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A TAPHONOMIC COMPARISON OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY
RECORDS OF MATERIAL CULTURE FROM AN ANTEBELLUM PORTTOWN IN
MISSISSIPPI

By

Randall Jay Mason

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

A TAPHONOMIC COMPARISON OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY RECORDS OF MATERIAL CULTURE FROM AN ANTEBELLUM PORTTOWN IN MISSISSIPPI

By

Randall Jay Mason

Archaeological and documentary records of material culture from the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project in Clay County, Mississippi, were compared in order to determine the relationship between the two. Bills from antebellum general stores at the extinct porttown sites of Barton and Vinton were compared with excavated artifacts from three antebellum sites and two wells at Barton. A functional classification for historic artifacts was the basis for comparisons of simple percentage, ratios, artifact presence/absence, and consumable/durable differences. The consumable/durable comparison revealed culturally significant differences in the two data forms, with documents primarily recording consumable goods, and archaeology primarily durable. This is attributed to the store bills being a short term record formed by behavior reflecting a recurrent demand for short term use goods, while the sites were a long term record formed by behavior reflecting a demand for long term use goods. The significance of this difference is considered as it bears on the definition of historical archaeology, and for future analytical possibilities for the documentary record.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The topic of this thesis resulted from discussions with Charles E. Cleland as my advisor. The data for the study is from the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, on which Cleland and W. Lee Minnerly were Co-Principal Investigators. Cleland as committee chairman and Moreau A. Maxwell as committee member provided their thoughts, guidance, and patience, which have been greatly appreciated.

This study is based on archaeological and documentary data largely recovered, analyzed, and reported by W. Stephen McBride and Kim A. McBride, respectively. They are, of course, not responsible for any atrocities committed herein with the data, nor for any miscomprehension of their work on my part. However, this thesis certainly is greatly indebted to and based on their efforts, nor could it have been done without their knowledge of the material and advice for its effective use.

I am also indebted to the efforts of persons in Portland, Oregon, where I wrote it. Ailsa Crawford spent countless hours in the invaluable service of editorial corrections and in discussions of the text with me. Mark and Mollie Shortridge generously allowed me access to their personal computer to type the text, assumed the odious

burden of typing the tables and appendices, and printed drafts and the final copy of the thesis.

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Chapter I

Introduction

The Problem

Historical archaeology's combined use of excavated and written information to address archaeological problems gives it the advantage of a second source of data not available in prehistoric archaeology. Although all in the field acknowledge that there are differences between these two records of the past, and these have been explored to a certain degree (e.g. Schuyler 1975a), such differences certainly have not been exhaustively defined.

One of the most basic ways of comparing the archaeological and documentary records is through how each represents material culture. This aspect of historic sites research also relates to broader concerns in archaeology in general, dealing with site taphonomy. Knowing how the archaeological record is formed over time by cultural and natural events is necessary to successfully attain archaeology's larger goals of the identification of cultural history, lifeways, and laws.

For historical archaeology, then, an archaeological/documentary comparison of material culture is a three part problem. First, it is necessary to describe what the similarities and differences are between the two data forms. Second, the temporal taphonomic process must be determined: how an original material culture assemblage is transformed over time into the final archaeological record. Third, it is important to understand what these differences and changes mean in terms of the functioning of the original culture, how different behavior produces different types of records with different content.

Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project

For this study I used data from the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, located on the Tombigbee River in Clay County, Mississippi. The project was undertaken by Michigan State University from 1979 to 1982 through a contract with the National Park Service and funded by the Mobile District, Corps of Engineers. This was the largest of the many historical archaeological projects that existed within the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, in Mississippi and Alabama (Figure 1). The project's objective was to recover information about the three extinct nineteenth century porttowns of Colbert, Barton, and Vinton, before the sites were to be altered by the creation of campgrounds and a marina to comprise the Barton Ferry Recreation Area.

All three towns were nearly contiguous spatially (see

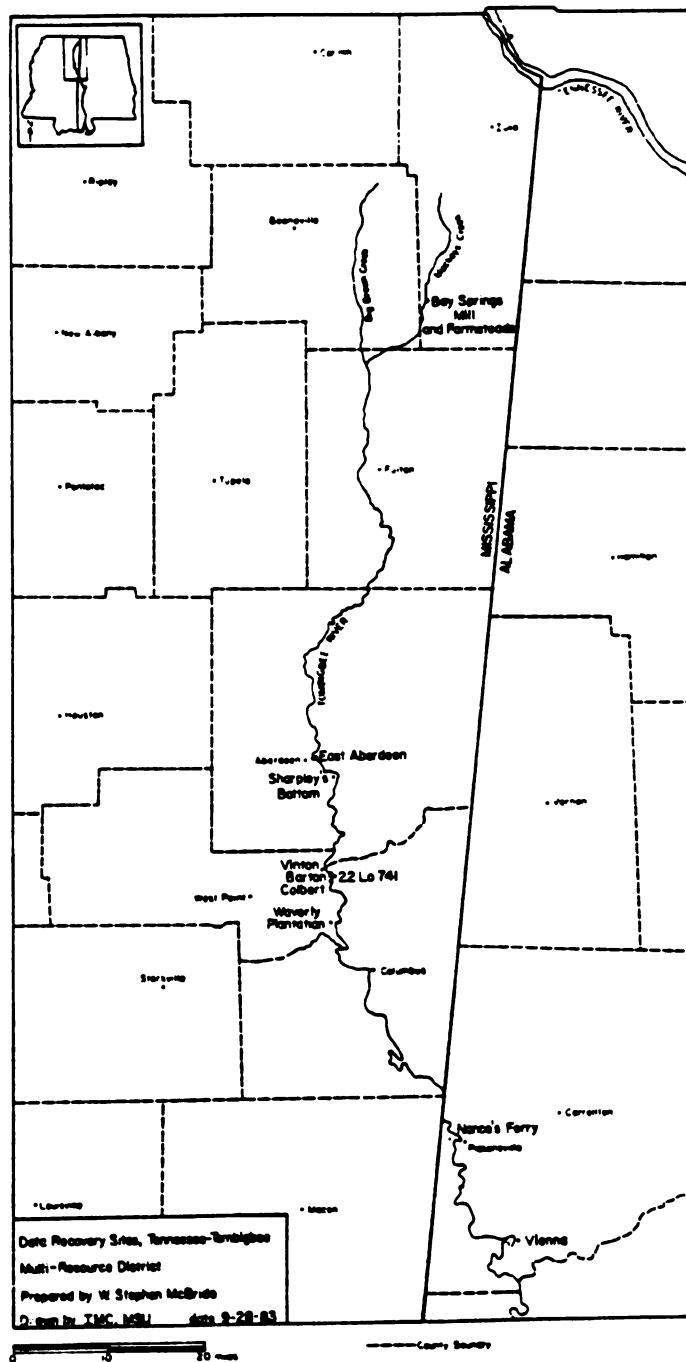


Figure 1. Federally-funded projects in historical archaeology on the northern portion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

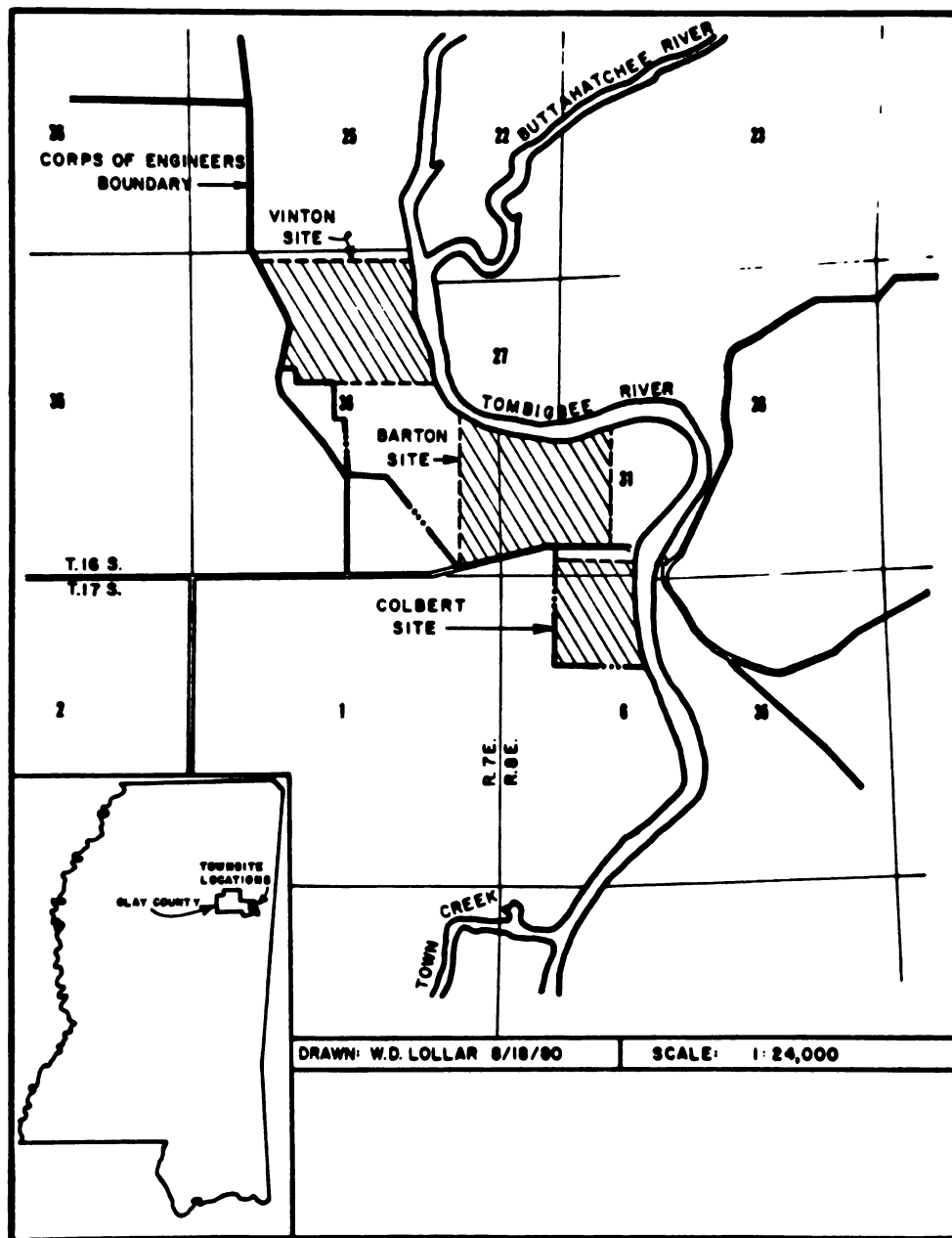


Figure 2. Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project and vicinity.

Figure 2) and overlapped temporally (Colbert c. 1830-1847, Barton c. 1848-1865, Vinton c. 1848-1920). The three towns were representative of the hundreds of porttowns that once existed along the Tombigbee River and its tributaries. These towns served the adjacent cotton producing hinterlands and were their point of contact with the outside world. The sites spanned a period from the beginnings of historic settlement in the area in the 1830s, through the economic and social upheavals in the region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project was designed as a multiphase study of these sites. Over the course of one year, the first and second phases of the project were used to gather information for planning the final excavation. Data came from historical archaeology's triad of historical research, oral history, and field archaeology. At the outset of the project, hypotheses were formed to guide research and were grouped under the five problem domains of subsistence, economics, social structure, settlement, and transportation.

To date several analyses have been made of the material culture data from the project. General store records from postbellum Vinton were used by Cleland (1983a) to study the spatial distribution of goods there. S. McBride and K. McBride have singly (1984) and jointly (1985) examined aspects of variation in material culture information from the archaeological and documentary records recovered by the

project. The paucity of archaeological remains from the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project and from all other historic projects on the waterway has led Rodeffer (1984) to suggest that greater integration of documentary records of material culture might produce more meaningful results--precisely the view taken in this study.

While the excavated and written data for this study came from the above project, the format for their comparison followed precedents demonstrated by earlier similar studies. Specifically, three comparisons of material culture data found in both record forms have been done previously in historical archaeology: South's (1977) study using his Carolina Artifact Pattern; Adams et al. (1980) Waverly Plantation study; and Prager's (1980) study of Alberta fur trade posts.

Purpose

Given historical archaeology's limited heritage of archaeological/documentary comparisons of material goods and the importance currently assigned to taphonomic studies in archaeology in general, additional investigations similar to the three already completed (and reviewed below) are certainly warranted. My interest in pursuing such a study with Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project data received impetus from the wealth of store bills from Barton discovered by the project, and the opposing paucity of archaeological remains. This relative absence of both architectural remains and discarded material culture was unexpected in light of

Barton's length of occupation, size, local importance, and the level of activity which occurred here. Prior to the initiation of the project all indications were that the townsite would yield much data.

The union of the need to address problems in project data, and of broader research directions in archaeology, led to this study. Its purpose is to compare the archaeological and documentary records of material culture from Barton, Mississippi, to discover how its archaeological record was formed over time, and to offer cultural explanations for the production of the two data forms.

Previous Studies

Finally, I review here in detail the three previous archaeological/documentary comparisons mentioned above. As will be seen, all studies have points in common, but also vary greatly in the data and procedures used. Since my study is itself different from these preceding comparisons, in this section I will show the differences among the studies. I will also use this review to support my particular methods and conclusions, as they build on the common base of these studies, and then will proceed to further statements not made by any of these.

Carolina Artifact Pattern: The first archaeological/documentary comparison of material culture ever made in historical archaeology was by Stanley South (1977). He compared the material culture listed in probate inventories with that excavated from eighteenth century residential

sites in the southeastern United States. The study's purpose was to determine the degree to which archaeologically recovered material culture represented "even in a gross manner" the documentary record. The comparison between what had existed in the culture, historically, and what occurs archaeologically was accomplished through the development of "transformation indices" (South 1977:190-191).

In earlier work, South had created a functional classification for excavated data and defined statistical frequencies of occurrence for the various artifact groups found at these sites. This percentage relationship of artifact functional classes he labelled the Carolina Artifact Pattern. For the documentary data of his comparative study, he selected a sample of 13 inventories from the first 25 pages of a published compilation of eighteenth century North Carolina probate inventories. South used a hierarchical clustering program to establish the frequency relationship among 41 artifact classes of these inventories. Six inventories which clustered together were used for the study.

The artifacts of the inventories were assigned to the functional groups of the Carolina Artifact Pattern. Perishables were excluded, because they were not preserved archaeologically, and pewter was added as a separate category due to its high documentary occurrence. The monetary value of goods was not used as a means of comparison. Because the statistical package had selected inventories, no consideration was given to further analysis or qualification

of the results obtained based on such known historical variables as wealth, social status, or occupation of the household heads (South 1977:191-193).

By compiling an inventory pattern, South was able to identify "curation/transformation ratios" expressing relative differences in artifact group percentages between archaeological and documentary records of material culture (South 1977:193-198). From the comparison, South concluded that it does not matter whether archaeological and documentary data are in the same form or not (whole versus fragments); both are the product of past cultural systems. Thus, documentary inventories also can be used to address archaeological questions. The fragmentary nature of both data forms is offset by the complementary nature of the two (South 1977:195-198).

Waverly Tenant Farmers: Of direct interest to the study of the relationship between the archaeological and documentary record at the Barton site is a similar study done for the nearby Waverly Plantation (Adams et al. 1980:295). This site, like Barton, was a small riverboat landing on the upper Tombigbee River (Figure 1). The authors used store ledgers from Waverly to conduct an input-output study of the archaeological record. They proposed that if the store record represented the original cultural inventory, then the archaeological record would result from the reduction of this inventory through cultural use and discard practices and natural factors such as movement and

decay.

The documentary record consisted of store ledgers recording the purchases of seven black tenant farmers for 1887 and 1888. The total purchases were placed in a simple functional classification. The archaeological record was made up of the material recovered from two houses at the Waverly site. Excavated artifacts were identified functionally, and placed into the same classification system developed for store records (Adams et al. 1980:285, 287, 296).

A comparison of the two record sets showed that almost nothing the tenant farmers had purchased was found archaeologically. The store records show that perishable items such as food and clothing represented 80-90 percent of tenant purchases. Excluding nails and window glass that made up much of the archaeological inventory, but were not typical consumer purchases of tenants, the remaining materials recovered archaeologically came from the 10-20 percent of store purchases which were nonperishable goods. Ratios were also given by general functional category, comparing archaeological counts with documentary purchase values (Adams et al. 1980:295-296).

Most functional categories had higher frequencies archaeologically than in the store records. For example, the category "Household Business and Entertainment" was very visible due to toy loss. However, other categories were under-represented in the archaeological record: sewing (because store purchases consisted mainly of perishable

cloth); tools (probably because tools were highly curated); and hunting (because this activity occurred away from the site) (Adams et al. 1980:297).

Alberta Fur Trade Posts: The most detailed archaeological/documentary comparison of material culture was conducted on fur trade sites of the Canadian plains (Prager 1980; all subsequent citations in this section will be page numbers only). Its purpose was "to determine the relationship between material items in cultural context and in corresponding archaeological context" (iii). The archaeological material for the study was excavated from two 1790s fur trade posts in Alberta: North West Company's Fort George and Hudson's Bay Company's Buckingham House (13, 29).

Although no inventories exist which relate directly to either Fort George or Buckingham House, Hudson's Bay Company records for the 1790s list goods sent to inland posts. Since there were no substantial differences in the types of goods purchased, fur trade practices, or record keeping between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company at this period, it is assumed that the Hudson's Bay general inventory list is representative of the material culture found at both sites (42-43).

Material culture comparisons between the archaeological and written records were performed at two different levels: between individual artifacts, and between functional groups. For individual artifacts, a comparison was made of historically documented items which were also found archaeological-

ly. Items found only in the written record were not considered. Archaeologically recovered artifacts were omitted from comparison when they were unidentifiable fragments, quantified differently in the two data forms, made at the post rather than imported, or of aboriginal origin (56-59).

A version of the artifact classification devised by archaeologist Kenneth Kidd for the material he excavated at Fort George was used for the functional group comparisons. The primary division of documentary goods was between stores and trade goods. The comparison focused on the stores since these were meant for Euro-American use at the post and goods traded to the Indians for furs would not have been present (56, 60).

Through these individual and functional artifact levels, several types of comparisons were made between the two archaeological and two documentary components of the study. Calculation of relative proportions between 31 artifact classes showed no relationship between any of the data groups (61-66). Pearson's r correlation coefficients indicated some similarity between the two archaeological site assemblages, but not between the two fur trade inventory groups, nor between the archaeological and documentary records in general (65, 67). Seventeen artifact categories were ranked by percentage within each of the four data groups, with no relationships discovered. Ratios were computed for selected archaeological and documentary comparisons of these same categories. In all cases there was

general consistency in which artifacts tended to have higher ratios. Overall, there were smaller ratios for tools and personal items and higher ratios for trade goods (i.e. more of the former were found archaeologically than the latter) (67-70).

Functional comparisons of relative frequencies between archaeological and documentary material culture were performed by Prager through two different arrangements. One was Kidd's archaeological classification; the other was according to the categories actually used in the eighteenth century Hudson's Bay inventories. No similarities appeared in either of these comparisons. However, the group totals of the five documentary-based functional divisions do show some archaeological/documentary similarity for the ranking of the groups (70-77).

The results of these analyses showed the lack of any overall similarity between archaeological and documentary manifestations of material culture. Certainly any relationship existing was not quantifiable with any exactitude (81).

Prager offered a number of explanations for the differences between the presence of some artifacts in documents, and their absence or diminished frequency on the sites: metal artifacts would have been recycled, organic materials decomposed, many artifacts would have been used in activities taking place away from the site, and trade goods were kept out of use until received by natives who took them elsewhere. Those items occurring in numbers of five to ten

or more in the documentary inventories were always found archaeologically, most likely from simple probability and lack of curation. (Curation refers to the behavior intended to preserve a highly valued item. This follows established archaeological use of the word, as in Binford [1977].)

Post-depositional disturbances affecting the archaeological record of these forts were the cleaning and rebuilding of the posts. In general, the archaeological assemblages of the two sites were similar to each other, probably reflecting similar beginning inventories of goods brought into the posts and the cultural processes occurring there. In the end, however, trading (the purpose of the posts) took less than one quarter of the inhabitants' time, and left little direct archaeological evidence of its occurrence (82-86, 88, 90, 97).

Overall, "it is obvious from this analysis (and others) that the road from cultural reality to archaeological deposition is extremely complex, with many intervening factors. There are no simple relationships between fur trade inventory lists (the best available approximation of cultural reality) and presumably closely related archaeological deposits" (98). In concluding, Prager offered seven generalizations relating to cultural behavior and archaeological deposition for future testing (99-100).

Conclusion

Through similar purpose, all three of the above studies serve as precedents to mine. As noted, the details of these studies vary greatly, as do the lengths and contexts of their reporting. However, despite their differences, these comparisons of archaeological and documentary records of material goods do share general structural similarities that are not apparent at their first reading. All assert the temporal nature of the comparison. These comparisons were always between archaeological and documentary data that were determined to be adequately related in time and space for the specific examinations undertaken. However, the data sets of each study were always highly dissimilar from those of the other two studies. All of the archaeological sites described in each study had undergone extensive excavation, and all of the historical sources consisted of separate documents either of great length or number. Thus substantial amounts of data were compared in each study. All data underwent editing to remove what were perceived to be atypical portions to avoid inaccurate results. Functional classifications were used as the primary basis of ordering data in all three. Ratios expressing the relationship between the archaeological and documentary data were the main goal of two studies, and were one of many exercises of the third. The resulting differences between the archaeological and documentary records of material culture were noted in each study and possible explanations for these were offered.

This study shares the above general points of all three of the preceding ones, and their common structure serves as the model for its organization. However, this comparison will differ from its predecessors in a number of ways that are either incidental to the data being used, or result from the pursuit of its particular goals. Such differences in aim and procedure will be discussed at appropriate points in the text.

Chapter II

Archaeological Data

Barton Townsite Excavation

In the course of the fieldwork, Barton townsite became the focus of the project. This was as much by default as by design. The earlier Colbert townsite proved to be almost entirely outside of the project boundaries. Extensive backhoeing of the southern project area revealed a single large early historic trash pit, and a small prehistoric site. After two phases of testing within the later Vinton community area, only a few sites of low focus and visibility were identified. Potential impacts on these were mitigated by avoidance through the redesign of the proposed recreation facilities, rather than through excavation.

Completion of work at these two townsites, which temporarily and spatially bracket Barton, brought full attention to this third mid-nineteenth century townsite. Barton had the most sites with the most plentiful remains out of the

three townsites and was targeted for the most extensive recreational development. Barton had been platted on high ground above the Tombigbee River. The site is bounded on the north by the river, on the east by floodplain, on the west by a former channel of the river, and on the south by the Barton Ferry Road, running to the river crossing south-east of the site. Within its approximately 96 acres (39 ha), the townsite contained 21 commercial and residential sites. The commercial sites of the former business district had a linear east-west distribution along the bluff overlooking the Tombigbee River on the north edge of the townsite. The residential sites were situated on several low ridges extending south from the bluff (Figure 3).

The archaeology at Barton sought to delimit the town's individual sites and define their content, structure, and function. Toward this end the field archaeology at Barton used a broad spectrum of investigative techniques. Remote sensing was an important supplement to test excavation. Air photo interpretation identified vegetational anomalies indicating potential structure sites prior to any subsurface work here. Proton magnetometers provided feature-level identification concurrent with testing. Controlled, grid-placed test excavations were conducted through a stratified random sample based on slope, although this strategy was eventually replaced by a judgemental test sample. Shovel testing aided in determining site boundaries.

All of these activities were performed during the first

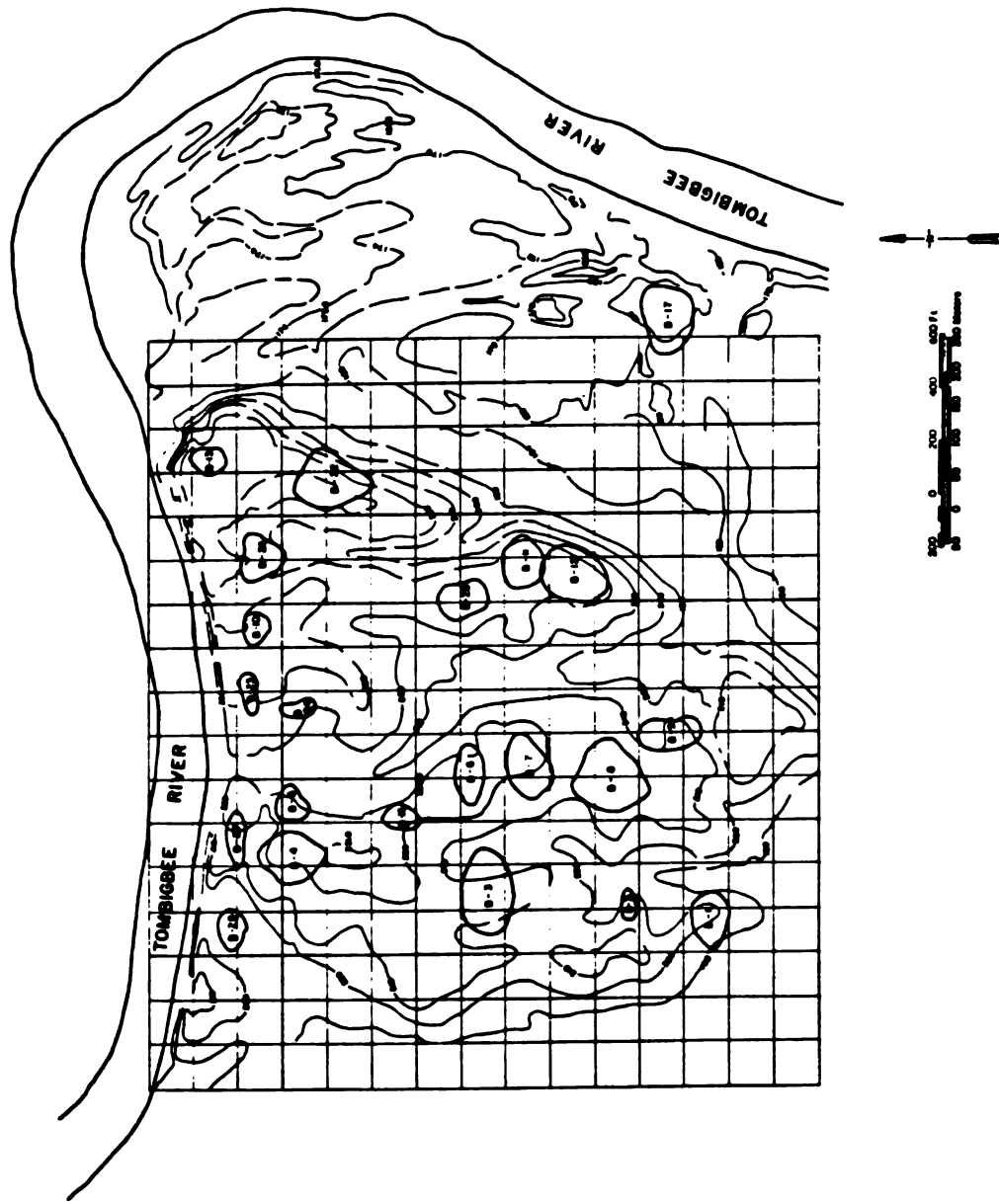


Figure 3. Topography of Barton townsite, with 50 m grid and limits of individual structure sites.

two phases of the project, and resulted in the selection of 12 sites for mitigation excavation. These sites were the most representative of the total range present and had the strongest complement of archaeological, documentary, and oral historical sources of information. Final data recovery efforts of the third phase focused on area and feature excavations. Of the twelve sites chosen, seven had large-scale excavation performed on them by the project's end. Details of the project's history, along with specifics of Barton townsite excavation, can be found in three Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project phase reports (Minnerly 1982; Minnerly 1983; Cleland and McBride 1983).

Antebellum Structure Sites

Of the seven sites subject to mitigation excavation, four are antebellum in whole or in part. I have restricted this study to these sites, substantially simplifying the comparisons that I have made. Consideration of a longer temporal span including both ante and postbellum periods would complicate archaeological interpretation. The changes occurring across the Civil War watershed in all aspects of Southern culture would require accounting for in any analysis of material culture. Thus, in relative terms, the antebellum limit more closely approaches a condition of cultural stasis, whereas the historic crossover into the postbellum state was a traumatic and highly disruptive one.

Archaeological data for this study comes from four sites. I used all of the excavated antebellum data

available from three of the sites: the Hotel, the Warren house, and an Unnamed house. From the fourth site, the Keller house, I compared its well with the Hotel well. The four sites offer several contrasting and complementary perspectives on the archaeology of Barton townsite. The two residential sites are at polar extremes regarding their residents' wealth and status (with the Warren high and the Unnamed low). The third site, the Hotel, offers the combination of a commercial residence. The hotel also has a well, which structurally matches one from the Keller house. Both were approximately 2.5 m in diameter at the surface, tapering to a lesser diameter at the excavated depth of more than 4 m (this was not, however, the bottom of the wells). Neither well had brick lining, and both were eventually filled in as trash pits. This resulted in artifacts deposited within complex stratigraphy (McBride and McBride 1983:153-155, 179-181). Although this last residence was also occupied into the twentieth century, its well was filled in the antebellum period, early in the site's occupancy. These wells allow a feature-level comparison, in addition to the three-way comparison possible between entire sites.

Three of these sites are situated along the current north-south road through the townsite. The Warren house is at the southern extreme near the Barton Ferry Road; the Hotel is at the opposite end along the former business district near the bluff; the Unnamed house site is midway

along the road; and the Keller house is on the neighboring ridge to the west (shown as sites B-3, 4, 6, and 8 on Figure 3).

In Table 1 and in the site-specific narrative that follows I have presented attributes of the four sites as known through historical and archaeological research. The variables presented may have had some bearing on what material culture was actually selected by site occupants from the total inventory available, how it was used, and finally entered into the archaeological record. This background is intended, then, to aid in understanding how an original cultural inventory of material goods is expressed differently at each of the four sites. The historical information used in Table 1 and the sections below were obtained through the historical research for the project, and are summaries of what is reported in exhaustive detail in McBride and McBride (1983).

Warren house (site 5445) This was first occupied by the Peter Warren family following their move from flooded Colbert. After Warren's death in 1856, the Augustine B. Duling family occupied the house and remained there from 1857 through the mid-1860s. In addition to being merchants, both men were important and respected public figures. Both families had "greater material wealth and social status" than was typical for other Barton residents. In the 1850s, Warren was taxed for a watch, two carriages, and 11 slaves. In the 1850 agricultural census he was listed as owning

Table 1. Historical and Archaeological Data on Antebellum Sites.

	Warren 5445	Unnamed 5444	Hotel 5443	Keller 5442
Dates	1848-mid 1860s	1852-before end of 1860s	1850-by 1864	1851-1860s/70s
# Occupations	2	2	3	4
# Occupants total	7	9	unknown	20
Professions	-merchant farmer, and church elder -merchant, mayor, and constable	-clerk -slave manager	various	-merchant -merchant and doctor -merchant, farmer, and mayor -farmer
Site size (m ²)	7740	2304	2944	
Excavated (m ²)	192	128	273	
Artifact Count	10,086	4548	7582	11,714
Soil Features	one trash pit	five post holes	eleven post holes one well	
Brick Features	one well	one chimney base one brick concentration	one chimney base	one well

horses, mules, and cattle, and as growing corn, cotton, and potatoes. The great number of artifacts recovered from this site may reflect this wealth. However, the high artifact count also could stem from the proportionately greater amount of excavation of the trash areas here, in contrast to that at other structures in the townsite (McBride and McBride 1983:194-206).

Unnamed (site 5444) Benjamin M. Howarth occupied this site from 1852 through to the end of the decade and was married for a portion of this time. The William J. Rodgers family occupied the site during the 1860s. In comparison to the Warren house, site 5444 represents the opposite end of the economic and social spectrum at Barton. Although Howarth was taxed for a watch, horse, and four slaves in 1857, this site was occupied only for a short period of time by a few residents with low status, who "probably had fewer material possessions compared to many other Barton residents". A claim by an informant that the site was occupied in the 1920s by yet a third party lacks archaeological support (McBride and McBride 1983:185-193).

