	1	0	0	2	1	6	3	0	0	0	0
Hm sand	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hm water	1	0	1	0	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	2
Hm s&w	5	1	2	0	3	1	14	1	0	0	0	7
not diagnostic	13	22	44	70	135	25	101	37	0	0	51	264

BRICK	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O	no room
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>ass 100%</b>
Mm soft	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mm stiff	20%	4%	0%	0%	1%	3%	5%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hm sand	4%	4%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hm water	4%	0%	2%	0%	5%	3%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hm s&w	20%	4%	4%	0%	2%	3%	11%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%
not diagnostic	52%	88%	94%	100%	89%	88%	81%	89%	0%	0%	100%	96%

Table 4.9 Bricks, by Category, in Association

Method	Pieces
Mm soft	2
Mm stiff	19
Hm sand	7
Hm water	16
Hm s&w	34

Table 4.10 Number of Pieces by Manufacturing Method

Nine percent, or 78, exhibited diagnostic features. Only four artifacts (0.5%) were determined to have all diagnostic elements present for definition. Eight hundred thirty eight brick artifacts were examined for diagnostic elements. Analysis consisted of measuring, when possible, the length, width, and thickness. Nine percent, or 78 brick artifacts, exhibited diagnostic features. Only four artifacts (0.5%) were determined to have all diagnostic elements present for definition. A brick with machine manufactured characteristics was assigned a date of 1920 or later, based on Gurke's 1987 study. Twenty-seven percent of those bricks that had diagnostic features were marked in a way that indicated machine manufacture. These bricks are assumed to have been made after the 1920s.

The other seventy-three percent were examined for an additional diagnostic feature that could date them. As a generalization, if the artifact fit to a standardized brick mold size, including  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches, it was assigned a date of 1886 to 1920. Five bricks were assigned this date range. A brick fragment with handmade characteristics with no indications of standardized width was given the date range from 1841, when Smith first arrived in Yamhill, to 1920, when brick manufacture was universally mechanized. Eight percent of the bricks dated in a range of manufacture from 1886 to 1920. Twenty-one percent ranged from 1920 to 1994. Seventy-three percent of the brick can be described as pre-1920.

## Distribution

Excavation pits were opened in areas where the railroad tie temporary piers were to be placed and where it was anticipated that elements of the original foundation might be found. When the team dug in the room given association label "T", a brick pier in the northwest corner of the house was exposed. To expose the pier to the base, the test pit was dug down to 50 cm. The brick corbel, overlapped and projecting out from the pier on the exterior house corner. Excavation in the room given the association "E" revealed three brick piers in the exterior corner of the house similar to the pier found in "T". The base of the brick pier sat at 50 cm. Figure 4.7 and Figure 4.8 indicate where the archaeologists located the brick piers.

Associations "O", "M", "L", and "H" did not reveal brick piers. In the southeast corner of "G" (West Room/West Chamber) the archaeologists encountered the remains of a brick firebox and chimney support, defined first by exposing the edges of the feature. Excavating through ash layer two bricks deep, revealed only ash for the three inches depth of the box. Figure 4.9 is the map of the original hearth feature. After mapping, and photographing, bricks were removed and given to the preservation team. Five cm below the brick feature the bottom of the foundation for the firebox was revealed.

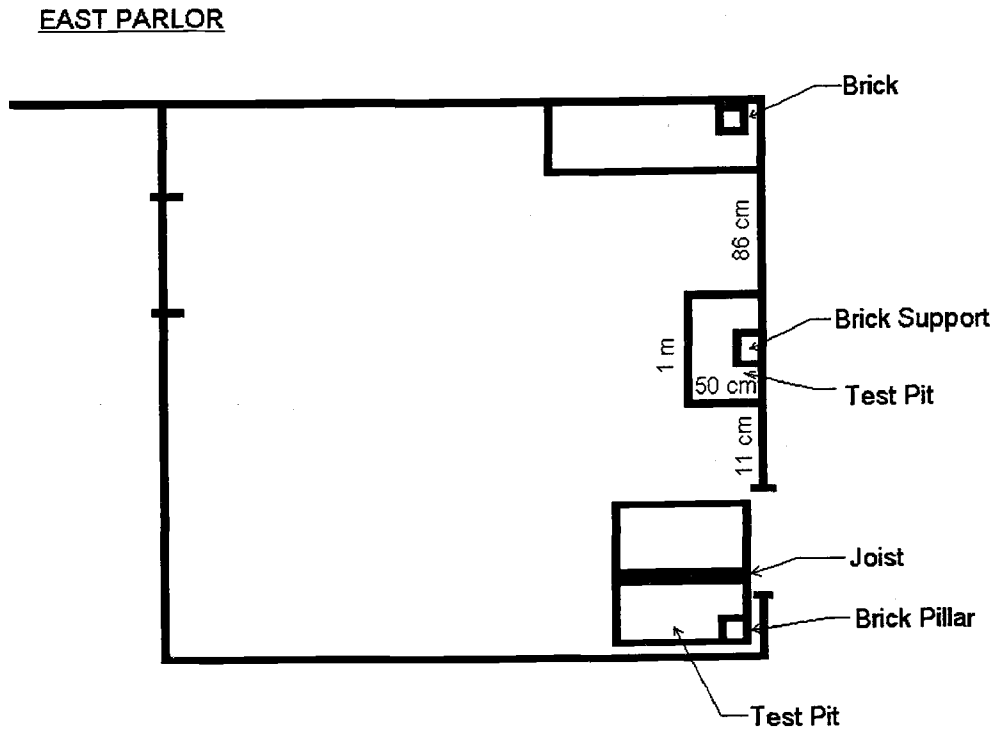


Figure 4.7 Brick in Plan

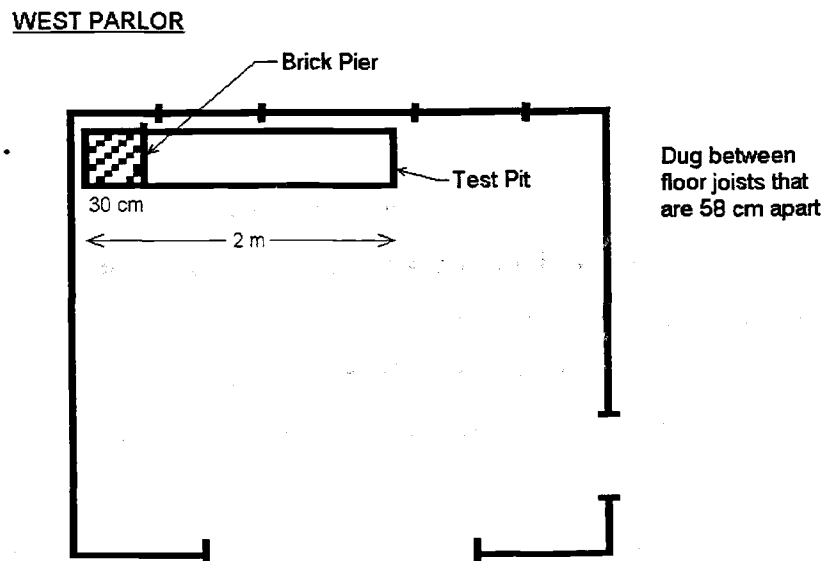


Figure 4.8 Brick in Plan (continued)



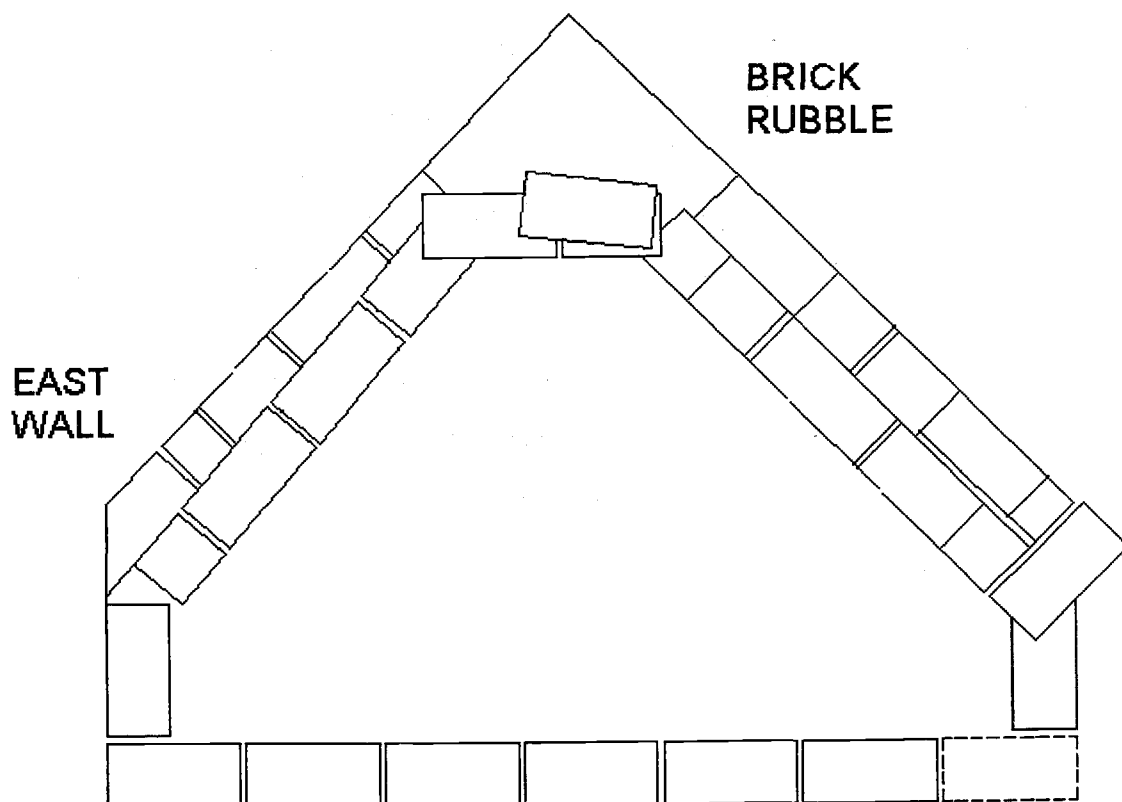


Figure 4.9 Original Hearth Feature in Plan

### Conclusions

Both handmade and machine made brick was found throughout the site. The original pilings and hearth were exposed and shown to the preservation crew. All the brick, handmade and machine made, was spread throughout ORYA3, indicating reuse of brick during renovation and repair. The brick covers the manufacturing date spectrum. The tables and charts above illustrate that of the bricks that can be dated, sixty-five percent range in date from 1841 to 1920. Eight percent range in date from 1886 to 1920 and twenty-one percent range in date from 1920 to 1994. 73% of the brick were assigned a date of before 1920.