Hotel (site 5443) This site had three owners: Agrissa G. Hanks by 1850; E. A. Atkinson in 1857; and Benjamin Ford around 1859. By 1864 the hotel had been moved miles to the north of Barton. Because the hotel served both travelers and permanent residents, there is no real basis for estimating a household population. However, sizeable purchases of food from a nearby farm are documented. From

historical sources we know that the hotel was also a tavern and meeting place, and had a stable, well and other out-buildings. However there is no archaeological evidence for most of these, as the north half of the site has been obliterated by powerline construction and maintenance. Most importantly for this study, the well remains. Although it contains few artifacts, suggesting a rapid antebellum filling, it is similar in structure to the Keller house well, allowing a feature-level comparison (McBride and McBride 1983:167-184).

Keller house (site 5442) Four wealthy families occupied this site during the antebellum period. Robert McGowan, a merchant, probably built the house here in 1851. He was taxed in 1852 for four slaves, two clocks, and real estate. Dr. William Rainey's family occupied the site from 1853 to 1856. This physician and merchant was described as a man of "fine breeding and character", whose real estate and slaves held outside of Barton were the source of his wealth. In 1856 he was taxed for a carriage, watch, horse, and slave. Merchant and farmer Augustine B. Duling and his family occupied the site in 1856, just before their move to the Warren house. An earlier agricultural census had shown him owning a horse, cows, pigs, and land, producing corn, oats, and potatoes. William J. Futrell and family quickly succeeded Duling at the site in 1857. On his farm in 1860 he also had a horse, cows, pigs, and land, and produced corn, cotton, and oats. When Futrell left is uncertain, but

sometime in the late 1860s or early 1870s the site passed to Bardine Richardson, though it is not known if he or others lived here during this period. The site was occupied during much of the postbellum period that is beyond this study, up until the 1930s. It has not yet been determined whether the site has any temporally discrete horizontal or vertical divisions. At this time the well is the only feature that can be identified as antebellum and is the only archaeological contribution to the study (McBride and McBride 1983:139-166).

Artifact Catalogue Data Compilation

Archaeological data for this study were tabulated from computer printouts of lists of excavated artifacts from these four sites. The information on the printouts is structured from the general to the specific, from site, to unit, to level, to feature, to material, and finally to the artifact. All of the historic artifacts from all three phases of testing and mitigation excavation were counted for each of the three sites and two features of the study. These counts were arranged according to the format of the artifact codebook developed as part of the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project. The codebook is divided into 11 categories of materials, followed in some cases by functional subgroups, and finally by individual artifacts.

The artifact entries of this codebook are presented in a number code with a corresponding written description. The full codebook provides detailed, though manageable, coverage

of material culture found on nineteenth century American sites (Cleland 1983b). This includes the range of artifact parts and their condition, from complete objects to fragments, of general combinations of historically known attributes. In Appendix A I have listed the artifacts from the archaeological contexts of this study, along with an overall total for them. Whole and fragmentary artifacts have been grouped together in these counts.

Chapter III

Documentary Data

Introduction

For a taphonomic study such as this it is necessary to identify the cultural starting point of material goods in order to understand the final archaeological product. Such a beginning involves the context of origin for the inventory of goods prior to use and eventual archaeological deposition. To this end, in this chapter I have examined the general store as the institution for the distribution of material goods to nineteenth century rural America. I use social histories of general stores to provide ethnographic delineation of the relationship between the stores, material culture, and the community. Of the three histories which are drawn on heavily for this chapter, two are specifically on the Southern general store (Atherton 1968 and Clark 1964).

One important test of any work lies in its value to other disciplines. In my assessment all three volumes

referred to here are outstanding in addressing concerns and providing information of importance to anthropological archaeology. Although specific challenges might be brought to aspects of these books in light of more recent scholarship (as they are all dated by 20 years), it remains that historical archaeologists have failed to produce comparable anthropological assessments of the significance of the general store as meeting place of material culture and society. While these histories are of special significance for the initiation of this taphonomic study, their perspectives are important for any archaeologist working on rural nineteenth century sites.

In this chapter, I review earlier cultural resource studies of general stores in the Tombigbee River valley prior to a more in-depth demonstration of general stores' importance to archaeology. I will include outlining the importance of the stores to the populace they served, both as a common denominator for defining communities, and as the potential source of all goods needed by their patrons. Also I present the ante/postbellum difference that exists for the stores, material goods, and their marketing. Finally, I examine the nature and value of the documentation available from general stores, and present the specific historical records that provide data for this study.

Previous Studies of Tombigbee General Stores

Other cultural resource investigations of historic sites in the Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District have

included general stores.

Archaeology at the East Aberdeen, Mississippi historic site involved the investigation of a store site. Aspects of the structure reported on included its location, size, style, construction, architectural remnants and artifact types. Also cultural use and the resulting archaeological representation of the items held in stock would be expected at the housesites of the purchasers rather than at the store (Rafferty et al. 1980:69-71). On the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, a store site was tested, but was not extensively excavated. Rather, data recovery was concentrated on the domestic sites on the townsite where goods originating in the stores would be deposited.

The East Aberdeen report also made use of historically established economic contexts for general stores to identify the function of the antebellum stores at the site (Rafferty et al. 1980:50-52). These were identified as operating according to the means described by Atherton (1968:47). Crops sold at the store allowed farmers to purchase goods, with the merchant covering his expenses by eventually selling the crops for shipment outside the area. Similarly, the remainder of this chapter will emphasize this relationship between merchant and customer.

Weaver and Doster's (1982) overview of Upper Tombigbee River valley historic settlement addressed the importance of stores to different forms of communities in the area (this is presented in detail below). In a companion volume they

also reproduce the inventory of an antebellum store on the Tombigbee River in Alabama (Doster and Weaver 1981:183-186). Consideration of such inventories is not merely incidental, but rather central to the understanding of the settlement and development of the Tombigbee River valley. The location and character of towns in the region was a result of the need for distribution points in order to export the products of the area in exchange for goods not otherwise available locally. Such imported goods were vital to Euro-American existence in the area. In recognition of this and in an attempt to understand the archaeological significance of these goods, one of the main data categories for this thesis is a documentary listing of goods purchased from general stores.

The most sophisticated analytical study of Tombigbee River general stores to date is for Waverly plantation. Data from account books for the years 1887-1888 was subjected to six analyses of archaeological interest:

comparison of pricing structure; comparison of seasonality of purchase; reconstruction of the store inventory; compilation by month of purchases by certain individuals; comparison of tenant farmers' purchases with those of a black landowner, the storekeeper, and two planters; contrasting the store inventory with the items' archaeological visibility (Adams et al. 1980:285).

Importance of Stores in Defining Community

The rural general store is a nineteenth century phenomenon. Arising with the birth of our nation, it barely survived the nineteenth century and perished with the pas-

sing of the first quarter of the twentieth century, when the mobility brought by the automobile allowed persons to travel afar for a greater variety of goods. Though country stores still live on in modified form, these are really only convenience stores for the occasional purchase, closely akin to their urban, chain-store cousins, and are in no way vital to the survival of the populace they service in their limited way (Carson 1965:279-294; Clark 1964:x).

However, in the nineteenth century the general store was the lifeblood of rural America. It was the only access farming families had to manufactured goods and to foods that they were unable to raise themselves. The general store merchant bought directly from wholesalers in large east coast cities, or major river cities on the edge of the frontier, and distributed these goods by cash, credit or barter to the local population. The general store was the contact point for most of nineteenth century rural America with the outside world.

The merchandise in a well-stocked country store...was a visual demonstration in commercial geography....All brought the flavor of strange place names...to the tight little life of town or county....The prairie farmer...was, whether he thought of it or not, a sharer in the schooner or packet voyages, which ended at the counter of the old familiar store at the four-corners (Carson 1965:201).

It is difficult to overstate the importance of the general store to rural American communities. Its essential economic function also made the store and the merchant who ran it of great significance to the community beyond provision of material needs. It was multi-functional both in

formal and informal senses, being a place for socializing and the site of official organizational meetings. Often as the only business locally, it, by necessity, took up other services also, such as the post office or stage depot, providing these where they otherwise would not be available (Carson 1965:ix-x).

The store was often a springboard for the owner's more extensive community involvement. Merchants, "because of their 'wealth' . . . often ran local political and social affairs" (Clark 1964:ix). "The storekeeper was all things to his community" (Clark 1964:vii). As the need arose he might assume such responsibilities as estate executor, militia captain, writer of business contracts and letters, jury foreman, or town officer (Carson 1965:116-134; Clark 1964:vii).

In their presentation of Upper Tombigbee Valley historic settlement types, Weaver and Doster (1982) describe the rural hamlet as being the simplest and most basic form of community. Although highly unstructured, these "rural hamlets were generated by the basic social and economic needs of the rural population....The main economic needs were food and staple manufactured goods" (Weaver and Doster 1982:135).

They further state that "the components of settlement varied little from hamlet to hamlet. Perhaps the most common element was the country store, one of the best recognized features of the southern rural landscape" (Weaver and Doster 1982:142). "The country store in a way was far more

symbolic of the southern way of rural life than were other institutions" (Clark 1964:vii). This focus on the general store for fulfillment of needs "tied the scattered farms into a community. The store was what made a neighborhood and gave it its central nervous system and a conscience" (Carson 1965:ix).

The vital importance of the store can best be illustrated for our study area through consideration of the situation at Vinton, Mississippi. Vinton is considered to have come into existence at the same time as Barton (c. 1848), although they were two distinct forms of community. Vinton and Barton are examples of a rural hamlet and port-town, respectively, the two smallest forms of community in the Upper Tombigbee Valley, as identified by Weaver and Doster (1982:27, 103-104).

While Barton saw extinction with the arrival of the postbellum period, Vinton continued on, much as before. Over time, Vinton continued to fulfill the same general need for the local rural area by adapting to the changing economic conditions that occurred in postbellum Mississippi through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. Whereas larger Barton perished because of its specialized economic function (a transfer point of raw and manufactured goods) which was dependent on a specific geographic tie (river transportation), Vinton survived--probably because of its general amorphous structure as a dispersed rural community. The general stores there altered themselves to meet

changing needs. Even before Vinton became the dominant settlement in the area, replacing Barton after its demise, Vinton had viable country stores established. Most notable was the Trotter store which persevered through all adversity for nearly four decades until bankrupted by litigation (Way and McBride 1983:40).

In order to make up for a limited local retail market, merchants often diversified their business activities beyond the general store. Larger permanent towns could originate from such crossroads activities (Atherton 1968:167). Although never more than a hamlet, Vinton achieved some economic diversification through William E. Trotter's enterprises which followed upon the heels of his successful store. At various times his extra-mercantile services included a ferry, warehouse storage, cotton gin, gristmill, blacksmith, and the local post office. Trotter's economic strength increased to the point where he was the major landholder at Vinton. In antebellum times he owned a plantation and slaves; in postbellum times he held over 4000 acres, more than most planters of that period. He achieved a monopoly in the Vinton area, and became the third largest merchant in Clay County, surpassing most merchants in West Point on the railroad (Way and McBride 1983:39-40; McBride 1983:89).

Such general stores were also vital underpinnings of larger porttowns as Barton. The business brought by the rural population that was the primary market for even the

larger towns in the South meant that general stores remained an important common denominator upon which other specialized merchants and services could build (Bull 1952:37; Atherton 1968:169). At Barton and Vinton, there are records of 12 general stores for a 13 year period prior to the Civil War, and there were usually five to seven stores at any one time.

For Barton, the community-defining nature of the general stores is shown by the town's early demise, rather than longevity. When railroads offered a safe and reliable shipping alternative to risky water transport, farmers took their crops elsewhere for marketing (to West Point for the Barton area) and bought needed goods from the general stores there. With no business, the stores left, and Barton died. Postbellum Barton ceased to exist by name, and became a part of the surrounding agricultural area.

With the broader social and economic context of the stores thus established, the next section demonstrates in detail why their existence was so vital and what the specific material needs and wants were that they filled and satisfied.

General Store as Source of All Goods

Although an object recovered at an archaeological site may have gotten there through a number of routes and sources, virtually any item possessed by nineteenth century rural Americans could potentially have originated at a general store. Small rural communities serviced by general stores are relatively closed systems. This was demonstrated

in an archaeological study of a store-community relation in a present-day setting. The store was the primary means by which goods entered the study locality. Following their dispersal and use within the community, goods exited as refuse (Cleghorn 1981:198). This same definition of the relationship between store and community was put forth in an earlier archaeological study (Adams 1973) that saw the necessity for merchants to correctly identify the "wants of the community" in order to survive. Stores "would carry only items that its customers would buy" (Cleghorn 1981:197). When purchasing stock for his store the merchant "had to know how to make up the right assortment in the right quantities" (Carson 1965:70). In order to meet all definable needs, the stores carried the maximum breadth of types of items, rather than much variety in quality or price within any one category of goods (Atherton 1968:74). "The volume of business would not support more than one kind of axe, one kind of rake, one quality of boot" (Carson 1965:70). There were then no multiples, no brand names, and in short no real choice (Atherton 1968:80-81).

Despite these seemingly severe limits in the goods that were available, the range of the provision of goods needed by a local populace was indeed complete in a number of aspects. Store inventories were generally more comprehensive than the range of goods acquired by a typical Southerner (Atherton 1968:86). Thus the inventory of any one household would be a subset of the more culturally complete

store offerings. The stores also provided all types of goods needed at various ages from birth to death, and for the common and differing needs of both men and women at work and in leisure. The general store thus provided for a great variety of needs that would otherwise remain unmet in an unspecialized society.

This total spectrum of goods has been examined in detail by Clark (1964) in his volume on the Southern general store. This has separate chapters on women's and men's clothing, meats and staples, farming and transportation, medicines, funeral goods, personal indulgences, sundries, schoolbooks and supplies, and Christmas holiday purchases. Yet another study reproduced inventories from various Southern general stores detailing specific categories of goods available through them. These lists also show the variety available of goods such as groceries, clothing, books, candies, and condiments and spices (Atherton 1968:73-84). Nineteenth century Americans were themselves aware of the significance of the diversity to be found under one place of business. One publication in 1876 called the general store an "omnibus store" and articulated its nature as follows:

"It is a grocery store...with tea, sugar, coffee, spices, molasses, dried fruits, etc.

It is a hardware store, with cutlery in variety, axes, rifles, divers mechanics' tools, kitchen utensils, agricultural implements, bar-iron, nails, etc.

It is a shoe store, and men, women, and children can alike be accommodated with foot gear.

It is a confectionary store, and there's a goodly row of glass jars of candies for the sweet tooth.

It is a drug store, and medicines, dyestuffs,

paints, varnish, putty, tar, etc. are at your service.

It is a trimming store, and pins, needles, thread, tapes, ribbons, etc. await your call.

It is a jewelry store, with the adjuncts of clocks, watches, violins and jews harps.

It is a hat store, and you must not be positive that bonnets are not on hand.

It is a brush store, and bristles and broom-corn are in readiness for a customer.

It is a crockery store, and you may buy queensware, earthenware, glassware and stoneware.

It is a book and stationery store, equal to the ordinary requirements of the vicinity.

It is a tobacco store, and smokers, chewers and snuffers can be supplied....

He [the merchant] will have almost any article you can call for...and will most agreeably make a note to get what he is 'just out of'" (Carson 1965:192-193).

The comprehensive inventories referred to here were the formal standard for the general stores. The temporal dimension of general stores is important in addition to their form and function as they existed in the South. As the nineteenth century progressed, the stores and their goods changed in response to larger developments in the United States.

Comparison of Ante and Postbellum General Stores

The nature of the antebellum general store and the goods it provided can best be understood through comparison with the postbellum condition of the store. In its simplest most basic form, as presented in the preceding sections, the general store was fully developed and highly significant to the early nineteenth century rural South. Although this condition and relation continued in the late nineteenth century, these stores did change through time. In general, the change took place gradually with various aspects of the stores changing at different rates at different times. The

concept of a total change from one condition to another is more an ideal to aid our understanding than it is a strict historical reality.

However, all evidence shows that changes in Southern general stores did take place, and that many of the changes tended to occur starting well after the half century mark through to the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Atherton 1968:79,80). In other words, this approximates the period of the Civil War and up to a decade of its immediately succeeding chaotic aftermath. Since a coherent postwar situation for the South did not automatically appear, the transition period between a clearly antebellum existence and the postbellum state is a broad one.

Regardless of exactly where or how a chronological break is made, it remains that the concept of ante and postbellum periods is a useful and accurate divider of culture change for the nineteenth century South. It is not simply a military or political marker, convenient for focusing on the Civil War; rather, it identifies a major change in the structure of Southern economy and society, and, of equal importance, the North's relation to these. As the North's manufacturing power expanded after the Civil War it took in not only the western frontiers as new markets, but also the South (Clark 1964:19-33).

It is significant for this study that an entire range of factors relating to the marketing of goods by the nineteenth century general store were undergoing changes that

may also be identified temporally with this Civil War watershed. These marketing changes are presented by Carson in his history of these stores. Contrasting ante versus postbellum conditions as extracted from Carson (1965) are summarized in Table 2.

The antebellum general store was a multifunctional entity, as mentioned above. Aside from its wide range of goods, it was also a source of credit, a market for the selling of locally produced goods, often a post office and stage stop, a newscenter, and a location for both individuals and organizations to meet. In contrast, the tendency for postbellum stores was away from incidental services not directly associated with its main sale function, and toward greater specialization in goods.

The antebellum merchant made once or twice yearly buying trips to wholesalers in major cities to select his stock himself, obtaining a relatively small quantity of items from a single supplier out of the wide number available. The postbellum merchant was able to order continually by mail and through travelling representatives of companies. While the postbellum merchant had a relatively smaller number of sources of goods to choose from (large brand name companies) he carried more choices in any one product.

The antebellum general store customer tended to make only occasional purchases of large volumes of goods. The resulting slow turnover of goods required the merchant to make a high profit per unit of sale. The postbellum cus-

Table 2. Comparison of Ante and Postbellum Stores
(Carson 1965:161-190, 259-278, 282-284).

<u>Ante</u>	<u>Post</u>
multifunctional store	unifunctional store
merchant bought supplies self in large city	merchant bought by mail order or salesman
many suppliers to choose from, bought from one	fewer brands to choose from, carried many
few yearly supply purchases	continual frequent supply purchases
low volume of items	high volume of items
slow turnover	fast turnover
high profit per item	low profit per item
large quantity purchased by customer	small quantity purchased by customer
occasional purchases	frequent purchases
local area	larger area
know customer personally	anonymous customers
meet demands, needs	create demand
predict (service)	sell (salesmanship)
commodity	personality (of product)
no advertising of brands	advertising of brands
generic	brand names
one choice	many choices (brand names)
unpackaged	prepackaged
amounts as requested	predetermined amounts
bulk	individual
raw foods	processed foods

tomers tended to make more frequent purchases of smaller volumes of goods. The merchant emphasized a fast turnover of goods with low profit per unit.

The success of the antebellum general store merchant depended on his personal knowledge of his customers in the small surrounding local area. Such success was dependent on the fickle patronage of local customers in the face of stiff competition from other stores. This required him to successfully predict the needs of his customers and to stock his store to best meet their demands. The success of the postbellum general store merchant depended on his ability to reach anonymous customers from a relatively larger area. Through his salesmanship he had to create a demand for certain goods where it might not otherwise exist.

The antebellum merchant sold a generic commodity. For the most part there were no brand names to advertise. The postbellum merchant advertised brand names and sold the customer the particular personality of a product as much as the product itself. The antebellum customer usually had only one type of an item to purchase--it was literally either take it or leave it. The postbellum customer usually had a choice of many brand names.

Finally, for the antebellum customer, goods were in a raw, bulk, unpackaged form from which the amount to be purchased had to be requested. The postbellum customer had prepackaged, preprocessed foods to purchase in predetermined individual quantities.

These ante/postbellum differences define the general nature of the antebellum stores, their goods, and marketing. The pattern above was established by broad-based historical research, and my examination indicates that in general it is valid for this more limited study. However, for the local rural stores that continued after the Civil War, these changes would not be as pronounced as in the stores of larger Columbus, for example. The furnishing stores to which tenant farmers were in debt were much the same as antebellum predecessors. This information on temporal change has proven important in discussing the results of the archaeological/documentary comparison of material goods, and in drawing conclusions.

Historical Records from General Stores

Account books have the most complete data and are the most commonly used documents for the study of goods in nineteenth century general stores. The data found in account books may be applied to many historical topics. Studies have been completed in a number of areas and have the potential for contributing to many others. The range of such studies includes a multitude of economic concerns, along with the community, "the family, the professions, women, agriculture, medicine, and transportation" (Wilson 1981:n.p.). Because account books are historical documents, it is historians who have made the most use of them. Their appeal to historians is parallel to that which artifacts hold for historical archaeologists. They allow an avenue

for the entrance into "the lives of the historically inarticulate--those individuals commonly ignored by traditional history". Their objectivity is greater than that of some documents as "they were not intended for the consumption of posterity. Account books, therefore, afford an unvarnished glimpse into the economy of life in a household, a farm, a village, or a factory" (Wilson 1981:n.p.).

Such economic and social studies hold great value for archaeology. Unfortunately, archaeologists have not made great use of these sources, and have even ignored the goods themselves that are the reason these books were kept. Account books provide the most continuous, unbroken record of material culture during the time objects were actually used. Thus, materially based studies of archaeological problems are possible through temporally and spatially comprehensive coverage by account books. One nearly perfect study situation was located for a foodways research project conducted by Sturbridge Village. Over 100 account books covering all aspects of economic activity were found for a single Connecticut farming community. These allowed almost complete coverage of the interaction of community members within the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries (Bowen 1978:5-6).

Many excellent documentary representations of local populations for long periods of time probably exist. Unfortunately, these do not usually coincide with the limits of projects as defined by contracts. For the Tombigbee His-

toric Townsites Project, there was an annoying dearth of such account books, although many are known for the general area of Mississippi surrounding the project. The library in nearby Aberdeen has a large, albeit unorganized, collection of these records. However, within the total mass of manuscripts discovered through exhaustive historical research conducted by the project, only two pertinent account books were located, those of a postbellum furnishing store at Vinton.

Although account books for the project townsites were absent, information on goods was available through another documentary form: unpaid bills filed against estates of deceased persons. The bills were found by the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project research team in estate files at the courthouses of Monroe County and Lowndes County, in Mississippi, the area from which patrons of Barton's stores were drawn. The store bills are identical in internal format to account books. From left to right across the page, any single entry consists of four main parts: date of purchase, the item purchased, the cost rate per unit (in cents, dollars, or bits), and the total purchase cost. The bills are headed by the store owner's name, along with that of the person whose debts are outstanding. The final line at the bottom of the page is usually the total figure owed by the deceased.

For the Barton townsite area (here including the more rural Vinton), estate files were found for 23 persons who

had made purchases at Barton general stores. These estate files contained 83 separate estate bills from 12 general stores. The transcripts of these bills are Appendices B and C. The dates of operation of the 11 stores producing the documentary data (Gerdine's store is a twelfth, but left no bills) are shown in Table 3. Table 4 shows the 79 bills of the general documentary category without the four bills of the Peter Warren estate file. Specific years of actual bills are identified by store and debtor. Years are shown by their last two numbers (e.g. 52 for 1852), and multiple bills for the same year, store and debtor by parentheses (e.g. (2)).

All of the bills were limited to the period from 1848-1860, when Barton functioned as a porttown. The local hinterlands had been previously served by the town of Colbert, founded in 1836. Following the town's second devastating drowning in a flood in 1847, new settlements replaced it on higher ground immediately to the north. Both Barton, which took on the primary porttown function, and satellite Vinton, came into being in 1848. Barton's decline began in 1857 with the arrival of more reliable railroad transportation in West Point several miles to the west. The Civil War shortened the economic death throes of Barton. The bills that survived these stores provide the documentary material goods information that is compared to the excavated archaeological data in the following chapter. This large collection of bills provides data identical in structure and

substance to that normally available through account books.

Table 3. Dates of Operation for Barton and Vinton Stores.

	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865
	6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4	6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4	
	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	
Collins, John M.			-----		
Curtis, John A.		-----			
Duling, A. B. & A. H. Duling				-	
Gerdine, William		- ?			
Griswold, James H.		-----			
Johnson, Miles, and R. O. Johnson		-----			
McGowan, Robert, and Thomas F. Scott		-----			
Morse, Agur T.	?--				
Rainey, Dr. W. and W. E. Rainey			-----		
Trotter, William E. (through 1859 with William H. Moore)				-----> 1892	
Warren, Peter, Peter T. Warren, and Benjamin Warren		-----			
Young, John T. (and partners)		-----			

Table 4. Origin of Store Bills by Estate, Merchant, and Year

	Merchant											
	Collins	Curtis	Duling	Griswold	Johnson	McGowan & Scott	Morse	Rainey	Trotter	Warren	Young	Total
<u>Lowndes County</u>												
Atkinson		59			59				59 60			4
Bennett						49					49	2
H. Collins	56 (2)		56									3
L. Collins	52 53-4											2
Dunn		48								48		2
Grizzle	52	49 (2)				49-50 (5), 51, 48		48		48 49, 50		14
Humphries	52	51										2
Hutchins					58				57			2
Littleton	56	55	57		55			53				5
Moore	53 (2)					49 50				49	50 51	7
Shinn	54											1
Watkins	52				53							2
<u>Monroe County</u>												
Andrews	52 53			52		53 (2)						5
Bennett		49				49					49	3
Burnett									56			1
Clapp				52							51 52	3
Rainey	55							54 55	56			4
Sands					56	54 56						3
Thrailkill	56								56			2
J. Williams										48 (2)		2
O. Williams	53 (2)	53 54		53 (2) 54	53	50 53						10
Total (both counties)	17	9	2	5	6	17	1	3	6	7	6	79

Chapter IV

Classification and Comparison of Archaeological and Documentary Data

Compilation of Data in Functional Classification

The structure I used for the archaeological/documentary comparison for this study is a functional classification for historic artifacts (Sprague 1980). The classification has eight main groups, with several hierarchical divisions within this, all based on function. It was developed through lengthy classroom discussion and practical use on nineteenth century sites in the Pacific Northwest. Former students have continued to employ it elsewhere. Most significantly for this thesis, Adams et al. (1980) used a version of it for the Waverly project, thus enhancing its comparability with this study.

The transcribed store bills comprise the documentary data, and excavated artifact counts arranged according to the codebook are the archaeological data. I totalled documentary data from all the bills to form a single, whole inventory of all goods known to have been bought from Barton

and Vinton general stores from 1848 to 1860 (Appendix D). I made an internal division between residents of Lowndes and Monroe Counties which simplifies the tallying of data, and also indicates differences in the artifact counts and percentages between the two counties, and for each county from the two county total. I also give the totals of the bills for both counties at Barton and Vinton general stores. Excavated artifacts remain separated by the five contexts, with the artifacts organized under this according to the functional classification, in place of the original codebook format. Finally I give a total of raw counts for all excavated artifact fragments from all sites and features used (Appendix E).

For the most part, the data of this study accommodated itself well to Sprague's classification. Both goods from documents (using the emic descriptions of the member of the antebellum culture) and from archaeology (using a twentieth century archaeologist's terms for objects) were independently classifiable using this scheme. Thus the comparison between the two data forms is achieved at the level of functional categories by placing specific material goods within the classification.

In using this classification for both archaeological and documentary sources of material culture, I make an assumption of continuity between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in terminology for and function of goods. In general, this ethnographic analogy approach worked well,

though there were occasionally specific interpretation problems in identifying absolutely some store bill entries.

For example, I placed uncertain transcriptions of items from the stores under what was judged the most appropriate functional category. Many uncertain transcriptions that I could not find in a dictionary I often replaced by a question mark. They were counted under the unknown heading of the classification, in the same way unidentifiable excavated artifacts were.

Other items for which a definite word transcription could be made still left an identification problem. One entry was simply "1 Turkey 6/-". Although this most likely refers to the bird, anyone with experience in transcribing inventories knows that the identification we give is not necessarily the same one originally meant. Brief consultation of a dictionary reveals other possibilities. Could they have meant a turkey feather duster? Turkish tobacco? Turkey red dye? A yard of cotton cloth in that color? Extensive cross-pricing of these various items among many documents might give a better idea of what this was, but would never identify it with absolute certainty.

Other problems of functional placement of items stem from possible use in more than one context. Examples include knives (many uses), pitchers (Gustatory versus Body Ritual and Grooming), and fans and parasols (Adornment versus Portable Cooling). Although assignment within the classification in such instances is relatively arbitrary, there

was deliberate and reasoned placement of large groupings of some items under certain categories and not others. These decisions resulted in rearrangement of portions of the classification from what might otherwise be expected. However, my changes remain faithful to the hierarchical structure of the classification.

Under Domestic Housewares and Appliances, I added a category of Indeterminate Culinary and Gustatory. Both the archaeological and documentary sources have items that are not strictly definable as solely Culinary or Gustatory. In the store bills are lengthy listings of food purchases. Since most food requires preparation prior to consumption, I included all foods and beverages together in the Indeterminate group. Similarly, the archaeological data includes great quantities of ceramics, which are themselves involved in both food preparation and consumption. The archaeology also has plant food remains, and glass beverage containers, both subject to the same classificatory ambiguities as the documentary listings above.

In a second major case, I placed items from two separate groups together under Handicraft Manufacturing of Commerce and Industry. These were the raw materials of clothing production, such as the cloth, buttons, and hooks and eyes of personal clothing; and the accoutrements of sewing, such as pins, thimble, and scissors. These allowed the people to be self-sufficient in the production of their own clothing. Thus sewing became a subsistence activity, in the

same way as was producing one's own food or building one's own house. For most of the farmers shopping at Barton's general stores, sewing would have been a major economic activity of household support, rather than the incidental personal maintenance of items, such as darning or sewing buttons.

Archaeological Comparisons

In order to compare the functional breakdowns of the archaeological and documentary material culture data, I have noted the similarities and differences among the five archaeological contexts (see Table 5). These include comparisons between the three main sites used (Warren, Unnamed, and Hotel), the high status and low status domestic sites (Warren and Unnamed), the two well features (Keller and Hotel), the Hotel well and overall Hotel site, and the archaeological total and each individual site and feature.

The Hotel, Warren house, and the Unnamed house sites do not show any consistent patterning in artifacts among themselves. Of special note is that the Hotel has higher frequencies of artifacts in every functional group except Architecture, in comparison to the other two sites. This may be due to two factors. One, the hotel probably had a larger population than the other two sites had, with more intensive use (and thus breakage, wearing out, and discard) of materials from the Personal, Domestic, and Commerce and Industry categories occurring here. Second, these discrepancies in patterning may relate to the hotel's removal

Table 5. Summary of Functional Classification of Archaeological and Documentary Data.

	Warren			Hotel		Keller		Arch Total	Docs		Docs	
	5445	5444	5443	Well	5443	Well	5442		#	Total	\$	#
I. Personal	59 .006	26 .006	89 .012	15 .009	68 .006	242 .007	1012 .128	744.26 .343	72 .058	56.05 .170		
II. Domestic	3067 .304	633 .139	2427 .320	398 .230	2524 .215	8651 .255	2621.25 .332	476.38 .219	528.5 .429	179.95 .546		
III. Architecture	4740 .470	3108 .683	2748 .362	456 .263	6303 .538	16,899 .498	579 .073	40.99 .019	99 .080	9.80 .030		
IV. Transportation	2 .000	0 .000	3 .000	0 .000	7 .001	12 .000	36 .005	82.39 .038	1 .001	1.00 .003		
V. Commerce&Industry	31 .003	54 .012	116 .015	30 .017	90 .008	291 .009	3475.08 .441	761.56 .351	526 .427	80.39 .244		
VI. Group Services	12 .001	7 .002	14 .002	5 .003	30 .003	63 .002	22 .003	3.58 .002	0 .000	0 .000		
VII. Group Ritual	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000	0 .000		
VIII. Unknown	2175 .216	720 .158	2185 .288	827 .478	2692 .230	7772 .229	139.25 .018	62.41 .029	6 .005	2.59 .008		
Total	10,086	4548	7582	1731	11,714	33,930	7884.58	2171.57	1232.5	329.78		

intact from the site in the 1860s, leaving little structural hardware behind. The Warren and Unnamed houses may have been demolished on the site, depositing nails and other construction materials there.

For the two domestic sites of contrasting status, a higher percentage of architectural artifacts were found at the Unnamed house than at the Warren house. This may reflect the greater percentage of excavation units placed in trash disposal areas at the Warren house as opposed to other sites. However, it may also reflect the greater status and wealth of the Warren house inhabitants. The material possessions (and thus discarded garbage) of this established merchant household were most likely greater than those held by a beginning single merchant, and the farming family that followed at the Unnamed house site.

The functional group percentages of the two wells from the Hotel and the Keller house site are remarkably similar, except for differences between Architecture and Unknown. The divisions for these two categories is roughly 25 versus 50 percent, each feature being the reverse of the other. The larger percent of architectural artifacts (nails) in the Keller well may indicate an original wooden lining (McBride and McBride 1983:157).

As compared to the entire Hotel site, the Hotel well had lower percentages of Personal, Domestic, and Architectural artifacts, and was roughly the same on Transportation, Commerce and Industry, and Group Services artifacts.

The major source of difference was in the Unknown group; the entire site had less than 30 percent, as opposed to almost half of the well's artifacts being unidentified. This difference suggests deliberate disposal of broken and worn out artifacts in the well, far more so than elsewhere on the site. Also the well would not receive still useful artifacts through loss, as the rest of the site would.

Finally, I compared each site and feature individually against their combined total. I found no general similarities. The only other strong relation was between the Warren house and Keller well, though I can offer no reason for this.

Archaeological/Documentary Comparison

I compared archaeological and documentary data in two ways: first, I checked each individual site and feature against the total documentary assemblage, revealing no overriding similarity or other pattern; second I combined all of the excavated information from the previous sites and features to provide an archaeological whole. I then compared this with the general documentary inventory created from store bills. I will note possible explanations briefly here, and will develop these in detail in the following chapters.

Measured by the dollar value (here as through out the remainder of this study) Personal items comprised over one third of documentary material culture (the vast majority clothing and footwear), while for the archaeology it only

produced less than one percent of its total. For Domestic items the archaeology and documentary were roughly the same (25 percent and 21 percent respectively), with each data form being heavily weighted with different, although related, material goods. The excavated artifacts were primarily ceramics, and secondarily glass. The store bills listed great quantities of food, which would have been contained in and/or processed by the above artifacts.

Architectural remains comprised half of the archaeological record, but only two percent of the documentary record. While artifacts from Commerce and Industry came to less than one percent of excavated material, they amounted to 35 percent of the documentary listings. This large percentage reflects the great amount of yard goods bought for sewing clothing at home. Other subsistence activities that might be expected to be archaeologically visible were possibly diminished by intensive curation of the tools of these activities. The Unknown category was 20 percent in the archaeological record versus 3 percent in the written one. Fragments that are unidentifiable archaeologically were discarded originally after they became useless from reuse or recycling. At one time they were new recognizable items which would have been recorded in store accounts. That there are any entries in the store bills at all for the Unknown category is due to transcription uncertainties, not the condition of the object. Of the remaining categories, Group Ritual was absent in both data forms, while percent-

ages for both Transportation and Group Services were minor.

Warren House

This site offers a special case as it is the only one of the archaeological contexts in this study for which there are site-specific documents. A series of store bills from purchases by Peter Warren (Appendix F) allow a second, separate functional classification to be done for these bills, apart from the general group. Artifact level differences between the two can be made by comparing Appendices D and G. Comparisons of the categories from the functional classification can also be made between the Warren archaeological and documentary records, and between the Warren and the complete inventory of Barton store goods.

In the archaeological/documentary comparison of Warren house data, the Architecture category still comprises almost half of the excavated artifacts, despite a larger percentage of units in trash areas. At the same time, architectural items remain an insignificant portion of store purchases. The Unknown category is again smaller in the store bills than in the archaeology. Personal, Domestic, and Commerce and Industry groups are all substantially larger in the documents as compared to the archaeology, as was the case in the general comparison. Once again, this is attributable to large quantities of clothing, food, and yard goods being purchased.

The comparison of the Warren purchases with the single, large inventory that I compiled from all of the general

store bills, showed that the Warren documents were lower in three categories. Items from the Personal category were only half of the general inventory; Commerce and Industry was one quarter of the Warren documents, as opposed to 35 percent of the general inventory; and Transportation was also smaller, though this was a minor category in both cases. Architecture was nearly equivalent in percentage in the two data groups, while Domestic items were the only goods to occur with greater frequency in the Warren store bills, being over twice that of the general documentary inventory. I can offer no reasons for these differences between these two groups of documentary data.

Ratios

An analysis performed on the data in all previous studies was the calculation of ratios between material culture as listed in the documents and as excavated. The results of this for Prager (1980) and South (1977) can be made comparable to this study through minor rearrangement of the functional classifications they used. However, their culling of perishable materials from the documentary record in the formation of their classifications would have allowed comparison only with archaeological artifacts. The only previous study that considers perishable goods as part of the documentary record is Waverly (Adams et al. 1980). Thus the archaeological/documentary ratios of this nearby postbellum plantation can be compared to those of antebellum Barton.

For Barton, I have presented two sets of ratios: that

between the archaeological and documentary totals for the townsite, and a site-specific one between the Warren house documents and archaeology. I arrived at the ratios by dividing the archaeological percentages into the documentary percentages, as taken from Table 5, with the results as shown on Table 7.

For the Waverly data, I placed the 18 general functional categories used within the hierarchy of Sprague's (1980) classification. Since the Waverly classification was simply an unstructured version of Sprague's, this was easily accomplished. In Table 6 I have listed the functional categories used in the Waverly report (Adams et al. 1980:296) under the appropriate eight functional classes of Sprague (1980). I match the functional categories as named in the Waverly report with the proper letter designation of that functional subcategory of Sprague's. As I present it in Table 6, the archaeological column of the Waverly data is the total of the two structure sites of that study, while the documentary column is made up of the store ledger entries for seven tenant farmers over two years. An unfortunate adjustment which still hampers total comparability is the removal of the architecture category from the archaeological data, because construction supplies were not primarily bought at general stores. Thus there will be some overall inaccuracy in the comparison of ratios, with a shift in the other Waverly percentages resulting from the absence of hardware and nails from the data.

Table 6. Functional Reclassification of Waverly Data from
Adams et al. (1980:296).

	Documentary		Archaeological	
	\$	%	#	%
I. Personal				
A.& B. Clothing and Shoes	39.49	.359	353	.199
C. Adornment	0	0	9	.005
D. Grooming	1.60	.015	52	.029
G. Indulgences	1.75	.016	122	.069
J. Personal				
Accoutrements	.36	.003	20	.011
II. Domestic				
A. Domestic Furnishings	0	0	21	.012
B. 1a. and 2a. Food	43.04	.391	530	.299
B. 1. Culinary	.09	.001	34	.019
B. 2. Gustatory	.22	.002	234	.132
B. 3. and 5.				
Illumination and Heat	.60	.006	18	.010
B. 8. Entertainment	.05	.000	43	.024
C. Cleaning/Laundry	.46	.004	26	.015
III. Architecture	0	0	0	0
IV. Transportation	1.86	.017	87	.049
V. Commerce and Industry				
A. Agriculture	10.13	.092	79	.045
B. Hunting	.22	.002	79	.045
C. Fishing	0	0	4	.002
I. 1. Sewing	10.11	.092	10	.006
Miscellaneous Tools	.17	.002	52	.039
VI. Group Services		No Entries		
VII. Group Ritual		No Entries		
VIII. Unknowns		No Entries		

Table 7. Ratios Comparing Archaeological and Documentary* Data.

	Doc Total to Arch Total		Warren Docs to Warren Arch		Waverly	
	$\frac{\text{doc}\%}{\text{arch}\%}$	ratio	$\frac{\text{doc}\%}{\text{arch}\%}$	ratio	$\frac{\text{doc}\%}{\text{arch}\%}$	ratio
I. Personal	$\frac{.343}{.007}$	49.00	$\frac{.170}{.006}$	28.33	$\frac{.393}{.313}$	1.26
II. Domestic	$\frac{.219}{.255}$	0.86	$\frac{.546}{.304}$	1.80	$\frac{.404}{.511}$	0.79
III. Architecture	$\frac{.019}{.498}$	0.04	$\frac{.030}{.470}$	0.06	$\frac{.000}{.000}$	0.00
IV. Transportation	$\frac{.038}{.000}$	0.00	$\frac{.003}{.000}$	0.00	$\frac{.017}{.049}$	0.35
V. Commerce & Industry	$\frac{.351}{.009}$	39.0	$\frac{.244}{.003}$	81.33	$\frac{.188}{.137}$	1.37
VI. Group Service	$\frac{.002}{.002}$	1.00	$\frac{.000}{.001}$	0.00	$\frac{.000}{.000}$	0.00
VII. Group Ritual	$\frac{.000}{.000}$	0.00	$\frac{.000}{.000}$	0.00	$\frac{.000}{.000}$	0.00
VIII. Unknown	$\frac{.029}{.229}$.013	$\frac{.008}{.216}$	0.04	$\frac{.000}{.000}$	0.00

* using \$ value of docs, not counts.

My comparison of the three sets of ratios reveals a number of points. Although not similar in absolute magnitude, the two functional categories of Personal, and Commerce and Industry consistently have higher documentary occurrences than archaeological ones. The discrepancies are far greater for Barton and the Warren house than for Waverly. Although no certain reason can be given for this, it may be due to the greater postbellum packaging of goods, the manufacture of more goods out of durable materials, and less substitution of home manufactured items. The Waverly figures clustering far more tightly around 1.00 indicate greater archaeological/documentary equivalency of data than at Barton. The only close match between Waverly and Barton is in domestic items. Waverly has a .79 ratio, while the general Barton data has .86. For the total townsite data and the Warren house comparisons, these ratios in Table 7 are simply another way of pointing out similarities and differences, with the same tentative explanations described earlier holding here.

Presence/Absence Comparison

I also compared the presence and absence of specific goods found in the archaeological and documentary records to see if any generalizations could be stated at this simple level. Appendix H indicates that both archaeological and documentary data have some objects present for most specific functional categories within the eight general functional categories, though not necessarily identical goods. Dura-

bles are fairly ubiquitous both archaeologically and historically for almost all categories. However, the actual differences that do exist can only be hinted at by this table when, for brevity, I list entries as: "31 types of foods and beverages". The significance of such entries is out of proportion to their appearance in Appendix H, and relates more to the kind and relative quantities of specific goods occurring in each record form. These differences are best indicated not by simple presence and absence comparisons but through Schiffer's (1972) division of consumables and durables.

Durable/Consumable Comparison

In his seminal statement on site formation processes, Schiffer (1972:158-159) recognized that two generalized models were necessary to account for the flow of goods through a culture. He divided all material culture into durable and consumable goods. Both types of goods share a similar overall taphonomic structure consisting of five steps. While the beginning step of procurement and the ending steps of discard and deposition are the same, intermediate steps differ. For durables, goods undergo manufacture and use, as opposed to preparation and consumption for consumables. Although this would appear at first a matter of surface semantics, the difference actually has greater cultural importance. "One would scarcely refer, for example, to the manufacture and use of poached eggs" (Schiffer 1972:158). The sequence of activities that takes

a consumable item through a culture is different from those for a durable item.

According to Schiffer (1972:157), "durable elements are tools, machines, and facilities--in short, transformers and preservers of energy. Consumables are foods, fuels, and other similar elements whose consumption results in the liberation of energy". I have expanded these concepts beyond the limitations of energy preservation or liberation. More broadly durables are items which act upon consumables to alter them, or to provide the context for their use, while consumables are those goods so altered. Raw materials can be "consumed" in producing another form of artifact (e.g. the creation of clothing out of cloth). This alteration of cloth form is accomplished through the use of durables (e.g. needles and scissors in clothing production), which are almost always purchased in final form to be used as they are.

I then applied this definition to the archaeological and documentary listings of material goods. My division of goods into consumables and durables was done on the basis of analogy with present day goods. Assignment into either category depended on intended use and probable material of composition.

My examination of the archaeological data (Appendix E) indicated that most artifacts were durables. However, since some goods could be considered either a durable or consumable in different situations, I have made two different

divisions of goods to account for the opposite extremes in interpretations. I have presented these two different divisions of goods as Alternatives A and B in Tables 8 and 9.

In Alternative A (Table 8) I assigned those artifacts to the consumable category that were containers for goods meant to be consumed; primarily bottles, jars, and cans. This resulted in a fairly even division between consumables and durables in Personal items and those from Commerce and Industry. The Unknown category was somewhat more weighted to consumables. Architecture consisted almost entirely of durables (mainly nails), with three fourths of Domestic items durables and one fourth consumables. Remains from the categories of Transportation, and Group Services, and Group Ritual were totally or virtually nonexistent for both groups. The overall division for all artifacts was nearly 80 percent durables and over 20 percent consumables.

In Alternative B (Table 9), I listed as durables the containers that were previously listed under consumables. Most of the bottles and jars were likely to have been valued as general containers for materials other than their original contents. Although the original store purchase would have been for the goods to be consumed, the archaeological record here is made of the sherds remaining from containers which were used, perhaps, for many years. This second alternative has a much reduced listing of consumables for Personal, Domestic, and Unknown items. This results in all Personal items being durables, and almost 80 and 90 percent

Table 8. Division of Archaeological Data by Durables and Consumables (Alternative A).

	Durable		Consumable		Consumable Artifacts		Total
	count	%	count	%			
I. Personal	114	.471	128	.529	proprietary/medicinal glass, chemical glass, snuff bottles	242	1.000
II. Domestic	6468	.748	2183	.252	foodstuff glass, tin can, nuts/pits/seeds, eggshell, non-alcoholic beverage glass, alcoholic beverage glass	8651	1.000
III. Architecture	16,602	.982	297	.018	charcoal/coal	16,899	1.000
IV. Transportation	12	1.000	0	.000		12	1.000
V. Commerce and Industry	150	.515	141	.485	bullet, cartridge case, shot, gunflint, button, button blank, hook and eye, snap, fabric, slag, others	291	1.000
VI. Group Services	63	1.000	0	.000		63	1.000
VII. Group Ritual	0	.000	0	.000		0	.000
VIII. Unknown	3215	.414	4557	.586	other bottles/jar, unidentified bottles/jar, unmodified bone, unmodified shell	7772	1.000
Total	26,624	.785	7306	.215		33,930	1.000

Table 9. Division of Archaeological Data by Durables and Consumables (Alternative B).

	Durable Consumable		Consumable Artifacts		Total
	count %	count %			
I. Personal	242 1.000	0 .000			242 1.000
II. Domestic	6859 .793	1792 .207	nuts/pits/seeds, eggshell		8651 1.000
III. Architecture	16,602 .982	297 .018	charcoal/coal		16,899 1.000
IV. Transportation	12 1.000	0 .000			12 1.000
V. Commerce and Industry	150 .515	141 .485	(same as A)		291 1.000
VI. Group Service	63 1.000	0 .000			63 1.000
VII. Group Ritual	0 .000	0 .000			0 .000
VIII. Unknown	5863 .754	1909 .246	unmodified bone, unmodified shell		7772 1.000
Total	29,791 .878	4139 .122			33,930 1.000

being so for Domestic and Unknown categories, respectively. The final total for this more extreme reckoning leaves only one out of every eight items as a consumable, with the great preponderance of the archaeological record being of durables.

Because the division of material from store bills was not so simple and straightforward, I first made counts by functional subcategory (Table 10). I compiled counts for the unit of measurement, the price, and the number of separate purchases, as taken from Appendix D. These I totalled in the eight primary functional groups as shown in Table 11. Both the Personal, and Commerce and Industry categories have approximately 90 percent of their makeup as consumables. The third major category, Domestic items, ranges from 70 to 85 percent as consumables, depending on the particular count. Architecture is the only category of any size weighted toward durables, and actually has no representation of consumables. The remaining categories are of minor significance.

Table 12 provides the summary of the preceding tables' comparisons. It shows that the documentary record is made up primarily of consumables, and the archaeological record of durables. In essence, the consumable/durable percentages of the archaeological record are opposite that of the documentary record. The percentages of these differences change only by small amounts when different options of the archaeological data are considered or when different cate-

Table 10. Functional Categories of Durable and Consumable Documentary Data.

		Durable		Consumable	
		unit	price	unit	price
I.	Personal				
	A. & B. Clothing & Footwear	0	0	372	596.31
	C. Adornment	11	8.12	0	0
	D. Body Ritual & Grooming	39	15.24	51	10.30
	E. Medical and Health	0	0	128	28.61
	F. Birth Control Devices	0	0	0	0
	G. Indulgences	1	1.25	383	60.72
	H. Pastimes & Recreation	7	4.00	0	0
	I. Ritual	0	0	0	0
	J. Pocket Tools and Accessories	17	11.83	0	0
	K. Infant Care	0	0	0	0
	L. Luggage	3	7.88	0	0
II.	Domestic				
	A. Furnishings	0	0	11	33.38
	B. Houswares & Appliances	0	0	1627	338.50
	1a. and 2a. Indeterminate	18	5.38	0	0
	1. Culinary	40	18.15	0	0
	2. Gustatory	1	1.25	57.75	8.05
	3. Illumination	1	.50	0	0
	4. Waste and Sanitation	3	2.75	0	0
	5. Heating and Cooling	0	0	0	0
	6. Domestic Ritual	0	0	0	0
	7. Household Pastimes	0	0	0	0
	8. Home Education, Information and Business	21	3.43	20.5	4.49
	C. Cleaning and Maintenance	584	37.77	236.25	22.73
III.	Architecture	579	40.99	0	0
IV.	Transportation	36	82.39	0	0

	Durable		Consumable	
	unit	price	unit	price
V. Commerce & Industry				
A. Agriculture	27	25.01	30	4.17
B. Hunting	2	40.00	98.75	21.82
C. Fishing	57	.55	2	.35
D.-G.	0	0	0	0
H. Construction	26	7.16	0	0
I. Manufacturing				
a. Raw Materials	0	0	3154.33	652.77
b. Tools & Implements	80	9.73	0	0
VI. Group Services	21	3.48	1	.10
VII. Group Ritual	0	0	0	0
VIII. Unknown				

[no criteria for assigning to a category for comparison]

Table 11. Division of Documentary Data By Durables and Consumables.

	Durable		Consumable		Total			
	unit	price	purchase unit	price purchase	unit	price purchase		
I. Personal	78 .077	48.32 .065	68 .128	934 .923	695.94 .935	464 .872	1012 744.26	532
II. Domestic	668 .255	69.23 .145	83 .282	1952.50 .745	407.15 .855	211 .718	2620.5 476.38	294
III. Architecture	579 1.000	40.99 1.000	28 1.000	0	0	0	579 40.99	28
IV. Transportation	36 1.000	82.39 1.000	26 1.000	0	0	0	36 82.39	26
V. Commerce and Industry	192 .055	82.45 .108	65 .102	3285.08 .945	679.11 .892	570 .898	3477.08 761.56	635
VI. Group Services	21 .955	3.48 .972	8 .889	1 .045	.10 .028	1 .111	22 3.58	9
VII. Group Ritual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII. Unknown	[no criteria for assigning to a category for comparison]							
Total	1574 .203	326.86 .155	278 .182	6172.58 .797	1782.30 .845	1246 .818	7746.58 2109.16	1524

Table 12. Comparison of Archaeological and Documentary Percentages of Durable and Consumable Goods.

	Durable	Consumable
Archaeological		
Alternative A	.785	.215
Alternative B	.878	.122
Documentary		
# units	.203	.797
\$.155	.845
# purchases	.182	.818

gories of documentary data are used. This opposition is a striking and major one, regardless of how it is defined. The question that remains to be answered is, of course, why?

Summary and Conclusions

Sprague's (1980) functional classification provided the basis for all comparisons made here. Easily understood and applied, it greatly facilitated the comparison of otherwise unlike material in the separate archaeological and documentary formats.

There was no overall similarity in percentages of artifact functional groups among the three sites compared in their entirety (Warren, Unnamed, and Hotel). However, there was some similarity between the two wells at the Keller and Hotel sites. Observed differences in functional patterning of artifacts between excavated contexts could be due to a number of factors. They may result from differences in the number and placement of excavation units across the various sites, and/or from the temporal, spatial, and formal differences among the sites as presented in Chapter II. For example, at postbellum Vinton, Cleland (1983a) has shown that the distribution of goods can be affected by the way a culture divides up space according to political, social, and cognitive concepts. Such qualitative "partitioning of behavioral space" (Cleland 1983a:43) probably also existed at antebellum Barton. More detailed analyses might reveal patterns and the reasons for them where none are apparent now.

The sum of these parts formed the archaeological data base which I compared to the total documentary inventory of goods from store bills. I noted similarities between the archaeological and documentary records for some functional groups. However, at present I can offer no explanation for apparent close relationships in some cases, and the apparent lack of them in others. As the only domestic antebellum site at Barton with its own documentary record, the Warren house store bills were compared against the archaeological data from that site. Both the Warren house data and general data had similar relationships between the two categories, thus showing no radical sample bias in comparing a site-specific case instead of the larger data constructs. I also compared the Warren house documents with the general documentary inventory. I noted no similarity between the larger and smaller listings of goods, which may be due to simple sampling error. The skewing inherent in a smaller listing of material culture from a single site when compared to the total of dozens of sites could produce such differences in the percentages of functional classes. Extreme examples of such possibilities are the physician's and drug store bills to Warren (Appendix I; not included in the calculations above), which differ radically from the typical general store bill.

I computed ratios by dividing archaeological percentages into documentary percentages. These showed some relationship between archaeological and documentary data paral-

lel to those for the general and Warren house data categories. The overall trend for these ratios agreed with those for Waverly. Presence/absence comparison of specific artifacts further indicated differences in the material goods appearing in the archaeological versus documentary record.

Dividing goods into consumables and durables revealed that the archaeological record was composed primarily of durables and the documentary record of consumables. This comparison has the most significance for any possible explanation of any of the analyses performed here. The relationship between archaeological and documentary data that appears for the eight main functional categories Sprague (1980) has defined are consistent with the consumable/durable difference. What this division means for the archaeological and documentary records and site taphonomy is examined in the next chapter.

Chapter V

Conclusions

Durable/Consumable Explanation

Schiffer's (1972) definitions of consumable and durable goods provides the beginning of an explanation for their correlation with the archaeological and documentary records. He has shown that consumable goods have a different path of origin, use, and discard than durable goods have. These generalized schemes of the life history of material goods necessarily have implications for the formation of the archaeological record.

The most basic consideration in archaeological taphonomy is that physical properties relate to archaeological preservation. However, the durable/consumable difference addressed here is of greater significance than goods simply being either organic or inorganic. These differences of preservation are the archaeological manifestations of the differences between consumable and durable goods, the varying needs for these by the culture, and the behavior

which makes use of them and produces different records of this need and use.

The formation of the archaeological record is a continual process, one actively occurring as long as there is behavior to contribute to it. As such it does not record a moment in time typically, but is instead a record of long term site use. It is a cumulative record potentially including the material by-products of all activities for the total time the site is in use, without excluding any persons or periods.

The archaeological record is made up of those durable items that act upon (as tools) or provide the context of use (as containers) for consumables. These are permanent items, having an indefinite life span, and are reuseable for a countless number of times. Aside from being curated in their original state, they are often subject to extensive recycling, being altered into new forms for uses not originally intended. All these activities result in the items being replaced infrequently as a result of remaining in the culture for a long time. Many items were a once-in-a-lifetime purchase, and often outlived their original owner.

Binford's (1977:34) Nunamiut ethnoarchaeological research has shown similarly that curated technologies, when damaged or worn, were typically removed from the site for repair, and thus might not appear archaeologically at their place of use. Curated items were replaced (and thus deliberately discarded) only after extensive recycling.

After the full range of desired use has been obtained from a durable item, breakage or wearing out will result in the original complete item entering the archaeological record in fragments or separate parts. The same durability in the original items' period of use results in their parts' individual durability archaeologically. Durables are thus preserved, first in the cultural system through curation, and then in the archaeological record when discarded.

The documentary record is formed through the intentional writing of information. In contrast, archaeology most typically records the material by-products of behavior, as unconsciously patterned by a culture's members. Individually, the documents that make up the historical record are the product of single points in or limited spans of time. They are partial records whose limitations can, to a degree, be overcome through the consideration of many documents over time. This is done in this study where a cumulative record of documentary material culture data has been established, making its information comparable to the longer-term continuous archaeological record.

The store bills that comprise the documentary record in this study are mainly of those goods that are consumed through use. If not actually perishable, they are considered expendable by their very nature. They sustain only limited use, and often only a single use, being actually destroyed by this, with any by-products or remains being discarded as refuse of no value. Such materials are con-

stantly cycled through the cultural system, with equally continual replacement (either by home production or purchase at stores). Again, Binford (1977:34) also found that non-curated technologies were replaced as fast as they were used, with the by-products of the activities in which they were involved being deposited on the site.

The store bills thus describe goods in their original pristine form, prior to their actively entering the cultural system and being used for their intended function, or subsequent formal and functional alteration. Having no enduring function, their consumption by use does not contribute to the formation of a long term data record.

That such a division can be demonstrated through the consideration of more than one material culture data source, indicates that this distinction was real and had meaning to the residents of antebellum Barton. Although probably not conceived of in the concepts used here, these persons would have had to provide for both immediate and enduring needs, and would have realized this. The possible purchase of a durable tool would have to be weighed against other equally strong, more immediate and thus conflicting needs for goods such as food and clothing. Thus in the original culture, there were demands for both consumable and durable goods, with these differences being expressed in different data forms for the reasons described above.

More important than differences in purchasing goods was the complementary nature of consumables and durables. How-

ever, for the most part there is no direct comparability of consumable and durable goods. There are problems in the translation of documentary listings of material culture into their archaeological manifestations. For example, were purchases of gallons of liquids such as molasses or whiskey made in a bottle, jug, or small barrel? When other items were in boxes, were they tin, cardboard, wood, or leather? Since few antebellum goods came prepackaged, the possibilities for the positive identification of an archaeological fragment with an original product are slight. And for archaeology, the same situation holds true. Do the stone-ware sherds recovered indicate a crock that held molasses or whiskey? Was a glass bottle ever reused as a container for different liquids once emptied of its original contents? What the original customer was buying, more often than not, was a certain amount of a consumable product. This is what shows up in the documents. What we get archaeologically is only the incidental container of that product which represents indirectly that and other similar consumables purchases.

There is no demonstrable quantitative relationship between functionally related consumables and durables. Based on his research, Binford has claimed that tool frequencies are independent of the by-products created by them, as their relationship varies with the life expectancy of the tool (Binford 1977:35-36). An example for Barton would be ceramics and the food processed and consumed through them.

A sherd or reconstructed vessel has no set quantity of food with which it must interact before entering the archaeological record. Nor is there any known ratio of the number of archaeological ceramic remains to the number of visits to a store as known through documents for a product to fill that container. Foster (1960:606, 608) has shown that the life expectancy of a ceramic vessel in a Mexican village was dependent on a number of factors, including cost, handling, strength, and function. Although quantifiable behavioral constants may be demonstrated in the future, they are lacking at present and I have not attempted to develop them here.

Although there is no demonstrable statistical or direct functional association on the level of specific artifacts, the comparison effected in this study on a broader functional level does have significance. The employment here of Sprague's (1980) functional classification allows artifacts, otherwise incomparable in the formal, etic, analytical sense, to be arranged within culturally meaningful contexts of use.

Most goods cannot be used except in direct association with other goods. Whether goods are consumable or durable, there will be a counterpart in the opposite category. In each case the demand for a durable item will be offset by an equivalent demand for consumable items, and vice versa. Thus the demand for one type of goods will be directly tied to that of another.

One type of relationship is between the tools found archaeologically and the documentary listings of materials on which the tools were used. Examples of pairings would be hoes and seeds, or needles and cloth. Another type of relationship is between archaeologically recovered containers and their corresponding contents found in written store bills. Examples of pairings include dishes and food, and bottles and jugs and beverages.

A Taphonomic Model for Antebellum Barton

Introduction: In this section I have developed a taphonomic model which demonstrates the movement of goods from their origin to their ultimate presence in the archaeological record (Figure 4). The data I have compared for this study exists within this larger context of historically known life-paths of goods for the Barton townsite area. My construction of the model was influenced by the concepts and examples of previous taphonomic flow charts (e.g. Muckelroy 1976, McCartney 1979). I incorporate information from the oral and written historical record, and archaeology, from the contexts of the South, Tombigbee River valley, Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project, and structure sites at Barton. I state the limitations on the acquisition of goods by location and price, and identify general possible sources of material culture. I examine the cultural use, archaeological deposition, and post-depositional alteration of artifacts at Barton townsite.

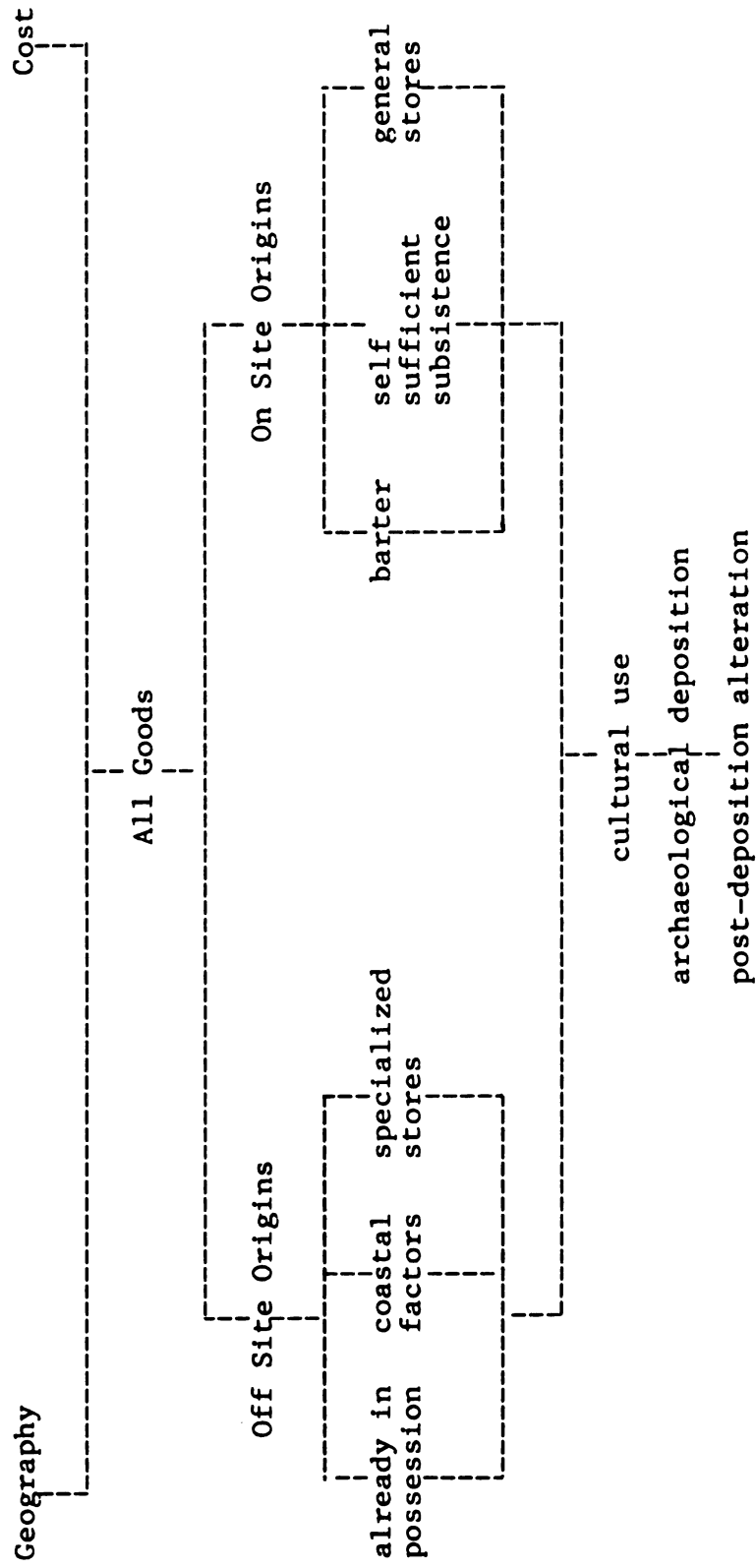


Figure 4. Flow chart of Barton townsite goods.

Limiting Factors: The two primary factors that affected what material culture was available to Barton area residents were geography and cost. Geography concerns two aspects of Barton's location: the larger regional characteristics of its position; and the more localized distribution of farmers to it and other towns. For goods to have been available to persons in the Barton area, they first had to get there by some means. Barton's location both enhanced and inhibited this availability of goods. As a porttown of the agriculturally rich Black Prairie, Barton was a regular recipient of manufactured goods. Its location on the Tombigbee River, the first major drainage east of the Mississippi, gave it direct access to Mobile on the gulf, a major cotton port. However, this same dependency on the river rendered Barton vulnerable to the variable seasonal navigability of the river. There were years when the cotton could not get out, and no goods could get in.