Ten bricks have the provenience of "under" the house. Including this association area, bricks were found distributed throughout the house site. The eastern half of the house had more brick than the western, and the southern portion of the house more than the northern. The internal room associations "L" and "M" did not contain brick artifacts. The quantity of fragmented brick is not conclusive, in and of itself. This is because multiple fragments may in fact come from the same brick, but simply not appear similar enough to be cross-mended.

The exposure of the original brick hearth and foundation pilings, in situ, while the preservation crew was working, answered the Excavation Question labeled "3". Brick structural features and debris remain which define the location of the original fireplace.

## Bone

### Introduction

The total bone count for the site is 504. All bone was brushed clean and labeled with an artifact number.

### Artifact Description and Count

Table 4.11 provides a look at the distribution of identified and unidentified bone. The percentage of bone that was unidentified is 56%. The identified bone comprised 44% of the sample. Table 4.12 shows these counts and percentages. The reasons why a majority of the bone was unidentified in laboratory analysis were:

- the level of decomposition,
- lack of soil preservation, and
- incomplete form.

Incomplete form leaves few identifying articulations or features. Identified bone revealed a predominance of cow bone.

BONE COUNT			TOTAL no.	NO RM													
	TOTAL	Percent	W/ ASSOC	ASSOC	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O		
Unidentified	284	56.35%	237	47	0	7	13	6	46	57	85	9	2	10	2		
Bear	2	0.40%	1	1		1											
Bird?	1	0.20%	0	1													
Chicken	6	1.19%	0	6													
Cow	124	24.60%	9	115						8	1						
Deer	11	2.18%	0	11													
Dog	1	0.20%	0	1													
Domestic Cat	20	3.97%	8	12						1	1				5	1	
Domestic Rabbit	1	0.20%	0	1													
Domestic Rat	1	0.20%	1	0								1					
Eagle	2	0.40%	0	2													
Elk	12	2.38%	1	11							1						
Gopher	1	0.20%	1	0			1										
Horse	1	0.20%	0	1													
Mink	1	0.20%	0	1													
Pig	13	2.58%	0	13													
Possum	1	0.20%	0	1													
Rabbit	1	0.20%	0	1													
Rat	1	0.20%	0	1													
Rodent?	1	0.20%	1	0		1											
Sheep	8	1.59%	0	8													
Goat?	5	0.99%	0	5													
Wood Rat	6	1.19%	2	4					1	1							
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>		

Table 4.11 Bone Count

Bone	Number	Cut/Sawn/or Butchered	Percentage Cut
Identified	220	102	46%
Unidentified	284	46	16%

Table 4.12 Percentage Cut Bone

In order to identify any observable differences in bones, the bone count was broken down between domestic edible versus non-domestic and/or non-edible species, and then the percentage of each compared. Edible species were identified as cow, deer, pig, sheep, elk, chicken, goat, and rabbit. This is not to imply that other species might not have been consumed. Convention, and lack of butchering or teeth marks, indicate that species such as domestic cat were not consumed.

Looking at domesticated edible species and comparing the percentage of cut versus broken bone found from both domesticated edible and non-edible species will reveal information about subsistence habits at the site. Cut or sawed bone indicates human activity, usually in the butchering process. Additionally, Euro-American butchering patterns on beef differ between the turn of the century and today. Table 4.13 illustrates the edible versus not edible bone.

The following spreadsheets provide four possibilities for analysis: edible and cut; edible and not cut; not edible and cut; and not edible and not cut. These spreadsheets illustrate what could be anticipated: edible species, which are identifiable from the bone, are more likely to be found with butchering marks.

A count of the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was not done. MNI was not done because, 1) except for cow, there was not enough bone to do it and 2) with the cow bone, there was not enough distinguishing bone elements to support an MNI count attempt.

with room assoc.	Number	Cut	Not Cut	Cut %	Not Cut %	Total %
Edible	10	7	3	70%	30%	100%
Not Edible/Unknown	251	26	225	10%	90%	100%

Table 4.13 Bone, in Association, Compared

### Distribution

The tables illustrate that while unit H has more bone, it is bone that was neither cut, sawn, nor butchered. Unit G has the most bone that has been altered by human activity. Cow bone comprises 89% of the identifiable bone in unit G.

Because of the preponderance of cow bone, the percentage of cut versus uncut cow bone was examined. While the original data reflected all cow bone (n=123), the analysis needed to subtract cow bone less teeth (n=111). Without teeth, cut cow bone represented 73% of the collection, while not cut cow bones comprised 27%.

### Conclusion

A gross summary of the bone indicates that nearly 50% of the bone was identified. Of the total identified, over 50% was cow bone. Other significant percentages of the bone are made up of edible species. The only exception to this is the amount of domestic cat and rat. This is not surprising to archaeologists, given the frequency of cats and rats dying under the quiet of a house.

The figures and charts on the amount of cut versus not cut bones illustrate what is known as common sense. Of the edible species, nearly 70% of the bone was cut, indicating that the presence of these bones is due to subsistence of the dwellers of the house. This would be expected in any Euro-American context, excepting vegetarian households.

That nearly 75% of the cow bone recovered was cut is, again, within the realm of expectation. The consumption of beef seems to have been the norm in this household. Within the cow bone set, the butchering marks did not indicate pre-twentieth century patterns of butchering. This may be because older bones were deteriorated to the point that they were not included in the examined set. It is assumed that this deterioration was due to soil conditions.

Butchered bone was found primarily in "G" and "H", and unit G had the most edible bone. Most of the butchered bone was cow. It is interesting to note that bone was spread throughout the house, appearing in all room associations.

## Metal Containers

### Introduction

Archaeologists look forward to analyzing metal containers, for a number of reasons. Cans are not typically curated for a long period of time. Cans usually contain a consumer item which is generally consumed close to the date of purchase and the package promptly disposed of. Both the cans' manufacturing process and how the can is opened leave marks on the can itself, which can indicate date ranges. Manufacturing marks can indicate the manufacturer, contents, and suggest trade routes and consumer choice. The size and shape of cans can suggest a particular content. Finally, the number of cans themselves can provide information on site function and composition of the population who lived there.

### Artifact Description and Count

Cans represented four percent of the artifacts excavated at ORYA3. Four hundred and nineteen complete or partial fragments were recovered. The level of preservation of these artifacts was extraordinarily poor. An attempt was made to stabilize the metal containers by removing the artifacts to a dry environment and brushing and picking off rust. After labeling, the artifacts were gradually heated and then dipped in beeswax to prevent further corrosion by air. Dipping took around fifteen hours.

Books by Sutton and Arkush (1996) and Rock (1990) guided the analysis of the cans. The ability to analyze the metal containers was limited by the level of preservation. The fragmented and highly corroded state of the artifacts prohibited even a minimum

vessel count. Only four cans carried any identifiable markings leading to information on a specific manufacturer.

One of these cans, ORYA3-5862, was a Golden West Coffee tin. This can was distributed by Closset & Deazers of Portland, Oregon in 1936. The words "Vacuum Packed" and "Two Pound Net" also label the can. An image of a Cowgirl drinking a cup of coffee illustrates the can.

The other three cans are identifiable as carbonated beverage cans. ORYA3-6939 and ORYA3-6713 are Shasta Sparkling Cola, Distributed by Shasta Beverages of San Francisco, California, USA. The cans carry the image of Mount Shasta, in white, on a red background. The phrase "It HASTA be SHASTA" is also present. ORYA3-6112 is also a Shasta carbonated beverage, but is "True Fruit, BLACK CHERRY SODA," rather than cola. All three cans have been opened with a church key opener. Each can contains two punctures on the top surface. Technical Representative Martha of Shasta Beverages dates these beverage cans to 1950.

An additional one hundred and fourteen cans in various fragmented states were examined for any quality that would provide any information. The resulting information indicates that a wide variety of cans, containing a variety of food, cleaning, and maintenance products, encompassing a broad range of dates, were deposited on the site. Table 4.14 summarizes the information as it relates to a particular artifact.

### Distribution

Cans were found in all association areas except "L". Preservation was so poor that any further analysis would be inconsequential.

### Conclusion

Metal containers were found throughout the site. Preservation of these artifacts was very poor. As could be expected from the condition of the bones and the dampness present at the site, the cans were extremely rusty. This, unfortunately, severely impacted the quality of analysis. Cans contained meat, tobacco, cleaning, and baking materials, as

would be expected in a domestic site. Can deposition was not specific to certain rooms. Can manufacturing dates indicate occupancy from the mid-19th century through the 1960s.