More reliable access to outside goods came with the railroad to West Point, but this also established a firm rival to Barton, bringing about its eventual fall. However, for Clay County residents, this produced a change in the locations where goods were available. Barton stores (and later West Point) were closest; the larger river towns of Aberdeen and Columbus were not far away.

Cost was the second major factor in obtaining an item. If the cost of an item were too high, this meant, in effect, that it was not available. The limited buying power of the

farmers that made up most of Barton's customers was offset by a degree of self-sufficiency. Home manufacture and food production reduced direct dependency on, and the amount of, store goods bought, and helped determine what was bought. Money might not be available for everything; what could not be gotten by other means was bought.

Thus, factors of cost and geography went into the choices of the origins of material goods that a household would obtain. I have identified six historically-known sources of goods. Barton area sources included its general stores, barter with other local residents, or home production. Sources further afield included specialty stores in nearby county seats, or even the cotton factors in Mobile, if one were wealthy enough (as Warren was, for example) to deal directly with them individually. Aside from all these choices that were actively pursued for the addition and replenishment of goods during Barton's life, goods in possession prior to arrival in the area completes the general list of sources of a Barton area household's goods.

Off-Site Origins: Since almost all of the residents of antebellum Barton moved there from outside the original Mississippi territory, it is likely that they all brought some possessions with them. How much of their household inventory they did bring, and what the exact items were cannot be known. However, possessions of some of the antebellum residents of excavated domestic sites at Barton, prior to their living at Barton, are known from property

taxes and agricultural censuses (see Chapter III). Some, if not all, of these more substantial goods (e.g. watch, wagon) probably came from sources other than the townsite.

Persons of sufficient economic means were able to bypass the general stores, and buy directly from the factors in Mobile. For the most part these persons were planters who bought large quantities of goods at a time. The types of goods were the same as those available at the stores, as evidenced by the purchases of one Mississippi planter on the Tombigbee River. His supplies included hardware, barrels of flour, sugar, and canned fruits, boxes of fresh fruits, and various items of entertainment (Atherton 1968:33). At Barton, former merchant Peter Warren purchased quantities of staple foods using his still solid credit and connections in Mobile (McBride and McBride 1983:195).

Some goods were also available through specialized stores and other sources. The most notable example of this for Barton again comes from Peter Warren. He apparently consumed vast quantities of drugs (including opiates) during his terminal illness. His attending physician administered a lengthy series of drugs directly and wrote as many prescriptions for others. A varied bill owed to a drug store in nearby Columbus was presented on his death (both of these are in Appendix I). Of all of the estate files examined, this offers one of the most idiosyncratic cases in having a large number of purchases made beyond Barton general stores. Others in the region certainly made occasional trips to

Columbus or Aberdeen, but again the local general stores at Barton could be expected to supply most needs.

On-Site Sources: One of the foremost sources of material goods for Barton residents was, of course, its general stores, as discussed at great length in this study. An alternative to purchasing from an established merchant was to trade with someone else in the area. The degree to which this occurred cannot be known, though transferral of goods from one person to another was common through documented auctions.

Self-sufficiency in subsistence probably played a larger part than did any other aspect of the model presented here in the selection of goods for purchase. Home production was the main alternative to buying from the general store. The farming population involved in producing some of the goods it needed for its own use formed the main segment of the rural South. "The farm rather than the plantation was the basic agricultural unit" in antebellum Mississippi. However, the traditional view that these farms were worked by poor, landless, slaveless whites is inaccurate. These "constituted only a very small part of the farm population of the state. Throughout the state the great mass of the farm population consisted of largely self-sufficient, small operators whose economic outlook was excellent" (Weaver 1945:125). These Mississippi farmers were in the middle class, owning some land, and sometimes slaves. "They were not wealthy, but neither were they poverty stricken" (Weaver

1945:56).

Although all United States agriculture in this prewar period was oriented toward the self-sufficiency ideal, it was seldom completely achieved. There was always a need for rural populations to obtain goods that were not produced locally. Farmers were the least wealthy of those producing market crops. While planters were geared primarily toward the market economy, there was an inherent antagonism between cash and subsistence crops, both of which were grown by the small farmers (Rothstein 1967:376; Hilliard 1972:2, 19-20; Weaver 1945:93; Atherton 1968:5-6; Doster and Weaver 1981:60-61; Brinkman 1973:50-58). More of one meant less of the other. Producing more cotton meant more money for potentially raising one's standard of living. However, if less land was producing food for the household, more money had to be spent on basic food and clothing.

Cultural Use and Archaeological Deposition: With this understanding of the various sources of material goods for Barton's inhabitants, consideration can be given to the cultural and archaeological presence of goods on the sites. Even though cultural use and archaeological deposition, are different points in the taphonomic sequence, they are behaviorally the inverse of each other. To the degree that an object is valued, it will be curated, reused, and/or recycled, lessening the potential increase of the archaeological record, itself being augmented according to the degree of an item's value. The previous differences described between

consumables and durables affect breakage, discard, and loss as typical means by which material leaves the cultural system.

Recycling and reuse may have been major forces at work at Barton prior to objects' ultimate archaeological deposition. Historically, in poorer northeastern Mississippi households in the early twentieth century, recycling and reuse were known to have considerably diminished the amount of refuse (Smith et al 1982:198, 224). Stanislawski (1969:12) has identified certain conditions which resulted in intense recycling at Hopi villages. He saw recycling as resulting from a lack of cash, a subsistence farming emphasis, an inability to purchase many goods, and a harsh environment lacking natural resources and materials. To a degree, these all characterize Barton. With subsistence farming dominant, produce and services could be expected to replace cash for purchases, although there were limits to these, too. Alternatives to purchasing would include home production, including fabrication of an item from a previous object. Although there were some natural limits of materials for the Barton area, these were not necessarily severe.

With the towns' decline, reuse and recycling would have taken the form of removal of materials by those leaving the site, by others in the area, or by those still on the site. The postbellum absence of stores would make materials even more valuable. In this light, the nearly total removal of buildings and associated structural features from the town

becomes more understandable. Structures that were abandoned served as a materials quarry for reuse by area residents in much the same way as McCartney describes for Thule whalebone houses (1979:307, 309). Oral historical information tells us that buildings at Barton were scavenged for lumber and bricks, and one building, the hotel, was moved from the site (Cleland 1983c:372).

There is also very little in the way of domestic trash at Barton. "There are probably few nineteenth century sites excavated in the United States which have produced less refuse!" (Cleland 1983c:376). Oral informants state for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when containers and packaged goods were common, that there was very little trash to throw away. What refuse did exist was "burned, spread on gardens, or dumped in old wells" and in gullies and hollows away from the house (Cleland 1983c:380).

It is small wonder then, that the antebellum period, with its near total absence of packaged goods, should have little trace of its refuse. As related in Chapter III, containers for purchased goods were usually provided by the customer. The most frequent packaging provided by the general store was paper (Carson 1965:202-204). Indeed, a "paper" of goods is a common, albeit unquantified, unit of purchase which appears in Barton store bills. For antebellum Barton, what refuse that did exist was deposited in "wells, small trash pits, or on slopes" (Cleland 1983c:380).

Post-depositional alteration of this antebellum archae-

ological record had a number of sources. Sweeping of yards, which is known to have occurred in postbellum Barton (Cleland 1983c:373; Allen 1983:349) may also have been practiced during antebellum occupations. Subsequent agricultural use of the townsite may have had an impact on archaeological deposits. Plow scars are still evident on parts of the site, and barbed wire is ubiquitous. Such cultivation may have allowed the erosion of materials off of ridges, where house sites were located, and into less heavily tested low lying areas. Since the secondary growth of oak and pine began half a century ago, the townsite has been a favorite hunting spot. Structural remains and trash from hunting camps that were established remain on the site, and miscellaneous debris (especially metal) is distributed across the surface of the site.

Summary and Conclusion: I have outlined the formation of Barton townsite's archaeological record through historical contexts for the acquisition, use, and deposition of material goods. The total spectrum of goods shown by the archaeological and documentary records could have their origins through many sources, though most were probably through the self-sufficient production of subsistence goods, or the Barton general stores. Of these, consumables were used up, with some discard, and for the most part disappeared from the archaeological record. Durables previously curated when in use endured in the archaeological record when eventually discarded. That we know there was

more than the inorganic substances recovered by excavation we owe not to reason, but to the empirical documentary record of store bills listing other consumable purchases that were just as important in the original antebellum culture. They record an earlier step preceding actual use in this site taphonomy model, even though historical documents as artifacts are subject to cultural and physical forces of destruction just as are buried artifacts.

These documents comprise our only known list of goods made at the time the parent culture was functioning. From this and from other known sources, goods are added to the culture over time. Some are consumed and some enter into the archaeological record and remain to be recovered by excavation. However, as this study has shown, neither the archaeological nor documentary record is simply a subset of the other, but because these data forms are produced by different kinds of cultural behavior they record different kinds of goods. They are equivalent in their analytical importance to historical archaeology because they are different data forms. It is through both the archaeological and documentary records that we see more fully the goods in use by antebellum Barton.

Theoretical Implications

In this study I have shown that the relationship between the archaeological and the documentary material culture data is a taphonomic one of long and short term record formation. This complementary difference is

evidenced through the documentary record being made up primarily of consumable goods, while the archaeological record is mainly of durable goods. This difference exists because of demands made by members of the culture for goods for both short term, immediate use (and thus needing constant replenishment) and those for long term, repeat use (which would be carefully curated rather than replaced). Thus people purchase these goods as the need or desire arises. However, both consumables and durables are always present in a culture, as both are needed for the other to be used (e.g. food cannot be processed without a tool or container, and the latter have no use without a material to alter or contain). The two types of demand for two types of goods have resulted in two types of records of these being formed.

This study has demonstrated then, that separately neither the documentary nor archaeological record offers a complete inventory of goods from the original culture, but that together they are complementary in offsetting the differing biases of consumable and durable goods. These two data forms offer more information than has been obtained from similar previous comparisons. In omitting non-archaeologically occurring perishables (consumables) from their documentary data, South (1977) and Prager (1980) have examined an entirely different problem than I have in this study. I have investigated both the complete archaeological and documentary records of material culture. However, South's and Prager's studies have taken a subset of what was

originally available historically, selecting it for its archaeological visibility on the basis of durability. Their ratios of relationship, for example, refer to original inorganics and final archaeological inorganics, not to some relationship between the total documentary inventory and total archaeological inventory. They have not addressed the question of whether the archaeological/documentary relationship is a constant or varying one. South, with his particular concern for artifact patterns, has focused on the determination of the statistical relationship of a limited type of artifacts between the archaeological and documentary records. I am concerned with the significance of a larger cultural interpretation. I have attempted to address the meaning of such things as the great documentary presence of foods and the equally great, and possibly related, documentary absence of ceramics.

Simply comparing durables in the two data forms unnecessarily limits the usefulness of their information. Since the documentary record offers a second source of material culture information there is no reason why analyses typically performed on excavated data cannot be applied to documents such as store bills, account books, and probate inventories. The potential for further investigation within established research interests in the field would seem to be limitless. Any number of questions are possible: What statements from documents can be made for social status or ethnicity, similar to the ones that have been done for

ceramics and other excavated material? What differences are there, for example, in the amount of money spent on luxuries versus consumable staples? What variation is there from site to site within a single kind of documentary artifact, such as cloth? Do proportions of calico to silk, for example, vary according to wealth? Similarly, will status divisions appear in differing purchase percentages of expensive imported wheat flour (Hilliard 1972:50) versus regionally available corn meal? How would such analyses of the documentary record of a site support or challenge archaeologically based artifact analyses?

Ultimately, is the patterning of goods listed in written documents related statistically to excavated artifact assemblages? Can the anthropological problems addressed through the archaeological record also be addressed through the documentary record? Will we be able to analyze disturbed sites in the future by recourse to goods listed in the written record? Will historically documented patterns of purchase based on such factors as income, occupation, and ethnicity allow us to know site content, structure, and function (as in South 1979) or world view (as in Deetz 1977)?

All this would seem to have the potential for revising much of the discipline's past thinking and analysis. With this addition of another data base we can confirm archaeological results, as the very simplest application, as a control. Beyond this we can perform independent analyses

appropriate to data on consumable goods, even to the point of generating and testing hypotheses, either independently or in conjunction with traditional excavated data. The most extreme development of this use of the documentary record could result in a lessening of dependence on field archaeology for information. Historical documentation of material goods might provide alternatives to excavating for data for some types of studies.

Since studies such as this one number only a handful in historical archaeology, the pursuit of archaeological/documentary comparisons in other contexts with other samples of data is warranted, if any of the above possibilities are ever to be considered. How do general observations and specific artifact percentages change when different archaeological contexts and documentary forms (e.g. complete store ledgers versus probate inventories) provide data for comparison?

Beyond this there is also a need to consider the contribution that oral history can make as a third source of archaeological data. Cleland (1983a:43) has noted the value of such oral historical research and its theoretical potential in material culture studies. Extensive oral historical research for the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project revealed artifact information for the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It divulged behavior that could not be known through either the archaeological or documentary records, but which affected the formation of both. For

example, the use by children of tin cups and plates rather than ceramics, and the use of some ceramics for company only, would lessen the presence of ceramics in both records. These and other curation practices at Barton allowed the continued use of ceramics in households elsewhere after the town's demise (McClurken and Anderson 1981:4:711, 5:846, 4:746, 4:704, 5:956, 1215, 8:1514). Full consideration of an oral historical perspective as regards the conclusions drawn here would constitute an entire study in itself. How such data would relate to the archaeological/documentary relationship I observed could have great significance. However, like historical documents, oral history's possibilities are only beginning to be developed.

Deetz has said that limiting the definition of an archaeologist to

an anthropologist who digs....need not be so. And in fact, by taking into account material from above and below the ground, archaeologists are certain to gain much clearer understanding of the materials they do excavate. In other words, perhaps the traditional division of responsibilities within anthropology has unnecessarily restricted the archaeologist in achieving maximum results. A coherent and unified body of subject matter entirely appropriate to the archaeologist is the study of the material aspects of culture in their behavioral context, regardless of provenience (Deetz 1972:115).

For historical archaeology, the inclusion of non-excavated data is not just desirable, but is vital for its consideration as a separate field. Unfortunately, historical archaeology is often conceived of as the archaeology of non-indigenous populations of the recent past. As practiced in North America, this is usually the study of European,

African, and Asian groups on this continent. This is a culture-specific definition, involving temporal and spatial bounds. But defining historical archaeology through this is no different than discerning different time/space traditions within the prehistoric record and labelling each of them as a separate brand or subfield of archaeology. All of this is useful, but there are no significant differences in method or theory. The study of the non-indigenous peoples of North America's recent past sets historical archaeology apart from other kinds of archaeology, but by itself the distinction is only a minor one. The designation of a separate subfield for historic sites is only justifiable if there is something which differentiates its approach towards major anthropological goals from that of prehistoric archaeology. What legitimizes historical archaeology's claim to a separate status is the separate data base that is implied in the word "historical"--namely written documentation. It is the documentary/archaeological relationship which "differentiates prehistoric from Historical Archaeology" (Schuyler 1978:251). "When records are capable of altering the basic methods and techniques of studying past societies then we are dealing with Historical Archaeology" (Schuyler 1970:84). This is a major difference that no reference to geography or period alone can produce. The emphasis inherent in this is on method and theory over subject.

The autonomy of a discipline does not depend upon its dealing with a particular chunk of reality as its own special and private concern. No discipline, whether it belongs to the physical, the biological, or the

social sciences may claim this kind of proprietorship over an event or a thing. Rather, the autonomy of a discipline stems from the fact that it has a set of problems and questions which are its special concern (Kaplan and Manners 1972:129).

In the broadest sense, "The Question" that historical archaeology asks is what do the combined archaeological and documentary records tell us of the anthropology of our own past (this said in spite of strong anti-anthropological currents [see Gumerman and Phillips 1978] and an increase in the use of the concept of behavior in archaeology). Taken as separate record forms, each becomes a different mode of retrospective anthropology: the documentary record alone produces ethnohistory or historical ethnography; the archaeological record produces prehistory. Together the two data forms offer more. An emic potential is available through historical archaeology, in addition to the usual etic perspective provided by archaeology alone, without written history (Schuyler 1975b:222; Schuyler 1975a:99, 110-112). All historical archaeologists do not necessarily pursue this potential. Some do, such as Deetz, as "impressionistic" as his cognitive models may be (Schuyler 1975a:112-113). However, "most of us are not aware of the privileged position we are in, and ironically, spend most of our time trying to transform historical archaeology into prehistory" (Handsman 1983:65).

In this study I attempt to take advantage of the documentary record in the study of material culture. My comments reiterate and reinforce the need to use both record

forms and to understand their limits. Most importantly, I show in a processual study the vital need to consider historical documents specifically, in combination with the usual excavated data.

The existence of this difference between the archaeological and documentary record and its significance would not be known through the use of only one kind of data source. Our understanding of the relative importance of goods would be incorrect when only one of the data sources was used. For example, from the archaeological record, one could propose that most wealth was put into ceramics (and thus greatest cultural importance or need was assigned to them) as a result of the sherds that dominate most excavated historical artifact counts. Conversely, one might assume from the documentary record that the greatest expenditure of wealth was in the purchase of food. Clearly, each data form communicates information not available in the other. Traditional archaeological description and analysis done without the documentary store bill data would have produce an incomplete and thus inaccurate picture of the purchase and consumption of goods, and their disappearance or deposition into the archaeological record.

Excavating only in the earth gives a biased view of what went on at a site. Digging in the documents is also necessary. Historical documents should not be used just for general historical or cultural context, but in the actual archaeological analysis and interpretation of the data.

Documentary representation of material culture should be a central part in the body of any work of analysis, complementary and equal, not supplementary and incidental. Reports should not stop at detailed descriptions of the provenience of artifacts as excavated, but also include their documentary provenience (including both the original source and where they are currently located). Although an archaeological site and historical documents are subject to different formation processes, both relate to on site behavior. It is only through consideration of both that we will be able to use the full potential inherent in our discipline.

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Appendix A

Appendix A. Archaeological Data.

	Warren 5445	Unnamed 5444	Hotel 5443	Hotel well 5443	Keller well 5442	Total
I. Glass						
1. Bead	1	1			3	5
2. Brick						
3. Button		17	12	1	16	45
4. Cuff link set						
5. Doorknob						
6. Drawer pull						
7. Insulator						
8. Jar lid/liner						
9. Lamp parts	17	10	8	2	30	65
10. Lens						
11. Light bulb						
12. Marble						
13. Mirror	5	3	4	1	8	20
14. Ring set						
15. Stopper						
16. Tubing			2			2
17. Window	383	262	380	45	954	1979
18. Other glass			1		5	6
19. Unidentified						
20, 30, 40, 50.						
Alcoholic Beverage	92	109	116	5	21	338
21, 31, 41, 51.						
Chemical			1			1
22, 32, 42, 52.						
Foodstuff	1					1
23, 33, 43, 53.						
Ink						
24, 34, 44, 54.						
Non-Alcoholic Beverage	2					2
25, 35, 45, 55.						
Perfume/Scent/ Cologne/Lotion						
26, 36, 46, 56.						
Proprietary/Medicinal	18	1	6			25
27, 37, 47, 57.						
Snuff	11	11	40	3	40	102
28, 38, 48, 58.						
Other	1	11				12
29, 39, 49, 59.						
Unidentified	1107	361	673	134	495	2636
60. Tumblers/Cups/ Tankards	38	12	17	1	7	74
61. Stemware	7	3	4	1	3	17
62, 63. Other Tableware Vessels						
press-molded	37	8	39	1	14	98

	5445	5444	5443	5443 well	5442 well	Total
undecorated	7	12	41	3	3	63
other		3				3
64. Unidentified	125	93	205	29	161	584
II. Ceramic						
1. Button	1	1			1	3
2. Brick						
3. Doll parts						
4. Doorknob						
5. Gaming piece						
6. Insulator						
7. Marble						
8. Smoking pipe	21	5	25	2	10	61
9. Tile			1			1
10. Toy						
11. Toilet/lavatory	47		1			48
12. Other ceramic	2				5	7
13. Unidentified						
14-23. Decorated/ Unslipped/Glazed/ White Paste Earthenware	601	61	327	32	48	1037
24-27. Decorated/ Slipped/Glazed WPE	217	4	82	4	40	343
28-29. Plain/Glazed WPE	1545	258	1329	143	348	3480
30-32. Unslipped/ Glazed WPE	21	5	24	1	1	51
33-35. Yellow Paste Earthenware	38	2	42		9	91
36-38. Colored Paste Earthenware	73	19	18	3	7	117
39-41. White Paste Stoneware	92	14	65	4	24	195
42-44. Colored Paste Stoneware	161	58	80	8	28	327
45-58. Porcelain	95	8	29	1	34	166
III. Metal						
1. Activities						
fishing equipment						
gaming peice						
musical						
instrument		1	1		1	3
toy		1			1	2
other						
2. Adornment						
bracelet						
brooch						
chain						
cufflink						
earring						
finger ring	1	1				2

	5445	5444	5443	5443 well	5442 well	Total
hat pin						
pendant						
other	1		1			2
3. Arms and Ammunition						
ball						
bullet	2				1	3
cartridge						
cartridge case	1		1	1	2	4
shot	2		1			3
shotgun shell						
gun hardware						
other arms						
4. Clothing						
buckle	6	3	4	1	1	14
button	3	5	5		1	14
footwear		1			2	3
eyelet						
hook and eye	2				2	4
rivet			1		1	2
snap	2					2
suspender						
other					2	2
5. Coins		1	1	1		2
6. Communication						
bell						
pen point						
pen parts						
pencil ferrule						
other						
7. Container						
barrel band	1		1	1	1	3
bucket			126	126	2	128
kettle	3		3	2		6
tin can	10	27	4	1	9	50
other		3			1	4
unidentified		1	1	1	146	148
8. Hardware-construction						
bolt	1	1	1			3
nut	2	1	1			4
screw	10	5	7	3	2	24
brace/bracket						
rivet			1		1	2
spike	3		3	2	2	8
staple	4	4	2		1	11
tack	1				2	2
washer					2	2
other			1		1	2
9. Hardware-door/window		2	8		11	21
10. Hardware-electrical		2				2
11. Hardware-nails						
handwrought	9	2	15	1	7	33

	5445	5444	5443	5443 well	5442 well	Total
machine cut						
2d	8	6	1	1	10	25
3d	59	21	20	3	22	122
4d	144	31	17	4	152	344
5d	25	10	20	4	22	77
6d	140	135	109	9	174	558
7d	36	13	13		8	70
8d	112	41	67	8	194	414
9d	64	9	23	3	16	112
10d	83	26	63		74	246
12d	28	5	31	5	11	75
16d	6		3		7	16
20d	2	2	2		1	7
30d						
40d			1			1
50d						
60d						
unidentified	3559	2453	1883	323	4357	12,252
wire	1	42	16	1	8	67
12. Hardware-plumbing		3			1	4
13. Hardware-miscellaneous						
bar stock			1		1	1
chain	1	3	6	2	2	12
corrugated/ sheet metal						
gear						
grommet					1	1
hook		1			2	3
key						
lock					1	1
ring/loop	1		1	1	3	5
spigot						
wire	14	21	43	21	23	101
barbed wire			5	1		5
other	3	5	2	9	5	15
14. Machinery parts					2	2
15. Furniture parts	1		3		5	9
16. Kitchen/tableware						
fork		1	4			5
knife			1		1	2
spoon		1	1		2	4
unidentified						
handle		3	1	1		4
opener						
other cooking						
implements			1	1	2	3
other tableware						
17. Maintenance/repair/craft						
awl						
needle						
pin						

	5445	5444	5443	5443 well	5442 well	Total
punch			1			1
scissor	1	2			1	4
thimble		1	1		1	3
other						
18. Personal effects						
eyeglass frame						
brush						
comb			1	1		1
razor						
other grooming						
penknife			1			1
pocketknife						
purse frame						
pocket watch						
other					2	2
19. Tools						
anvil						
auger						
axe/hatchet						
chisel						
file						
hammer						
measuring device					6	6
miscellaneous blades						
planes						
saw blades		1				
screwdriver						
shovel/hoe/spade					1	1
other			1		1	2
20. Transportation						
automobile						
harness/saddle						
bit						
buckle						
hame hook						
ring/loop/cinch						
horse/mule shoe	2		3		4	9
wagon					2	2
other					1	1
21. Unidentified						
aluminum						
brass/copper		4	2		7	13
foil						
iron/steel	232	195	244	122	274	945
lead	3	7	4	1	1	15
tin					1	1
zinc	2	2			10	14
other			2		3	5

	5445	5444	5443	5443 well	5442 well	Total
IV. Bone						
1. Brush Back						
2. Brush Handle						
3. Brush Back and Handle						
4. Button		1	7		3	11
5. Button Blank			1	1		1
6. Comb						
7. Gaming piece						
8. Handle						
9. Handle Plate						
10. Stud						
11. Other Modified			2	2		2
12. Unmodified	506	29	623	303	118	1276
13. Unidentified						
V. Shell						
1. Button	1					1
2. Button Blank						
3. Stud						
4. Other Modified						
5. Unmodified	193	16	366	176	58	633
6. Unidentified						
VI. Wood/Vegetal						
1. Construction						
2. Cordage						
3. Cork		4				4
4. Gaming Piece						
5. Handle						
6. Handle Plate						
7. Pencil						
8. Other Modified Wood						
9. Other Unmodified Wood	1		15	14	481	497
10. Unidentified Wood	1		34	34	1053	1088
11. Nuts/Pits/Seeds			5	5	196	201
VII. Stone						
1. Grinding Wheel						
2. Gunflint					1	1
3. Marble			1			1
4. Tile						
5. Whetstone	1					1
6. Slate Board	10	7	12	4	26	55
7. Slate Pencils	2		2	1	4	8
8. Other Modified					1	1
9. Unidentified Stone						
VIII. Leather						
1. Footwear			7	7	8	15
2. Harness Strap						
3. Other Strap						

	5445	5444	5443	5443 well	5442 well	Total
4. Other Leather						
5. Unidentified			12	12	1	13
IX. Rubber						
1. Brush Back						
2. Brush Handle						
3. Brush Back & Handle						
4. Button						
5. Comb						
6. Fabric						
7. Footwear						
8. Gasket						
9. Jar Seal						
10. Tubing						
11. Washer						
12. Other Rubber						
13. Unidentified						
X. Plastic						
1. Bead						
2. Button		1				1
3. Closures						
4. Toy						
5. Gaming Piece						
6. Grooming					2	2
7. Other Plastic						
8. Unidentified Plastic						
XI. Mineral/Composite Miscel						
1. Asphalt			1			1
2. Caulking						
3. Charcoal/Coal	10	18	21	17	248	297
4. Cinder						
5. Concrete						
6. Cordage/Rope/Twine						
7. Eggshell			2	2		2
8. Fabric					18	18
9. Gemstone						
10. Graphite						
11. Hair						
12. Limestone						
13. Linoleum						
14. Mortar		9	34	18		43
15. Paint						
16. Paper						
17. Plaster						
18. Shingle					1	1
19. Slag			48			48
20. Tar Paper						
21. Wax						
22. Other					18	18

Appendix B

Vinton Mississippi

J.H.B. Atkinson

1860

Bot of W.E. Trotter +Co

Jany	24	15 lb nails @ 8.	(26) 15 lb nails a 8¢	2.40
	26	1 Box Matches 5¢		.05
Feby	11	1 Gallon Whiskey 6/-		.75
April	21	1 Bot Ink 1/- 1/2 qr Paper 1/-		.25
May	23	2 Doz [?] Vanilla @ 2/-	3 Box Matches 10¢	.60
June	26	1 lb nails 8¢	1 Oz Asafoldita 1/-	.20
		1 Pap Pine 10¢		.10
July	2	1 Bot Quinine 3/-	1 lb Candles 3/-	3.37
	12	1 Pr Wax Shoes 12/-	(19) 1 Bot Paregoric 2/-	1.75
	26	200 lb nails @ 7¢	2 Pas needles @ 10¢	14.20
Sept	29	1 Cloth Cap 8/-		1.00
Oct	8	2 lb Hinge nails @ 2/-	(9) 1 # Rought nails 2/-	.75
Dec	5	1 Pr Boy Shoes 10/-	(11) 1 Bot Turpentine 4/-	1.75
	13	1 Oz Quinine 3/-	1 Pad Lock 2/-	3.25
				<u>\$30.42</u>

J.H.B. Atkinson

1859		In act with John A Curtis		
Jany	4	2 Boxes Blacking + Blacking Brush for		.45
	7	2 Plugs Tobacco	15	.30
	22	1 Blacking Brush 2/2 Boxes Blacking	20	.45
Feby	5	1 Fiddle String		.10
	26	8 Gallons Jars	20	1.60
May	21	2 Boxes Blacking 20 1 pr Shoes 175		1.95
Augt	11	1 Tin Bucket		.25
	26	1 Box Blacking		.10
Nov	15	3 Box Blacking		.19
				<u>\$5.39</u>

Mr Jerome Atkinson

1859		Bt of R. O. Johnson	
Sept	28	One Oz. Quinine	3.50
Nov	6	One " Do	3.50
			<u>\$7.00</u>

J.H.B. Atkinson

Bot of Trotter + Moore

1859

Feb	12	16 lb nails a 8¢	2 Bunches Binding a 1/.	1.53
April	8	2 gimlets a 1/.	4 1/2 yds Bro Dom a 1/-	5.44
May	26	1/4 yd Bobinett 2/..	2 " lace a 1/-	.50
		3 " white Ribbon a 20¢	3 " Bld Dom a 15¢	1.05
		3 " Blk Do a 15¢	3 " Blk Velvet a 5/-	2.33
		Screws + Tacks 1/-		.13
June	1	1 Set Teas 8/-.	(17) 3 1/2 yds Bro Dom a 1/-	5.43
	17	1 Paper Tacks 10¢	1 spool 8/- a 10¢	.20
	24	2 skirts a 15/-.	1 hat 2\$. 2 Blts a 2/-.	
		1 Fi. comb 2/-		6.50
July	13	1 Leghorn hat 2\$.	1 umbrella 14/-.	1 Ps Blk Ribbon 15
				3.90
Aug	19	28 lb nails a 8¢		2.24
Nov	7	10 lb nails @ 8¢	5 Cakes Tob @ 20	1.80
		1 Steel Spade 12/-	1 Iron Spade 10/-	2.75
Dec	19	6 yds Ble Dom @ 16 2/3¢	1 pr 1/2 hose 2/-	1.25
		7 " Blk Velvet @ 6/-	6 yds Cambric @ 30¢	7.05
		3 1/4 Ble Linen Drill @ 8/-	9 " Blk " @ 1/-	4.38
		3 " " --- " @ 16 2/3	6 " Jackonette @ 6/-	5.00
		Buttons + Thread 2/-	1 Pr Gloves 2/-	.50
		3 Pas Tacks @ 10¢	1 Linen Shirt 2 1/4	2.55
				<u>54.53</u>

May	9	1 fine Saddle	11.87	11.88
Dec	6	8 Yds Calico		1.50
				<u>13.38</u>

H P Collins

1856 Bought of Collins + Howarth

Mch	19	6 lb nails	9	.54
May	5	7 " Shot	15	1.05
		1/2 lb Powder	5/-	.31
		1 pr Gun Wipers	1/-	.13
				<u>\$2.03</u>

Henry P Collins pr McWilliams

1856 Bought of Collins + Howarth

June	30	1 pr wk Pants		2.25
		1 Blck Coat		5.63
		1 pr 1/2 Hose		.30
		9 wk Vest		2.25
		9 yds S Ribbon	20	1.80
		9 " Domestic	15	1.35
		1 [?]		1.38
		9 yds Blck Velvet	5/-	5.63
		2 Pa Tacks	10	.20
		2 Gross Brass "	8/-	2.00
		1 Doz Coffee [?]		.25
		1 pr Drawers		1.00
		1 " Gloves		1.00
				<u>\$25.04</u>

Henry Collins To

1856 A H Duling Dr

May	5	13 Yds Blue Strips	15	1.95
	17	3 " Calico	18 3/4	.56
		1 1/4 " Linen	10/-	1.56
				<u>\$4.07</u>

Miss Louisa Collins

To James M Collins Dr

1853

Jany	1	8 yd Calico 1/-	3/4 yd Cambk 10	1.10
		1/2 " Do 1/-		.06
	15	1 pr white shoes 9/-	2 yd Cambk 1/-	1.38
		2 yd Green fringe	4/-	1.00
Feb	28	1 pr shoes 10/-		1.25
Mch	10	1 thimble 4/- (29)	1 pr Kid Gloves 10	1.75
Apl	18	2 paper pins 10	2 yd Ginghams 2/-	.70
		1 Gingham Dress 4.50	9 " Muslin 30	7.20
		1 pr Ladies shoes 14/-	1 Shimizette 12/-	3.20
		1 " undersleeves 16/-	4 pr cotton Hose 40	3.60
		1 [?] Collar 3.50	3 yd Check Muslin 4/-	5.00
		3 yds Calico 16 2/3	3 " Edging 2/-	1.20
		1 1/2 " spun silk	2.50	3.75
	23	1 yd [?] 15	3 doz fish Hooks 2/-	.40
		1/2 lb Whale Bone 12/-	1 box H + Eyes 1/-	.87
May	13	1 yd Pink Ginghams	2/-	.25
June	1	1 pr Silk Gloves 3/-	1 Carpet Bag 12/-	1.88
		8 yd Muslin 40	1 pr [?] Gloves 8/-	4.20
		2 " Jackonett 40	2 yd Swiss 5/-	2.10
		1 Swiss 4/-	1 " Inserting 4/-	1.00
		1 1/2 " Edging 4/-	1 " Swiss Inserting 3/-	1.12
		2 " Bleachd Drilling	1/-	.25
	2	1 Bonnett 3.00	1 pr shoes 13/-	4.60
		3/4 Pink Crape 6/-	1 yd Ribbon 6/-	1.31
		3 1/2 " Ribbon 6/-	1 face 11/-	4.01
		1 Bunch flowers	2/-	.25
	4	1 pr fine shoes		1.63
July	30	1 Bottle Cologne 4/-		.50

[end page one of original manuscript]

July	29	1 Box H + Eyes 10	3 spools thread 10	.40
		1 yd Swiss Edging 4/-	1 yd Inserting 45	.90
		1 L C Hdkf 8/-	2 Linen C Hdkf 5/-	2.20
		2 yd Black Ginghams 2/-	1 1/4 yd Blue do 2/-	.81
		1 pr undersleeves 18/-	1 yd Ribbon 6/-	2.37
		1/2 yd Blue silk 40	11 1/2 yds silk	
			Tishue 54	6.41
		1 1/4 " [?] Holland 3/-	1 1/4 Drilling 15	.60
		2 yds Ginghams 2/-	18 yd Domestic 15	3.20
		1 doz whale Bone 2/-	1 spool thread 10	.35
		6 yds Swiss 30	4 spools silk 15	1.95
Aug	16	1 pr artificials 56	1 Box Lilly White 2/-	.81
Sept	5	1 Ball Cord 5	2 yd Ribbon 1/-	1 paste
			Board 5	.35
		1 1/4 yd Berage 5/-	3 yd [?] 10	1.08

		4 spools silk 5	1 box H + Eyes	10	.30
		3 1/2 yd Calico 18	3/4 9 yd Calico	20	2.40
		1 " Drilling 1/-	10 3/4 " Domestic	10	1.21
19		1 Boys Hat		9/-	1.13
		4 yds Linsey 3/-	2 yd fringe	4/-	2.50
		9 " Calico 15	1 " Drilling	1/-	1.40
		1 Box H + Eyes 10	9 yd [?]	3/-	3.47
		1/2 doz spools thread 6/-	1/2 doz paper needles	10	.97
Oct	5	1 fine shawl 4.50	1 pr shoes 12/-		
			1/2 doz Buttons 40		6.20
	7	1 yd Plaid 3/-	1 pr Ear Rings	8/-	1.38
		1 pr shoes 14/-	1 Bottle B oil	2/-	2.00
		1 L C Hdkf 1.50	1 silk Do	60	2.10
		1 pr Kid Gloves 9/-	4 yd Janes	1/-	1.63
Nov	1	4 yd silk fringe 45	1 " Cambk	1/-	1.92
		1/2 doz spools thread silk 19	1 yd drilling	1/-	.37
		10 yds [?]		4/-	5.00
Dec	3	1 [?] 2/-	1 pr fine shoes	2\$	2.25
		2 yds [?] 4/-	1 yd [?]	4/-	1.50
		8 " white flannel		5/-	5.00

[end of page two of original manuscript]

Jan	21	1 1/2 yd Pink ribbon 5/-	3 yd silk	14	4.68
		3 " Green silk 10/-	3 skeins silk	1/-	3.87
Feb	14	9 3/4 yd Calico 11	3/4 5 yd Domestic	16	2.50
	20	1 pr Kid Gloves 8/-	1 bottle Cologne	40	1.40
	25	1 paper pins 10	1 box pins	12/-	.22
		1 yd V ribbon 4/-	1 remnant Bn linen	3/-	.88
		1 Bonnett			1.00
Mch	7	6 yd Calico 15	2 pr Hose	41	1.70
		2 pr Cotton Hose 1/-	11 1/2 yd [?]	68	8.07
		12 yd Raw silk		6/-	9.00
		1 1/2 doz silk buttons 3/-	1 skein silk	5	.61
		1 yd Drilling		1/-	.13
	11	3 " blk silk 2\$	1 pr shoes	13/-	7.63
		1 yd Inserting 4/-	1 yd Edging	4/-	1.00
		1 " Swiss		5/-	.62
		2 1/4 yd black Ribbon		2/-	.56
	15	1 box Pomatum		3/-	.38
		4 yd fringe 1/-	2 skeins silk 5		
			2 pr Tape	10	.70
Apl	1	1 Cotton Hdkf			.25
	8	1 Silver thimble 4/-	2 papers needles	10	.70
		9 yd Domestic 1/-	15 yd Domestic	15	3.38
	11	4 strans Beads 2/-			1.00
		1 pr fine shoes 1.88	1 pr walking do	10/-	3.13
May	30	1 pr Kidd Gloves		9/-	1.12

June	1	1 " [?] Do 8\$ 5 LC Hdkf	33	2.65
		1 feather fan 6/- 3 yd Berage	4/-	2.25
		1 Emb Hdkf 2.75 1 pr Puff [?]	2/-	3.00
	3	1 pr Garters 6/- 2 1/2 yd Drilling	15	1.12
		1 Cake soap 30 1 doz whale bone	3/-	.68

[end page three of original manuscript]

		1 box H + Eyes 10 6 paper needles	10	.70
		1 ball Cord 10 14 yd Gingham	45	6.40
		1 Key ring 10 3 " Ditto	3/-	1.22
		1 Puff boxes 7 4 " [?]	20	.87
		4 pr Cotton Hose 20 2 pr Ditto	3/-	1.55
		1 Bridle 14/- 1 Large Trunk	3.00	4.75
		10 yd Muslin 33 1/3		33.33
	7	4 " [?] Cambrick 16 8 yd Gingham	3/-	3.80
		1 pr Gantlets 12/- 3 skeins silk	15	1.95
		4 yd Pink ribbon 40 6 yd ribbon	15	2.50
	30	1 skirt 12/- 2 yd ribbon	10	1.70
		1/4 yd oil silk 10/- 1 Paste board	10	.12
		1 strans beads 25. 2 bottle [?]	3/-	1.00
		1 Do Do 2/-		.25
Aug	9	2 yd berage 5/- 1 fine fan	14/-	3.00
		12 " V ribbon 3/- 2 yd black Lace	4/-	5.50
	26	1 pr shoes 14/- 3 ball soap	15	1.90
	29	1 yd Drilling 16 1 pr [?] 10		
		1 box H + Eyes	1/-	2.22
Sept	21	8 " flannel 55¢ 1 pr shoes	11/-	5.78
		3 yd Calico 18 Envelopes	10	.64
	25	1 1/2 doz whale Bone 2/- 1 doz		
		P Buttons	1/-	.50
		1 " Horn bottons		[?]
Oct	2	3 yd Merino 9/- 1 3/4 yd Gingham 2/-		
		2 skn silk	5	3.68
	6	1 pr Kidd shoes 13/- 1 pr silk Hose	11/-	1.38
	14	3 yd Calico 15 spool thread	6/-	1.20
		1 bottle H Tonic 4/- 2 yd Cambrick	15	.80
		1 1/2 doz fancy buttons 2/- 3 " blue		
		Velvet	5/-	2.25
	21	8 yd Velvet Ribbon 1/- 1 yd Ditto	4/-	1.50
Nov	12	1/2 doz [?] Buttons	15	.07
	28	6 yd Calico 15 3 yd Linsey	33	1.90
Dec	26	1 stran beads 5/- 4 yd Gingham	33	1.90
		4 yd Calico	15	.60

\$278.91

Miss Louisa Collins

1852

To James M Collins Dr

Jany	17	1 pr Ladies shoes		.81
	28	1 L C Hdkf	10/-	1.25
		4 1/2 yds fringe	5/-	2.81
		3 1/2 blk Cambk	1/6	.64
		3 3/4 " Silk	14/-	6.56
		1 pr shoes		1.62
		4 yds Ribbon	5/-	2.50
		2 " "	2/-	.50
		1/2 " Red Crape	6/-	.37
		1 Bonnet	16/-	2.00
		1 pr Gloves	8/-	1.00
		3 yd Green Calico	15	.45
		3 " Pink "	15	.45
		1 " White Ribbon		.43
		1 Band Box		.20
		1 Hair Brush	6/-	.75
		1 Dressing Comb		.30
		1 Neck Ribbon	4/-	.50
Feb	4	1 1/2 yd Calico	15	.23
Mch	4	9 " Gingham	35	3.15
	11	2 1/2 " + B Muslin	4/-	1.25
		3 " Edging	20	.60
		4 " Drilling	1/-	.50
	12	1/2 doz Pearl Buttons		.06
		1 paper Needles		.10
	13	2 yd Gingham	2/-	.50
		1 " Ribbon	5/-	.63
		1 bottle Cologne	3/-	.38
		1 box Hooks + Eyes		.10
		1 pr shoes	14/-	1.75
		1 " Scissors	4/-	.50
	15	3 yd blue Calico	18	.54
		1 Spool thread		.10
	20	2 " Ribbon	2/-	.50
	22	6 spools threads	7	.42
		1 box chalk		.10
	23	1 bottle Hair oil	4/-	.50
		7 yd [?]	5/-	4.38
		1 " Jackonett		.40
		2 " Edging	4/6	1.12
		3 pr Cotton Hose		.75
	26	1 Coton Hdkf		.14
		12 yd Domestic	18 2/7	2.25
		8 " Calico	14	1.12
	30	2 1/2 " Shambry	3/-	.81
		3 Bunches Braid	5	.15

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April	1	3 Balls Cors		.05
	8	4 yds Gingham	2/-	1.00
		4 oz Candy		.10
	13	1 box tooth paste	2/-	.25
		1 yd Drilling	1/-	.13
	16	8 3/4 " Muslin	2/6	2.71
		1 doz whale Bone	2/-	.25
		6 yds Domestic	1/-	.75
		1 " Drilling	1/-	.12
		1/2 " oil Silk		.18
	28	3 yds Swiss	60	1.80
		3 1/2 " Edging	60	2.10
		1 1/2 " Inserting	30	.45
		1 pr Gloves	6/-	.75
May	1	2 1/2 Yds Linen	40	1.00
		1 Bunch Braid		.65
June	14	1 Grass Skirt	10/-	1.25
	26	1 Neck Tie	6/-	.75
	29	1/2 doz papers needles	8	.48
July	2	1 pr Cotton Hose	2/-	.25
		1 " Shoes	10/-	1.25
		1 " Drilling		.15
		1 box Hooks + Eyes		.10
	20	1 spool thread		.10
		1 paper needles		.10
		1 ball Cord		.05
		6 yds Domestic	1/-	.75
	24	1 Parosol		3.00
		9 yd Calico	1/-	1.12
		1 [?] Edging		.25
Aug	14	2 L C Hdkf	4/-	1.00
	18	1 pr fine shoes	12/-	1.50
Sept	8	1 under sleeves		1.50
		1 yd Irish linen	10/-	1.25
	10	6 " Domestic	15	.90
		5 Spools thread		.10
		9 1/2 yds Domestic	10	.95
		1 " Edging		.45
		1 1/2 " Ribbon		.65
	11	2 " fringe	15	.30
	29	1 yd Ribbon	6/-	.75
	30	1 shell Comb		2.80
Oct	8	1 spool thread		.10
		2 yd Ribbon		1.20

\$81.51

Jas. R. Hilliard Grdn for A.J. Dunn

1848

To John A. Curtis + Co Dr

January 13	2 yd checks	15	.30
	2 Ginghams	30	.60
	1 Pr Shoes		1.25
30	15 yd Domestic	10	1.50
	7 - Calico	--	.70
	6 - Domestic	12-	.75
	10- Calico	18 3/4	1.87
	7 3/4 Do		1.45
	9 - Calico	25	2.25
	6 - Bed Ticking	15	.90
	2 - Lace	12	.25
	2 - Bk Domestic	15	.30
	1 Tin Pan		.30
	1 Set Tumblers		.75
	1 Dish		.55
	1 Do		.25
	1 Pepper Box		.12
	1 Coffee Pot		.30
	1 Salt Scellar		.25
	1 Set Plates		.62
	1 Set Knives + forks		1.75
	1 Pr Scissors		.37
	1 Set Knitting needles		.10
	1 Pr Needles		.10
	1 Pitcher		.50
	1 Molasses Jug		.87
	1 Looking Glass		1.00
	1 Corase Comb		.50
February 11	1 Plug Tobacco		.15
22	1 Plug Tobacco		.15
	3 yd Calico	15	.45
June 24	1 Fiddle		3.00
	1 Cow Hide		.10
	Bason 8 yd calico		1.50
	Base string		.15
	2 skeins Silk		.10

[end page one of original manuscript]

July 24	1 yd Linen 62 2 Spools Thread 20	.82
	1 Bunch fiddle strings	.10
	1 Pr Suspenders 50 Cravat 12	1.62
	1 Coat 5.75 1 Pr Pants 2.25 1 shirt 1.50	9.40
	1 Pr Shoes 175	1.75
	1 Pock Knife	.75
	1 -- Hdkf	1.25
	1 Skein Silk	.05

	26	3 yd osnaburgs		.37
		2 - Cross Basd Muslin 37-		.75
		1 spool Thread		.05
		1 yd Ribbon		.15
		1 Plug Tobacco		.37
		1 Do Do		.10
		1 lb Pepper		.25
		10- Sugar		1.00
Aug	5	1 Wat Millon		.10
		2 Do Do		.25
		2 Collins axes		3.00
		1 Saddle Blanket		1.00
		1 Water Millon		.10
		2 lb Nails		.20
		2 - Coffee		.25
		1 Pr Hose		.37
		2 Water Millons		.25
		3 Gimbletts		.50
		1/2 In Chissel		.25
		1 -- Do		.50
		3 2 I Do		.37
		3 Gouges		.62
		1 Iron Squares		.75
		1 File		.12
		1 Mill Saw file		.62
		1 1/2 Doz Marbles		.15

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Aug	15	6 1/3 lbs Coffee	12	.76
		1 Hdkf		.25
		10 Pl Tobacco	30	3.00
		1 Pr Tacks		.20
		Flints		.05
		16 yd Osnaburgs	12	2.00
		1 Flask		1.25
	22	1 pr Boots		5.00
		1 Spur		.37
		1 Pr Plow Lins		.38
	1	Cigar		.05
		1 Spool Thread		.10
Oct	5	2 yd Linsey	25	.50
		2 - Calico	12	.25
Dec	6	4 1/2 Plugs Tobacco		1.12
Aug	6	1 shaving Box		.25
		1 Cake Shaving Soap		.05
		2 yd Calico	18 3/4	.37
		2 yd Edging	12	.25
		2 - [?]	12	.25
		2 - Calico	20	.40
		1 Pocketts Boots	25	.50

1 lb Nails	.10
1/2 Doz Flints	.05
1 Plug Tobacco	.15
1 Do Do	.25
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	\$72.67

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1848

Dr. To P. Warren

Feby 1	1 water Buckett	.40
	1 Coffee Mill	1.00
		<hr/>
		\$1.40

Miss Martha Grizzle

1849

To Jno A Curtis + Co Dr

May	23	1 Wash Bowl	4/-	.50
July	12	1 Pkt Hdkf	12/-	1.50
Aug	11	1 1/4 lb Candles	4/-	.63
Dec	2	7 Yds Negro Cloth 20¢	2 Yds Domestic 20¢	1.60
		2 " Janes 4/-	2 Yds Janes 3/-	1.75
	8	2 doz Buttons 1/-	1 pr Shoes 10/-	1.37
		1/2 Plug Tobacco 15¢	flax threads 10¢	.25
	21	1 pr Shoes	6/-	.75
				<u>\$10.35</u>

John Grizzle

1849

To Robt McGowan Dr

Oct	13	1 Blanket Coat		8.00
		1 Sheep Skin		1.00
	25	25 lbs Flour	6¢	1.50
Nov	17	2 lbs Shot	10	.20
	21	1 Box Blacking 10	1 Blk Brush 2/-	.35
	30	1 pr fine Socks	5/-	.63
Dec	31	1 " Gloves	8/-	1.00
				<u>\$12.68</u>

Miss Martha Grizzle

1849 To Robt McGowan Dr

July	26	1 Bottle Sarsaparilla	8/-	1.00
Aug	3	5 Yd Bard Muslin	3/-	1.88
	18	1 lb Starch 20¢ (24) 1 pr Shoes	12/-	1.70
		1 Bottle Sarsaparilla	8/-	1.00
Sept	4	4 Yds Flannel	4/-	2.00
Oct	12	1 Paper Quinine	8/-	1.00
	24	1 pr Fine Bed Blankets	10.00	10.00
		4 1/2 Yds Linsey	3/-	1.68
		1 Blanket 1.00 1 pr Fine Hose	3/-	1.38
Nov	12	3 Yds Domestic 1/- 1 3/4 Yds Stripe	20¢	.72
	17	1 Bottle Sarsaparilla 8/- 1 Bot Oil	4/-	1.50
	20	1 doz Buttons 10¢ 4 yds Gingham	3/-	1.60
	30	1 1/2 Yds Gingham 45¢ 3 " Domestic	1/-	1.07
		1 ps Tape 1/- 1 Spool Threads	10¢	.22
				<u>\$26.75</u>

Miss Martha A Grizzle

1850 in R McGowan

Jany	16	4 Skeins flax thread from Warren		.05
		4 Skeins " Ditto " "		.05
May	10	4 Yds Edging " "	5¢	.20
		1 1/2 " + Muslin " "	94¢	.94
		4 1/2 " Edging " "	5¢	.22
Dec	6	1/2 lb Spice " "	2/-	.13
	14	1 Yd Blchd Drilling " "	15¢	.15
	15	1 " " Domestic " "		.15
		1 Bot vermifuge		1.37
		1 " Cantharides		.25
				<u>\$3.52</u>

1850 John P Grizzle

Dr To P. Warren

January	8	3 Yds Irish Linnen	1.00	3.00
	18	one lb Shott		.10
March	16	one Wool Hat		.62 1/2
June	6	one Straw Hat		.75
	21	one Doz Pant Buttons		.05
September	10	one Fine Comb		.25
		one Pocket Comb		.25
October	11	Pocket Knife		1.50
	15	2 lb Shot		.20
November	15	1 lb Tobacco		.30
				<u>\$7.02</u> 1/2

John. P. Grizzle

1849 Dr. To. P. Warren

Octo	18	1 Pr Men Shoes		1.50
	19	1/2 # Powder	50	.25
		2 # Shott	10	.20
Nov	1	1 Fine Comb		.20
		1 # Shott		.10
	17	1/2 # Powder	50	.25
Dec	20	1 Pockett Knife		1.00
	24	1 Silk Hankerchief		1.00
				<u>\$4.70</u>

John Grizzle

1848 Dr. To. P. Warren

March	22	1 Pr Shoes		.87 1/2
	24	1 # Shott		.10
	25	1/2 # Powder	50	.25
April	4	1 # Shott		.10
	20	1 # Shott		.10
		3 Large Fish Hooks		.12 1/2
May	5	1/2 yd Black Cambric	18 3/4	.09
		1 Cotton Fishing Line		.10

		1 Linnen Do	"		.25
	6	1 Pockett Knife			1.00
	9	5 yds Drilling	15		.75
		8 sks thread 10 + 1/2 Doz Buttons	5		.15
	11	1 Pr Shoes			1.50
	19	1/2 Doz Liberick Hooks	20		.20
June	16	1 Pockett Comb			.25
	28	1 Pr J R Suspenders			.60
July	6	1 1/2 Doz Shirt Buttons	15		.22 1/2
	8	1 Plug Tobacco			.25
	18	1/2 Doz Fish Hooks	12 1/2		.06 1/4
	20	1 Pr Shoes			1.50
	31	1 Bar Lead			.10
		1/2 # Powder	50		.25
Augt	7	1 Plug Tobacco			.25
	17	1 Paper Needles			.12 1/2
		1/2 Doz Fish Hooks	12 1/2		.06 1/4
	31	1 Doz Pant Buttons			.05
Sept	27	1 Doz Shirt Buttons			.15
Octo	6	1 Pockett Knife			.65
Nov	4	1 Pr Boots			3.00
					<u>\$13.01</u> 1/2

John Grizzle

1848		To A T Morse Dr			
June	12	1 summer coat	14/		1.75
July	6	1 Bucket 30¢ 27. Tobacco 20			.50
Aug	17	1/2 lb snuff 20			.20
	28	1 pr socks 2/- pipes 10¢			.35
Sept	4	1 1/2 Yd linnen 4/- . 25. 1 lb shot. 1 box caps			1.12 1/2
	27	1/2 lbs powder 4/- . Oct 5 Wine 15 Toba 40			.80
Nov	4	1 plug Tobacco 40¢ . 17. 1 plug Tobacco 40			.80
Dec	1	1 plug Tobacco 40. 5. 1/2 lb powder 4/-			.65
	26	1 paper Tacks 1/- . 27. 1/2 plug Tobacco 20			.32 1/2
					<u>\$6.50</u>

Mr. John P Grizzle

1852	To James M Collins Dr		
Jany	17	1 fine vest	3.00
		10 Yds Kerseys	2/- 2.50
		2 doz Buttons	10 .10
		flax Threads	.20
Feb	2	1 Shot Gun	22.00
	5	1/2 qr Paper	.13
		1 pr Misses shoes	8/- 1.00
	9	1 fancy Cravat	1.88
	12	1 bottle Mustard	.25
	19	1 lb Candles	.35
		1 lb shot	.10
		7 1/2 Yds Drilling	15 1.12
Mch	8	1 spool Threads	.10
	25	1 Plug Tobacco	.35
		1/2 - Powder	40 .20
Apl	1	1 Plug Tobacco	.35
		1 Salt Sellar	5/- .62
		1 Cake shaving Soap	.20
		1 shaving brush	2/- .25
		1 - nails	.07
	12	1 pr Misses shoes	8/- 1.00
	15	1 Plug Tobacco	.38
	16	1 fourth Reader	6/- .75
		1 doz Buttons	.06
		1 skein [illegible]	.10
		1 yd Drilling	1/- .13
		1/2 " Canvass	.10
		3 " Linen for pants	4/- 1.50
		1 Silk Hdkf	1.00
		80 - Coffee	1/- 10.00
		180 - Sugar	7 3/4 13.95
		50 - Rice	6 3.00
	22	1 Small Looking Glass	4/- .50
		1 Leg Horn Hat	1.75
		3/4 yds Ribbon	.29
	23	1 pr Butts	.20
		1 doz screws	.10
		2 " "	6 .12
		1 Plug Tobacco	.35
	24	1 pr Brass Butts	.20
		1 doz screws	.10
		1/2 - Powder	40 .20
		1 - shot	.10
	26	1 pr Pumps	6/- .75
		3 yds Hollands	3/- 1.12
May	6	1 Plug Tobacco	.30

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	8	1 Silk Cravat	6/-	.75
		1 Muslin "		.55
	14	1 Plug Tobacco		.30
	18	1 fine Saddle		19.50
		1 Saddle Blanket		1.38
		1 fine Bridle		2.00
		1 pr Martingales		1.90
		1 " Stirups	12/.	1.50
	19	1 Plug Tobacco		.30
June	11	5 1/2 yds + B Muslin	45	2.45
		2 " Toweling	2/-	.50
		10 yds Bed Tick	1/6	1.88
		1 " blk Muslin		.25
	12	1 Plug Tobacco		.35
	17	1 bottle Hair Oil		.50
		1 - Candles		.35
		1 bottle porter		.25
		1 fan	2/-	.25
July	14	3 1/2 yds Ginghams	33	1.17
		1 box P Caps		.50
		Porter		.12
	17	1 Plug Tobacco		.20
Sept	2	6 yds Calico	15	.90
	5	1 Pad Lock		.50
	8	1 Plug Tobacco		.35
				<u>\$108.56</u>

John Grizzle (W. H. D. Carrington Guardian)

1848 To John A Curtis + Co Dr

January	7	Powder	.12
Febby	17	Tobacco	.10
Mar	1	1 [?]	.06
	30	Tobacco	.15
April	23	1 Straw Hat	1.50
	26	Tobacco	.10
	28	6 Fish Hooks	.05
May	1	Raisins	.06
	27	Tobacco	.10
		1 Box Pencil Points	.10
		1/2 Doz Cigars	.10
	29	1 vial [?]	.12
June	4	1 Candle	.10
	6	1 Plug Tobacco	.25
	10	1 Set marbles	.13
	16	3/4 # Shot	.07
	19	1 Candle	.10
		1 Plug Tobacco	.40
Decb	24	1 Pr Boots	4.00
			<hr/>
			\$7.62

Miss Martha Grizzle

1850 Bot of Robert McGowan

Jany	4	2 Yds Striped Domestic	20¢	.40
		6 1/2 Yds Cotton Striped	20¢	1.30
		1 paper pins	10¢	.10
	5	1 Doz Large Agate Buttons	5¢	.05
	15	3 Yds Blk Cambric	18¢	.54
Febby	5	1 Box Fruit	3.00	3.00
	7	5 1/2 lb Loaf Sugar	15¢	.83
	19	3 papers Garden Seed	10¢	.30
		1 Bottle Sarsaparilla	8/-	1.00
	22	8 Yds Calico	20¢	1.60
		1 Spool Thread	10¢	.10
		1 Bolt Tape	10¢	.10
	28	1 pr fine Kid Gloves	8/-	1.00
March	2	1 Large Empty Box	6/-	.75
	16	1 pr Shoes for Girl	11/-	1.37
	26	1 Small do	7/-	.88
April	8	1 pr Shoes	12/-	1.50

	2 Yds Swiss Muslin	60¢	1.20
	1 Bottle Cologne	2/-	.25
	1 fine Comb	2/-	.25
	5 Yds Cotton Stripes	18¢	.90
	1 " Blchd Drilling	20¢	.20
	1 fine Muslin Dress	6.00	6.00
	1 pr Brogan Shoes	10/-	1.25
15	1 Bottle Sarsaparilla	2/-	1.00
22	1 pr Lady Shoes	12/-	1.50
	2 Yds Edging		.75
	1 paper Hooks + Eyes		.13
	1 past Board		.10
28	6 Yds Calico	9/-	1.12
	3 Yds Chambray	3/-	1.13
	3 " Jackonet	60¢	1.80
	1 " do	4/-	.50
	3 " Linin	5/-	1.87

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May	9	5 Yds Edging	8¢	.40
		1 " Laces 1/- 1 do Ribon	6 1/4	.19
	19	1 Box Sapingtons pills	6/-	.75
		1 Bottle Sarsaparilla	8/-	1.00
		1 vial peppermint	10¢	.10
		1 " paregoric	1/-	.12
	27	4 Yds Edging from Warsaw	5¢	.20
		1/2 " Insertion "	3/-	.38
		1 Oz Camphire "	2/-	.25
June	4	1/2 quire Letter paper	3/-	.19
		5 Yds Jackonet	40¢	2.00
July	1	34 " Domestic	12¢	4.08
		5 " Cotton Stripes	18¢	.40
		1 Spool Thread	10¢	.10
	26	1 1/2 Yds Cotton Stripes	20¢	.30
Aug	1	13 lb Sugar	8/-	1.00
	3	1 lb Starch	20¢	.20
	12	2 Jars		.37
		2 do	4/-	.50
	16	2 Yds Bobinett	3/-	.75
		1 " Edging	10¢	.10
	20	1 Box Blacking	10¢	.10
Oct	6	Grapes	20¢	.20
	14	12 Yds Cotton Stripes	for	2.25
		9 " Calico	20¢	1.80
	18	1 pr Shoes	11/-	1.38
		33 1/3 lb Sugar	4¢	3.00
		1 ps tape 5¢ 1 paper pins	10/	.15
		1 1/2 Doz Buttons for	8¢	.08
		1 Blanket		1.50
Nov	14	1 Salt Cellar	10¢	.10

17	1/2 lb Starch	2/-	.13
			<u>\$61.64</u>

John P. Grizzle Esqr

1851 To Robt McGowan Dr

Feb	8	1 Plug Tobacco		.40
May	28	1 " Do (40) (June 3) 1 # Starch	2/-	.65
June	7	1 " Do 40 2 Plow lines	20	.80
		1 Summer Coat 200 1 Plug Tobacco	40	2.40
	25	1 pr fine shoes 12/- (29) 1 " Do	40	1.90
July	23	1 Emty bbl 4/- (25) 1/2 # Shot	10¢	.60
	29	1 Small P. Tobacco 10 (31) 1 Plug do	10	.20
Aug	1	1 " Do 10 (4) 1 " Do 10		
		(6) 1 Do 10		.30
	8	1 " Do 10 (9) 1 " Do	10	.20
	13	1 " Do 10 20 1 " Do	10	.20
	20	1 Small Plug tobacco 10¢ 8 Yd Calico	20	1.70
	22	Buttons + thread 15 3 " Janes	4/-	1.65
		1 # Powder 4/- 1 Plug Do	10	.60
	26	1 Small Plug Tob 10 1 pr Gloves	6/-	.85
		1 " Do 10 (28) 1 Do 10 Jack 20		.40
Sept	14	1 " Do 10 (27) 1 Do 10¢ Suspenders	6/-	.95
	29	1 " Do 10 (Oct 1) 1 Do	10¢	.20
Oct	4	1 " Do 10 (6) 1 Do	10	.20
Nov	27	1 " Do 10 (29) 1 Do	10	.20
	29	1 " Do 10 (Dec 5) 1 Do	10	.20
Dec	10	1 " Do 10¢ (Dec 12) 1 Do	10¢	.20
	15	1 " Do 10 (" 20) 2 Do	40¢	.50
				<u>\$15.80</u>

John P. Grizzle

1850

Bot of Robert McGowan

Jany	4	1 plug Tobacco	30¢	.30
	5	1 pr Shoes	1.35	1.35
	8	10 Yds Blchd Domestic	18¢	1.80
		2 Doz Buttons	10¢	.20
		2 Spools Thread	10¢	.20
	10	1 Plug Tobacco	30¢	.30
	17	2 " Ditto	30¢	.60
	26	1 lb Candles 40¢ 1 lb Shot	10¢	.50
Feby	2	1/2 lb powder 4/- 1 lb Shot	10¢	.35
	5	1 plug Tobacco	30¢	.30
		9 Yds Cotton drilling	15¢	1.35
	27	1/2 lb Candles	40¢	.20
		1 fine Satin Vest	5.75	5.75
Mar	6	1 lb shot	10¢	.10
	8	3 Boxes Blacking	2/-	.25
	30	1 Small vial Ink	10¢	.10
May	26	1 fine Silk Cravat	2.25	2.25
June	18	1 lb Shot 10¢ powder	1/-	.22
		1 pr Linen pants	2.50	2.50
Sept	11	Tobacco 15¢ 2 lbs do 40¢	5/-	.95
	27	[illegible]		5.00
	28	1 pr Jackson Shoes	2.38	2.38
Oct	11	1 Plug Tobacco	3/-	.37
	15	powder	2/-	.25
	25	1 Blanket Overcoat	6.75	6.75
Nov	7	1/2 Yd Bobinett	3/-	.19
Dec	9	1 pr Boots	2.75	2.75
		1 Cap 2/- 1 Turkey	6/-	1.00
	28	1 plg Tobacco 40¢ Whisky	4/-	.90
				<u>\$43.36</u>

Mr John Grizzle

1849

To Jno A Curtis + Co

Feby	16	1/2 Plug Tobacco	4/-	.25
Mch	1	Powder 5¢ 1 lb Tobacco	3/-	.43
July	4	1 Pkt Knife 10/- (Aug 28) 1 Pkt Knife	7/-	2.12
Oct	12	1 lb Candles	4/-	.50
	15	1 " do 40		.40
Nov	4	1 doz Eggs	1/-	.13
	28	1 Glazed Cap		.28
		2 Plug Tobacco		.55
Dec	27	1 " do		.30
				<u>\$5.06</u>