Artifact Number ORYA3	Cans	Lids	Dimensions in inches	Use	Style	Date of Manufacture	Comments
473	x						
1159	x						
2334	x		3 dia, 4-3/8	evaporated milk		1900	similar to can found in site 05-05-455-263
2369						1890+	due to seam style
2833	x		3-1/4x4-1/2	sardine	rectangular		top completely removed
2834	x		2-1/4x1-1/4	seasoning	oblong, spice		one side seam
2835	x		2-1/4x1-1/4	seasoning	oblong, spice		one side seam
2836	x		3-3/8x1-1/4x3-3/4	tobacco	tobacco		
2839	x				oblong		lettering "hints"
2840							
2842	x		3-3/4 dia		hole in cap		
3081	x						
3259		x	3 dia		sanitary		
3282		x					external friction
3297	x						
3306	x		3x2-1/8x2-1/2	meat	rectangular		both ends cut off
3332						1890+	due to seam style
3353	x						
3447		x	2 dia		sanitary		
3449	x						
3450						1890+	due to seam style
3452						1890+	due to seam style
3453						1890+	due to seam style
3457	x						
3458						1890+	due to seam style
3458						1890+	due to seam style
3461	x		depth 7/8		rectangular		corner only
3463						1890+	due to seam style
3464	x		3-1/2 dia		sanitary		
3465	x						
3466	x						
3467	x				square		corner only
3469						1890+	due to seam style
3471	x						
3472						1890+	due to seam style
3473	x						
3476		x	1 dia		hole in cap		hole 1 dia
3478	x						
3480						1890+	due to seam style
3481	x						
3483	x			tobacco	squared	1905	hinged lid pocket, green undertone
3484	x		2-1/2x4		hole in top		hole dia 1-1/4"
3485	x			tobacco	squared	1905	
3487						1890+	due to seam style
3488	x						

Table 4.14 (Continued)

3492	x						
3494		x	3 dia		sanitary		
3496	x				rectangular		
3496	x						
3498		x	3-1/2 dia		sanitary		
3500						1890+	due to seam style
3501	x						
3502	x						
3506						1890+	due to seam style
3509		x			sanitary		
3510	x						
3511	x						
3514						1890+	due to seam style
3515	x						
3517						1890+	due to seam style
3519						1890+	due to seam style
3520		x					external friction
3523				meats	key opening nonreclosure		
3531	x						
3534						1890+	due to seam style
3535							corner only
3538	x						
3540						1890+	due to seam style
3560	x						
3561						1890+	due to seam style
3562	x						
3564	x						
3565	x						
3566						1890+	due to seam style
3568					squared		one corner frag
3589	x						
3773						1890+	due to seam style
3955						1890+	due to seam style
3956	x						
4400			3-1/2 dia		sanitary		both ends cut off
4407	x		2-1/2 dia				
4407	x		4-1/2x3-1/2		hole in top		hole is 2 dia
4408	x		5 dia, 6" high		pail		distinctive handle attachment
4733	x						
5024	x						double side seam frag
5914							
5914	x		5-3/4x1-3/4x3-3/4	fuel/cleaning	oblong w/ screw cap		occasional word apparent
6344	x		6-1/2 dia, 5" high	lard?	pail		distinctive handle attachment
6400	x		3 dia, 4-1/2		mach seam	1925+	top cut and then torn
6633	x		3 dia, 2-3/8 high		vent holes		2 hand soldered in center
6714	x		3-1/4x5		sanitary		
6743	x		2-5/8x2-5/8		sanitary		
6774	x						

Table 4.14 (Continued)

6786					sanitary		
6787		x					external friction
6916	x		5 dia, 6 high				
6935	x		2 dia		sanitary		
6941	x						
6943		x	3-1/2+ dia		sanitary		external friction
??84	x						
?527	x						
0302-b	x						
3503-a	x		4-3/4x2-1/2		rectangular		base
355?	x				sanitary		
3593-b						1890+	due to seam style
67??						1890+	due to seam style
6712?	x		3 dia, 4-3/8	evaporated milk		1900	similar to can found in site 05-05-455-263
missing			6-1/2 dia		rim		lard pail?
missing	x						
missing	x						
missing	x						
missing	x				pail		distinctive handle attachment
missing	x		3-1/8x4-1/4		sanitary		
<b>Artifact Number ORYA3-</b>	<b>Cans</b>	<b>Lids</b>	<b>Dimensions in inches</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Date of Manufacture</b>	<b>Comments</b>

Table 4.14 Analysis of Cans

## Illumination Devices

### Introduction

Illumination artifacts are welcomed by the archaeologist. Light bulbs and lamp chimneys are relatively inexpensive, and once they burn out or break, are dispensable, having little functional value to the owner.

Prior to modern electrical lighting, lamps were used for illumination. Vertical wick lamps became popular in North America in the 1840s and have a variety of elements that changed over time and by manufacturer. Parks Canada considers them an archaeological real time marker beginning in the 1860s, when kerosene was being used by all (Woodhead, Sullivan and Gusset, 1984:38). Time markers are provided by the various lamp elements, including: the glass chimney; the deflector, the thumbscrew, the collar which held the chimney, and the font, which held the fuel.

The Dayton Herald articles described in the Regional History section of this thesis provided a dating base line of 1896 for residential electric usage in Dayton, Oregon. All electric artifacts found in ORYA3 will be assumed to have been acquired after 1896. The lightbulb lamp and its filament was developed by Edison in 1879. The gas-filled bulb of 1913 caused a spectacular boost in use. The bulb and its filament evolved over the years. The horseshoe, carbonized bristol board filament is first found in 1879; in 1881 bamboo filament; in 1912 the filament was tungsten. In 1931 the two lead-in wires began to be differentiated, with one of the lead-in wires thinner than the other. In 1955 the filament became stand-up axial and coiled coil.

New glass developments also allow the archaeologist to date bulbs. Inside bulb frosting began in 1925; until that point they had been clear glass. By 1949 this frosting had been perfected by smoking the inside of the bulb with pure silica. Changes in manufacturing include the invention of the mercury-vapor bulb in 1929, and in 1933 a high-efficiency low-pressure sodium vapor lamp for transportation. Fluorescent bulbs began to appear in 1938. Panel fluorescence became popular in 1960.

### Artifact Description and Count

After excavation, cleaning, and labeling, fifty-six artifacts were placed in the artifact type of "Illumination, Electric and Energy." The artifacts themselves are separated into three groupings: hurricane and oil lamp illumination; light bulb; and knob and tube electrical systems. Multiple fragments, identifiable as belonging to one manufactured component, were grouped together and analyzed as a single element. Thirty-three illumination artifacts were analyzed for the following information: provenience; general function; and date of manufacture. Analysis was done using two source materials for dating: Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection, Parks Canada by E.I. Woodhead, C. Sullivan, and G. Gusset and A Century of Light by James A. Cox.

Two artifacts, ORYA3-4660 and ORYA3-3131, were too decomposed for further analysis. Artifact ORYA3-5370 was collected from Association area "G". It is a ceramic tube, used in a knob and tube electrical system. Knob and tube systems were starting to be supplanted by the cable wiring systems in the 1920s and 1930s. ORYA3-5370 has a date range of 1896 to 1920.

Table 4.15 lists the artifacts with their analytical elements.

### Distribution

"A" contained only lamp chimney fragments. "B" held only light bulb fragments. "E", "G", and "H" represented both lamp chimney and electric periods. "R" held no examples of electric artifacts. Associations "C", "D", "I", "L", "M", and "O" did not contain this artifact type. Associations "G" and "H" held the most artifacts numerically with 13 and 19, respectively.

### Conclusions

Illumination, electric and energy artifacts were found primarily in association areas "A", "B", "E", and "G". The full range of manufacturing dates were represented by chimney and electric artifacts. Functionally, house lighting artifacts were present as 78%

ARTIFACT	NO.	ASSOC.	DESC.	DATE	NOTES
	SHERDS				
ORYA3-0463	1	A	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,14	1864-1991	
ORYA3-2354	1	B	LIGHT BULB FRAG	1925-1991	
ORYA3-2355	1	B	LIGHT BULB FRAG	1925-1991	
ORYA3-2358	1	B	LIGHT BULB FRAG	1925-1991	
ORYA3-2949	1	E	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-6598	1	E	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,3	1864-1991	
ORYA3-2943	1	E	LIGHT BULB FRAG	1925-1991	
ORYA3-4655	1	E	LIGHT BULB FRAG	1980-1991	modern incandescent for auto
ORYA3-4660	1	E	LIGHT BULB FRAG	melted	
ORYA3-4993	1	G	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-4994	1	G	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-5370	1	G	TUBE, KNOB & TUBE ELECT	1896-1920	
ORYA3-3117	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-3144	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-3145	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-3154	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-3218	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-3220	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-5268	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-6811	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,1	1864-1991	
ORYA3-6966	1	H	VERTICAL WICK LAMP	1862-1900	air intake metal fragment
ORYA3-5822	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,22	1864-1991	
ORYA3-5587	1	H	LAMP CHIMNEY,FRAG,7	1864-1991	
ORYA3-3338	1	H	LIGHT BULB	1930-1991	modern incandescent
ORYA3-6850	1	H	LIGHT BULB	1900-1925	incandescent
ORYA3-6430	1	H	LIGHT BULB FRAG	1980-1991	modern incandescent for auto
ORYA3-3377	1	R	VERTICAL WICK LAMP	1850-1900	thumbwheel, spurred wick wheels,screw mount
ORYA3-3408	1	R	KEROSENE BURNER DEFLECTOR	1875-1900	
ORYA3-6905	1	R	KEROSENE BURNER DEFLECTOR	1875-1900	
ORYA3-0103	1	R	OIL LAMP FRAGMENT	1860-1991	note: mold mark
ORYA3-6919	1	UNDR	LIGHT BULB ELEMENT	1980-1991	modern incandescent for auto
ORYA3-6857	1	UNDR	LIGHT BULB ELEMENT,8	1925-1991	
	32				

Table 4.15 Illumination Artifacts in Analysis

of this artifact type. Lighting for transportation, in particular automobiles, represented 13% of the artifacts in this category. The presence of automobile bulb debris suggests that individuals serviced their vehicles on site, as opposed to taking them to a shop.

## Lead Balls, Shot, and Cartridge Casings

### Introduction

Lead balls and shot were used as ammunition in smooth bore barrel-loaded guns. Regionally, the flintlock firearm was in use through the 1840s and 1850s (Speulda 1988:94). The metal cartridge became popular in the 1860s, replacing this type of ball.