Mr John J Humphries Sr

1851 Bought of A Curtis + Co

Jany	10	1 Pr Misses Calf Boots		1.25
	13	2 Merino Undershirts	14/-	3.50
		1 fine Muslin shirt		2.00
	24	1 pr Wos Calf mitts		1.50
March	4	1 pr Boys Cass Pant		4.00
April	17	1 " fine Calfs Brogans for Son		3.25
		1 " Misses Boot		1.25
		1 " Childs do		.90
	24	1 " Mens Calfs Brogans		3.00
May	9	1 " [?] shoes for Son		1.50
		2 Boys Palm Hats	35¢	.70
	24	1 fine Blk Satin Vest		6.50
	28	1 Boys Leghorn Hat		1.00
June	18	1 pr Strip Linen Pant		2.00
		1 Blk Alapacca Coat		5.00
		1 pr Mens Calf [?] Brogs		1.50
July	14	1 " Wos Kid Buskins		1.50
		1 " Misses Excelciors		1.00
Sept	16	1 " Mens Calf Brogs \$3.00		3.00
	30	1 " Misses Calf Boot		1.25
		1 " Boys Pig Shoes		.75
				<u>\$46.85</u>

Mr John J. Humphries

1852	To James M Collins Dr				
Feb	4	1/4 bushell Potatoes 3/-	12 lb Sugar 8/-	1.38	
	6	2 shovels 12/- 3.00	28- Sugar 2.00	5.00	
	8	Coffee 1.00 1 Horse [?]	30	1.30	
		42 Gal Molasses	30	12.60	
	12	1 yds [?] Merino 8/-	1 - Tobacco 40	1.40	
		1 pr child Shoes 4/-	(17) 8- nails 4/-	1.00	
	17	1 " " " 4/-	Coffee 4/-	1.00	
Mch	11	1 box yeast 40	1 paper G Seed 10	.50	
	17	2 bbls 86 Gal Molasses 30c			
		186 1/2- Coffee	11 1/2	48.31	
		36- Loaf Sugar 1/-	30- Rice 6c	6.30	
	1	Gal Whiskey 40c	1 yd Domestic 10	.50	
	19	2 - shot 10¢-2-. flax thread	4/-	.70	
May	19	2 box P. Caps 1/-	2/- 8- nails 4/-	.75	
June	23	1 Gal Whiskey	4/-	.50	
				<u>\$81.24</u>	

Mr John Hutchins

To R.O. Johnson

1858

Apr	13	1/2 lb Alum 15¢	1/4 lb Rhubarb 8/-	1.15
May	9	1/4 lb Gum Aloes		.30
	24	Arcnic		1.00
	26	One Box Green Mt Ointment		.25
		One Bott Cough Drops		1.00
June	12	One Box Ointment		.25
		One " Pills		.25
	18	One Bott Opedildoc		.25
				<u>\$4.45</u>

Vinton Mississippi 1857

Mr. John Hutchins

Bot of Trotter + Moore

Jay	9	2 Oz Camphor 1/-	.25
Nov	13	1 [?] Curry Comb	.30
			<u>\$.55</u>

Mr Reuben Littleton Sr

1856 To Collins + Howarth Dr

Aug	15	3 yd Ribbon	30	.90
Sept	15	3 1/2 yd Berage	55	1.92
		2 sk silk	5	.10

1857

Jany	29	1 doz Pap Needles		.80
		1 doz spools thread		.80
Feb	9	1 Hat Band		.25
Mch	10	1 small Bible		1.25
		1 Bot Ind Ink	4/-	.50
Dec	27	1 Box Caps	13	.13

1856

Feby	8	1 Bottle Linament		.30
		1 Bible	15/-	1.88
May		1 small Trunk		3.00
		2 lb shot	15	.30
		1/2 lb Powder	5/-	.31
June	19	1 [?]		.50
Dec	22	1 Bar Lead		.10

1857

Jany		1 Box Caps		.10
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\$13.39

Mr Rubin Littleton

1855 To Jno. A. Curtis Dr

Jany	2	2 lb Tobc	30	.60
Sept	8	1 Gal Whiskey		1.25
	14	1 " Do		1.25
	16	1 " Do		1.25
	19	1 " Do		1.25
	28	1 " Do		1.25
Oct	12	1 " Do		1.25
1856				
Mch	25	1 Gal Whisky		1.00

\$9.83

R Littleton To

1857 A H Duling Dr

May	21	1 gal	Whisky		1.00
June	1	1 "	Do		1.00
	3	1 "	Do		1.00
	4	1 "	Do		1.00
	8	1 "	Do		1.00
	12	1 "	Do		1.00
	14	1 "	Do		1.00
	17	1 "	Do		1.00
	18	1 "	Do		1.00
	20	1 "	Do		1.00
	23	2 Bot	Porter	4/-	1.00
		1 gal	Whiskey		1.00
	24	2 Bot	Porter	4/-	1.00
	30	1 gal	Whiskey		1.00
July	2	1 "	Do		1.00
					<u>\$15.00</u>

Ruben Littleton Dr

1853 To Wlm E Rainey

Aug	29	1 pr	Shoes		1.50
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1854

Jan	14	37 yds	Osanburgs	13	4.81
		4 Spool	thread	10¢	.40
		1/4 lb	Tea	19/-	.38
		" "	Do		.37
					<u>\$5.56</u>

Mr R Littleton

1855 To R.O. Johnson Dr

Dec	28	One gallon Whisky	1.00
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1856

May	1	Half Bushel Potatoes	1.25
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Sept	25	1 gal Whisky	1.00
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	27	One gal Do	1.00
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\$4.25

David Moores Est

1850 Bot of Young + Ragland

Jan	15	9 pas garden seeds 10=90		.90
		4 prs trace chain 6/-	3.00	
April	22	1 pr sheep shears 60.		.60
June	18	2 scythe blades 11/-	2.75	
		Garden seeds		.50
				<u>\$7.75</u>

Est David Moore

1851 To Young + Gordon Dr

Jan	21	1 Saw file	4/-	.50
May	12	1 well wheel	12/-	1.50
				<u>\$2.00</u>

The Estate of David Moore

1849 Dr. To. P. Warren

June	19	1 Drawing Knife		1.25
Octo	23	1 Stock Lock		1.50
				<u>\$2.75</u>

Est David Moore

1853 To James M Collins Dr

Oct	29	39 pr Russets	1.15	44.85
		7 " Boys Do	8/-	7.00
Nov	5	2 Large D	10/-	2.50
Dec	2	8 Axes	10/-	10.00
		1 " shoes		1.25
Feb	4	38 pr shoes	1.15	43.70
	8	3 " Large Do	1.20	3.60
				<u>\$112.90</u>

Est David Moore

1853 To James M Collins Dr

Jany	3	106 yds Bagging	@ 19	20.14
		219 lbs Rope	9	19.71
				<u>\$39.85</u>

Estate of David Moore

1849 To Robt McGowan Dr

Apl	14	2 Water Buckets 40	1 Emty Barrel	4/-	1.30
July	3	Sugar + Coffee 2.00	1 Gal Whiskey	4/-	2.50
	4	1 2 qt Auger		3/-	.37
Oct	3	1 lbs Pepper		2/-	.25
Dec	5	1 Emty Bbl		4/-	.50
	27	25 Yds flannel		2/-	6.20
		1 Bbl Lime			3.25
					<u>\$14.42</u>

Est David Moore

1850 In Act Robert McGowan

Mar	16	102 lbs Iron	6¢	6.12
		1 Gall Whisky	4/-	.50
May	3	2 Bottles Sarsaparilla	8/-	2.00
	14	Sugar	8/-	1.00
		Coffee	8/-	1.00
Sept	17	3 Empty Whis Bbls	4/-	1.50
	26	2 Pad Locks	2/-	.50
				<u>\$12.62</u>

Mr Carson Shinn

1854 To Jas M Collins Dr

May	3	1 Emty Box		.25
Aug	5	3 yd Domestic 16 2/3 1 Long Comb	2/-	.75
		8 " Domestic 16+ 2 spools thread	10	1.53
		4 " [?] 70 3 yd Calo Cambk	10	3.10
		2 skeins silk		.10
Nov	1	2-- Shot 1/- 1/2 - Powder	40	.45
				<u>\$6.18</u>

1852 Mr T.B. Watkins To James M Collins Dr

Oct	21	2 Plugs Tobacco	30	.60
Nov	2	1 Blanket Coat 5\$	1 thimble 10	5.10
	27	1/2 yd Calico	19	.19
Dec	4	1 Plug tobacco		.30

1853

Feb	9	2 paper G seed		.25
Mch	8	1 Slate 2/- 1 paper G seed 1/-		
		3 Slate pencils 5		.42
	26	3 bbls [?] Lime	3.25	6.75
				<u>\$13.51</u>

1853 Mr T B Watkins

Barton Miss

To Miles Johnson Dr

Feby	9	1 Tin Bucket	8/-	1.00
		1 Pr cotton cards		.50
	11	1 Tin Bucket	8/-	1.00
				<u>\$2.50</u>

Appendix C

Miss M. J. Andrews

1854

To R McGowan Dr

Oct	13	10 Yds raw silk 4/-	5.00
Nov	19	2 1/2 Yds Cold Cambrics 2 1/2 fringe 10c	.63
			<u>\$5.63</u>

James Andrews

1851

To R McGowan Dr

April	10	Shaving soap	.25
			<u>\$.25</u>

Mrs. E. S. Andrews

1853

Bought of McGowan + Scott

May	20	4 Spools Silk Thread for 1/1	.13
June	4	1 lb Copperas 10 3 prs Ladies Shoes 11/1 413	4.22
Aug	25	14 Yds fine Silk a 12/1 1 Yd Irish Linen 88	21.88
		1/2 doz Steel pens 10 1 pen Holder 05	.15
		6 lbs Nails 48 7 Yds Osnaburgs 88	1.36
	31	7 prs Brogans 120 840 1 lb pepper 2/12	
		pr Boots 600	14.65
Sept	5	1 Bucket 8/1 1 pr Wool Cards 85	1.85
	24	3 yds Satinett 10/1 7 Yds Calico 119	4.94
		1 pr Shoes 1.75 1 pr Lady's Shoes 10/1	3.00
Oct	10	Dress Coat 13.00 1 Silk Hdkf 8/1	14.00
Nov	23	8 Yds Ginghams 3.00 1 3/4 Jeans 105	4.05
		7 " Domestic 1/1 1/2 qr Letter paper 15	1.03
		1 plg Tobacco 15	.15
			<u>\$71.41</u>

Mrs E S Andrews

1853 To James M Collins Dr

Feb	9	20 Nails 7 7 1/2 [?] Rope 20	2.90
	10	15 Do 7 1 Candle Stick 5/- 1 [?] 120	2.88
Apl	4	1 Pocket Knife 7/- 3 Box Caps 33	1.88
		3 paper G Ind 10 1- Copperas 1/-	".43
	8	1 fine Hat 2.25 (July 6) 1/2 yd Swiss 4/1	2.50
Oct	31	1/2 Gal Jar 2/- 1 pr fine Boots 5.00	5.25
Nov	5	6 yd Canton flannel 2/- (8) 1 Rubber over	
		Coat 9.50	11.00
	9	1 pr fine Gloves 14/-	2.25
			<hr/>
			\$29.09

Miss Martha J Andrews

1852 To James M Collins Dr

Apr	9	1 black Veil 10/- 1 1/4 yd Ribbon 40	1.75
June	17	4 1/2 yds Swiss 5/- pr order	2.81
	19	1 tin Bucket 2/- 1 pr Shoes 6/-	1.00
			<hr/>
			\$5.56

Mrs E Andrews

1852 In ac with G H Griswold

Apr	8	Blister Plaster	.25
May	7	1 pr shoes	1.38
July	29	1 doz cigars 3/-	.38
Dec	12	7 1/3 yds calico 15¢	1.10
			<hr/>
			\$3.11

Mrs Andrews

1853 to Moore + McGo

May	13	1 Pr Calf Boots	7.00
		1 Linen Coat	2.50
			<hr/>
			\$9.50

Mr Wm Bennett

1849		Bot of Young + Ragland	
March	31	1 pr shoes 113. 33 Yds Domt 11-363	4.76
		1 Box caps 13. 1 B Hat 225. 3 bar lead 10=30.	2.68
		1 Po Knife 68.	.68
April	2	6 yds calico 20=120. 6 yds calico 1/1=113.	
		1 pr Shoes 1.37	3.70
	6	6 " calico 15-90	.90
	12	6 " calico 22-132. 1 knife 25. 1 Ball	
		Shorthread 13.	1.70
	16	1 oz camphor 12. (21) 50 lbs rice 6 1/2 3.25	3.37
May	7	1 qr paper 25. (16) 1 rifle gun 18.00	18.25
	21	1 pr shoes 1.25 1 Bonnett + trimmings 2.50	3.75
	28	2 pr hose 2/-50 8 yds calico 22. 1.76	2.26
		6 yds calico 11=66. 3/4 yds linen 6/-56.	1.22
		1 yd Babinett 50. 8 yds gingham 35=280	3.30
		2 linen Hdkf 35.70. 10 yds edging 10-100	1.70
		1 pr shoes 137. 2 flowers 88. 1 lbs salt 13.	2.38
		1 ston pitcher 50. 1 Silk Hdkf 75.	1.25
	29	1 yd ribbon 38. (31) 1 box caps 25.	.63
June	1	1 Palm Hat 50. lining 6. 1 pr Mitts 50.	1.06
	2	2 Sacks salt 200-400. 8 lbs coffe 9=720	11.20
		50 lbs sugar 8=400 (4) 2 buckets 40-80.	4.80
		1 bar lead 10. (22) 1 lb powder 40.	.50
	26	6 yds french Muslin 115=2.70. 2 yds Domt 10-20	2.90
		1 pr. slippers 150.	1.50
		2 1/2 yds Holland 2/-63. thread and buttons 10.	.73
		1 pr suspenders 15.	.15
	July 3	1 Box Caps 25. 2 bars lead 10=20	.45
	6	1 lb starch 25. (7) 1/2 lb soda 2/-12.	.37
	19	1 pr shoes 125. (12) slate pencils 06.	1.31
Augt	2	1 set cups + saucers 75. (16) 1 lb powder 40.	1.15
	16	1 bars lead 10-20. 1 box caps 25.	.45
	22	2 yds gingham 2/-75. (23) 1 pr shoes 125.	2.00

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Sept	22	1/2 lb tob 2/-12. (27) 1/2 gal molasses 40-20.	.32
	28	2 lbs lead 10-20.	.20
Oct	1	1/2 " tob 2/-13. (29) 2 yds Kersey 23-46.	.59
	29	1 set buttons 20. 1 hank flax 10. twist 5.	.35
		2 pr Brogans 120=240. 1 pr Ladies shoes 125.	3.65
Nov		1 pr Ladies 113.	1.13
	19 7	1/2 yds linsey 3/-281. 1 1/2 yd Bomt 1/-19.	3.00
		1 pr shoes 1.75. 1 Doz buttons 13.	1.88
	26	6 yds alpacca 70=420. 5 yds camb 1/-63.	4.83
		6 " linen 4/-300.6 hanks silk 5=30.	3.30
		1 box caps 20. 1 Box hooks eyes 10.	.30
		2 yds cot jeans 15=30. 1 pr gloves 120.	1.50

Dec	3	7 " cal 1/6=131. 1 1/2 yds Domt 1/-19.	1.50
		1 spool cot 10. 2 plugs tob 30-60.	.70
	4	1 Bot Sarsaparilla 100. (13) 1 lb Copperas 5.	1.05
	13	1 yd Domt 10. 1 Bot castor oil 25.	.35
			<hr/>
			\$105.75

William Bennett

1849 To John A Curtis + Co Dr

Apl	5	1 Paper pins	10	.10
July	22	33 1/4 Yds Calico	13	4.32
	30	1 Paper Needles 1/- 1 Spool Cotton	15c	".17
Aug	13	12 papers needles		.25
Oct	12	4 lbs Tobacco	40c	1.60
Nov	5	1 Toy	12	.12
				<hr/>
				\$7.10

William Bennett

1849 Bot of Robert McGowan

March	6	1 lb powder	40c	.40
		2 lb nails 10/ 1 Bar Lead	10c	.30
		1 Gall Whisky	40c	.40
April	1	1 lb Shot	10c	.10
	3	1 lb Powder	4/-	.50
	7	1 Saddle	\$1200	12.00
	18	1 lb Shot 1/- Spoons	3/-	.50
		1 Bbl Flour	\$7.	7.00
		1/2 Doz Tumblers	10/-	1.25
		1 lb Copperas	10c	.10
	21	1 Sifter	3/-	.37
		2 Sacks Salt	14/-	3.50
	25	5 lb Tobacco	2/-	1.25
		1 pr Shoes	11/-	1.38
		1 lb Powder	4/-	.50
		1 lb Shot	10c	.10
	28	1 do	10c	.10
May	31	2 pr Brogan Shoes	10/-	2.50
		1 " Lady Shoes	10/-	1.25

		1 Gall Whisky	4/-	.50
June	23	1 " ditto	4/-	.50
		1 lb Pepper	2/-	.25
July	23	8 Yds Printed Muslin	40	3.20
		2 " Lining	1/-	.25
		3 " Jackonet Cambric	5/-	1.87
		1 Linin Cambric Hdkf	3/-	.35
		1 Gall Whisky	4/-	.50
		1 pr Lady Shoes	8/-	1.00
		1 Yd Ribon	1/-	.12
Aug	14	3 yds pant Stuffs	4/-	1.50
		3 Boxes Blacking	1/-	.25
		2 Curry Combs	1/-	.25
Sept	3	1 Gal whisky	4/-	.50

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Sept	3	1 plug Tobacco	20c	.20
Oct	12	1 Gall Jamaca Rum	12/-	1.50
	29	2 prs Bed Blankets	350	7.00
Nov	29	1 1/2 Yds Liney	2/-	.39
		flax thread	1/-	.13
Dec	4	3 Yds Flannel	5/-	1.00
		1 Gall whisky	40c	.40
	6	1 Wool Hat	81c	.81
		33 Yds Curtain Calico	1/-	4.12
		9 " Calico	170	1.70
		1 Bbl Flour	700	7.00
		165 lbs Coffee	11c	18.15
				<u>\$89.71</u>

Estate of Danl Burnett

1856 Bot Trotter + Moore

Sept	6 Sacks Salt		10.50
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Estate Danl Burnett

1857 Bot of Owen + Moore

March 4	164 Yds Osnaburg a	13 1/2	22.14
10	1/2 Doz Curry Combs a	2/-	1.50
	1 lb Pepper	2/-	.25
	1/2 " [?]	6¢	.06
Sept 17	2 Backing needles	20	.20
			<hr/> \$35.04

Dr Solomon Clapp

1851		To Young + Gordon Dr	
Jan	10	1 plug tobacco 45+ 3 pas garden seed 30	.75
Mch	17	15 lb aromatic tobac 56= 8.40	8.40
		2 pas garden seed 10+ 20	.20
		1 Gro buttons 38- 1 [?] [?] 25	.63
		10 Yds [?] Sawn 80+ 8.00	8.00
		4 " Chambay gingham 30/120	1.20
	22	2 weeding hoes 1.50	1.50
	29	3 1/2 yds Arabetta 12/- 5.25	5.25
		1 Hat 4.25- 1/2 doz buttons 2/- 13	4.38
		1 pr Shoes 1.50- 1 yd Holland 25	1.75
	31	4 hanks silk 25	.25
April	21	2 yds dress trimming 30-60-40 1b nails	
		6 1/4+ 2.50	3.10
May	7	1 Curry Comb 25+- 1 pa tacks 10	.35
July	4	2 yds gingham 40-80- 1 hide whip 10+	.90
Aug	2	3 " Cottonades 4/- 1.50- 1 pr shoes 1.50	3.00
		1 pocket Knife	.75
	28	1 Lanterne 10/- 125	1.25
Sept	25	1 Box matches 2+ [illegible]	[?]
Oct	10	4 yds flanel 4/-6 2.25= 1 lb Rope 25	2.50
		1 pr mud boots 2.25	2.25
		4 yds Cloak lining 30-1.20	1.20
		4 " goods for Coat 6/- 3.00	3.00
		1 " twist 13+ 1 hide whip 10	.23
Nov	29	2 plugs Tob	.80
		pr shoes 2 3 pds tob 25	2.75
		3 yds [?]	3.75
			<hr/>
			\$59.57

Dr Salmon Clapp

1852		To Jno. T. Young	
Jay	5	14 3/4 yds Domestic 13¢	1.92
		5 yds Janes 14¢	.70
		1 Set Iron Spoons 2/.	.25
		3 papers Tobacco 2/.	.25
		2 plugs Do 40¢	.80
		1 Paper Garden Seed 10	.10
		1 Spool Cotton 10	.10
Feby	3	1 paper garden seed 10	.10
Apr	16	1 yd Sun. [?] 6/. 1 cowhide 15	.90
			<hr/>
			\$5.12

Dr S Clapp

1852 In a/c with F M + G H Griswold

Mch	9	smoking Tobacco 10	1 peck Measure	.35
May	19	1 Bot Quinine \$5		5.00
June	9	3 Yds Pant Goods 40 (38)	1 Girth 2/-	1.45
		1 Saddle Blanket \$2	1 vial Nit. Silver 2/-	2.25
July	3	2 doz boxes Matches 2/-	3 Augers [?] 10	-1.10
	9	7 Yds Jackonet 6/-	2pr Lapells 2/-	5.75
		175 Brass Tacks 1	6 Yds Sat. Ribbon 15	2.65
		1 Yd Wh. Ribbon 2/-	3 lbs Nails 2/-	.50
		4 1/2 " Ribbon 2/-		.76

 \$19.06

1854 Miss Mary Rainey Dr

To Wm E Rainey

Apl	25	1 Slat [?] 5/- 1 pa Needles 10		.73
May	4	1 Fan 8/- 17 yds Calico 15¢ 225		3.55
		2 yds Drilling 15 2 cakes Soap 1/-		.80
	17	1 Box Hooks + Eyes		.13
	19	2 doz Whale Bones	20¢	.40
June	3	[?]		.75
	4	1 yds Ribbon 6/- Artificials 4/-		1.25
		Needles + Silk		3.25
		2 1/2 yds Ribbon 2/- 1 Silver Thimble		1.13
		1 fine Hkf		.87
		[?]		7.58
	23	2 lbs Candles	40¢	.80
Oct	13	12 yds Flanel 6/- [?]	6/-	10.50
		6 " Domestic 15 1 pr Shoes 13/-		2.53
		9 " Merino 45¢ 5 Sk Silk		4.30
		1 " Domestic 1/- 1 pr Ladies Shoes 10/-		1.38
		Cambric + ging		.94
		1 pr Shears 8/- 6 yds [?] 2/-		2.50
	25	1 [?] 2/- 1 pl Tobc 1/-		.38
Dec	13	1 pr Ladies Shoes	14/-	1.75
		1 lb Salt Petre		.20
				<hr/>
				\$46.12

Miss Mary Rainey

To Trotter + Moore Dr

1856

March	31	2 Pr cott hose a 4/- 1 P Ladies shoes 12/-		2.50
		37 yds Osnaburghs a 11.		4.07
		9 " Ticking a 2/-.		2.25
April	5	3 " " a 2/-.		.75
May	1	1 course comb 3/- 1 Fine Do 2/-		.63
Sept	20	8 yds Ble dom a 1/- 7 yds Tea [?] Do a 15		2.05
		1 1/2 Barred Muslin 33. 1/4 Jac Do a 3/1		.59
		3 " Jac Edg a 40. 2 1/2 " Thread Do a 2/-		1.83
		2 Pr worsted hose a 7/-. 2 Bu Tape a 10		1.95
		6 spool Thread 3/- 1 doz P. Butt 1/-		.50
Oct	29	12 yds Kersey a 2/-. 6 yds Osnaburgh a 1/-		3.75
		10 " Blk Alpacca 4/-. 1 " Drill 20		5.20
		1 " Cambric 16. 2 Pr Russets a 10/-		2.66
Dec	25	1 Pr Bed Blankets 12		12.00
		1 chamber 8/-		
		2 Pr cott hose a 6/-		2.50
				<hr/>
				\$43.23

Miss Mary Rainey

Bought of Collins + Howarth

1855

Aug	21	7 yds Domestic	16 2/3	1.17
		2 " "	16 2/3	.33
		12 " "	16 2/3	2.00
		4 Paper Needles		.40
		3/4 Jacksonett	30	.23
	30	16 lb Sugar	16/	2.00
Nov	27	1 Doz Whale Bone	21	.25
		2 1/2 yds Berage	6/	1.88
		8 " Calico	15	1.20
		40 " Domestic	10	4.00
				<hr/>
				\$14.46

1855 Miss Mary Rainey Dr

To Wm E Rainey

Feb	27	7 yds Domestic	1/-	.87
		2 " [?] Calico	2/-	.50
		4 " Gingham	3/-	1.50
		1 " Swiss Muslin		.60
		1 Bu [?]		.03
		1 1/2 Check Muslin		.57
		2 Sk Silk	3/.	.10
		3 spool thread	10/.	.30
		4 Cot "	5/	.20
		6 yds Domestic	1/-	.75
		1 Large Tin pan		.75
		1 Small Do		.38
		1 Spool thread		.05
		1 Preserve Dish		.50
March	5	3 yds F Calico	2/-	.75
		1 pa pins		.10
		1 preserve Dish		.40
	30	8 yds Calico	15/.	1.20
		1 Spool thread		.12
		Sundres		2.56
		2 yds Whit Holland	51	.62
		8 " Swiss Muslin	4/-	4.00
		1 Ball cord		.12
Aug	1	Thread Hook + Eyes		.37

		3 1/2 yds calico	20	.70
		Ribbon + Gloves		1.62
8		3 1/2 yds Bon Ribbon	4/-	1.75
		1 pa pins		.12
16		2 yds [illegible] Edging	4/-	1.00
24		22 yds Bed Ticking	3/-	8.25
		1 lb [?]		.25
		Whal Bone		.38
Sept	8	2 pr Blk Hose	3/-	.75
		1 pa needles		.12
		2 [?]		1.13
		1 Side Saddle		16.00
		Briddle		1.25
		1 Blanket 15/- Scissors	3/-	1.87
Nov	27	[?]		3.19
				<hr/>
				\$55.94

Mr C Q Sands

1854	To Tho F Scott, Vinton Miss			
January	18	25 lb Cheese 20¢	500 3 smoking Tobacco 2/-	5.25
Feb	2	Hooks + Eyes 10¢	2 padlocks 50¢	1.00
	20	1 Doz Slate pencils 1/.	2 Doz Cigars 3/.	.50
Mar	1	4 Doz Cigars 3/.	150 (8) 2 doz Do for 8/-	2.50
	20	1 " Do 50 (30)	1 Doz Do 3/.	.88
May	6	1 Saddle Rug 75¢	2 Wool Hats 8/.	2.75
		1 Razor 100	1 slk Hdkf 163	1 Cake Soap 30
		2 Key Rings 10	20 1 pkt Knife 30¢	.50
	30	1 Tin Bucket 40¢	1 pkt Knife 60¢	1.00
June	6	1 Doz Boxes Matches 50¢	1 Bot Snuff 25¢	.75
	24	1 pr Gloves 50¢	1 pr Socks 25¢	.75
July	12	19 Gals [?] Ware 20-	180	1.80
		8 Goblets 4/.	=4.00 1 pr Shoes 175-	2 Cake
			Cutters 35	6.10
		1/2 yd Bobinett 4/.	25 1 pitcher 75¢	
			1 Puff Box 20	1.20
Aug	8	1 Umbrella 250	2 Blk Cravats 10/.	250
		5 3/4 yds [?]	4/.=288. 3 yds Do 3/.	113
		3 yds " " Do 40¢	120 5 3/4 yds Linen 45¢	2.60
		3 yds Irish Linen 6/1	225- 1 yd Do= 90	
			1 Hdkf 1.12	4.27
	29	1 Pkt Comb 25		.25
Oct	25	3 Boxes P Caps for 80c	2 [?] Soap 1/-	25
		1 Razor 125	1 Set Cups + Saucers 5/-	63
	30	3 lb Powder 40¢	120	1.20
Nov	6	2 fine Combs 20¢	40 2 Box Hooks + Eyes 10¢	.60
	13	3 yds Cut Velvet 35.	105 1 yd Cambric 10	1.15
		1 Doz Buttons 1/.	1 pr Gloves 65¢	.78
	21	4 3/4 yds Blk fringe 3/.	4 Bot Snuff 18	72
		5 yds Cambric 9¢	45 1 1/2 yds Jackonet 1/.	19
		1 Box Hairpins 15¢	6 oz Camphor 6¢	36
		4 1/2 yds Linsey 20cPh	=90 12 yds	
			blchd Domestic 1/1	180
		11 H.S. Files 8¢=88.	3 sets Knitting	
			pins 5¢	15
		3 Boxes Caps 35=105	1 Black Book 80¢	1.85
				<hr/> \$60.85

Est C. Q. Sands

1856 To R. O. Johnson Dr

Mch	5	190 lb Sugar	11 1/2	21.85
		43 gal. Molasses	4/-	21.50
		50 lb Coffee	15¢	7.50
		2 Sks to Sugar & Coffee		.50
				<u>\$51.35</u>

Mr C Q Sands

1856 To Thos. F. Scott Dr

Janny	10	4 1/4 yds Calico 10¢	Puff Box Lilly White 45¢	.87
	30	4 Box Hooks + Eyes 3¢=12	7 pr Hose 1/- 88.	
			4 qrs Paper 1.- 50	1.50
		4 fine Combs 8¢=32.	2 Do 11¢=22. Buttons 15¢	.69
		12 1/2 yds Jaconet 30¢=375,	13 yds Muslin 15¢=195	5.70
		sewing silk 26 [?] 2¢=52,	9 pr Butts for 8/-	1.52
		1 Grs Buttons 3/-,	5 hoes 20¢ 100,	1.38
		3 Box Gun Caps 31¢=93,	3 pa tacks 10¢	
			1 pr suspenders 13/-	1.61
		3 lb Soda 15¢ 45		.45
Feby	3	2 pr Gloves 2/. =50,	1 Steel Hoe 40¢	.90
		20 1/2 yds B [?] Holland 2/-	5..2. 32 1/2 yds Do	
			20¢ 6.50	11.62
	5	1 pitcher 30¢,	2 Bowls 5¢=10,	14 lb [?] 4¢=56
	9	1 pr Shoes 8/.	Powder 75¢ 1 Knife 25	2.00
				<u>\$29.20</u>

Mr Morgan Thraikill

To Trotter + Moore Dr

1856

Jan	2	1 gal whiskey 8/-.	(7) 3 1/2 cakes Tobbacco 8/-	2.00
	11	2 " " a 8/-.	(29) 4 cakes Tobacco a 2/-	3.00
	29	1 Bot mustard 4/-.	1 pr wax Brogans 11/-	1.88
		1 Pr Buck Gloves 8/-.	8 lb Bro Sugar a 1/-	2.00
Feb	7	1 Fine Comb 2/-.	(15) 4 pas G. seed a 10	.65
	15	1/2 gal whiskey 6/-.	2 cakes Tobacco a 1/-	1.00
		2 3/4 lb cott Rope a 2/-.	(16) 20 lb nails a 10¢	2.69
		1 Pr sad Irons 14/-.	1 Bot Mustang L 2/-	2.00
		4 yds Gingham a 35¢		1.40
March	4	1 gal whiskey 8/-.	1 Tin Bucket 6/-	1.75
		2 Pr Ladies shoes 11/-.	1 pr harnes 6/-	3.50
		4 yds Pink Ribbon a 15¢		.60
	15	32 " Bro Domes. a 1/-.	14 Tea Do a 15	6.10
		1 Bot snuff 2/-.	28 1/2 calico 1/6	5.60
		1/2 Doz spools cott a 6/-		.38
May	1	2 nail Gimblet a 1/-.	1 pa pins 10¢	.35
		1 fine comb 2/-.		.25
June	14	1 Doz cakes Tobacco a 2/-		3.00
	16	1 Pr Ladies shoes 11/-.	1 Pa Tacks 10¢	1.47
		12 lb coffee a 16 2/3¢		2.00
July	11	1 1/2 gal whiskey a 8/-.	41 yds cott Stripes	7.65
		16 yd Emb Mustina [?] 46¢	2 " Ble Dom 1/-	6.65
		Hooks + Eyes 10¢	2 spool cott a 10¢	.30
Aug	8	1/2 gal whiskey 4/-.	(13) 1 gal Rye whisky 12/-	2.00
	27	3 lb Tobacco a 35¢	1 Barlow Knife 10¢	1.15
		1/2 lb Powder 2/-.	3 lb shot a 1/-	
			3 Mustang L 2/-	.88
		Gunflints 1/-		.12
Oct	14	1 1/4 gal Rye whiskey a 12/-		1.88
	20	10 yds apron checks a 2/-		2.50
Nov	24	1 cloth coat 12\$.	6 yds flannel a 5/-	15.75
		3 lb Tobacco a 40¢	1 1/4 gal whiskey a 8/-	2.45
		1 Pr Ladies shoes 13/-		1.65
	29	12 yds calico a 18¢	16 yds Do a 1/-	4.16
		3 spool thread a 5¢	2 gal whisky 8/-	2.15
				<hr/> \$80.88