### Artifact Description and Count

A single lead ball was collected on site ORYA3, in association "E". This shot, ORYA3-5844, is .50 caliber, and probably dates from before 1860, for a barrel-loaded firearm.

Twenty-two bullet cartridge casings were excavated at ORYA3. Cartridges are typically brass or copper shell containers of powder, used for breech loading firearms. For purposes of analysis, these cartridges divide by two criteria: rim or center fire, and caliber. These categories are established by where the gun's firing pin strikes the rim plane of the cartridge and leaves a diagnostic impression on the metal cartridge case. When the center of the bullet is hit it is called center-fired; when the pin strikes the rim's edge, rim-fired. Metal cartridges became popular in the United States in the 1840s. The center-fire and rim-fire cartridges became widely used in the 1870s.

Another physically diagnostic feature on these casings is the headstamp, or basemark, that manufacturers often impress or emboss into the rim plane of the cartridge. Both center-fired and rim-fired cartridges can carry these stamps. By identifying the manufacturer's mark and by researching information about the manufacturer, it is sometimes possible to identify the specific plant of manufacture, the diameter of the bullet, the grains of powder it was designed to carry, and a date range indicating when the particular bullet was made.

The resources used in analyzing cartridges were archival and personal. Bill Ferguson, a gun and cartridge expert living in Ashland, Oregon, was consulted. Five center-fire cartridges were identified. All five center-fire cartridges provided some

analytical data. Cartridges indicated a variety of guns were used on this site, including a handgun, a 12-gauge shotgun, and a Winchester rifle. Conversely, it cannot entirely be ruled out that these cartridges were transported to the site in an expended state. Different uses of these shots indicate a desire for long shots, shooting for small or medium size game, and shooting for sport or practice.

Thirteen rim-fired cartridges were identified. Two were .50 caliber. This is a military, not civilian, caliber, which may indicate that they were souvenirs and/or children's toys. Two cartridges were .32 caliber. One of them, ORYA3-2697, provided a manufacturer's date of 1938 to 1952.

Ten rim-fired cartridges were identified as .22 caliber. This caliber is typically used for target shooting and hunting of small game or varmints. Only one of these .22 cartridges, ORYA3-4569, provided a manufacturer's date range, from circa 1927 to 1964. The following table, Tables 4.16, summarizes this analysis.

RIM FIRE Artifact ORYA3-	Headstamp	Manufacturer Notes	Caliber	Case Length	Comments
2697	H, impressed	WRA&W-W, 1938- 1952	0.32	frag	Western Repeating Arms, Winchester-Western
???	none		0.22	0.427	
6659	none		0.22	0.95	
3101	none		0.22	frag	
3097	none		0.22	0.72	
3099	none		0.22	0.612	
3105	none		0.22	0.418	
5357	none		0.32	frag	
7014	none		0.22	0.775	
4444	none		0.5	0.934	
4596	HP, impressed	Fcc, 1927-1964	0.22	0.484	Federal Cartridge Corp. LOADED BULLET, DO NOT DROP, DANGER
3412			0.22	0.466	
<b>CENTER FIRE</b>					
6113	REM-UMC	.30-.30			Winchester, long shot, high power
3270	U no.12 S, NEW CLIMAX				12 GAUGE, HIGH BASE CARTRIDGE, US Cartridge Company, 1920s
2368			0.5		
2370	NONE		0.32		hand gun
-6879	U no.12 S, NEW CLIMAX				12 GAUGE, LOW BASE CARTRIDGE, US Cartridge Company, 1920s

Table 4.16 Cartridge Analysis



### Distribution

Most of these artifacts, 58%, were found in association "E". This percentage is followed by 12% in association "B". The remaining artifacts spread evenly among the associations, each displaying six-percent of the total.

The dates associated with this artifact type ranged from 1840 to 1991. The table below, Table 4.17, provides detailed information on each cartridge.

### Conclusion

The high percentage of this type of artifact in "E" probably corresponds to the proximity of "E" to the street, with a corresponding distance from neighbors. "E" is also the area where the oldest artifact of this type is found. "E" is an element of the original structure. It can be expected that the oldest and most artifacts in this category would be found in the original structure.

Artifact	Association	Date	Range
5357	A	1880	1991
2368	B	1870	1991
2370	B	1890	1991
4596	C	1927	1964
5844	E	1840	1870
3097	E	1880	1991
3099	E	1880	1991
3101	E	1880	1991
3105	E	1880	1991
4444	E	1880	1991
7014	E	1880	1991
6113	E	1911	1920
3270	E	1920	1929
2697	G	1938	1952
6659	H	1880	1991
3412	R	1880	1991
6879	Under	1920	1929

Table 4.17 Cartridge Date Ranges

## Currency

### Introduction

When currency is present in a site, it is considered a good chronology indicator. A minting date and a corresponding mint location mark often labels the artifact. Coins are also generally slow to decompose. Although coins and bills can be curated by a collector, more often they are not curated. Deposition of coins must be carefully considered. Coins have a functional use and represent an expense that an individual had to go through to attain, therefore are typically retained once in an individual's possession. However, size and style of storage often encourage drop and loss. It must be remembered that date of deposition is different than date of product manufacture, which is indicated on the coin.

### Artifact Description and Count

The total number of coins recovered from the site is 16. Paper money represents less than one percent of the associated artifacts. All of the currency found on ORYA3 is nationally domestic. Table 4.18 provides a look at the type and distribution of currency. One artifact, a corner piece of currency paper, established the percentage of currency that was unidentified at 6%. This shows how misleading percentages can sometimes be. The identified currency, coins, comprised 94%. Table 4.18 shows these counts and their associations.

### Distribution

As shown in Table 4.18, there was no currency found in associations "A", "D", "G", "L", "M", "O", or "S". The percentage of currency found in "H" was 38%. This was followed by 25% in "E" and 13% in the non-specific association of "Under the

house". "B", "C", "T", and "R" each held a single coin, and each had 6% of the currency artifacts. Almost all the coins were in "E" and "H", with "E" having those after 1949, and "H" those before 1949.

### Conclusion

Currency was found throughout the site. Artifacts in this typology were represented by both coin and paper currency. Coins dated from 1857 to 1975. The oldest coins were both from 1857 and found in association "H". The newest coin was from 1975 and found in "R". This displays a date range of occupation for the site, nicely corresponding with what the historic record indicates.

COIN	DATE	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O	R	S	UND	TOTALS
one cent	1857							2								2
ten cent	1872		1													1
one cent	1930								1							1
one cent	1941							1								1
one cent	1944							1								1
one cent	1945							1								1
twenty five cent	1946							1								1
one cent	1949					1										1
five cent	1954			1												1
one cent	1956					1										1
one cent	1964					2										2
one cent	1972														1	1
one cent	1975												1			1
currency frag	no id														1	1
		0			0		0			0	0	0		0		0
COIN	DATE	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O	R	S	UND	TOTALS

Table 4.18 Currency in Association

## Footwear

### Introduction

Prior to circa 1850, shoes were made with essentially the same tools that had been used since 4500 B.P. (United Shoe Machinery Corporation, 1939:10). Footwear production, like ceramic production, still can and does include people who craft by hand. However, almost all shoes manufactured since the Civil War have been manufactured in ways that incorporate machine production. The impact of machine production on the manufacturing of shoe products increased over time, and varied by geographic region. In the United States by the late 1840s a leather-rolling machine for beating leather, and sewing machines had been adapted to shoe production uses. By the 1850s this technology was impacting shoe design and manufacturing. Shoe production sped up and increased in the amount produced. Until circa 1850, pairs of shoes were made identical to one another, with no left or right foot differentiation. Another major shift in footwear production was brought about by a machine developed in 1858 that sewed soles. This machine, a Goodyear Welt machine, provides a manufacturing procedure still used today. Goodyear welts can be seen in a shoe where the insole is stitched to a filler, designed to attach to the upper, lining, and welt of the shoe. The welt is next attached to the outsole with a threaded lockstitch. The stitch produces a visibly identifiable channel around the outside of the shoe. Goodyear welted footwear is considered of better quality because of the multiple stitching process in manufacturing. After welting, the shoes have heels fashioned and attached. Finally the shoes are cleaned, inspected and then sold.

Materials used for heel attachment have changed over time, from hand-wrought nails to manufactured nails and staples. The nails themselves can provide dating information, as has been described in the nail section of this thesis.

Stylistically, shoes have changed over time. From the mid-nineteenth century, men wore laced or elastic-sided ankle boots. Women wore heeled shoes, low cut, laced or buttoned to the ankles. Lacing hooks were patented in 1865. Modern suede was

introduced in 1870. The pointed toe for men's shoes became popular after 1885. The twentieth century saw more informal styling in footwear. Men could be found wearing low, laced oxfords in leathers, slip-on loafers and ankle boots. Women's fashion presented a spectrum from high spike to low or flat heels, from thin to wedge and then platform soles. Women could also purchase shoes that were open sandal style or closed, and boots that went up to the knee. Also in the late twentieth century there was the emergence of sports shoes and their accompanying technology. Infants', children's, and many juvenile shoes are made by the oldest, more practical, and conservative methods of footwear production (United Shoe Machinery Corporation 1939:36). Up until the sports shoe trend, it would be safe to include a long lag time between adult and juvenile footwear construction changes. Dating a shoe on the basis of stylistic change can ignore habits of consumer preference and reuse. Given the technological changes reflected in manufacturing, combining stylistic and technological analysis is a better dating method.

#### Artifact Description and Count

Child, male adult, and female adult footwear items were all represented in the ORYA3 collection. Collection, cleaning and stabilization of footwear artifacts for analysis were extremely difficult, due to: the level of decomposition; lack of soil preservation; and incomplete form. In the field, each footwear item was collected and placed in a zip-lock bag for transportation to the laboratory. To the degree that items were located together, they were bagged together. Fifteen bagged groups of footwear items were brought to the lab. Each piece of footwear was brushed clean of dirt and roots. After cleaning, each artifact bag was labeled and studied. Many items continued to fragment. The fragments were individually analyzed and then bagged together with the other original pieces with which they were found. Four galosh or boot style artifacts dating from 1900 to 1908 were collected. One hand-sewn leather fragment was also present. The remaining 63 pieces displayed twentieth century manufacturing techniques. However, incomplete form on many shoe pieces left few identifying features. It was impossible to combine style analysis with manufacturing analysis. The total number of footwear items recovered was 68. This included fragmented and complete items. Shoe,

boot, slipper, and galosh items were represented. Table 4.19 indicates the distribution totals.

### Distribution

Sixty-seven percent of the footwear was found in association "H". The remaining twenty-one percent found in the house were evenly divided between "D", "E", and "G". No footwear was found in "R". The pie chart in Figure 4.10 demonstrates the association spread:

### Conclusion

Association "R" is where this researcher would have anticipated a presence of footwear. The trash is an obvious place for footwear worn out beyond use. No footwear was found in this association. It is possible that when the trash feature is completely excavated, footwear artifacts will become part of the sample. What this collection showed was that all footwear, older and newer, found in specific association, was found on the east side of the house. At this level of inquiry no conclusions can be made about this phenomenon.

	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I	L	M	O	R	S	UNDR	TOTALS
footwear	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
	0	0%	0%	7%	7%	7%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	

Table 4.19 Number of Artifacts in Association

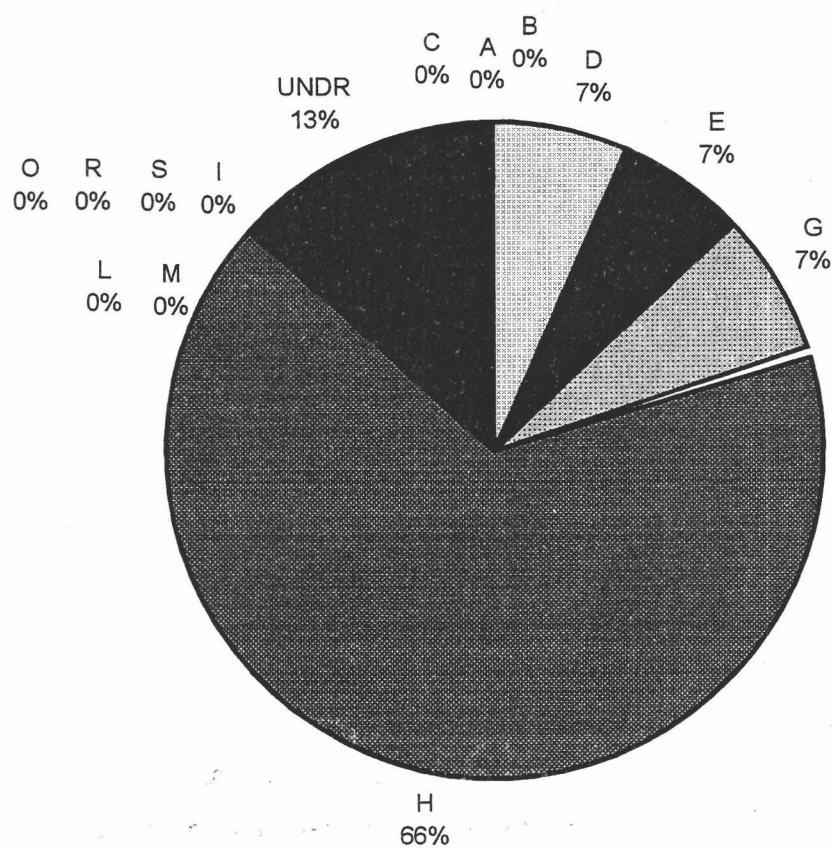


Figure 4.10 Distribution of Shoe Artifacts

## Tobacco

### Introduction

The use of tobacco has been popular since the 1600s. By the 1800s tobacco use in the Oregon territory was a common practice of every social class and both sexes (Brauner, 1992: class notes). Tobacco pipes are commonly found in the historic period archaeological site. The pipes were inexpensive, easily produced, available to all social classes, very breakable, and being ceramic tend to preserve well in the soil. Decorative features such as molded designs and trademarks were applied before firing. These markings are sometimes identifiable as to manufacturer and are thus datable. Additionally, by tying a pipe to a manufacturer and date, hypotheses can be tested regarding trade patterns and consumer choice. Additionally, tobacco pipes were used as give-aways, for product and candidate promotion.

### Artifact Description and Count

Fifteen tobacco-related artifacts were collected on site. These are represented by shreds of tobacco pipes, cigarette fragments, and plastic tips. Tobacco-related artifacts obviously representing a post-1926 date, such as a filtered cigarette butt, were not analyzed, as being later than the terminus date for this thesis collection.

ORYA3-4600 is the pipe stem knob from a French red clay pipe. The French clay pipe industry started in the 1750s. By the 1800s this market was dominated by three manufacturers: Fiolet of St. Omer, Gambier of Paris, and Dumaril of St. Omer (Country Life, OSU Lab files: 1445). The peak production periods for St. Omer were 1834 to 1892. Fiolet are noted for their work with colored enamels and brown ferruginous clay that converts during firing to a white color. This artifact is red in color, which contradicts Fiolet. The major production years for Dumeril were 1845 to 1893. Dumeril is particularly noted for their use of original brown clay. ORYA3-4600 is probably a



Dumeril, but to be conservative, a date range of 1834 to 1893 can be attributed to this artifact. This particular artifact was found with the provenience of association "E".

ORYA3-4590 is a fragment of a William White pipe stem, designated by the label "WHITE" and "GLASGOW". This artifact matches an artifact found in the Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks dig of 1974. Archaeologists Chance and Chance called their example, "Probably a late Hudson's Bay Company pipe (Chance and Chance, 1976:170)." The Hudson's Bay Company imported clay pipes from 1823 to 1861, so a date could be considered from 1848 to 1861. ORYA3-4590 was found within the provenience "C".

ORYA3-3978 from "G" and ORYA3-4598 from "C" are white kaolin pipe stem fragments. Their stem bore dimensions differ from each other. However, stem bore dating has not proven useful on Northwest sites (Brauner, 1992: course notes). Kaolin pipe fragments, in the absence of other dating features, were given the date range of 1823 to 1894. By 1894, Montgomery Ward, a merchandiser to the general United States citizenry (and advertiser in the Dayton Herald), were no longer carrying this type of pipe in their catalogue. One plain white kaolin pipe bowl fragment, ORYA3-3921, was collected in "G". A seam fragment is present, but it contains no specific distinguishing characteristics. Artifact ORYA3-2773 is an upper rim pipe bowl fragment. This artifact has a distinct rim and seam, but not enough to indicate a specific manufacturer and date. ORYA3-2773 was also collected in "G".

The artifact illustrated in Figure 4.11 was found on the surface of association "G". ORYA3-3370 is a white clay pipe bowl held by what appears to be a falcon foot, which connects into the stem section of the pipe. The falcon foot has textured talons, smoothed talon tips, and the pipe bowl itself is also smooth. A vertical hatching surrounds the mouth of the bowl. A detailed search for information that would lead to a manufacturer or date of manufacture for pipe fragment ORYA3-3370 has revealed nothing. The illustration of ORYA3-3370 has been taken to two International Society of Historic Archaeology conferences and distributed. No historic sites archaeologist, questioned to date, has seen anything like it. The falcon motif would suggest to this researcher a Victorian era date of 1880 to 1890. This date may be unnecessarily late-falconry has

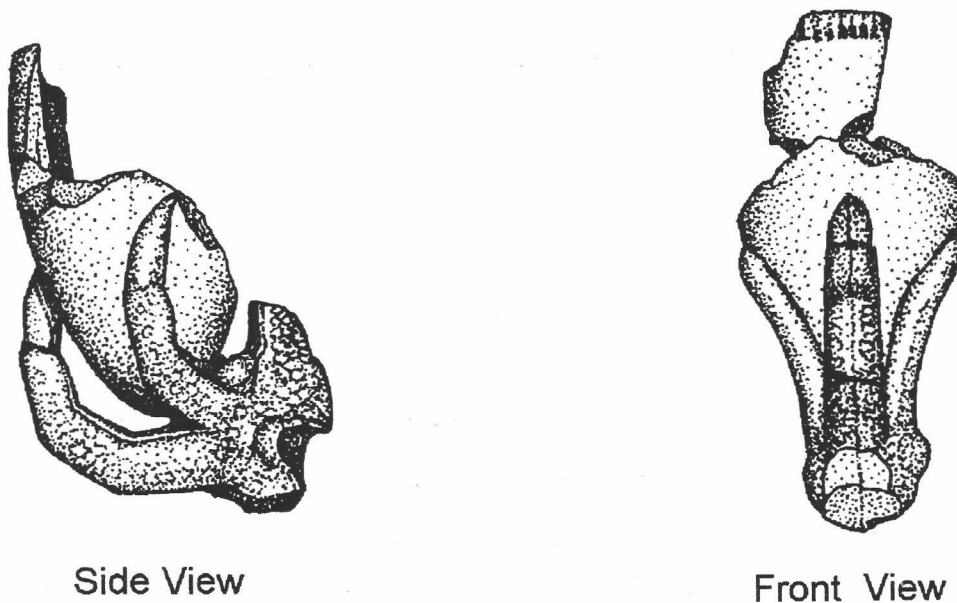


Figure 4.11 Artifact ORYA3-3370 (illustrations by Toby White)

been enormously popular since the Middle Ages (and earlier), and this might be seen as parallel to the claw-foot chair legs, table legs, etc., which are earlier than 1880.

#### Distribution

Tobacco-related artifacts were found in association areas, “B”, “C”, “E”, “G”, “H”, “L”, and “O”. They were not found in association areas “A”, “D”, “I”, “M”, “R”, and “S”. The oldest tobacco artifacts were concentrated in associations “C” and “G”.