Morgan Thrailkill

Bought of Collins + Howarth

1856

Dec	25	2 Plugs Extra Tob. 4/-	1.00
Feb	18	1 Saddle Blanket- 10/-	1.25
May	2	1 Umbrella 18/-	2.25
			<hr/>
			\$4.50

John Williams

1848 Dr. To. P. Warren

Jany	7	2 yds Kearsey	[?]	.75
"		2 yds Tape	5	.10
	15	1 Plug Tobacco		[?]
	27	1 lb 6 Peney Nails		.10
"		3 Curry Combs	12 1/2	.37 1/2
"		1 Do		.25
"		1 Horse Brush		.50
	31	1/2 Quire Paper	25	.12 1/2
Feb	7	2 Pr Trace Chaines	[?]	1.75
"		2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
	10	1 Plug Tobacco		.25
	14	1 Cake Shaving Soap		.12 1/2
	18	1 Chissell		.30
"		1 Handsaw File		.15
	21	11 lb 6 Peney Nails		1.10
"		L Sett Cups + Saucers		.50
	23	1 Plug Tobacco		.25
March	6	1 yd Black Cambric		.18 3/4
	18	1 [?] Camphor		.25
	21	2 Plugs Tobacco		.50
"		1 Cream Pitcher		.25
	22	1 Pr Red Shoes		1.12 1/2
	28	1 lb Starch		.25
"		1 lb Shott		[?]
	29	1 Flatt File		.60
April	5	2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
	8	1 Pockett Knife		.60
	19	2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
	26	1/2 lb Powder	50	.25
"		1/2 lb Shott	10	.20
May	9	5 yds white Flannell	62 1/2	3.12 1/2
"		1 Spool Thread		.10
	25	2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
	26	1 Weeding Hoe		.40
	27	1 Steel Hoe		.08 1/2
June	5	2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
	9	1 lb [?]		.25
	19	2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
"		2 yds Cap Ribbon	20	.40
	20	1 Bottle Castor Oil		.60
"		1 ounce Indigo		.25
	22	1 Cake Shaving Soap		.15
	28	1 Pitcher		.50
July	4	1 Plug Tobacco		.25
	6	5 lb 10 Peney Nails	10	.50
	10	2 Plugs Tobacco	25	.50
	12	3 Limberic Hooks	20	.05

	"	3 yds Silk Line	5	.15
	14	3 lb 10 Paney Nails	10	.30
	24	2 Plug Tobacco	25	.50
	"	1 Tin Pann		.35
Augt	4	15 yds Jaconett Muslin		7.50
	"	1 Pr white Gloves		.40
	"	1 Pr white [?]		.30
	"	2 Spools Thread	10	.20
				<hr/>
				\$31.73 3/4

The Estate of John Williams

1848 Dr. To. P. Warren

Augt	5	8 yds Black Velvet	75	6.00
	"	8 1/2 yds white Cambric	20	1.70
	"	11 1/2 yds Velvet Ribbon	10	1.75
	"	200 Brass Tacks	25	.50
	"	2 Paper Iron Do	10	.20
	"	2 lb Nails	10	.20
	"	2 Doz Screws	10	.20
				<hr/>
				\$9.95

Mr O. F. Williams Dr

1854 To T F Scott

16	2 1/2 Yds wht Kersey 20c	1 Gun wiper 1/-	.63
27	1 small Bot Ink 10		.10
28	4 Pr Drawers 55. (June 9)	1 oz alum 10	2.30
11	1 Box Soda Powders 3/-		.38
1	1 Ps Castile soap 10c. (6)	1 Tooth Brush 30	.40
15	1 Key Ring 10c. (18)	1 Bunch Silk Braid 1/-	.23
1	1 Sk Silk 6c. 1 Harp 2/-		.31
20	1 Pa Smoking Tobacco 5		.05
	Cologne		.33
			<u>\$4.73</u>

Mr Owen F Williams

1853 To James M Collins Dr

Janry	5	1 pr Pantaloons 252	3 yd Janes 1/-	2.88
	28	1/2 qr Paper 10		.10
Feb	12	1 pr Brogans 10/-	[?] Jack	1.25
July	27	1 Pocket Knife 30	1 yd Crape 6/-	
			1/2 qr paper 2/-	1.20
Aug	3	1 Silk Cravat 11/-	1 Cake Soap 20	
			slate pencils 50/-	1.63
Sept	21	1 qr Paper 2/-	1 Gold Ring 300	3.25
				<u>\$10.35</u>

Owen F. Williams

[no year] Bot of Young + Ragland

July	6	2 lbs shot 10-20-	.20
"		1/2 lb powder 40=20	.20
Dec	12	1 pr Boots	4.00
			<u>\$4.40</u>

O. F. Williams

In acct with F.M. + G.H. Griswold

1853

Sept	23	sundries 4/-	.50
		1 steel Key 15	.15
Dec	2	1 cake soap 2/- 1 Box Flesh Powders 4/-	.75
		1 Bot Perfumery 4/-	.50
		1 do "	.25
		Sundries	1.00
			<u>\$3.15</u>

Dock O. F. Williams

1853

To Jno A Curtis Dr

Mch	5	1 Sholder Brace	2.50
	22	1/2 lb Candy 18 3/0 (Apr 6) Suspenders 13	.31
May	29	1 1/4 Gal Whiskey	.62
June	12	1 1/4 " Do	.62
	28	1 lb Pepper 2/- 1 Bott Mustang Linament 2/-	.50
July	7	1 Gal Whiskey 4/- (11) 1 Dec Brandy [?] 4/-	1.00
	11	1 lb Candles 37 1 lb Candy 37	.75
Aug	17	1 Water Mellons 5 (19) 1 lb Candy 40	.45
	26	1 Gal Whiskey	.50
Sept	16	1 " Peach Lic 4/- (Oct 12) 1/2 lb Pecans	.60
Dec	27	1 lb Candy	.35
			<u>\$8.21</u>

Mer. O. F. Williams

1854

In Acct with F M + G H Griswold Dr

Jany	14	2 Yds Gingham 3/- 1 Yd Calico 2/-	1.00
	17	1 Spool 10 3/4 Yd Linen 1.00	.85
		1/2 dz pearl Buttons 6. 1 lb wh. Sugar 1/-	.19
Apl	11	1 Pamphlet 2/- 1 Book (History)	1.50
	22	1 ps Tobacco 10	.10
Aug	1	1 fine Shirt 200. Cigars 13	2.13
Sept	14	1 Pkt. Comb 5	.05
			<u>\$5.82</u>

O F Williams

1853 In ac with F M + G H Griswold

Dec	12	3 Yds NY Casinett [?] 6/-	2.25
		Domestic	.10
		1 fine Shirt	2.50
		1 Gal Whiskey	1.00
	16	1 Cravat	2.00
		pipes 10 2 1/2 Yds Twil Gingham 9/-	1.23
			<hr/> \$9.08

Mr Owen F Williams Barton

1853 To Miles Johnson Dr

July	26	1 Pr pants	8.00
		1 " Boots	8.00
		7 Vest Buttons	.12
	28	3 Yds Domestic 1/-	.38
		3 " Do 15	.45
		1 Doz Shirt Buttons	.10
		1 Neck tie	.50
		1 fine Mole Skin Hat	5.00
Mar.	5	1 Brush + 3 Bocs Blacking	.50
	14	1 Bottle Ink	.15
Sept	3	1 Vial Cinnamon	.10
Oct	14	1/2 lb Starch	.13
		1 Razor	1.00
		1 Watch Key	.20
Nov	6	1 Bot Cologne 2/- Mrs Williams	.25
			<hr/> \$24.88

Owen F Williams

1850 Bis of Robert McGowan

Apr	1	1 pr Russet Brogans 10/-	1.25
Oct	18	2 " Ditto Ditto 10/-	2.50
		6 Yds Kerseys 30/	1.75
			<hr/> \$5.70

Dock O. F. Williams

1854		To J A Curtis	
Jay	4	Candy 10 8 Apples 10	.20
		Apples 10 (21) " 10	.20
	26	" 5 (30) [?]	.10
Mar	24	1 Silk Hhdkf	.75
Jay	9	Apples 15 (14) 1/2 1b Candy 20	.35
	15	Crackers 5 [?] 10	.15
	18	Crackers + Cheese	.10
	24	Apples 10 (Feby 27) 1 Pkt Knife 2/-	.48
May	8	1 Doz Cigars 4/- (June 2) 1 B L Syrup 40	.90
June	3	Candy 10 1 Gall Whiskey 8/-	1.10
July	4	1/2 Plug Tobacco 2/ (17) 1/2 " " 20	.45
	17	25 Cigars 2/ (July 15) Apples 8	.33
			<u>\$5.10</u>

Mr Owen F Williams

1853		To James M Collins Dr	
Oct	13	1 pr Pants + Coat for	30.00
Nov	26	1 Silk Cravat	2.12
1854			
Jany	16	1/2 qr Paper 2/- 1 yd Calico 15	.28
June	4	1 arithmetic 4/- 1 Dictionary 4/-	1.00
		1/2 gr Cap paper 2/- 1 Vial Ink 10	.23
	9	1 pr fine shoes 213 1 pr socks 30	2.43
	14	1/4 yd Alpaca 6/- 1 bunch envelopes 10	".29
	26	1 buggy whip 6/-	.75
July	1	1 pr white Pants	4.50
		1 pl Tobacco 10	.10
	18	1 pr fine Boots 6.00 1 Vest 4.00	10.00
		1 pr 1/2 Hose 30 1 bottle Hair oil 2/-	".55
Sept	6	2 pr 1/2 Hose 2/-	.50
	12	1 fine Bridle 225 1 pr Martingales 8/-	3.25
			<u>\$50.00</u>

Vinton Mi

Mr Owen F Williams

Bought of McGowan + Scott

1853

March	26	1 lb Starch 2/1 1 fine Hat 475	5.00
April	2	1 Hat 8/1 1/2 quire paper 10 1 pr pants 12/1	2.60
	4	1 lb [?] Candles 40 1 Gal Whiskey 4/1	.90
	15	1 Cake Shaving Soap 2/1 1 fancy Cravat 4/1	.75
	25	1 Bottle Sarsaparilla 8/1 1 pr Shoes 1.20	2.20
	29	1 Summer Coat 4.00 1/2 lb Ginger 10	4.10
July	7	1 doz Steel pens 15 1 fine Shirt 2.00	2.15
	16	[?] pr Russets 1.20 2 lbs Candles 60 80	.80
	20	1 fine Comb 25 1 pr 1/2 Hose 2/1	.50
Aug	6	1 Bottle Ink 2/1 1 lb Starch 2/1	.50
Sept	15	1 Box Caps 10 1 fine Shirt 16/1 2.00	2.10
Oct	8	1 pr Socks 35 1 Cake Shaving Soap 2/1	.60
Dec	2	1 Gal Whiskey 8/1 1 pr Small Shoes 9/1	2.12
	19	1 pr Boots 3.00 1 Over Coat 8.50	11.50
	20	1/2 lb Starch 1/1	.13
	24	Gold pin 1.80	1.80
	29	1 Purse 4/1 50	.50
			<hr/> \$38.25

Appendix D

Appendix D Headnotes: Functional Classification of Barton Store Bill Data.

Four columns each occur under Lowndes and Monroe Counties, and the Total. From left to right, these refer to unit count, dollar value, number of separate purchases, and number of separate store bills.

Unit counts include the quantity purchased, for whatever the recorded unit of measurement. This may be internally consistent for a single type of goods. For example, all cloth is sold in yards. However, some items are sold in more than one unit measure: e.g. quinine comes by the ounce or bottle. Thus unit counts for entire functional categories may include various goods measured by a number of different units, including simple individual count, length, weight, volume, and container type. This is, then, very much a mixed category, and one whose usefulness lies primarily on the level of the individual type of goods. With these counts it is possible to perform such exercises as the average price for a gallon of whiskey, for example, by including all entries from all bills. On a more general level they offer yet another perspective as to the importance ascribed to an item through amounts purchased.

Dollar values simply show what was paid for a quantity of goods. Although a great many factors affect the price of an item (this could constitute an entire separate study by itself), cost offers a common denominator for all goods purchased that does not exist for the previous category of counts. Monetary value is the primary measure

upon which the calculations discussed in the text are based. In terms of internal consistency for documentary data, its percentages are the best match for those resulting from the counts of the archaeological record.

The number of separate purchases in the third column gives an idea of the repeated requirement for a type of goods or the lack of it. It also allows the calculation of the average amount of goods purchased at one time. As a category different from units of measurement and value this adds another perspective to the makeup of this documentary record through both an individual artifact type and functional category.

The number of separate store bills in which a type of good occurs is indicated in the last column. This category is less useful than the above except in allowing such a gross average of the amount of goods (by count, value, or number of purchases) per store bill.

Appendix D. Functional Classification of Barton and Vinton Store Bill Data.

I. Personal

A. and B. Clothing and Footwear

	Lowndes County			Monroe County			Total		
boots	9	20.90	6 4	8	41.25	8 8	17	62.15	14 12
shoes	90	112.89	46 23	38	46.47	28 13	128	159.36	74 36
brogans	5	12.00	5 2	16	19.67	7 6	21	31.67	12 8
pumps	1	.75	1 1				1	.75	1 1
slippers				1	1.50	1 1	1	1.50	1 1
hose	25	7.65	10 7	19	6.93	8 6	44	14.58	18 13
socks	2	.88	2 2	3	.90	3 3	5	1.78	5 5
garters	1	.75	1 1				1	.75	1 1
drawers	1	1.00	1 1	1	2.20	1 1	2	3.20	2 2
pants	5	13.00	5 4	4	29.00	4 3	9	42.00	9 7
pantaloons				1	2.52	1 1	1	2.52	1 1
belt	2	.50	1 1				2	.50	1 1
suspenders	3	1.85	3 3	3	1.89	3 3	6	3.74	6 6
undershirt	2	3.50	1 1				2	3.50	1 1
undersleeves	3	5.75	3 3				3	5.75	3 3
artificial	1	.56	1 1	1	.50	1 1	2	1.06	2 2
chemisette	1	1.50	1 1				1	1.50	1 1
shirt	6	9.50	3 3	3	8.50	5 3	9	18.00	8 6
vest	5	17.50	4 4	1	4.00	1 1	6	21.50	5 5
shawl	1	4.50	1 1				1	4.50	1 1
collar	1	9.50	2 2				1	9.50	2 2
dress	2	4.50	1 1				2	4.50	1 1
skirt	1	1.25	1 1				1	1.25	1 1
coat	6	25.13	6 6				14	89.63	13 12
hat	10	16.45	10 7	8	64.50	7 6	20	34.26	17 14
cap	2	1.25	2 2	10	17.81	7 7	2	1.25	2 2
bonnet	3	6.00	3 2	1	2.50	1 1	4	8.50	4 3
hat band	1	.25	1 1				1	.25	1 1
umbrella	1	1.75	1 1	1	2.25	1 1	2	4.00	2 2
parasol	1	3.00	1 1				1	3.00	1 1

	Lowndes County				Monroe County				Total			
gloves	14	14.11	12	9	8	6.50	6	5	22	20.61	18	14
mitts	1	1.50	1	1	1	.50	1	1	2	2.00	2	2
cravat	4	5.00	4	4	6	8.49	5	5	10	13.49	9	9
tie	1	.75	1	1	1	.50	1	1	2	1.25	2	2
neck ribbon	1	.50	1	1					1	.50	1	1
veil					1	1.25	1	1	1	1.25	1	1
handkerchief	15	13.59	11	8	9	7.17	8	6	24	20.76	19	14
C. Adornment												
earrings	1	1.00	1	1					1	1.00	1	1
gold ring					1	3.00	1	1	1	3.00	1	1
gold pin					1	1.80	1	1	1	1.80	1	1
watch key					1	.20	1	1	1	.20	1	1
beads (strands)	7	2.12	3	2					7	2.12	3	2
D. Body Ritual and Grooming												
razor					3	3.25	3	3	3	3.25	3	3
shaving soap (cake)	2	.25	2	2	5	1.02	4	4	7	1.27	6	6
shaving brush	1	.25	1	1					1	.25	1	1
shaving box	1	.25	1	1					1	.25	1	1
comb	12	5.40	10	10	11	2.00	7	6	23	7.40	17	16
hairbrush	1	.75	1	1					1	.75	1	1
hair oil (bot)	3	1.50	3	3	1	.25	1	1	4	1.75	4	4
hairpin (box)					1	.15	1	1	1	.15	1	1
toothpaste (box)	1	.25	1	1					1	.25	1	1
toothbrush					1	.30	1	1	1	.30	1	1
cologne (bot)	4	1.53	4	4	2	.58	1	1	6	2.11	5	5
perfume (bot)					2	1.00	1	1	2	1.00	1	1
soap (cake)	1	.30	1	1	8	1.25	5	5	9	1.55	6	6
(ball)	3	.15	1	1					3	.15	1	1
(piece)					1	.10	1	1	1	.10	1	1
flesh powders (box)					1	.50	1	1	1	.50	1	1
puff box	1	.07	1	1	1	.45	1	1	2	.52	2	2
looking glass	2	1.50	2	2					2	1.50	2	2

	Lowndes County			Monroe County			Total
G. Indulgences							
flask	1	1.25	1	1	1	1	1.25
pipe	?	.10	1	1	1	?	.20
tobacco (general)	2	.35	1	1	3	7	1.32
snuff (bot)	1	.30	1	1	2	7	1.53
(1b)	1/2	.20	1	1		1/2	.20
cigar	7	.15	2	2	4	176	5.17
paper						4	.28
plug	89	20.64	67	11	10	123	30.14
cake	5	1.00	1	1	1	26	6.25
pound	8	2.73	6	5	4	38	15.63
							13
							9
H. Pastimes and Recreation							
fiddle	1	3.00	1	1		1	3.00
fiddle strings (bunch)	2	.20	2	2		2	.20
base string	?	.15	1	1		?	.15
harp						1	.25
toy						1	.12
marbles	18+1 set,	.28	2	2		18+1 set,	.28
							2
I. Ritual							
J. Pocket Tools and Accessories							
pocket knife	7	7.02	6	6		14	11.13
purse						1	.50
key ring	1	.10	1	1		2	.20
							2
K. Infant Care							
L. Luggage							
trunk	2	6.00	2	2		2	6.00
carpetbag	1	1.88	1	1		1	1.88
							1

											Total
											</

	Lowndes County				Monroe County				Total			
whiskey (gal)	29	26.90	29	8	23 1/2	20.42	22	7	52 1/2	47.32	51	15
porter (gal)	4	2.00	2	1					4	2.00	2	1
(bot)	1	.25	1	1					1	.25	1	1
rum (gal)					1	1.50	1	1	1	1.50	1	1
grapes	?	.20	1	1					?	.20	1	1
peach liquor (gal)					1	.50	1	1	1	.50	1	1
sarsaparilla (bot)	8	8.00	7	3	2	2.00	2	2	10	10.00	9	5
eggs	12	.13	1	1					12	.13	1	1
cheese (lb)					25 + ?	5.05	2	2	25 + ?	5.05	2	2
1. Culinary												
coffee pot	1	.30	1	1					1	.30	1	1
coffee mill	1	1.00	1	1					1	1.00	1	1
pepper box	1	.12	1	1					1	.12	1	1
sifter					1	.37	1	1	1	.37	1	1
jar	12	2.47	2	2	1	.25	1	1	13	2.72	3	3
jug (molasses)	1	.87	1	1					1	.87	1	1
2. Gustatory												
dish	2	.80	1	1					2	.80	1	1
bowl					2	.10	1	1	2	.10	1	1
plate (set)	1	.62	1	1					1	.62	1	1
cup and saucer (set)					3	1.88	3	3	3	1.88	3	3
pitcher	1	.50	1	1	5	2.30	5	4	6	2.80	6	5
saltcellar	3	.97	1	1					3	.97	1	1
preserve dish					2	.90	2	1	2	.90	2	1
tumbler	1 set	.75	1	1	6	1.25	1	1	7	2.00	2	2
goblet					8	4.00	1	1	8	4.00	1	1
knife and fork (set)	1	1.75	1	1					1	1.75	1	1
spoon (set)					1 + ?	.63	2	2	1 + ?	.63	2	2
cake cutter					2	.70	1	1	2	.70	1	1
teas (set)	1	1.00	1	1					1	1.00	1	1
3. Portable Illumination												
candle (lb)	7 3/4	3.20	8	6	7	3.00	5	4	14 3/4	6.20	13	10
(#)	2	.20	2	1					2	.20	2	1
lantern					1	1.25	1	1	1	1.25	1	1

	Lowndes County		Monroe County		Total
binding (bunches)	2	.25	1	1	2
tacks (#)	144	2.00	1	1	519
(paper)	9	.92	5	5	16
gimlet	3	.50	1	1	3
barrel	6	3.00	4	3	6
3. Laundry					
sad iron			2	1.75	2
			1	1	1.75
			1	1	1

[The following categories have no entries: 4. Sewing (see V. I. 1.), 5. Pest Control, 6. Yard Maintenance, 7. Pet Maintenance.]

8. Domestic Safety	4	1.50	3	3	2	1.00	1	1	6	2.50	4	4
padlock												

III. Architecture

A. Structures

B. Construction

1. Materials													
iron	102	6.12	1	1					102	6.12	1	1	
2. Hardware													
nails (lb)	314	23.91	12	9	113	8.93	10	8	427	32.84	22	17	
screws (#)	24	.20	2	1	24	.20	1	1	48	.40	3	2	
(set)	1	.13	1	1					1	.13	1	1	
stocklock	1	1.50	1	1					1	1.50	1	1	

[The following categories have no entries: A. Structures, C. Plumbing, D. Fixed Illumination and Power, E. Fixed Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning, F. Conveyances, G. Private Communications, H. Architectural Safety, I. Landscaping.]

IV. Transportation		Lowndes County		Monroe County		Total						
A. Vehicles												
B. Maintenance												
curry comb	1	.30	1	1	13	2.62	4	4	14	2.92	5	5
horse brush					1	.50	1	1	1	.50	1	1
C. Ritual												
D. Horse Equipment*												
saddle blanket	2	2.38	2	2	2	3.25	2	2	4	5.63	4	4
saddle	2	31.37	2	2	2	28.00	2	2	4	59.37	4	4
girth					1	.25	1	1	1	.25	1	1
stirrup (pr)	1	1.50	1	1					1	1.50	1	1
spur	1	.37	1	1					1	.37	1	1
whip	3	.95	3	2					3	.95	3	2
martingale (pr)	1	1.90	1	1		1.00	1	1	2	2.90	2	2
bridle	2	3.75	1	1		3.50	2	2	4	7.25	3	3
harness					1	.75	1	1	1	.75	1	1
V. Commerce and Industry												
A. Agriculture												
hoe					10	3.38	4	3	10	3.38	4	3
spade	2	2.75	1	1					2	2.75	1	1
scythe blade	2	2.75	1	1					2	2.75	1	1
sheep shears	1	.60	1	1					2	1.60	2	2
plow lines	4	.78	2	2	1	1.00	4	3	4	.78	2	2
trace chains (pr)	4	3.00	1	1	2	1.75	1	1	6	4.75	2	2
garden seed (paper)	16 + ?	2.17	6	5	10	1.00	4	3	26 + ?	3.17	10	8
lime (bbl)	4	10.00	2	2					4	10.00	2	2
B. Hunting												
rifle					1	18.00	1	1	1	18.00	1	1
shotgun	1	22.00	1	1					1	22.00	1	1
lead bar	2	.20	2	2	7	.80	4	2	9	1.00	6	4
shot (1b)	30 1/4	3.57	20	14	9 1/2	1.20	7	4	39 3/4	4.77	27	18
powder	6 1/2 + (3?)	4.01	18	11	9 1/2	4.85	10	8	16 + (3?)	8.86	28	19

	Lowndes County			Monroe County			Total
caps (box)	6	.98	5 4	19	4.96	10 8	25 5.94 15 12
gunflint	6 + ?	.10	2 1	?	.12	1 1	6 + ? .22 3 2
gun wipers				1	.13	1 1	1 .13 1 1
C. Fishing							
hooks	57	.55	5 3				57 .55 5 3
line	2	.35	1 1				2 .35 1 1

[The following categories have no entries: D. Gathering, E. Trapping, F. Logging, G. Mining and Quarrying]

H. Construction							
file	3	1.12	2 2	11	1.63	3 3	14 2.75 5 5
auger	1	.37	1 1				1 .37 1 1
chisel	5	1.12	1 1	1	.30	1 1	6 1.42 2 2
gouge	3	.62	1 1				3 .62 1 1
drawknife	1	1.25	1 1				1 1.25 1 1
square	1	.75	1 1				1 .75 1 1

I. Manufacturing							
1. Handicraft							
a. Raw Materials*							
i. Cloth*							
alpaca				16 1/4	9.39	3 3	16 1/4 9.39 3 3
apron checks	2	.30	1 1	10	2.50	1 1	12 2.80 2 2
arabetta				3 1/2	5.25	1 1	3 1/2 5.25 1 1
bobbinet	2 1/4	1.00	2 2	1 1/2	.75	2 2	3 3/4 1.75 4 4
cashmere	3	2.25	2 1				3 2.25 2 1
calico	188 1/2	32.52	29 9	239.83	37.64	19 14	428 1/3 70.16 48 23
cambric	35 1/4	6.91	8 5	23	3.52	6 6	58 1/4 10.43 14 11
canvass	1/2	.10	1 1				1/2 .10 1 1
chambry	5 1/2	1.94	2 2				5 1/2 1.94 2 2
cotton stripes	43	7.10	6 4	41	6.65	1 1	84 13.75 7 5
cottonades				3	.50	1 1	3 .50 1 1
domestic	244 1/4	37.10	21 13	213 3/4	28.03	17 11	458 65.13 38 24
drill	48 1/2	9.90	15 9	3	.50	2 2	51 1/2 10.40 17 11

	Lowndes County				Monroe County				Total			
flannel	45	17.60	7	4	36	34.12	6	6	81	51.72	13	10
gingham	65 1/4	22.92	16	6	36 1/2	13.33	9	7	101 3/4	36.25	25	13
holland	4 1/4	1.62	2	2	58 1/2	13.12	4	4	62 3/4	14.74	6	6
jeans					2 3/4	1.35	2	2	2 3/4	1.35	2	2
jackonett	18	10.00	5	4	24 3/4	11.29	5	5	42 3/4	21.29	10	9
kerseys	10	3.00	1	1	22 1/2	4.21	4	4	32 1/2	7.21	5	5
linen	20 1/4	13.06	9	7	18 1/4	10.94	6	6	38 1/2	24.00	15	13
linsey	13 1/2	4.68	4	3	13 1/2	4.10	3	3	27	8.78	7	6
merino	3	3.38	1	1	9	4.30	1	1	12	7.68	2	2
muslin	59 1/4	30.71	13	10	54 1/4	21.11	7	5	113 1/2	51.82	20	15
negro cloth					7	1.40	1	1	7	1.40	1	1
osnaburg	57	7.17	3	3	214	27.84	4	4	271	35.01	7	7
plaid	1	.38	1	1					1	.38	1	1
satinett					3	3.75	1	1	3	3.75	1	1
silk												
skein	15	.97	7	2					15	.97	7	2
yd	39 1/2	29.57	8	6	26	26.10	2	2	65 1/2	55.67	10	8
hank	2	2.25	3	3	8	.55	2	2	10	2.80	5	5
spool	8	.35	2	1					8	.35	2	1
swiss	13	5.97	4	3	5	3.06	2	2	18	9.03	6	5
ticking	16	2.78	2	2	34	11.25	3	2	50	14.03	5	4
toweling	2	.50	1	1					2	.50	1	1
velvet	22	14.88	4	3	11	6.05	2	2	33	20.93	6	5
cowhide	1	.10	1	1					1	.10	1	1
sheepskin	1	1.00	1	1					1	1.00	1	1
ii. Miscellaneous Materials*												
thread (spool)	64	6.49	23	13	37	3.37	13	10	101	9.86	36	23
(skein)	16 + ?	.40	3	3					16 + ?	.40	3	3
ribbon	81 1/2	24.86	24	8	39 1/4	8.41	9	9	120 3/4	33.27	33	17
tape (yd)	3	.20	2	2					3	.20	2	2
edging	37 1/2	8.39	13	6	15	3.20	3	3	52 1/2	11.59	16	9
fringe	18 1/2	7.41	6	4	7 1/4	1.90	2	2	25 3/4	9.31	8	6
lace	7	1.63	4	3					7	1.63	4	3
braid (bunch)	4	.80	2	1	1	.13	1	1	5	.93	3	2

	Lowndes County		Monroe County		Total
VI. Group Services					
C. Education					
1. School					
arithmetic			1 .50 1 1	1 .50 1 1	
history			1 1.25 1 1	1 1.25 1 1	
fourth reader				1 .75 1 1	
dictionary	1 .75 1 1		1 .50 1 1	1 .50 1 1	
chalk (box)	1 .10 1 1			1 .10 1 1	
slate pencil	3 .05 1 1		12 + ? .18 2 2	15 + ? .23 3 3	
slate board	1 .25 1 1			1 .25 1 1	
VII. Group Ritual					
VIII. Unknowns	66.5 28.28 not counted	72.75 34.13 not counted	139.25 62.41 not counted		

[* = categories added by author]

Appendix E

Appendix E. Functional Classification of Barton Archaeological Data (raw counts of excavated fragments).