#### Conclusion

Tobacco use, with product dates ranging from the 1850s to the 1990s, is indicated at ORYA3. No artifact detail lent itself to additional hypothesis regarding product choice, gender, economic status, or political leanings. Tobacco use was indicated in areas associated with inside living floors, not outside porch areas or trash areas.

## CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Discussion

The Smith House site provided a rare opportunity to excavate an early Oregon pioneer family's home whose house was still standing on its original site. This opportunity offered the archaeologist the ability to balance site interpretation, based on the artifacts, with the statements provided by the standing structure and by the historic documentary record. The excavated cultural assemblage substantiated the evidence of structure and confirmed the presence of occupants. This thesis has demonstrated longevity in site occupation with occupation by many families and many different episodes of repair. This change increased after 1926. The churned site also indicates a variety of uses of room space.

Archaeological excavation showed that the original structural system of the house rested on brick pilings. The base of the brick was shown to be at 50 cm. Other material culture found below the surface terminated around 45 cm, the material culture gathered in the 1990s at the surface having been given the level value of 0 cm. What this indicates is that over the years the area between the base of the pilings and the floor filled. This was not a "natural" build-up of sediment (for example from flooding), but a buildup resulting from human occupation. Floors were so low that no human could crawl or throw debris in the crawl space between the flooring and the "foundation" surface. As the bone analysis indicated, animals did use the crawl space. But most of the cultural material found in the rooms could only have been deposited by humans on the floor surface throughout the periods of occupation, and reaching lower levels through floor deterioration and by dropping through flooring gaps.

Dole's sketchbook notes indicate that by 1960 the house had already been subjected to an extended period of deferred maintenance, and that the high water table was contributing to an environment of rot. These were also the conditions of the 1990s. The mixing of artifacts and soil must have occurred principally through humans continuing to use the house during periods of floor deterioration, repair and modification. The bone, glass, can, illumination, cartridge, currency, footwear, and tobacco analysis

demonstrate scatter through the associations, both vertically and horizontally. This meant that use area could not be discretely determined by association, nor by levels. Churning was so complete that it was not possible to employ an analysis of date ranges of manufacture from specific artifact groups, and tie these artifacts to specifically known occupancy periods.

Few artifacts could be tied specifically to the known occupancy of the Smith family. The occupancy of the Smith family was very short. The Jones or Harris family could easily have owned and disposed of artifacts manufactured and purchased during the years that the Smith family lived in the residence. The only artifacts that could be tied specifically to the Smiths are brick, nails, and window glass. Handmade brick, hand-wrought nails, and flat glass artifacts can be tied specifically to initial construction and therefore to the Smith family. Obviously, any of the artifacts found to have been manufactured after 1862 postdate the Smith occupancy and belong to others.

The inability to link specific occupancies with specific artifact groups meant that the archaeology at this site did not prove adequate to study socio-economic status or consumer choice. Generally, room functions and changes in function over time could not be linked to the artifact assemblages. The mixed nature of the artifact assemblage meant that the oral and written histories proved to be a better source of information than the artifacts on many subjects.

The lack of pattern in the debris scatter did not allow for interpretation of use areas within the rooms. However, the debris scatter supported the oral testimony of room utilization. The oral history did indicate use area, which was not contradicted by the type of scatter. Additionally, as previously noted, the fact that all canning jars with a mean date of 1910 were found in the trash feature would support Garhart's testimony of a house clearance.

The site taphonomy raises the question "Why bother?" Cromwell in Site ORBE-2: An Archaeological Analysis of a Construction Disturbed Site demonstrates that with extensive cultural material research it is possible to extract mean dating. It is possible that a more detailed analysis of these 10,609 artifacts of ORYA-3 would have resulted in clearer analytical results. (Of course, it is equally possible that this would have been a

waste of hours of research time.) The ceramics would be the most profitable area for more detailed analysis. This analysis would be a thesis project in and of itself.

The analysis done for this thesis indicates that the architecture itself generally did not isolate discrete features. Nor did the architecture itself create component segregation, except for the previously mentioned flat glass and hand-wrought nails. Excavation and analysis of the Smith House assemblage totally changed my assumptions about domestic site taphonomy. Before the Smith House I would have expected that cultural material related to food preparation would be found in the eating area. I would have expected that items related to dressing and grooming be found in the sleeping, dressing, and sanitary areas, et cetera. I also would have anticipated that periods of construction modification would have been reflected in “lenses” in the living floor surface. What was found on the Smith site, generally, was a total mixture of material culture in every area. For instance, shoe leather was found all over, including dining, parlors, and bedrooms. In the absence of historic documentation, oral histories, and the physical structures themselves, there is no indication, by the material culture present, of specific room function. Today, looking only at a domestic assemblage, without the aid of other historic sources, I would be very hesitant to link specific artifact groups to an area of the house and say something like, “This is where the dining area was, this is where people slept...”

Renovation of existing historical buildings does not typically include the collaborative efforts of the archaeologists and preservationists. The rehabilitation of the Smith House demonstrates the desirability of collaboration. Archaeological excavation methods did expose the brick hearth and brick pilings during construction. Archaeologists also located the original fireplace and foundation. Flat glass location corresponded to areas where there were windows, and also suggested the presence of glass in the original front door. Hand-wrought nails confirmed what the preservationist had believed to be the oldest, Smith portion of the house.

### Recommendations

Since both the Jones and the Harris families were in the merchandising/dry goods and drug business, they had access to the available territorial, early statehood, and turn of

the century products, many of which came in glass containers. A more exhaustive analysis of the glass containers might lead to ties with specifically known occupants. Photos exist of the interior of the Harris Drug Store, and the Jones family business inventory books are located at the Oregon Historical Society. These historical documents could complement this new research direction. Recommended directions for additional research are further analysis of the ceramics and a more detailed study of the glass containers by comparison with the inventory books of the Jones family business.

Another recommended direction of research on this site is a complete architectural description and analysis of the existing house structure. A qualified historical architect should be hired to document the structure as it now stands through measured drawings and photographs. The only documentation of this kind that exists, to this researcher's knowledge, are the 1970s sketches by Dr. Dole presented in this thesis. It seems wise to document visually one of the few territorial period houses in the Willamette Valley.

Any additional research that integrated the architectural and archaeological analysis could prove promising. It is known that all artifacts were discovered in a disturbed, or soil churned, context. It is possible that the living surface was "exposed dirt" for more than one period. The exposed stem wall of association area "H" indicated multiple periods of sill replacement. It has been assumed that floors were repaired at that same time. It is possible that this was not the case. An examination of architectural elements could perhaps provide more information as to dates of repair and affect interpretation of site taphonomy. An examination of the material remains of the past, paired with an analysis of the historic architecture, would provide a truer vision of the cultural significance of the house.

Wallpaper and paint analysis should also be done, as it could reflect ownership level of care, maintenance and/or economical conditions along with consumer choice information. It would be interesting to compare interior furnishing selection with ceramic choice.

Research on historical landscapes and plant material would be useful. The oral histories, ecofacts, and reports in the Dayton Herald indicate promise in this research

direction. This research would provide the necessary information for landscaping the grounds in a period and style consistent with the record.

The interior confines of the house and an eight-foot perimeter of the Smith House has now been excavated or bulldozed. The trash pit lies protected (for now) on the church property. Areas that have been identified, but not excavated, and which may hold archaeologically significant information are: the creek; and the fenced front gate area. The outhouse and outbuildings of the house have not been identified or protected, and have not been excavated. Any archaeologist performing these additional excavations should carefully note the over ten thousand artifacts already removed from this site. Additional research could also be performed on artifacts already excavated from this site. This document has tried to specify the number of hours spent on the various tasks, so that any future researcher will be able to estimate the time and financial commitment. In a similar vein, in June 1996 The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. published an Analytical Coding System for Historic Period Artifacts. I would recommend the use of their coding system for any future database and cataloging of artifacts. I regret that their work was not available when we started on the Smith House cataloging.

Finally, in response to the paucity of materials from the Smith House that could be tied to the occupancy of Andrew and Sarah Smith, if the community remains interested in finding material, then it is recommended that the site of Andrew and Sarah's first home (which burned) be considered for funding as a research-driven archaeological block style excavation.

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**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -  
NOMINATION FORM (UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		FOR NPS-USE ONLY	
<b>NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM</b>		RECEIVED	<b>"EXCEPT"</b>
		DATE ENTERED	
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS			
<b>1 NAME</b>			
HISTORIC	Smith (Andrew) House		
AND/OR COMMON	SAME		
<b>2 LOCATION</b>			
STREET & NUMBER	306 5th Street		
CITY, TOWN	Dayton	VICINITY OF	Oregon First District
STATE	Oregon	CODE	41
		COUNTY	Yamhill
		CODE	071
<b>3 CLASSIFICATION</b>			
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>PRESENT USE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:
<b>4 OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>			
NAME	Mr. and Mrs. Ora Ashley		
STREET & NUMBER	P.O. Box 221		(864-2198)
CITY, TOWN	Dayton	VICINITY OF	Oregon 97114
<b>5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION.</b>			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.	Yamhill County Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER			
CITY, TOWN	McMinnville	STATE	Oregon 97128
<b>6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>			
TITLE	Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings		
DATE	July, 1974	<input type="checkbox"/> FEDERAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch, State Highway Building		
CITY, TOWN	Salem	STATE	Oregon 97310

## APPENDIX A (CONTINUED)

 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Andrew Smith House in Dayton, built about 1859, is a rare example of a story-and-a-half house with a central hall plan in Oregon. It is also an unusually richly detailed example of the Classical Revival and is noteworthy for its superlative craftsmanship.

The house consists of a story-and-a-half gabled volume fronting to the northeast with a single story gabled kitchen ell at the west end of the southwest side. Fenestration of the northeast front is regular - a centered entry door with sidelights and transom with two double-hung sash windows originally containing six lights over six on either side. The northwest end contains three symmetrically placed windows and a single window in the gable end, the same size as the lower windows. The southeast end is identical except that the center opening on the ground floor contains a door with a small transom window above. All openings are set in simple architraves with a boldly articulated boxed cornice projecting above butting against the frieze. There are no eave returns at the gable ends, however, a broad, well-proportioned plain frieze with molded trim surrounds the house beneath the projected boxed eave cornice. The capitals of the engaged columns which articulate the corners of the house match the window cornices in detail. Similarly detailed square columns or piers carry the kitchen porch roof which extends from the axis of the central hall.

Within, the house contains a single room on either side of the central hall, which contains a straight-run stair to the second floor, as well as the kitchen on the ground floor. There are two rooms on the second floor. It is thought that the house originally had three fireplaces -- one in each of the large first-floor rooms plus one in the kitchen, though this has not been substantiated. There are at present two stove chimneys, one at either end of the main house inside the wall. That at the northwest end straddles the ridge, and that at the southeast end is to the west of the ridge. The proportions and detailing of these chimneys suggest that they are later modifications. The kitchen interior has been somewhat altered, the stairway is missing its railing, some windows have been replaced, and the woodshed to the west of the kitchen ell has been removed. Otherwise, the house is remarkably intact. The post-and-beam structural system of hewn cedar has held together even though the foundation at the east corner has collapsed, causing the house to rack as a unit. The house would probably come back into true with the re-establishment of support beneath this corner. It is believed that the original papers and finishes exist on the interior board walls beneath subsequent layers. There are also on the grounds some very early fruit trees. These have not been identified, but there are many early species which are now exceedingly rare.

D.W.P.

## APPENDIX A (CONTINUED)

**B. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1859

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Andrew Smith House is one of the more excellent examples of Classical Revival architecture in Oregon, with all of the exterior detail intact. Andrew Smith, the owner, was an important figure in early Oregon history. He came across the Oregon Trail in one of the first migrations in 1842, and he was one of the co-founders of the City of Dayton.

Andrew Smith settled in Yamhill County, Oregon, in 1844. His first enterprize was operating a ferry (at the mouth of Palmer Creek) across the Yamhill River. In 1848 he married the daughter of another early pioneer, Joel Palmer. Two years later, Smith and Palmer platted the City of Dayton -- half on Palmer's land and half on Smith's land. The city was named for Smith's hometown, Dayton, Ohio.

There are very few references to Andrew Smith after 1850. He is referred to by Joel Palmer in 1854 and 1860. In 1854 he helped Palmer with some of the Indian relations (Palmer was Indian Superintendent 1853-57), and in 1860 Smith went to British Columbia with Palmer in search of gold. Smith died in 1891.

Very little documentation is available concerning the house. There is a letter from Mrs. Smith to her husband in late winter 1860 referring to the new house and a possible purchaser for the old house. From this it appears that the house was completed in 1859. Another interesting hypothesis may explain the ornate detail work on the house. In the Census of 1860, a Mr. Chaplin, a fashion door and sash maker, was listed as having a shop in Dayton. His shop was established in 1858 and was destroyed by a flood in 1860. After the flood he left the Willamette Valley and moved to Eastern Oregon. This may explain why the Smith House has the ornate detail and why it is the only house like it in the area.

The Smith House is unique as an example of Classical Revival architecture in Oregon. The detail is much more pronounced than most houses of this style in the state, and it is one of about six known houses of this style with one and one half stories. The frame is of high quality hewn cedar, and the interior appears to maintain the original floor plan. Although the appearance of the house has deteriorated, its mere survival is attributable to its fine quality construction.

R.K.S.

**APPENDIX B DAYTON HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM  
(OREGON STATE PARKS)**

## DAYTON HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

ASSESSOR MAP NUMBER: 4-3-17 DB TAX LOT NUMBER: 6900

PLAT NAME: NA LOT: NA BLOCK: NA

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 306 Fifth Street

CURRENT OWNER: Ora L. & Nelda Ashley

306 Fifth Street, P.O. Box 221, Dayton, OR

ORIGINAL OWNER: Andrew Smith Contributing: 1 Residence

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown Noncontributing: 2 Out-Building

STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE: Classical Revival YEAR BUILT: c. 1859

HISTORIC NAME: Smith-Jones House HISTORIC USE: Residence

CURRENT NAME: Ashley House CURRENT USE: Storage

CONDITION: Poor ALTERATIONS: Minor

PHOTOGRAPH ROLL-FRAME: 1-15 and 16 INTERVIEWEE: \_\_\_\_\_

RESOURCE NUMBER: 33 RECORDER: Rees DATE: 10-28-84

SITE DESCRIPTION: \_\_\_\_\_ THEME: Architecture and Exploration/Settlement

The Smith-Jones House faces northeast on Fifth Street in an older residential area at the southeastern edge of the plat of the Town of Dayton. The house is surrounded with rough cut grass, native maples, and old fruit trees, and at the rear of the property a grove of filberts. A cyclone fence surrounds the property.

1.41 acres.

10/493910/5007220

**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**

The Smith-Jones House is one story with an attic and rectangular in plan with a one story kitchen wing at the rear of the west end. The symmetrical facade is five bays wide with two windows on each side of the central front door. The side facades are three bays wide with three openings at the first story and one in the gable end; in the southeast end, all of the openings are windows except for the first story opening which is a door with a single light transom above. The foundation is of post and pier construction with a board skirt. The building is sided with horizontal clapboards and has a medium pitch gable roof with the eave end oriented toward the street. The eaves are boxed and detailed with an elaborate cornice and frieze moldings. The frieze board is very wide and trimmed with a half round molding about three fourths of the way down. The windows are six over six double hung wood sash; four windows have lost their original muntins. All of the window and door openings and corner boards are detailed with a simple architrave capped with a bold box cornice. The front door is further detailed with pilasters, four light side lights and five light top light. The eight light front door appears to be a later addition; the four panel side door appears to be original. There are no porches or steps visible at either of the entrances. The two interior chimneys are located near the gable ends; the northern chimney is centered on the roofridge, the southern one is just behind the ridge. The rear kitchen woodshed addition has been covered with plywood and enlarged for vehicle storage. There are two non-contributing structures on the property, a shed at the south corner and a mobile home to the northwest of the house.

4/7

## APPENDIX B (CONTINUED)

## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION:

The Smith-Jones House, built in 1859, was the second Smith residence; the first residence, (Resource #26) is located a short distance away to the north on Main Street and inside the plat of the Town of Dayton. In June of 1848, Smith married Joel Palmer's daughter, Sarah. It appears the second residence, which is just outside of the plat of the town, may have been constructed to more comfortably house his increasing family; four children are listed in the 1860 census and a fifth was born in 1862, the year Sarah died. It also is speculated that a town founder might want a more prestigious and visually prominent home. Facing the town Smith named after Dayton Ohio, his former hometown, this residence is located at the end of Main Street, adjacent to the dividing line between Smith's and Palmer's claims.

The ornamental detailing on the building is quite pronounced and is conjectured to be the handiwork of Daniel Chaplin, who is listed as a sash and door maker in the 1860 census. He established his shop in Dayton in 1858; after the flood of 1860 in which his shop was destroyed, he moved to eastern Oregon.

Little is known about Smith who doesn't appear to have been prominent in early town affairs. In 1854, according to Palmer, Smith assisted him with some of the Indian relations. It also appears from personal correspondence that he was involved in 1855 and 1860 as he traveled to The Dalles and Walla Walla in those years. In 1867, Smith sold 76 lots in the Town of Dayton to Joel Palmer. In 1872, Smith was involved in a law suit for non-payment of a promissory note to Daniel Barnum. The result of the suit was that all of the remaining 46 lots owned by Smith in the town of Dayton were sold at a Sheriff's auction.

## SOURCES.

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- .United States Census, Yamhill County, Dayton, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910.
- .Yamhill County Deed and Records, Yamhill County Courthouse, McMinnville, Oregon.
- .Oregon, Washington and Idaho Gazetteer and Business Directory, R.L. Polk, 1889-90, 1891-2.
- .City of Dayton, annotated map, Bingham Gabriel, 1905.
- .Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Dayton, Oregon, 1893, sheets #2 and 3.
- .Andrew Smith Letters, Oregon Historical Society Manuscript Collection, Portland, Oregon.

## APPENDIX B (CONTINUED)

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: (continued)

The two interior chimneys are located near the gable ends; the northern chimney is centered on the roof ridge, the southern one is just behind the ridge. The rear kitchen woodshed addition has been covered with plywood and enlarged for vehicle storage. There are two non-contributing structures on the property, a shed at the south corner and a mobile home to the northwest of the house.

also appears from personal correspondence that he was involved in the Indian Wars of 1855 and 1860, as he traveled to The Dalles and Walla Walla in those years. In 1867, Smith sold 76 lots in the Town of Dayton to Joel Palmer. Smith was involved in a law suit in 1872, for non-payment of a promissory note to Daniel Barnum. The result of the suit was that all of the remaining 46 lots owned by Smith in the Town of Dayton were sold at a Sheriff's auction.