	5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
I. Personal Items						
A. Clothing						
buckle	6	3	4	1	1	14
B. Footwear		1	7	7	10	18
C. Adornment						
bead	1	1			3	5
finger ring	1	1				2
other	1		1			2
D. Body Ritual and Grooming						
comb			1	1		1
E. Medical and Health						
proprietary/medicinal glass	18	1	6			25
chemical glass			1			1
F. Birth Control Devices						
G. Indulgences						
snuff bottles	11	11	40	3	40	102
smoking pipe	21	5	25	2	10	61
H. Pastimes and Recreation						
musical instrument		1	1		1	3
toy		1			1	2
marble			1			1
I. Ritual						
J. Pocket Tools and Accessories						
pen knife			1			1
coins		1	1	1		2
other					2	2
K. Infant Care						
L. Luggage						

	5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
II. Domestic Items						
A. Finishings						
1. Furniture						
furniture parts	1		3		5	9
mirror	5	3	4	1	8	20
2. Drapery, Rugs, Linen, Dry Goods						
3. Decorative						
B. Housewares & Appliances						
1. Culinary						
cooking implements			1	1	2	3
whetstone	1					1
foodstuff glass	1					1
cork		4				4
kettle	3		3	2		6
tin can	10	27	4	1	9	50
2. Gustatory						
fork		1	4			5
knife			1		1	2
spoon		1	1		2	4
unidentified handle		3	1			4
glass drinking vessels	45	15	21	2	10	91
other tableware vessels	44	23	80	4	17	164
la. & 2a. Indeterminate						
Culinary & Gustatory*						
earthenware vessels	2495	349	1822	183	452	5118
stoneware vessels	253	72	145	12	52	522
porcelain vessels	95	8	29	1	34	166
nuts/pits/seeds	2	4	54	53	1730	1790
eggshell			2	2		2
non-alcoholic beverage glass	2					2
alcoholic beverage glass	92	109	116	5	21	338
3. Portable Illumination						
lamp parts	17	10	8	2	30	65

	5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
[4-8 have no entries: Portable Waste Disposal and Sanitation; Portable Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning; Domestic Ritual; Household Pastimes; Home Education, Information and Business]						
C. Cleaning and Maintenance						
barrel band	1		1	1	1	4
bucket			126	126	2	128
other container		3			1	4
unidentified container		1	1	1	146	148
lock					1	1
III. Architecture						
A. Structures						
B. Construction						
1. Materials						
window glass	383	262	380	45	954	1979
tile			1			1
asphalt			1			1
mortar		9	34	18		43
shingle					1	1
2. Hardware						
bolt	1	1	1			3
nut	2	1	1			4
screw	10	5	7	3	2	24
rivet			1		1	2
spike	3		3	2	2	8
staple	4	4	2		1	11
tack	1				1	2
washer					2	2
misc. door/window hardware		2	8		11	21
other	3	5	3	9	6	17
nails	4276	2796	2284	362	5073	14,429

	5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
C. Plumbing						
toilet/lavatory	47		1		1	48
other hardware		3				4
D. Fixed Illumination and Power						
electrical hardware		2				2
E. Fixed Heating						
charcoal/coal	10	18	21	17	248	297

[F-I have no entries: Conveyances; Private Communications; Architectural Safety; Landscaping]

IV. Transportation						
A. Vehicles					2	2
wagon parts						
B. Maintenance						
C. Ritual						
D. Horse Equipment*						192
horse/mule shoe	2		3		4	9
E. Other Transportation*					1	1

V. Commerce & Industry						
A. Agriculture						
barbed wire			5	1		5
B. Hunting						
bullet	2				1	3
cartridge case	1		1	1	2	4
shot	2		1			3
gunflint					1	1

[C-G have no entries: Fishing; Gathering; Trapping; Logging; Mining and Quarrying]

H. Construction						
measuring device					6	6
saw blades		1				1

	5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
I. Manufacturing						
punch			1			1
scissor	1	2			1	4
thimble		1	1		1	3
button	5	25	5	3	20	55
" blank			1	1		1
hook & eye	2				2	4
rivet			1		1	2
snap	2					2
fabric					18	18
other					2	2
slag			48			48
J. Commercial Services						
K. Indeterminate Commerce & Industry*						193
machinery parts					2	2
bar stock	1		1		1	2
chain		3	6	2	2	12
grommet					1	1
hook		1			2	3
ring/loop	1		1	1	3	5
wire	14	21	43	21	23	101
shovel/hoe/spade					1	1
other			1			1
VI. Group Services						
A. Government Administration						
B. Public Safety						
C. Education						
slate board		7	12	4	26	55
slate pencils	10		2	1	4	8
D. Public Forum and Entertainment	2					
E. Utilities						
F. Penal						

VII. Group Ritual		5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
VIII. Unknowns**							
A. Glass							
tubing				2			2
other bottles/jars	1	11					12
unidentified bottles/jars	1107	361	673		134	495	2636
other			1			5	6
unidentified	125	93	205		29	161	584
B. Ceramic							
other	2					5	7
C. Metal							
brass/copper		4	2			7	13
iron/steel	232	195	244		122	274	945
lead	3	7	4		1	1	15
tin						1	1
zinc	2	2				10	14
other			2			3	5
D. Bone							
unmodified	506	29	623		303	118	1276
other modified			2		2		2
E. Shell							
unmodified	193	16	366		176	58	633
F. Wood/vegetal							
other unmodified wood	1		15		14	481	497
unidentified wood	1		34		34	1053	1088
G. Stone							
other modified						1	1
H. Leather							
unidentified							
I. Rubber			12		12	1	13

	5445	5444	5443	Well 5443	Well 5442	Total
J. Plastic						
other	1	1				2
unidentified	1	1				2
K. Mineral/Composite/Miscellaneous						
other					18	18

[* = categories added by author]
 [** A-K = project codebook material categories]

Appendix F

1855 Capt Peter Warren

To R. O. Johnson Dr

Dec	15	One gallon Whisky		1.00
	20	8 lbs Sugar	1/-	1.00
	26	8 lbs Sugar		1.00
	27	1 gallon Molasses	6/-	.75
	31	8 lbs Sugar		1.00
Jan	1	8 lbs Sugar 6 lbs coffee	16 2/3	2.00
	3	1 vial Laudnanum		.15
	12	8 lbs Sugar 6 lbs Coffee	16 2/3	2.00
	15	1 gal Whisky		1.00
	19	8 lbs Sugar	1/-	1.00
		6 lbs Coffee		1.00
	23	1 gal Molasses	6/-	.75
		1/2 " Do		.38
	26	8 lbs Sugar		1.00
Feb	1	8 lbs Do		1.00
	2	8 lbs Do		1.00
	4	1 Box Mustard	3/-	.37
	5	6 lbs Coffee		1.00
	9	8 lbs Sugar		1.00

[end page one of original manuscript]

	16	1 lb Candles		.40
	18	8 lbs Sugar		1.00
	19	6 lbs Coffee		1.00
		8 lbs Sugar		1.00
Mch	20	2 lbs nails	9c	.18
		1 gal Rye Whisky		1.50
Apr	14	6 lbs coffee 8 lbs Sugar		2.00
	16	1/2 Bush Potatoes		1.50
				<hr/>
				\$26.98

Peter Warren to Trotter + Moore Dr

1856+6

Mach	18	1 spade	1.25	1.25
June	2	2 Bots Laudanum	2/1	.50
July	16	Grass rope	2/-	2.63
Sept	6	1 Pr Russets	12/-	1.50
				<hr/>
				\$10.88

Peter Warren to J. A. Curtis

1856

January	5	To 1/2 lb Soda 10 (8) 1 spool cott 5		.15
	15	3 " Tobacco	3/1	1.13
	29	1 Chamber 40 (30) Tacks 10		.50
		[line obscured by page fold]		2.50
	18	1 Box Wafers		.10
	28	4 Pipes 10 1 Pr Shoes 200		2.10
Mch	1	7 yds Gingham 2/- 175 1 Do 2/-		2.00
		1 Pr Shoes 175 (3) 5/8 lb [?] 18		1.93
	3	1 lb [?]		.76
	5	6 yds Blcd Domestic 10/60 (8) 8 lb Flour 80		1.40
	10	1 Bottle Mustard 2/- (13) 2 V Laudan 20		.45
		[line obscured by page fold]		1.75
		2 V Laudanum 10		.20
	15	2 " Do 20 (17) 1 Pr Shoes 150		1.70
	17	1 Pr Shoes for Boy Bob		1.75
		2 Vials Laudanum 10		.20
		1 Pr Kid Gloves for Burial		1.00
		8 yds Valvit " Coffin 6/-		6.00
		8 yds Cambric 2/-		2.00
		1 Boalt Velvet Ribbon		1.50
		1 " Do Do		1.00
		2 Prs Tacks 10/20 6 Coffin Screws 2/-		.45
		100 Brass Tacks		1.00
Mch	21	3 Vials Laudanum		.25
	22	3 " Do		.30
	24	1 Pr Shoes 175 1/2 Qr Paper	15	1.95
	25	10 yds Muslin 4/- 5.00 2 Vials Laudanum		5.00
April	3	1 Pad Lock 20 Wash Pan 3/-		5.00
	22	8 yds Calico 18 3/4 / 150		1.50
May	3	1 Gal Whiskey 100		1.00
	5	1 Bottle Vermafuge		.30
		3 Iron Spoones 1/- (6) 4 yds Domestic		
		18 3/4 / 150		1.50
	6	3 Skeins Blk Silk 15 / 1/2 yd Domestic		.24
	7	7 yds Blue Domestic 18 3/4		1.32
		2 " Laun 60/120 (8) Brandy by Dr. Field		
		125		2.45
	8	20 lb Flour 100		.50
				<hr/> \$51.49

Capt Warren Moore + Young

1850

Apr	18	6 lbs nails	.50
		1 pr Boots	2.00
			<hr/>
			\$2.50

Capt. P. Warren

Bought of Collins and Howarth

1855

Janry	9	9 yds Blchd Drilling 15 1 Vial Paragon 10	1.45
		2 L B Shirt 18/-	4.50
Feb	14	1/4 lb Powder 40 1 doz covr Buttons 2/-	.35
March	7	2 Papers G seed 10	.10
	13	1 lb Putty 1/- 16 1 [?] Comb	.28
	23	flax Threa	.15
April	3	2 yds silk & fringe 4/- 1 pr [?] shoes 10/-	2.25
	4	4 " Osnaburgs 1/- 1 si & flax Thread 10	.40
		12 " Drilling 18 3/4 sk Silk 5	.37
	14	66 lbs sugar cash 10 i pr shoes 10/-	7.85
	18	1 Miss Bonnett 10/- [?]	2.50
	9	8 lbs nails 10 11 yds fringe 1/-	2.18
		12 yds Velvet 4/- 10 lbs 4 Pany nails 10	2.13
May	2	3 " Drilling [?] nails 10/18	
		1 pr small scissors 4/-	2.50
	12	1 Box Blacking 10 14 20 lbs nails 10	2.10
	21	/ . yds Shamby Gingham 3/- 23 1 - sulphur 1/-	2.45
	29	8 " Osnaburgs 10 1 Paper Pins 1/-	1.25
June	8	1 Bott Hair Oil 2/- 1 Ps Tobacco 5	.30
	15	1 pr shoes 10/- 6 yds Osnabgs 1/-	2.00
		3 yds Demins [?] 1 Chamber 4/-	1.00
July	7	1 pr Gents Slippers 9/- 9 yds calico 15	2.48
		14 yds Doilley 16s 18 1 pr Brogans 11/-	1.58
	19	1 sk flax 10 25 2 Papers Tacks 10	.30
Aug	3	1 Gall Molasses 7/- 3/4 yds Swiss 87	1.63
	9	1 lb candles 45 1/2 qr paper 15	.60
	12	1 " Starch 2/- 16 1 pr Ladies shoes 9/-	1.38
	31	2 pr Butts 1/- 1/2 Doz screws 1/-	.31
		7 -- nails 1/-	.88
	9	Mchd Paid B [?] 4/- 1 yd Alpaca 1/3 /-	1.13
		2 sks silk 5	.10

Sept	6	8 - nails 1/- 7 /1- coffee 16s 10 1/2 qr Paper	
		30	2.15
		1 Plug Tobacco 23 [?] 25 3 yds Domestic 1/-	1.78
		1 lb soda 2/- 1 lb candles 45	.70
			<u>\$51.53</u>
		Amt Brought forward	\$51.53
Oct	2	8 lbs sugar 1/- 6 yds Osnbgs 1/-	
		1 Gall Molasses 7/-	2.62
Nov		1 1/2 yds Domestic 10c 3 1 pr Worsted Hose 4/-	.90
	2	" Osnabgs 1/- 12 6 lb coffee 8/-	1.25
19	6	" Kinsy 28 2 pr Brogs 144	4.20
20	3	" Osnbgs 1/- 1 " [?] shoes 175	2.13
		1 pr Brogans 11/- 1 " [?] "	2.75
		[?] 1 Domestic 10	1.77
		1 sk flax [?] 2 pr shoes 11/-	2.85
		6 yds Stripes 1/6 26 2 lbs nails 1/-	1.38
28		1/2 " P cloth 40 5 lbs coffee	1.20
		1 " Drilling 15 1/2 Doz Buttons 20	.25
Dec	3	15 lbs nails 1/- 6 1 pr stirip Leathers 8/-	2.88
	6	1/2 lb soda 1/- 7 1 pr shoes 13/-	1.76
		3/4 yds cambric 15 [?] 10	.36
		1 spool Thread 10c 8 10 yds stripes 165	1.77
15		1 1/2 yds Domestic 15 17 34 yds Velvet 5/-	2.27
			<u>\$75.27</u>

[End page one of original manuscript]

Capt Peter Warren

Bought of Collins + Howarth

1856

Dec	20	1 Dressing Comb	3/-	.38
	21	1/2 lb Cream Tarter	8/-	.50
	24	1 pr Small shoes	8/-	1.00
Jany	3	1 [?]		.15
	10	1 Paper Needles		.10
	12	1 pr Brogans	12/-	1.50
	14	1 pr Brogans	12/-	1.50
	23	7 yds Calico	[?]	1.17
		1 " Drilling	[?]	.16
	25	8 " Calico	[?]	1.33
		1 paper Needles		.10
	31	2 Spools Thread	5	.10
		7 yds Kersy	2/-	1.75
Feb	7	8 yds Blck Calico	16	1.28
		1 pr Ladies shoes	12/-	1.50

	12	3 lb nails	11	.33
	13	1 sk flax	10	.10
		1 " silk		.05
		1 pr Ladies shoes	11/-	1.38
	15	2 [?] Books	3/-	.38
	22	8 yds Calico	15	1.20
	29	1 Linn Hank	4/-	.50
Mch	8	1 pr Boots	24/-	3.00
	17	134 yds fine Jackonett	5/-	8.28
		14 " fine Swiss	5/-	.94
		10 " White Ribbon	18	1.80
	20	2 lb Nails	10	.20
April	28	1 Pad Lock	6/-	.75
May	1	9 yds Blck Calico	15	1.35
		1 " Domestic	16	.16
		1 spool Thread		.10

Amt ford \$33.04

[End page two of original manuscript]

Amt Brought ford \$33.04

May	1	1 pr scissors	5/-	.63
	10	1 spool Thread	10	.10
		1 paper needles		.10
		1 pr Drawers	8/-	1.00
		1 White [?] Vest		2.50
	11	1 pr 1/2 Hose	3/-	.38
		5 yds silk fringe	5/-	3.13
		7 " Blck Velvet	6/-	4.25
		2 Bolts " Ribbon	10/-	2.50
		150 Brass Tacks	1c	1.50
		2 paper Tacks	10	.20
		1/2 Doz coffin screws	2/-	.13
		2 lb nails	10	.20
		8 yds Domestic	[?]	1.33
	22	6 " Velvet Ribbon	8	.32
Mch	19	6 yd Ribbon	18	1.08
		1 Bushel Potatoes		.50

\$50.73

Appendix G

Appendix G. Functional Classification of Warren Site Store Bill Data.

	Collins & Howarth				Curtis				Johnson			
I. Personal												
A. and B. Clothing and Footwear												
boots	1	3.00	1	1								
shoes	11	14.98	10	1	5	8.75	5	1				
brogans	7	10.02	6	1								
slippers	1	1.12	1	1								
hose	2	.88	2	1								
drawers	1	1.00	1	1								
shirt	2	2.25	1	1								
vest	1	2.50	1	1								
bonnet	1	1.25	1	1								
gloves					1	1.00	1	1				
handkerchief	1	.50	1	1								
C. Adornment												
D. Body Ritual and Grooming												
comb	1	.38	1	1								
hair oil (bot)	1	.25	1	1								
shoe blacking (box)	1	.10	1	1								
E. Medical and Health												
laudanum (vial)					16	1.50	5	1	1	.15	1	1
mustard (bot)					1	.25	1	1				
(box)									1	.37	1	1
paregoric (vial)	1	.10	1	1								
sulfur	1	.12	1	1								
vermifuge (bot)					1	.30	1	1				
F. Birth Control Devices												
G. Indulgences												
pipe					4	.10	1	1				
tobacco												
plug	1	?	1	1								
pound					3	1.13	1	1				
piece	1	.05	1	1								
H. Pastimes and Recreation												
I. Ritual												
J. Pocket Tools and Accessories												
K. Infant Care												
L. Luggage												
II. Domestic Items												
A. Furnishings												
B. Housewares and Appliances												
1a. and 2a. Indeterminate Culinary and Gustatory*												
starch (1b)	1	.25	1	1								
soda (1b)	1 1/2	.38	2	1 1/2		.10	1	1				
flour (1b)					8	.80	1	1				
potatoes (bu)	1	.50	1	1					1	1.50	1	1
sugar (1b)	74	7.60	2	1					104	80.00	8	1

	Collins & Howarth				Curtis				Johnson			
molasses (gal)	2	1.76	2	1					11 1/2	8.62	1/2	3 1
wafers (box)					1	.10	1	1				
cream of												
tartar (lb)	1/2	.50	1	1								
coffee (lb)	11+?	1.80+?	3	1					36	60.00	6	1
whiskey (gal)					2	1.50	2	1	3	3.50	3	1
brandy					1	1.25	1	1				
1. Culinary												
2. Gustatory												
spoon					3	.50	1	1				
3. Portable Illumination												
candle (lb)	2	.90	2	1					1	.40	1	1
4. Portable Waste Disposal and Sanitation												
wash bowl/pan					1	.38	1	1				
5. Portable Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning												
6. Domestic Ritual												
7. Household Pastime												
8. Home Education, Information, and Business												
letter paper												
(quire)	1	.30	2	1								
other paper												
(quire)					1/2	.15	1	1				
book	2	.38	1	1								
C. Cleaning and Maintenance												
1. Cleaning												
2. Household Maintenance												
tacks (paper)	4	.40	2	1	3	.30	2	1				
(#)	150	1.50	1	1	100	1.00	1	1				
3. Laundry												
4. Sewing (see V. I. 1.)												
5. Pest Control												
6. Yard Maintenance												
7. Pet Maintenance												
8. Domestic Safety												
padlock	1	.75	1	1	1	.20	1	1				
III. Architecture												
B. Construction												
1. Materials												
putty (lb)	1	.13	1	1								
2. Hardware												
nails (lb)	70	8.54	10	1					2	.18	1	1
screws	12	.20	2	1	6	.25	1	1				

[The following categories have no entries: A. Structures,
 C. Plumbing, D. Fixed Illumination and Power,
 E. Fixed Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning,
 F. Conveyances, G. Private Communications, H. Architectural Safety, I. Landscaping.]

	Collins & Howarth				Curtis		Johnson	
IV. Transportation								
A. Vehicles								
B. Maintenance								
C. Ritual								
D. Horse Equipment								
stirrup (pair)	1	1.00	1	1				
V. Commerce and Industry								
A. Agriculture								
garden seed (paper)	2	.20	1	1				
B. Hunting								
powder (lb)	1/4	.10	1	1				
C. Fishing								

[The following categories have no entries: D. Gathering,
E. trapping, F. Logging, G. Mining and Quarrying]

H. Construction

I. Manufacturing

 1. Handicraft

 a. Raw Materials*

 i. Cloth*

alpaca	1	.04	1	1				
calico	49	7.68	6	1	8	1.50	1	1
cambric	3/4	.15	1	1	8	2.00	1	1
denims	3	.50	1	1				
doilley	14	.16	1	1				
domestic	16	2.45	6	1	17 1/2	3.51	4	1
drill	26	1.66+	5	1				
flax (skein)	3	.30	3	1				
gingham	?	?	1	1	8	2.00	1	1
jackonett	134	8.28	1	1				
kerseys	7	1.75	1	1				
muslin					10	5.00	1	1
osnaburg	29	3.46	6	1				
silk (yd)	2	1.00	1	1				
(skein)	21 3/4	.15+	?	3	3	.15	1	1
stripes	16	1.65+	?	2	1			
swiss	14 3/4	1.59	2	1				
velvet	53	12.30	3	1	8	6.00	1	1

 ii. Miscellaneous Materials*

thread	7	.65	6	1	1	.05	1	1
ribbon (yd)	16	3.20	3	1				
(bolt)	2	2.50	1	1	2	2.50	2	1
fringe	16	4.51	2	1				

 iii. Buttons*

(paper)	2	.25	1	1				
(#)	6	.10	1	1				
(covered)	12	.25	1	1				

 iv. Other Materials*

 v. Dyes*

	Collins & Howarth		Curtis		Johnson	
b. Tools and Implements*						
pins (paper)	1	.12	1	1		
needles						
(paper)	3	.30	3	1		
scissors	2	1.13	2	1		

VI. Group Services

VII. Group Ritual

VIII. Unknowns	4	1.65	not counted	2	.94	not counted
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[* = categories added by author]

Continued next page.

Appendix G Functional Classification of Warren Site Store Bill Data.
(Continued)

	Trotter & Moore				Moore & Young				Total			
I. Personal												
A. and B. Clothing and Footwear												
boots					1	2.00	1	1	2	5.00	2	2
shoes	1	1.50	1	1					17	25.23	16	3
brogans									7	10.02	6	1
slippers									1	1.12	1	1
hose									2	.88	2	1
drawers									1	1.00	1	1
shirt									2	2.25	1	1
vest									1	2.50	1	1
bonnet									1	1.25	1	1
gloves									1	1.00	1	1
handkerchief									1	.50	1	1
C. Adornment												
D. Body Ritual and Grooming												
comb									1	.38	1	1
hair oil (bot)									1	.25	1	1
shoe blacking (box)	1	.10	1	1					1	.10	1	1
E. Medical and Health												
laudanum (vial)									17	1.65	6	2
(bot)	2	.50	1	1					2	.50	1	1
mustard (bot)									1	.25	1	1
(box)									1	.37	1	1
paregoric (vial)									1	.10	1	1
sulfur									1	.12	1	1
vermifuge (bot)									1	.30	1	1
F. Birth Control Devices												
G. Indulgences												
pipe									4	.10	1	1
tobacco												
plug									1	?	1	1
pound									3	1.13	1	1
piece									1	.05	1	1
H. Pastimes and Recreation												
I. Ritual												
J. Pocket Tools and Accessories												
K. Infant Care												
L. Luggage												
II. Domestic Items												
A. Furnishings												
B. Housewares and Appliances												
1a. and 2a. Indeterminate Culinary and Gustatory*												
starch (1b)									1	.25	1	1
soda (1b)									2	.48	3	2
flour (1b)									8	.80	1	1
potatoes (bu)									2	.80	1	1

	Trotter & Moore	Moore & Young	Total			
sugar (lb)			178	87.60	10	2
molasses (gal)		13 1/2	10.38	1/2	5	2
wafers (box)			1	.10	1	1
cream of tarter (lb)			1/2	.50	1	1
coffee (lb)		47+?	61.80+?		9	2
whiskey (gal)			5	5.00	5	2
brandy			1	1.25	1	1
1. Culinary						
2. Gustatory						
spoon			3	.50	1	1
3. Portable Illumination						
candle (lb)			3	1.30	3	2
4. Portable Waste Disposal and Sanitation						
wash bowl/pan			1	.38	1	1
5. Portable Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning						
6. Domestic Ritual						
7. Household Pastimes						
8. Home Education, Information, and Business						
letter paper						
(quire)			1	.30	2	1
other paper						
(quire)			1/2	.15	1	1
book			2	.38	1	1
C. Cleaning and Maintenance						
1. Cleaning						
2. Household Maintenance						
rope		? 2.63	1		1	
tacks (paper)			7	.70	4	2
(#)			250	2.50	2	2
3. Laundry						
4. Sewing (see V. I. 1.).						
5. Pest Control.						
6. Yard Maintenance.						
7. Pet Maintenance.						
8. Domestic Safety						
padlock			2	.95	2	2
III. Architecture						
B. Construction						
1. Materials						
putty (lb)			1	.13	1	1
2. Hardware						
nails (lb)		6 .50	1	1	78	8.72 12 3
screws					18	.45 3 2

[The following categories have no entries: A. Structures,
C. Plumbing, D. Fixed Illumination and Power,
E. Fixed Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning,
F. Conveyances, G. Private Communications, H. Architec-
tural Safety, I. Landscaping.]

	Trotter & Moore	Moore Young	Total		
IV. Transportation					
A. Vehicles					
B. Maintenance					
C. Ritual					
D. Horse Equipment*					
stirrup (pair)			1 1.00	1	1
V. Commerce and Industry					
A. Agriculture					
spade	1 1.25	1 1	1 1.25	1	1
garden seed (paper)			2 .20	1	1
B. Hunting					
powder (lb)			1/4 .10	1	1
C. Fishing					
[The following categories have no entries: D. Gathering, E. Trapping, F. Logging, G. Mining and Quarrying]					
H. Construction					
I. Manufacturing					
1. Handicraft					
a. Raw Materials*					
i. Cloth*					
alpaca			1 .04	1	1
calico			57 9.18	7	2
cambric			8 3/4 2.15	2	2
denims			3 .50	1	1
doilley			14 .16	1	1
domestic			33 1/2 5.96	10	2
drill			26 1.66+?	5	1
flax skein			3 .30	3	1
gingham			8+? 2.00+?	2	2
jackonett			134 8.28	1	1
kerseys			7 1.75	1	1
muslin			10 5.00	1	1
osnaburg			29 3.46	6	1
silk (yd)			2 1.00	1	1
(skein)			24 3/4 .30+?	4	2
stripes			16 1.65+?	2	1
swiss			14 3/4 1.59	2	1
velvet			61 18.30	4	2
ii. Miscellaneous Materials*					
thread			8 .70	7	2
ribbon (yd)			16 3.20	3	1
(bolt)			4 5.00	3	2
fringe			16 4.51	2	1
iii. Buttons*					
(paper)			2 .25	1	1
(#)			6 .10	1	1
(covered)			12 .25	1	1

	Trotter & Moore	Moore & Young	Total	
iv. Other Materials*				
b. Tools and Implements*				
pins (paper)			1	.12 1 1
needles (paper)			3	.30 3 1
scissors			2	1.13 2 1
VI. Group Services				
VII. Group Ritual				
VIII. Unknowns			6	2.59 not counted

[*= categories added by author]

Appendix H

Appendix H. Comparison of Artifact Presence/Absence.

	Arch	Doc		Arch	Doc
I. Personal			toy		
A. Clothing buckle	X	X	marbles	X	X
31 other items		X	I. Ritual	X	X
B. Footwear	X	X	J. Pocket Tools		
C. Adornment		X	and Accessories		
earrings		X	pocket knife	X	X
gold ring	X	X	penknife	X	
gold pin		X	coins		
watch key		X	purse		X
bead	X	X	key ring		X
others	X	X	other	X	
D. Body Ritual and Grooming	X		K. Infant Care		
comb			L. Luggage		
17 other items	X	X	trunk		
E. Medical and Health			carpet bag		
F. Birth Control	X	X	II. Domestic		
Devices			A. Furnishings		
G. Indulgences			1. furniture		
flask		X	furniture parts	X	
pipes	X	X	mirror	X	
snuff	X	X	2. Drapery, Rugs		
tobacco			Linen, and		
(6 other forms)		X	Dry Goods		
H. Pastimes and Recreation			blankets		X
musical instrument	X	X	3. Decorative		
			B. Housewares and		
			Appliances		
			1. Culinary		
			cooking implement	X	
			whetstone	X	
			cork	X	
			kettle	X	

	Arch	Doc	Arch	Doc
can	X			
glass jar	X	X	4. Portable Waste Disposal and Sanitation	X
jug		X	wash bowl/pan	
coffee pot		X	5. Portable Heating, Cooling, and Atmospheric Conditioning fan	X
coffe mill		X	6. Domestic Ritual	
pepper box		X	7. Household Pastimes	
sifter		X	8. Home Education, Information, and Business	X
2. Gustatory			8 items	
fork	X	X	C. Cleaning and Maintenance	
knife	X	X	box	
spoon	X	X	axe	X
unidentified handle	X	X	knife	X
cake cutter		X	shovel	X
goblet	X	X	pan	X
tumbler/cup/tankard	X	X	peck measure	X
9 ceramic			rope	X
dish types		X	cord	X
1.a. and 2.a.			binding	X
Indeterminate			tacks	X
ceramic vessels	X		gimlet	X
non-alcoholic			sad iron	X
beverage glass	X		barrel	X
alcoholic			bucket	X
beverage glass	X		lock	X
eggs	X	X	other container	X
nuts/pits/seeds	X		unidentified container	
31 types of foods and beverages		X		
3. Portable Illumination				
candle		X		
lantern		X		
matches		X		
lamp parts	X			

Arch	Doc	Arch	Doc
III. Architecture		F.-I. [no entries]	
A. Structures		IV. Transportation	
B. Construction		A. Vehicles	X
1. Materials		wagon parts	
window glass		B. Maintenance	X
tile		curry comb	
asphalt		horse brush	
mortar		C. Ritual	
shingle		D. Horse Equipment	
iron		horse/mule shoe	X
2. Hardware		saddle blanket	
bolt		saddle	X
nut		girth	X
rivet		stirrup	X
spike		spur	X
staple		whip	X
tack		martingale	X
washer		bridle	X
misc. door/		harness	X
window		E. Other Transportation	X
hardware		V. Commerce & Industry	
other		A. Agriculture	
screw		barbed wire	X
nail		hoe	
stocklock		spade	X
C. Plumbing		scythe blade	X
toilet/		sheep shears	X
lavatory		plow lines	X
other hardware		trace chains	X
D. Fixed		garden seed	X
Illumination		lime	X
and Power		B. Hunting	
electrical hardware		rifle	X
E. Fixed Heating		shotgun	X
charcoal/coal		caps	X

[illegible]

Appendix I

Columbus, Miss., Due 1st Jan., 1857

Peter Warren

Bought of James Blair

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glass, Dye-stuffs,
Perfumery, &c, &c.

1856

Jany	1	1 Pr Flesh Gloves (2)	1.75	1 Ball Soap	38	
		4 [?] Cantharides	13			2.26
	4	Elix Opium 37 5 ointment	50	Aromatic Schnapps	50	1.37
	9	Castile Soap 38 McMunns Elixer	37 10	1 Bot Whiskey	75	1.50
	10	2 oz [?] 50 1 skin	25 11	Grays Ointment		1.25
	11	Emulsion 50 3 Box Matches	13	Tobacco 37 Whiskey	50	1.50
	12	Whiskey 75 Jamaica Rum 75	Elix Opium 38			
		1 Dr Morphia	1.25			3.13
	15	Do 75 Prescription 50 (16)	Mucilage 25			
		Grays Ointment	50			2.00
	17	Prescription 25 (18) Mg Stramonium	25 1	syringe	87	1.37
	21	1 Dr Morphia 1.25 1 V1 Hartshorn	50			1.75
Feb	9	1 Bot G [?] Bitters 75 1 Bot Morphia	1.25			2.00
						<u>\$18.13</u>

1853

Capt. P. Warren to P. H. Fields			Dr.
Jan	2	Medicine for Lady	.50
	6	Opium sulf	.50
	13	Prescription + med	1.50
	16	Morphine for wife	1.50
	21	Morphine by order	1.00
	29	acetatas plumbum	.10
	30	visit Pres + med	2.50
	31	Prescription + med	1.00
Feb	11	30 gram morph [?]	.70
	16	1 qt [?] wine	1.50
	28	visit Pres + medicine	2.50
	29	visit Prescription + med	2.50
May	2	6 oz Tinc Opium 10	.60
	4	[?] copperas 10.20 Bottle laud 40	.60
	27	1 oz Blue [?]	.25
	29	Bottle Laudnum	.40
June	2	Cash loaned	.35
	11	Bottle laudnum	.40
	20	Bottle Sweet vel 40 Cherry Balsm 1.00	1.40
	25	15 gr morphine	.30
July	1	laudnum 10.4 sulph 10.7 laud 20	.40
Aug	11	laud 20 morp 42	.70

1854 Amount forwarded from 53 23.53

May	12	1 Bottle [?] Bitters	1.00
	28	Prescriptions = med negroe	1.00
Nov	24	visit Prescription + med	2.50
Dec	7	Muriatic Tinc Iron	.50
	12	Quinine Pills	

1855

Amount forwarded from 54			28.35
Jan	10	1 Bottle Lobelia	1.00
	18	2 oz Paregoric	.25
	23	3 oz Tinc Camphor 10	.30
Feb	1	Prescription + medicine	1.00
	16	Prescription + med	1.00
March	23	Prescription + medicine	1.00
Apr	17	20 gr Sulph morphine	.50
	18	20 gr morphine	.50
May	2	Gum Arabic [?] 2/-	.75
		Janes Allerative 4/-	.50
	9	Dovers Powas	.25
	11	Line Asafoetida	.25

	16	2 oz tinc Opium 2/-	.25
	30	Bottle [?]	.25
June	7	Prescription + med	1.00
	8	sulphate Morphine	1.00
	20	Spts Hartshorne	.50
	24	Sulphate Morphine	1.00
	28	tinc Opium	.50
July	2	20 grains Morphine	.50
	9	Bottle Hartshorne	.25
	19	Prescription + med	1.00
	30	Diurrtive mixture	1.00
Aug	8	Prescription + med	1.00
Oct	18	visit pres + med	1.00
	19	visit Prescription + med	1.00
			<hr/>
			\$48.90

1856

		Amount forwarded 1855	\$48.90
Feb	5	visit Pres + med	2.50
	20	Prescription + med	.50
	21	Gum Opium	1.00
March	4	Sulf morphine	.50
	10	visit pres + med	2.50
	11	visit Pres + med	2.50
Apr	15	visit pres + med	2.50
	26	visit Pres + med	2.50
	30	visit pres + med	2.50
May	2	vis pres + med	2.50
	3	visit pres + med	2.50
	5	visit pres + med	2.50
	6	visit pres + med	2.50
	7	visit Pres + med	2.50
	8	visit pres + med	2.50
	9	visit pres + med	2.50
	10	visit pres + med	2.50
			<hr/>
			\$85.90