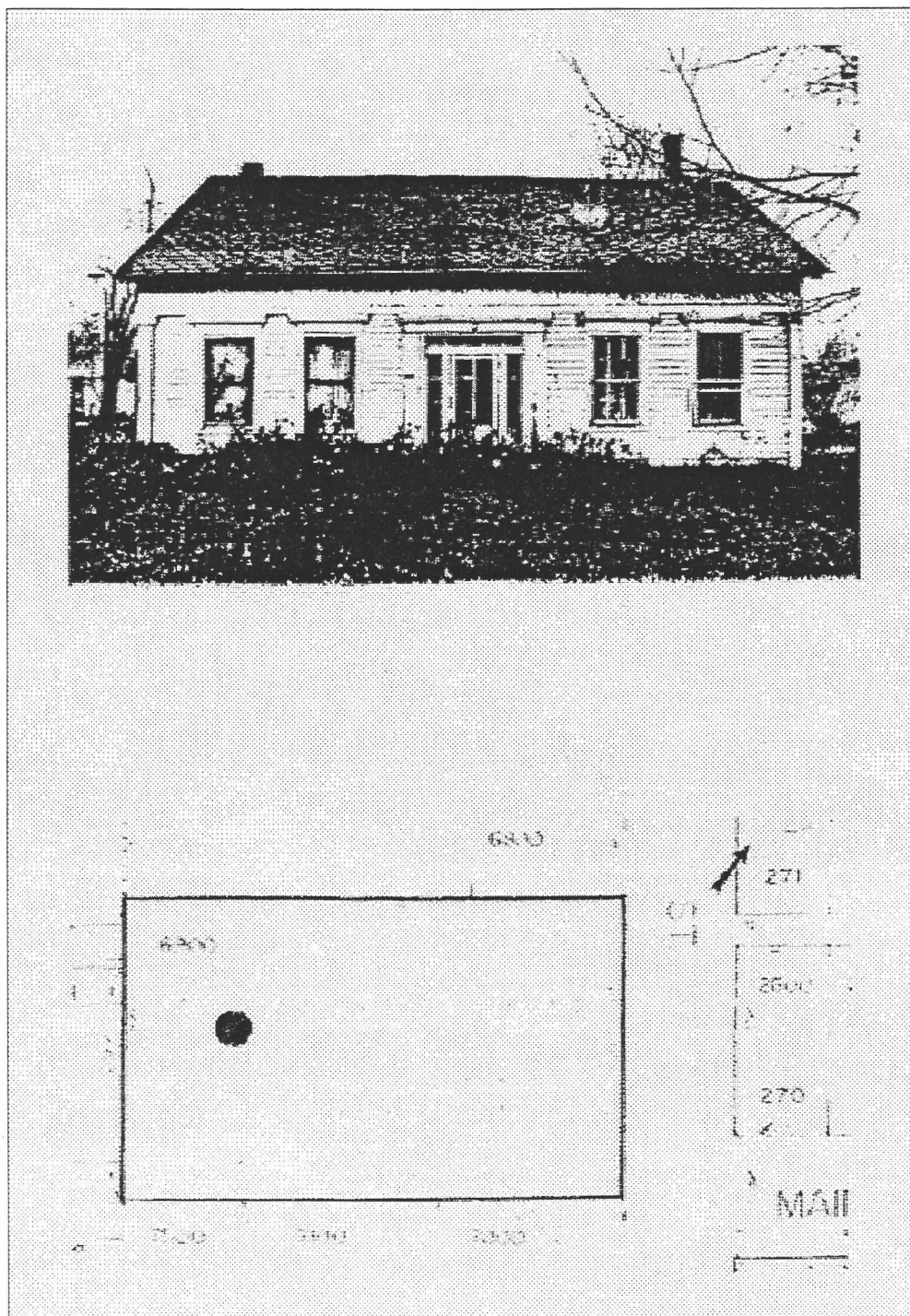
## HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION: (continued)

Although Smith is listed in the 1870 census, it appears that he is no longer residing in the house but on his father's claim, southwest of Dayton, and that he had sold the house to John Jones. Jones, who was listed as a farmer in the 1870 census, owned a general store at the southern corner of Third and Ferry from the 1880's until the 1906 fire. His oldest daughter, Ella, who married R.L. Harris, inherited the store property in 1907. In about 1913, she and her husband built the Bank of Dayton and the Harris Building (Resource #14) on it and the adjacent property. In 1910, the Harrises are listed as living in the Smith-Jones House with her mother, Jane, and two siblings. It appears that the house remained in the Jones Family ownership for approximately 60 years.

## SIGNIFICANCE:

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See nomination form for statement of significance. Criterion b,c.

APPENDIX B (CONTINUED)





## APPENDIX C INTERVIEW NOTES

Interviews with Mrs. LaVeda Garhart by Delight Stone

Interview 1

April 13, 1994

10:30 to 12:30

At her place of residence, 8603 S.E. Causey, Apt. 306, Portland, OR

Background: LaVeda Garhart is the last living person known to us who lived in the Smith-Jones House. We found out about her existence when she contacted Mike Brynes, after reading about his work on the house in an article in the Oregonian.

Interview information, reconstructed from notes taken by Stone:

LaVeda Garhart spent a month out of every year living in the house until 1923/24. Her family name is Jones. Her Aunt Ella, Uncle Bob, grandmother and grandfather all lived in the house. Her brother, seven years older than her and now deceased, lived eleven months every year in the house and traded with LaVeda, staying in Portland the one month she was in Dayton.

In Portland LaVeda lived with her mother and father and two aunts. Her mother died when LaVeda was thirteen. LaVeda speculates that her bother lived in Dayton because their grandmother and aunt were real pushovers for children.

Prior to the house being sold outside the family, LaVeda and her brother cleared the house of personal possessions. LaVeda has stored the furniture, and would be willing to discuss donating the furniture for placement in the restored house. The family bible and other personal items were donated to the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) and acquisitioned by them under the name of Garhart. (Researcher's note: OHS records indicate that many of these were deacquisitioned by them). Garhart is the family name of her husband. LaVeda is now widowed. She has a son who lives in Eugene, and is in management with Chevrolet. Prior to Eugene, he was in the Seattle area. She had been living in Bellevue, and moved back to Portland when her son was transferred.

LaVeda has many photos stored in a trunk at her son's home. She has kept other photos -- and is amenable to having them duplicated. She does not

## APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

drive and can no longer write. Her children do not want her to let items out of her possession, but we worked out that we would go together and get photos duplicated, at some future date. Photos she showed me showed the front of the house and back corner of the wood shed. Also pictured are fence and landscaping detail, people and furniture.

We spent the first part of the interview drawing sketches of the house and talking about how rooms were used.

LaVeda says that her Aunt Ella Harris was the first woman to vote in Oregon. She was a schoolteacher, who taught in Dayton and many other rural schools. She was a very musical person, whose instrument of choice was the bugle. She also played the piano, which she taught to LaVeda. The Oregonian ran an article on her. Uncle Bob Harris was mayor and owned the drug store, the one under the Odd Fellows Lodge.

LaVeda's narration of family history:

John Jones, grandfather, married Jane Bolton, grandmother. John had been married before to a woman named Lydia who had died, leaving John with two children from this marriage. Lydia's cousin was Jane. Jane and John then had eight children.

John Jones built sawmills and grist mills. He built them in Scio, Amity, Buttercreek, Vancouver (WA), and Dayton, settling in Dayton.

Of the eight children of John and Jane Jones, the oldest was Charles E. Jones, then came Ella, Katie, Bertha, Louise, Harry, Frank, Caddy, Ed Crain, and Dolly. Ella married Robert Harris (Bob) who was the mayor and drug store owner in Dayton.

Charles married and had two children, LaVeda and her brother, Charles(?).

Bertha and Louise never married. Bertha was an accountant. Louise was a teacher. They had a house in Laurelhurst, Portland, and were the family "caretakers". Charles and LaVeda lived with them.

Harry had a reputation as a ne'er-do-well, and the family purchased him a dairy farm on the coast, which his wife and children managed.

Frank (Webster?) was the oldest and went into the railroad business.

## APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

Caddy was born in Buttercreek. She married Ed Craine who had silver mines and ran a gambling boat over at Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) during Prohibition.

Dolly married a Seattle Fire Department Captain.

Ella taught first grade at Dayton school, then taught in little schools until she was in her eighties. After her retirement she moved to Laurelhurst. Her favorite things to do there were to ride the bus and talk to the people, and go to Laurelhurst Park with her knitting.

When in Dayton, LaVeda remembers playing with the Hibbard children. Her Uncle Bob had the drug store, with the town soda fountain. Above the drugstore was the Odd Fellows Lodge. All town entertainment took place there. LaVeda remembers dancing in a performance there when she was seven, in a green gunny sack outfit, holding up her underwear. Uncle Bob was a poetic person. He had shelves of books in his store and lots of books made their way home. Dayton had an icehouse, feed store, bank (Harris family were big investors in this bank; it was eventually sold to US Bank), a country store, and a butcher's shop.

Another of the summer activities that LaVeda remembers is getting liver at the butcher's shop and fishing for crawfish at the creek behind the house. She would also pick blackberries off the bushes in the pasture and sell them for ten cents a pail.

## Interview 2

April 27, 1994

11:00 to 12:30

At her place of residence, 8603 S.E. Causey, Apt. 306, Portland, OR

Interviewer's note: The majority of this session involved LaVeda sketching and drawing house and interior plans based on her memories of the house. The following are random comments during the sketching session.

My family made its money because of the San Francisco earthquake, in California. He was a ruined lumber broker who had five barges of lumber coming from Astoria that arrived two days after the quake.

## APPENDIX C (CONTINUED)

When Grandma wanted to hear she opened the door to the living room. There was a pot-bellied stove there. There was also a kitchen stove. We took baths in the kitchen; we would haul out the wooden tub on Saturday night. Aunt Ella's portion was similar.

Aunt Ella did help with all the front work. The aunties would take turn cutting the grass with a sickle.

There was a hole in the side of the house for venting of the stove.

Aunt Louise was in college at U of O, class of 1902?

The Oregon Historical Society has Aunt Bertha's order book from the mercantile store.

Jones bought the house in 1867. Aunt Dollie was born in 1869. Grandfather died in April 27, 1907, before I was born. Grandma lived there 54 years and died in 1924. Aunt Ella cleared out the house and then moved in with the aunties. My grandfather was in business for twenty-three years, and in the end he was in with I. Nichols.

Bertha and Louise also had the Jones family bible. Uncle Harry's family had a Bertha-Louise in Olympia. She married a Williamson. I went to the funerals of Ella, Louise and Bertha. The aunties are like my mother.

I played with Dr. Wright's daughter too. She was an only child who died of diabetes at twelve. The doctor moved away.